

THE LITTLE BOOK OF

KNOWLEDGE,

OR THE

Country Man's

CHOICE COMPANION,

CONTAINING

Signs by which to know the Weather. •

The Names of the principal Fairs in Scotland, with  
the Month, Day, and Place, when and where  
they are kept.

The Complete Gardener: containing Observations  
on every month in the year, for Planting  
Sowing, &c

The Experienced Farrier, Cow-leech, Shepherd and  
Shepherd; containing approved receipts and  
Medicines for the cure of Distempers in  
Cattle as Horses, Kine, Sheep and  
Hogs.

Directions for the buying, removing and manage-  
ment of Bees.

Vermin Killer—Shewing a ready way to destroy  
many sorts of vermin, viz. Bugs, Nits and  
Lice, Fleas, Rats, Mice, Field, do. do.  
Moles Caterpillars, Green Bugs, Flies  
and Moths.

A Catalogue of Things necessary to be known

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*Signs of Fair Weather.*

The sun rising bright and clear, if he drive the clouds before him into the west. If at his rising there appears a circle about him, and it vary both equally a day. If the sun set red. If the clouds be red. If the moon be clear three days after the change, or three days before the full. If the clouds appear with yellow edges. A cloudy sky clearing against the wind. The rainbow after rain appearing only red and yellow, mist coming down from the hills and settling in the valleys; or white mists rising from the waters in the evening. Crows or ravens gaping against the sun. Beetles flying in the evening. Bats flying abroad sooner than ordinary. Many flies or gnats playing in the sun in the evening. Spots appearing in a full moon. Grey morning.

*Signs of Rain.*—If the sun be grey, and red at his rising. If he shew pale and wan. If red and black clouds be about him at his rising. If the moon three or four days after the change is blunt at both ends, the thicker the more. A circle about the moon. If the great stars be only seen, and the look only dim. The rainbow appearing in a fair day, the greener it is, the more rain. Birds washing themselves. The chattering of the pye. Peacocks and ducks; Cucks often crying. The crying chivit offes; swallows flying low; the working of an insect called a spinner, many worms appearing above ground. The beasts eating greedily and licking their hoofs. The biting of flies, gnats &c. The soot falling much from chimney. If

tearing of stones. A circle round a candle. Aches  
ancient people's limbs or corns. Bells heard at  
farther distance than usual. Sparks gathering  
together in the fire. No dew morning nor evening.

When the greatest stars only appear, and that  
dimly. Lute or viol strings breaking untouched.

*Signs of Wind and Tempest* — Red clouds appear  
in the morning. Much shooting of stars. The  
moon red. Black circles with red strokes about  
moon. Stars dim and grey. Autumn far. A  
ready winter. Clouds flying swift in the air. Fire  
ring pale or buzzing. Ravens clapping their  
wings with their wings. The high flying of the her-  
on. Crying of swine. The herb Urtica looking very  
green. If the sun sets pale, or be enclosed with a  
circle when he is near the time of his setting.

*Signs of hot weather.* — Many bats flying abroad  
more than ordinary. A white mist rising out of  
rivers and waters before the sun rise. The larks  
(and other birds) flying high in the air. Crows or ravens  
flying against the sun. Great store of flies and  
gnats playing in the sunshine towards night.

*Signs of drought* — Stars seeming dim or fiery red,  
and a dry both drought and wind.

*Signs of cold weather.* — As frost snow or hail,  
clouds flying low, seeming to touch the top of hills.  
Great flocks of small birds gathered together. If  
in winter the sun shine clear towards night  
extraordinary twinkling of the stars. Clouds  
in heaps like rocks. An obscure circle about  
the sun or moon.

*Signs of f. gts continuance.* — Snow falling small

in the beginning of a frost; but if the snow fall big  
viz in great flakes, then it's like to thaw very sud-  
denly, especially if the Southwind blow.

*The Names of the principal Fairs in Scotland, with  
the Month, Day, and place, when and where they  
are kept.*

*January.*

**K**illyth, 2 day. Muthel, 10 day. Tain, 1 tue-  
day after 1 day. Strathaven, 1 thursday. Crieff  
2 tuesday. Dunfermling, 3 wednesday. Stirling  
last tuesday, O. S. Ecclefechan market, Friday af-  
ter 11 day. Gartmore, 8 day. Kippen, 1 wed-  
nesday. Killin in Breadalbane, 20 day. Kilwin-  
ring, Dunkeld, 21 day. Old Meldrum, 2 tuesday.  
Dornoch 3 wednesday, O. S. Peebles, 2 tuesday.  
Hamilton last thursday, Falkirk, 31 day O. S.  
Mauchline, last wednesday. O. S. New-mills,  
wednesday, O. S. Glasgow, 2 monday. Couper-  
in Fife, 1 thursday.

