

ly sanative power. He says, "It sloweth age ; it strengtheneth youth ; it helpeth digestion ; it cutteth flegme ; it abandoneth melancholie ; it relisheth the heart ; it lighteneth the mind ; it quickeneth the spirits ; it cureth the hydropsie ; it healeth the strangurie ; it pounceth the stone ; it expelleth the gravell ; it puffeth away ventositie ; it keepeth and preserveth the head from whirling, the eyes from dazzling, the tongue from lispings, the mouth from snaffling, the teeth from chattering, and the throat from rattling ; it keepeth the weason from stiffling, the stomach from wambling, and the heart from swelling ; it keepeth the hands from shivering, the sinews from shrinking, the veins from crumbling, the bones from aching, and the marrow from soaking."

Thus it was thought to be a remedy for almost all diseases, and many began to think that it would not only cure diseases, but prevent them. They therefore took it, not only in sickness, but in health. Ulstadius ascribed to it this peculiar virtue ; viz. "It will burn, being kindled." It produced a burning sensation, and men took it to keep them warm. It quickly evaporated, and thus absorbed heat, and they took it to keep them cool. To guard against the evils of working