

much commended, being drunk for forty Days together to help the Sciatica, the Falling-sickness, and the Palsy.

Ivy.

IT is well known to every Child almost to grow in Woods, upon the Trees, and upon the Stone Walls of Churches, Houses, &c. and sometimes to grow alone of itself, tho' but seldom.

Time.] It flowereth not until July, and the Berries are not ripe till Christmas, when they have felt Winter-frosts.

Government and Vertues.] It is under the Dominion of Saturn.

A Pugil of the Flowers, which may be about a Dram (saith Dioscorides) drunk twice a Day in red Wine, helpeth the Lask, and Bloody-Flux. It is an Enemy to the Nerves and Sinews, being much taken inwardly, but very helpful unto them being outwardly applied. Pliny saith, that the yellow Berries are good against the Jaundice; and taken before one be set to drink hard, preserveth from Drunkenness, and helpeth those that spit Blood. And that the white Berries being taken inwardly, or apply'd outwardly, killeth the Worms in the Belly. The Berries are a singular Remedy to prevent the Plague, as also to free them from it that have got it, by drinking the Berries thereof made into a Powder, for two or three Days together. They being taken in Wine, do certainly help to break the Stone, provoke Urine and Womens Courses. The fresh Leaves of Ivy, boiled in Vinegar, and applied warm to the Sides of those that are troubled with the Spleen, Ach, or Stich in the Sides, doth give much Ease: The same applied with some Rose-Water, and Oil of Roses, to the Temples and Forehead, easeth the Head-ach, tho' it be of long Continuance. The fresh Leaves boiled in Wine, and old filthy Ulcers hard to be cured, washed therewith, doth wonderfully help to cleanse and heal them. It also quickly healeth green Wounds, as also, it is effectual to heal all Burnings and Scalding, and all Kinds of Exulcerations coming thereby, or by salt Flegm or Humours, in other Parts of the Body. The Juice of the Berries or Leaves snuffed up into

Flux, Bloody-Flux, Jaundice, Spitting Blood, Worms, Drunkenness, Pestilence, Swoon, Dysfury, Terms provokes, Spleen, Stich, Head-ach, Ulcers, Wounds, Burnings, Scaldings, Salt, Flegm, Rheum, sore Eyes.

the Nose, purgeth the Head and Brain of thin Rheum that maketh Defluxions into the Eyes and Nose, and curing the Ulcers and Stench therein; the same dropped into the Ears, helpeth the old and running Sores of them; those that are troubled with the Spleen, shall find much Ease by continual drinking out of a Cup made of Ivy, so as the Drink may stand some small Time therein before it be drunk. *Cato* saith, That Wine put into such a Cup will soak through it, by Reason of the Antipathy that is between them.

There seems to be a very great Antipathy between Wine and Ivy; for if any have got a Surfeit by drinking of Wine, his speediest Cure is to drink a Draught of the same Wine, wherein a handful of Ivy Leaves, being first bruised, have been boiled.

Juniper Bush.

FOR to give a Description of a Bush so commonly known, is needless.

Place.] They grow plentifully in divers Woods in *Kent*, upon *Warny-Common* near *Brentwood* in *Suffex* upon *Finchly-Common* without *Highgate*, hard by the *New Found-Wells* near *Dulledge*, upon a *Common* between *Micham* and *Croyden*, in the High Way near *Amersham* in *Buckinghamshire*, and many other Places.

Time.] The Berries are not ripe the first Year, but continue green two Summers and one Winter before they are ripe; at which Time they are of a black Colour, and therefore you shall always find upon the Bush green Berries; the Berries are ripe about the Fall of the Leaf.

Government and Virtues.] This admirable Solar Shrub is scarce to be parallel for his Vertues. The Berries are hot in the third Degree, and dry but in the first, being a most admirable Counter-poison, and as great a Resister of the Pestilence, as any grows; they are excellent good against the Bitings of venomous Beasts, they provoke Urine exceedingly, and therefore are very available to Dysuries and Stranguries. It is so powerful a Remedy, against the Dropsy, that

Counter-poison, Pestilence, Venomous Beasts, Urine provoketh, Dysury, Strangury, Dropsie, Terms provoketh, Mother & Fits, Stomack, Wind expels, Cholick, Cough, Shortness of Breath, Consumptions, Pains in Belly, Ruptures, Cramp, Convulsions, speedy Delivery

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the very Lye made of the Ashes of the Herb being drunk, cures the Disease. It provokes the Terms, helps the Fits of the Mother, strengthens the Stomach exceedingly, and expels Wind. Indeed there is scarce a better Remedy for Wind in any Part of the Body, or the Cholick, than the Chimi- cal Oil drawn from the Berries, such Country People as know not how to draw the Chimi- cal Oyl, may content themselves by eating ten or a dozen of the ripe Berries every Morning fasting; they are admirably good for a Cough; Shortness of Breath, and Con- sumption, Pains in the Belly, Ruptures, Camps, and Convul- sions. They give safe and speedy Delivery to Women with Child, they strengthen the Brain exceedingly, help the Memo- ry, and fortify the Sight by strenghtning the Optick Nerves. They are excellent good in all Sorts of Agues, they help the Gout and Sciatica, and strengthen all the Limbs of the Body. The Ashes of the Wood is a special Remedy to such as have the Scurvy, to rub their Gums with. The Berries stay all Fluxes, help the Hæmorrhoids or Piles, and kill Worms in Children. A Lye made of the Ashes of the Wood, and the Body bathed with it, cures the Itch, Scabs and Leprosy. The Berries break the Stone, procure Appetite when it is lost, and are excellent good for Palsies, and Falling-Sickness.

Kidney-wort, or Wall-Penny-Royal, or Wall- Penny-Wort.

Descript.] I T hath many thick, flat, and round Leaves growing from the Root, every one having a long Foot-stalk, fastned underneath, about the Middle of it, and a little unevenly weaved sometimes about the Edges, of a pale green Colour, and somewhat yellow on the upper Side like a Sawcer; from among which rise one or more tender, smooth, hallow Stalks half a Foot high, with two or three small Leaves thereon, usually not round as those below, but somewhat long, and divided at the Edges; the Tops are somewhat dividided into long Branches, bearing a Number of Flowers, set round about a long Spike one above ano- ther, which are hollow and like a little Bell, of a whitish green Colour, after which come small Heads, containing very small