*February*—Ecclefechan market, friday after 1  
day. Dumfries, 24 day. Linlithgow, 23 day.  
Hamilton, 2 thursday. Drommochie, 1 friday.  
Paisley, 3 thursday. Kirkton of Aford, last tue-  
day. Forfar, last wednesday. Buchlyvie, 2 tue-  
day. Nairn, 18 day. Fair in Athol, 1 day.  
Dunkeld, 3 day. Dorn, 11 day. Couper in Fife,  
14 day. Largs, 1 tuesday. Ruthven of Badenoch  
Kirkton of Weem, and ... 2 tuesday. L.  
mark, last tuesday. Kilm..., Fasen's-even  
Couper in Fife, 1 Wednesday, O. S. Monymusk  
wednesday. Falkland, last thursday O. S. Spitt  
of Glenhee, 22 day, O. S.



*March.*—Ecclefechan market, friday after 11 day. Dunsfermlin, 13 day. Perth, 16 day. Inverkeithing, 1 wednesd. day. Strathaven, 1 thursd. day. Mid Calder, 2 tuesd. day. Dunsfermlin, 2 wednesd. day. Pais and Dumbarton, 3 tuesd. day. Melrose, thursd. day before Easter. Bocklyvie, 2 tuesd. day, O. S. Wairn, George's fair, 1 tuesd. day, Dunkeld, 8 day. Perth, 14 day. Peebles, 1 tuesd. Kenmore in Breadalbane, 1 tuesd. day O. S. L. d. Kirk, 25 day, O. S. Linros, 3 wed. O. S. Glasgow thursd. before Easter. Ochterairder, 10 day, O. S. Dornoch, 1 wed. O. S. Dunblane, 1 wed.

*April.*—Achtermucht, 5 day. Ecclefechan market, friday after 11 day. Dunsfermlin, 4 wednesd. day. Lippis, 2 wednesd. day. Anstuther-easter, first tuesd. day after 11 day. Dumbarton, Cooper of Angus, Mid Aberdeen, Melrose and Egin, thursd. day before Easter, Lanark, last wednesd. day. Copper in Fife, 1 wednesd. O. S. Sheep markets every tuesd. day. Strichen last tuesd. day, O. S. Falkland, last thursd. day. Ochtergeavan, last tuesd. N. S. Bathgate, 2 wednesd. day. N. S.

*May.*—Muthal and Dyfart, 6 day. Carluke, 10 day. Ecclefechan market, friday after 11 day. Greenlaw, 22 day. Aberdeen, 1 Tuesd. day. Amal, 1 wednesd. Skirling, tuesd. day before 12 day, and tuesd. day after 11 day. Kirkton of Weem, 2 tuesd. day. Peebles, 2 wednesd. day. Dumbarton, 3 tuesd. day. Inverkeithing and Pailly, 3 thursd. day. Glamis, 1 wednesd. day after 26 day. Dinning, 4 tuesd. day. Strrie, 4 wed. Stirling, last thursd. day. Whitfunck, on Whitfun-tuesday. Jedburgh, tuesd. day after Whitfun-tuesday, Gartmore, 16 day. Kippen, 26 day. Kilconquhar 14 day. Kilin in Breadalbane, 1 day. Linkingow and Falkirk, 12 day. Linlith-

gow held in the town, 1 thursd. y after old whit  
 Sunday. Down, 2 wed. Elgin, 4 tuesday. Lanark  
 last wednesday, O. S. Machine, 2 tuesday. O. S.  
 Newmills, 3 tuesday, O. S. Glasgow, Whinfern  
 monday fair on Whinfern-week. Kinglassie in Fife  
 3 wednesday, O. S. Kirkcaldy, 1 tuesday O. S.  
 Couper in Fife, last wed. O. S. and theep markets  
 and 2 tuesday. O. S. Chalmers, 1 thursd. O. S. Dun  
 bar, 1 tuesday after 26 day. Cotton market, Perth  
 shire, 3 thursd. O. S. Fergandeny market, last  
 thursday O. S. Bathgate, Whinfern-day fair, 1 wed  
 nesday after the term. O. S. Ochtergeaven, last  
 wed. N. S. Dumblane, last tues.

June.—E clefchan, tuesday after 11 day. Perth  
 15 day. Dunning, 20 day. Moffat, 24 day, o  
 tues. after. Ceres in Fife, 24 day, N. S. Melros  
 1 wed. Aberdeen and Kirkton of Alford, 2 tues  
 Trinity fair of Brechin, 2 wed. Collieston, 2 fri  
 day. Skirling, 1 wed. after the 11<sup>th</sup> day. Lin of  
 weekly market begins the same day. Gifford and  
 Dyfirt, 2 tues. Duns market 3 wed. Inverkeith  
 ing and Fountain, 3 thursday. Errol 29 day  
 Dunse, 1 tuesday after Trinity. Strathaven, last  
 thurs. Buchlyvie, 26. Dull, 9. Fortar, Falkland  
 and Burntisland, 26. Kirkyatholm, 27. Kinmore  
 in Breadalbane, 23. Falkirk 29. Mauchline, 17  
 o. s. Kinross. 1, o. s. Monifieth, 2 tues. after 11  
 Ruthven of Badenoch, 3 tues. Kinghorn last fri  
 Midsummer market at Perth continues the last four  
 night, North Berwick first thurs. Dunse 2 tues. Ey  
 mouth, 1 thurs. Nairn, 1 tues. o. s. Dornoch, 2 wed.  
 o. s. Falkland, 3 thurs. o. s. Spital of Glenthie, 1 tues.  
 o. s. Bathgate 4 wednesday, N. s. Livingston, 2 thurs.  
 day, n. s.

July.—Melkiecur, 2 day. Portis, 3 day, o

rest. after. Greenock, 1 thurs. Carnwath, 5 day  
 Kello, 10 day. Ecclefechan market, friday after 11  
 day. Auchtermuchty, 13 day. st. Boswell, 18 day.  
 Tolfat, 29 day, or tu f. after. Forfar, Ormiston,  
 and Peebles, 1 tues. Dintermilne and Leven, 1  
 wed. Galashiels, 1 frid. Melrose, 2 tues. o. s.  
 Addington, 2 tues. Eain, 2 wed. Hamilton, 2  
 thurs. Kirkcaldy, 3 wed. Paddy far, 1 tues. after  
 1 day. Stirling, last day. Gartmore, 27 day. Buch-  
 vie, last tues. o. s. Anstruther E., 5 day. Torry-  
 burn, 2 wed. Strathblain in Breadalbane, 3 day.  
 Athol and Eddlestone, 5 day. Falkirk 10 day.  
 Aulder, 4 Friday. Kennore in Breadalbane and  
 Dornoch, 26 day. Mellerstain and Calsabond, 3  
 wed. Largs, 3 tues. Elgin, last tues. Falkirk, last  
 wed. o. s. Lanark, last wednes. o. s. Mearnsline,  
 1 day, o. s. Newmills, 2 wednes. o. s. Kinross,  
 wed. o. s. Glasgow, 2 mon. Kimarnock, 3 wed.  
 o. s. Couper in Fife, 25 day, o. s. Ochterairder,  
 wed. o. s. Carlhairs, 2 thurs. o. s. Dornoch, 22  
 day o. s. or wed. after. Strichen, 1 tues. o. s.  
 Athgao, 3 wed. n. s. Oldhamstocks, 1 tues.

*August* — Linlithgow, 2 day. Muthel and st.  
 James's fair near Kello, 5 day. Melrose, 12 day.  
 Leikloar, 9 day. Ecclefechan, 26 day, or frid.  
 Fore, Auchtermuchty, 21 day. Dunse 26 day.  
 Forfar and Dintermilne 1 tues. Penston and Pail-  
 shaw, 1 wednes. Oldrain, Musselburgh, Dumbarton  
 and Jedburgh, 2 tues. Inverkeithing, 2 wed. Strath-  
 ven and Paisly, 1 th. Kirkwall 1 tues. after 11  
 milne, 3 mon. Ochtergeaven 2 wed. n. s. Lawrence-  
 burgh, Carnwath 3 tues. Eain 3 wed. Dysart 4 wed.  
 Hamilton 4 thurs. Nairn last wed. Dindee and In-  
 derness, 15 day. Falkirk 26 day. Peebles tues. be-  
 fore the 24. Stragrac last frid. Lauder 4 frid.  
 Falkirk last tues. o. s. Lanark last frid. o. s. Mearns-  
 line last tuesday o. s. Newmills 22 day. o. s. Och-

terairder 2 day o f, Cairns last thurs. o. f. f.  
 chen 2 tues. o f. Falkland 1 tues after the, 12 d.  
 Lockerby 2 d y o f or tues after, Monymusk 3 w  
 Cockburrs-path 2 tues, Bathgate 3 wed n f, Du  
 blane o day, n f.

September—Linlithgow, 4 day, Ecclefechan 18.  
 fr before, Kirling 15, Kirling 8 o f, Dundee 19, Du  
 fe rline 4 frid, Eddleston 21, Wemyss 1, we ' Je  
 burgh 25 or tues after, Kircaldy 4 wed, Fort  
 and Dumfries last wed, summer-eve's at Col  
 stone in Cromar, tues o f, st Andrew's in Breem  
 3 tues o f, st John's Day market at Perth 11 d.  
 Naira Michaelmas-fair, 29, or frid after, Lin  
 Michael fair that day fortnight, Kirkcubright  
 day, Inverness 15 day, Keramor in Breadalba  
 17 day, Ayr, st Andrew's, and Renfrew 29 d  
 Falkirk 21 day, Kircaldy last wed, Kingl. f  
 thurs before Michaelmas, o f.

October—Mellerstain, 1 tuesday o f, Linlithgo  
 2 day, Blackford and path-head 7 day, Grief  
 day, Couper in Fife 12 day, Ecclefehan 26 day,  
 frid before, Ceres in Fife 20 day n f, Perth, 2  
 day, Moffat 20 day, or tues after, Ochterpeaven 1  
 day n f, Dunning 24, Muthel 31, Kirling 22 o  
 Aberdeen and Gifford 1 tues, Gallashiels 1 frida  
 Haddington 2 thurs, Leven, 2 wed, Colinsburg  
 frid, K the friday after 2 tues, Yain, Dalkeith, at  
 Ayr 3 tues, Inverkeithing and stenton 3 wed, In  
 ton 4 tuesday, Earlston 3 thurs, Rutherglen  
 mond, Kirkinulloch 20 day, Dunfermline last thu  
 Meiklcour 18 day, Carluke, 31 day, Gartmore, 1  
 day, Kappen 23 day, Kirkton of Dull 6 day, Kir  
 yetholm 24 day, Yetholm 31 day, Elgin 2 tu  
 Kirghorn 2 frid, Montifieth 2 tues after the  
 day, Largs 4 tues, Partoncraigs last tues, Stranraer



Last frid, Eyemouth last thurs, mid. calder 2 tues,  
Ormiston 4 tues, ma h'ine 27 day o f, Newmill's  
and Kinross 18 day o f, Kilmarnock 3 wed o f,  
Couper in Fife 1 thurs o f, Dornoch 22 day o f, or  
wed after, Lockerby 2 day o f, or tues after, spital  
3 tues o f, Bathgate 4 wednesday n f.

November--Keele 2 day, Linlithgow 4 day, Lang-  
holm 5 day, Fochs 6 day, Hawick and Dyfert 8  
day, F. clecchan frid after the 11, Dumblain 12  
day n f, Dunie 17 day, melrose and Couper in Fife,  
12 day, Dunkeld 22 or tues after, mossat 1 tues o f,  
Ochtergeaven 15 day, n f, Forfar 1 wednes, Coc-  
kenzie and Strathaven 7 thurs, Jedburg and Dam-  
arton, 2 tues, Paisley 2 thurs day, Greenock 4 tues,  
Lanark 3 wed, north Berwick last thurs, Glammis  
wed af the 22 day, Dunfermline 4 wed, Linlithgow  
thurs, Bathlyvie 18, Anstruther 12 day, Stirling  
day, Falkirk 6 day, Borrowstouness and Lauder  
6 day, Tain 22 day, Down 26 day, Kirkton of  
Veem thur before 28, Kilm in Breadalbane and  
mossat, 1 tues o f, Peebles 1 tues, Forfar 7 wed  
Edinburgh Hallow-fair 2 monday, n f, Ruthven of  
adenoch 4 tues, Lauder 4 frid, Lanark 1 wed o f,  
Airthside last thur, Newmill's 29 o f, Glasgow wed  
after martinmas, Couper in Fife 11 day o f, Ochter-  
ter 25 o f, Dornoch 22 day o f, or tuesday after  
Anbar 1 tues after the 22 day, Bathgate Martin-  
mas-fair 1 wed after the term, o f, Old hamstock,  
tues, Livingston 1 friday.

December--Perth 11 day, Fochs friday af-  
ter the 11 day, Aberdeen 1 tues, Stirling 1 tues o f,  
Kirkton of Altord 2 tues, Tain 3 tues, Nairn Mar-  
tinet's fair 2 tues, Kenmore in Breadalbane 3 day,  
Kenmore in Breadalbane 24 day, Down 26 day,  
Aberdeen tues preceding 12 day, Elgin 2 tues in-

verne's a d ain, tuck before Christmas, Lanark last  
tuesday machine, 2 tuel o f.

*The Complete Gardener: containing observations on  
every month in the year, for planting, sowing, &c.*

*January.*

**P**Lant vines and lay them for increase; and plant  
apple and pear-trees, and all sorts of wall fruits;  
if the weather be open trim wall trees, cut and  
nail them. set and sow kernels and stones, in this  
and the next month, breaking only the stones, or  
shells, and sow, only the kernel; set beans and peas;  
cut, set, and lay all quicksets and roses; all these  
may be done also the next month.

*February*—Now is a very good time for grafting  
the forward sort of fruit-trees: If the weather be  
temperate, sow hardy seeds, as peas, beans radi-  
shes, parsnips, carrots, onions, parsley, spinnage:  
make up hot-beds for melons, cucumbers, and such  
like: Lay branches of vines, roses, wood-bines, jef-  
samines, laurustinus, phileroy, pyracantha, &c.  
plant goose-berries, currants, raspberries, and  
begin to plant hard herbs towards the latter end of  
the month: transplant cabbage and coliflowers,  
and sow asparagus.

*March*—This is the principal month for grafting  
all sorts of fruit-trees, transplant all sorts of hardy  
herbs and flowers, make up hot-beds for cucum-  
bers, melons, coliflowers, to come late, the R. sian  
cabbage, and tender flower-seeds, as amarants of  
all sorts, Africans, marvail of Paris, &c. sow most  
sorts of garden seeds, as endive, succory, leeks,  
radish, beets, parsnips, farrrets, paille, sorrels

bugloss, burrage, chervil, celiery, lettuce, onions, orrice, purslain, carrots, cresses, spinnage, marigold, &c. sow most sorts of flower-seeds; likewise turnips in this and the next month, to have them early. This is the principal month for sowing of seeds, and planting of flowers and slips; sow pinks and carnations, gilly flowers at the full moon, and the seeds of winter greens; plant out colliflowers, and all sorts of cabbages, where they are to stand; and likewise carnation layers in this and the next month. In this month also sow oats and barley.

*April*—You may graft some sorts of fruit-trees in the beginning of this month; sow all garden-seeds in dry weather; and plant all sorts of garden-herbs in wet weather. You may yet sow these sorts of seeds spoken of in march: sow tender seeds, as sweet marjoram, basil, pinks, carnations, hyssop, thyme, savory and purslain, Dutch and English favoys. Set all sorts of winter greens in this and the former month, set sage and rosemary, sow lettuce, spinnage, chervil and cresses once in three or four weeks to have it young. Plant cucumbers, melons, and artichokes. In this month also sow hemp and flax, pull hops; and open your bee-hives, and bark trees for tanners.

*May*—About the beginning, or within a fortnight under or over, sow French beans in a fine mould; sow tender garden-seeds; as, sweet marjoram, thyme, and basil, Dutch and English favoys, plant out cucumbers and amaranthus, &c. of the hot bed. Take up tulips whose stocks are dry, sow purslain, set your stills on work. Weed your pop-gardens, cut off superfluous branches, mow meadows, and weed gardens and corn.

*June*—The beginning of this month, sow Dutch and English favoy, sow sallad, seeds for latter fallade, take up your best anemones, tulips, and ranunculuses, sow tulip seeds in this, and the next month, and transplant those favoys that were sown the last month; plant slips of myrtle, shear your sheep, the moon increasing.

*July*—This is the principal month to innoculate apricocks, peaches, neclarines, and roses, &c. Prune your wall trees, lay gill flowers and carnations, sow lettuce, and spinage, for latter fallading, transplant or remove turneps, or other bulbous roots, plant cuttings of myrtles, but let them not have too much sun at first. Remove your large sided cabbage planted in may; to head in autumn. Keep weeds from growing to seed, and begin your hoeing. Gather the snails from your wall fruit, but pull not off the bitter fruit, for then they will begin with others.

*August*—The beginning of this month sow cabbage and colliflower seed, prune superfluous branches from the wall fruit trees, unbind the buds you innoculated the month before, if they take. Sow spinage and lettuce for latter fallading; set suckles, plant them rather in the shade than in the sun; sow larkspur, and candle-staff, columbines, bonny the bush, and such hardy plants as will endure the winter: Plant strawberries, and other garden plants. Reap and gather in the harvest while the weather continues fair, for you may reap and carry in your corn, as well as make hay when the sun shines.

*September*—Transplant colliflowers and cabbage that were sowed in August: plant tulips, and other bulbous roots you formerly took up, take off your



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carnation layers, and plant them where they are to stand the winter, remove fruit trees from September till March, except in frost: set cuttings of bays, laurels, &c. Transplant most sorts of herbs and flowers, gather hops the beginning of this month, and sow your wheat and rye.

*October*—Sow beans and pease; sow all sorts of fruit-trees, as nuts, kernels and seeds, either for trees or stocks, in this or the next month; plant rose-trees and your bulbous roots of all sorts; plant all fruit-trees that have shed their leaves, drench stiff lands.

*November*—Sow beans and pease, prune all sorts of fruit-trees, and begin to cut and trim all wall-trees, lay up carrots, parsnips, cabbages, either for your use or feed, cover your asparagus and artichokes set nuts and kernels; you may plant tulips, kill your swine at or near the full of the moon.

*December*—Set pease and beans if the weather be moderate, set and transplant all sorts of fruit trees, especially such as are not very tender and subject to the injury of the frost, prune vines if the weather be open, nail and cut all sorts of fruit trees, sow bay, and laurel berries dropping ripe.

*The experienced Farrier, Coachman, Shepherd and Gamekeeper, containing approved receipts and Medicines, for the cure of distempers in cattle, Horses, Kine, Sheep and Hogs.*

*Horses.*

**F**OR a galled back, take honey and unslacked lime-stone, put it in a linnen cloth, bind it close,

and lay it in the embers all night, then strew it on the galled place; but if it bleed, strew thereon little verdigrease or old shoe leather burnt to ashes.

For a broken wind, take a bores dung and powder it, and pour a good quantity of it into milk luke warm, give the horse a quart every third day and in four or five times it will cure him.

For a horse cough, take five or six eggs, and lay them in sharp white wine-vinegar, till the shells be somewhat soft, then sling them down his throat and it will cure forthwith.

For the belly bound, take good wort, and so much soap as an egg, mixed together, and give it to your horse to drink.

For the batts, take a good handful of agrimony, and make the horse to eat it early in the morning, and keep him fasting a pretty while after it.

For the hidebound, take fenugreek, turmeric, anniseeds, bay-berries, liquorish and cumminseeds of each a like quantity, beat them to powder; mix them well together, and give him a spoonful in ale or beer at a time, blood warm, and this will cure him speedily.

For itching and burning in the eyes, take rose-water, plantain water, myrtle, houghleek, and flower-water of turtia prepared, of camphir, of white fruse, without opium, and the whites of roasted eggs, of each three grains, let the water on the fire until it be hot, and heat them so for the space of three or four hours, then strain them, and keep the liquor in a brass vessel well stopp'd; apply this to the corner of the eyes.

For a Fulula in the head, take the juise of houghleek, and dip a lock of wool in it, put in his ears and bind it fast; observe to do this once a day and it will help him.

For a fever, let him blood in the thigh, in the middle vein, some four fingers breadth under his houl, or else take the vein in the neck, and afterwards give him a drink.

For the glanders, take twenty cloves of garlick, two quarts of ale, and one pennyworth of sallad oil, peel and beat the garlick, and mix them altogether, and give it him to drink; then take a pan of coals, and strew on them the powder of brimstone, laying on it a little wet hay, and hold it under the horse's nose in a tunnel, that the smoke may ascend to his nostrils, and perfume him well with the same, and then ride him forth till he begins to sweat, and set him up warm, and an hour after give him meat.

To stench blood, take the scrappings of the outside of a portage pot, that it yu scethe meat in, lay it to the bleeding place, plaster ways, and it will stench the blood forthwith.

To skin sores, take molten butter, and strew upon it the powder of rosin a day or two, then take two spoonfulls of very thick cream, and with the foot of a chimney, make a paste thereof, and spread it on the sore.

To help a tired horse, pour a quart of good wine down his throat, and it will very much refresh him. If your horse in travel fall suddenly sick, where no town is nigh, alight, and with a knife or bodkin prick him in the roof of the mouth, and make him to bleed, suffering him to chew and eat his own blood, is a cure to himself.

Five—How to know and help a cow that is like to cast her calf. She will look hollow eyed and pale. Take two quarts of ale, and the powder of cinnamon, liquorish, and ginger, and give it her to drink.

For a cow that has cast her calf; take grains and long-pepper, of each two pennyworth in powder and give it her to drink in milk.

For a cow that hath calfed and cannot glea take a quart of good ale, boil it, and scum it we then put in a handful of the flour of barley and give it her to drink in a warm mash.

To help calfs from worms, when they are troubled therewith, they will run up and down, and not stand still in a place, but quiver and shake, and hold their heads towards their sides. Take southwood or wormwood, and bruise it with dry figs and fitches, and make a p a thereof, and put into their throat.

For the weaning of calves, take five branches of tansey, five branches of rosemary, and sprigs of mint, stomp them, and give the juice to drink with four spoonfuls of verjuice.

To increase milk, take sugarcandy, cinnamon, and strong drink, and give it to drink now and then.

To help a beast that cannot piss, take and bruise Cardus Benedictus, then strain it with white wine and so give it to drink.

For the cholick, take the powder of one pennyworth of ginger, and so much of the powder of liquorice; give it in a quart of mead, and it will help her.

For the los of cud take half a pint of urine, boy salt, and wall-earth, of each a handful, mix them well together, and wash the roof of the mouth, but pull out the tongue, and force some down.

For a beast that cannot dung, take hay, seeche it well, stamp it and strain the liquor, and put into it fresh greaie and soap, and give it.

For the staggers, take cloves and fennel-seeds, beat them to powder, and with milk give it the



beast to driak, and then let him blood.

To make a cow take Bull, give her of the herb called cow make; which groweth like a white milly-flower among corn, two hours before she shall take the bull, if she should refuse the bull.

Against the biting of a mad dog, take garlick and put it in a linen cloth, then chate and rub the place therewith. Or take the root of the great bur bruised with salt, lay it to the place, it will help man or beast.

*Sheep*—For sheep that hath the staggers, give them one pennyworth of treacle, one race of turnerick, and one pennyworth of English saffron, all mixed together.

For sheep that make red water, take a little piece of roche-allum and a little piece of butter, mix it together, and give them as you see occasion.

For the scab and itch; take tar and fresh greafe, of each a like quantity, mix them well with the juice of chervil and a little brimstone; make a salve and anoint the sore place therewith.

Loosness of the teeth, grief of the mouth, take sage, salt and earth, of each a like quantity, beaten together, and rub the mouth and gums of the sheep until you make them bleed.

For the general rot, or water in the belly, take sage, tansey, holy thistle, horse-mint, worm-wood, flowers, rolemary, rue, plantane, dill, and lungwort, of each a like quantity, beaten in a mortar, then strain out the juice, and to five spoonfuls of it put in a pint of hopped water boiled, with two spoonfuls of the powder of bay berries, long-pepper, liquorish, and anniseeds, of each a like; then take it from the fire, put in two spoonfuls of good sale, and as much sweet butter as a walnut, stir altogether, and give it the the plakeworm in a horn to

drink morning and evening, rubbing the mouth very well with salt, is a certain and approved cure.

*Hogs*—For the murrain or garren. Take gun-powder, bay salt, roche armoniac, and garlick, beat them together, and with a knife make a hole betwixt their claws, put in the quantity of a hazie nut, and let them bleed under the tongue, or in the shoulder-vein.

For scurf and manginess, let them bleed in the tail, then take black soap, brimstone, vinegar, swine's-grease, and honey mixed together, of each a like quantity, and annoint the same all over with it, having first rubbes off all the scurf and filth with a wool-card.

For a sow that eat th her pigs, watch the pigging, and take the least or worse pig, and annoint it all over with the juice of the herb called stone crop, and give it her to eat, and she will never do the like again.

For the measles or pox, let them bleed under the ears, or in the tail then bind the fore with the bark of green officers, then take an ounce of treatle, the juice of wormwood, liver wort, and gail-wort, half a pint; of red-oaker and hen's dung, of each a handful, and of barley-meal three handfuls, mixed with a bottle of urine and honey altogether, put it into two gallons of sweet warm wash, and give it the swine to drink, and annoint all the fore places with boar's grease and brimstone mixed together.

3

*Instruction for the buying, removing and management  
of Bees.*

O ffore yourself, there are three manner of ways; either by buying them, taking wild swarms, or making them by art. If you buy your bees, observe they be lively, little, smooth and shining; rejecting the rough and unseemly ones, and above all, let the king, or master-bee, be long, shining, and chearful not too great or too small for his fellows depends the welfare of the whole swarm. Observe, likewise, that the swarm be whole and great, which you may know by looking into the hive, or observing great numbers clustering about the door: If these two observations fail; finding them all at rest, blow in amongst them, and by the greatness or smallness of the answering sound, you will perceive them to be more or less. If you transport them far, the change of the air many times incommodes them; to remedy which you must let them in pleasant gardens, or scatter sweet smelling herbs about their hives. The best way to carry them is upon a man's shoulders in sheets upon a pole; one end behind, and the other before, in the night-time when they are at rest, being very cautious of jogging them for fear of mashing their comb; and the best time to remove is in the month of April; being sure you carry them not from a pleasant place to one that is otherwise, for if you do, they will soon leave you. When you have brought them to the place you intend, if it be day time, you must either open nor place them till night, to the end that after the quiet rest of the night, they may be cheerfully to work the next morning; and be sure you observe them narrowly for two or three days



after, whether they go out or not, for if they do  
tis a shrewd sign they intend to leave you.

In the placing of your bees, observe to be so that  
in the winter, and spring, the face of the hives may  
stand to the rising sun; and so order it that neither  
in winter nor summer, they be too hot or too cold.  
Observing above all things, that the air be w.  
some, as also the herbs, plants, and flowers growing  
about them. The herbs, &c. that bees most de-  
light in, are these, Thyme, Allie, Rosemary, Sa-  
vory, Sneillage, Violets Sage, Lavender Myrrh,  
Wild Marjoram, Wild Thyme, Balm, Sweet Mar-  
joram, Saffron, Bean Flowers, Mustard seed, Me-  
licot, Poppies, Roles, and the like. And those they  
hate, are for the most part, Yew trees, Wormwood,  
Wild Cucumbers, Elms, Corack, Spurge; Lawre  
and all bitter herbs and flowers. They thrive better  
in the vallies than on the hills, and love to be near  
clear water springs. The best honey is extracted  
from Thyme; the second from wild Thyme, and  
the third from Rosemary. As for their hives, you  
may place them in three ranks, and stand a yard one  
above another; suffer them to be quiet and undis-  
turbed, keeping all hurtful creatures from them;  
as the Toad, Redbreast, Woodpeckers, Moth, Hor-  
net, Lizard, Swallow, Sparrow, Spider, Butterfly,  
Serpent, and Stork: all which are utter enemies to  
the bees. All winter they rest, and live upon part  
of what they got in the summer; or, if you have  
taken the honey almost bare, you must feed them  
by putting in sticks very gingerly, dipped in honey,  
or sugar and water boiled; as also figs, raisons, cur-  
rants, or the like. About the Sun's entering the  
sign *Aries* they come abroad and labour diligently,  
framing their combs, the which when they have  
done, they begin to breed, and afterwards fill them  
with honey; their wax being extracted from gum.



trees, and the honey from flowers. The honey  
veils, as many terms them, are in some coun-  
ties: The times a year viz the latter end of May,  
the end of July and beginning of September; tho'  
they take the comb but twice a year, viz. May and  
August, is best. If the hive by reason of a young  
brood be overcharged, which you may perceive by  
the bees clustering about the mouth of it, and the  
great noise within, having new hives in readiness,  
watch the coming forth of the young fry for several  
days, from eight till twelve in the morning, left  
the young fry they seek a new habitation; or if they  
do not come forth, you may drive out the whole  
stock with galbanum, at which time, having two  
hives, they will settle in two companies, and so you  
may hive them. Or if a stock be decayed, you  
may put two hives together, by killing the king or  
queen-bee of the one hive. If at any time two  
hives swarm together and fight, cast dust upon the  
bees or sprinkle them with the juice of pleasant  
herbs, or honey and water boil'd; and the fray will  
be ended.

If the master-bee of any hive be too apt to lead  
the swarm abroad, and by that means endanger  
the safety of them, to prevent this roving, clip his wings,  
and then not daring to trust them, he will stay at  
home.

The signs to know when your combs are full of  
honey, are when the bees drive out the drones;  
when there is an extraordinary noise and rejoicing  
within, and when they play about the mouth of  
the hive, neglecting to perform their tasks; for in-  
stead of taking the honey before the combs are full,  
in displeasing the bees, they leave you.

Many are of opinion, that the mouth of the hive  
being rubbed with Calves dung, or cotton-wool and  
sage, the bees will never leave it. And thus

much shall suffice for the ordering and improving of bees, from whose labour rises great profit to most kingdoms.

*The vermin killer—Shewing a ready way to destroy sundry sorts of vermin, viz. bugs, nits and lice fleas, rats or mice, field do. do. moles, caterpillars, boys, flies and moles.*

*Bugs.*

**T**ake a handful of wormwood and white hellebore; boil them in urine till it is half wasted, and wash the joints of your bedstead with it.

Burn brimstone under the joints of the bedstead and creases where they lie, and they'll come out presently, that you may kill them; do this two or three times a week, and keep the room close.

Old oil and brimstone powdered and mix'd together, then anoint the bedstead with it.

Boil glue and vinegar together, then rub the bedstead with it, and it will kill them.

*Nits and lice—*Take of bees-wax an ounce, three ounces of olive oil, three drams of staves a're, of these make a salve, and anoint; it kills both nits and lice.

Take red orpiment and saltpetre, each a dram, louse herb two drams, mix them together with oil and vinegar, so anoint the head.

*Fleas—*Take lavender and wormwood, and boil them in vinegar well, and sprinkle your blankets with it; or savory laid in your chambers kills them.

Take wormwood well dry'd and put in a bag

th holes in it, so place it under your bed, or  
 awo. t laid under and about your bed kills them.  
 , take wormwood, net-leaves, lavender, eve  
 eron, and green coriander, put them under the  
 d or pillow, and the fleas will die.

*Rats*—Take oatmeal and powder'd glass only,  
 mix them with fresh butter, and lay where they  
 come. Or, filings of iron mixt with oatmeal, or  
 a dough or oatmeal flower, and lay where they  
 come.

*Field rats and mice*—In the dog days the fields  
 generally bare, then find out their holes or nests,  
 which are little and round, like an augre-hole, and  
 hemlock seed thereinto, or hellebore mixt  
 with barley; they eat it greedily, so it kills them.

*Beetles*—Take a head or two of garlick, onion, or  
 shallot, and put it into their holes, and they'll run out  
 amazed, and so you may with a spear or dog  
 kill them.

*Weasles*—Take sal armoniac and beat it, and with  
 oil, Flower and honey make it into a paste  
 with the white of an egg and lay it in pellets where  
 they come, and they eat it, and kill them.

*Caterpillars*—Destroy the leaves of trees, and de-  
 stroy cabbages and other tilage, and are generally  
 effects of great droughts. To prevent their nu-  
 merous increase on trees, gather them off in win-  
 ter, taking the prickets away that cleave to the  
 branches, and burn them.

*To kill flies*—Take white hellebore, and steep it

in milk or sweet wine, and sprinkle the room they come to, and they'll die.

*Moths*—About August they appear, and that mostly in the night, and if you set a candle in an apple tree lighted in the night, they will fly about it and burn themselves, and you'll find abundance of them dead in the morning.

*Greenbugs*—To kill greenbugs in Gardens, sprinkle the places where they fix with strong vinegar, mix'd with the juice of henbane; or, some water the plants haunted by them with the cold decoction of mustard and laurel seed in winter.

*A Catalogue of Things, necessary to be known.*

A Ream of Paper, 20 Quires.

A Quire of Paper, 24 Sheets.

A Bale of Paper, 10 Reams.

A Roll of Parchment, 5 Dozen, or 60 skins.

A Dicker of Hides, 10 skins.

A Last of Hides, 20 Dickers.

A Load of Timber unknawed, 40 Feet.

A Chaldron of Coals, 36 Bushels.

A Hoghead of Wine, 63 Gallons.

Ditto of Beer, 54 Gallons.

A Barrel of Beer, 36 Gallons.

Ditto of Ale, 32 Gallons.

A Gross, 144, or 12 Dozen.

A Weigh of Cheese, 256 Pounds.

Days in a year, 365. Weeks 52. and Hours 8766.

Pence in a Pound, 240.

An Acre of Land, 160 square Poles or Perches,

A Last of Corn or Rape seed, 10 Quarters.

A Tun of Wine, 252 Gallons.

A Pack of Wool, 364 Pounds.

A Stone, Horseman's weight, 14 Pounds.

A Truss of Hay, 56 Pounds.

A Load of ditto, 30 Trusses.