

Pharmacopoeia Edinburgensis: or, the dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh / Translated and improved from the third edition of the Latin. And illustrated with notes by Peter Shaw.

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Royal College

PHYSICIANS

EDINBURGH

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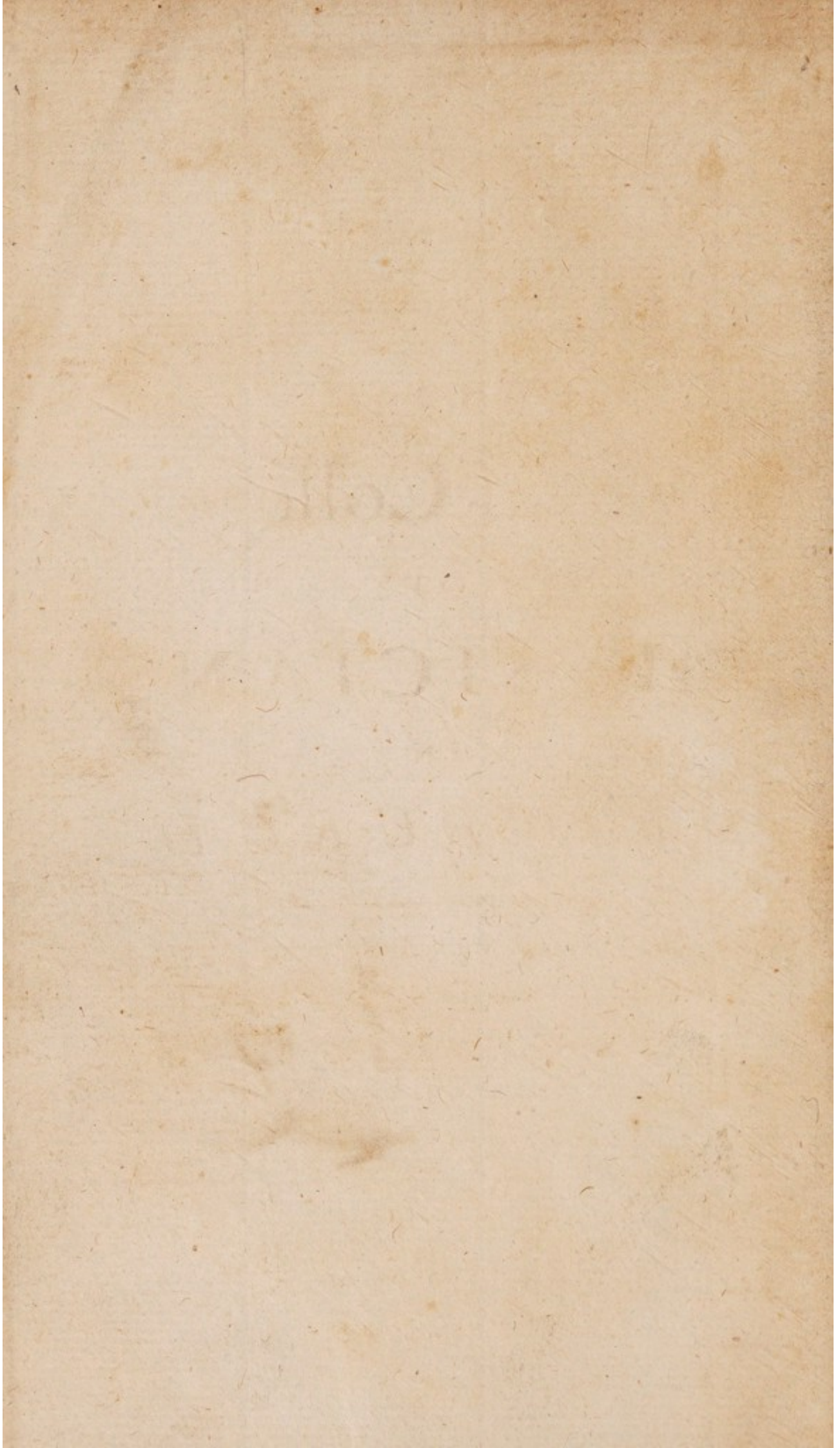
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1814



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Pharmacopœia Edinburgensis:
OR, THE
DISPENSATORY
OF THE
Royal College
OF
PHYSICIANS
IN
EDINBURGH.

*Translated and improved from the Third Edition
of the LATIN, and Illustrated with NOTES,*

By *PETER SHAW, M. D.*

THE FOURTH EDITION.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM INNYS, at the
West-End of St. Paul's,

MDCCLX.

Advertisement.

THE Third Edition of the Original was considerably alter'd and improv'd ; the Catalogue of the Simples somewhat enlarg'd, and corrected ; many new Medicines were added ; and some of the former alter'd or omitted ; and the new *English* Edition was alter'd and improv'd accordingly.





PREFACE.

TIS universally agreed, that an exact knowledge of the Materia medica, with the proper manner of preparing and compounding the Simples, is absolutely requisite to the due exercise of the Art of Physic. Good Medicines properly administred give assurance of Health; whilst bad ones, or such as are ill compounded, prove either pregnant in mischief, or unserviceable to the Patient. If such be the power of Remedies, it must demand the principal study of the Physician to have them justly directed and prepared. Hence the Art of Pharmacy has been every where so cultivated by Physicians of the greatest genius, that scarce a City but has its Dispensatory: In which particular, the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh was not, even at its first institution, deficient; but directly publish'd a small volume with the same view.

P R E F A C E.

But such is the fate of Pharmacy, as well as of all other things, that it cannot avoid the alterations of Time: which, the great variety of Medicines, with the progress and advancement of the Art, must render unavoidable. Consequently, it was impossible but, in the first Edinburgh Dispensatory, there shou'd be many things wanting, which Custom afterwards introduced, and, tho' more compendious than almost any other, contain many obsolete prescriptions; so as to prevent its continuing long a Rule to the Compounders. Lest, therefore, through the unskilfulness of Apothecaries, the life of the Patient shou'd be endanger'd, or the hopes of the Physician frustrated; our College, from a regard to the public welfare, and their own reputation, were willing to give this more correct and copious Edition of their Dispensatory; which, serving as a Rule and Standard to all the Apothecaries of our City, in composing their medicines, might prove an acceptable labour both to the Patient and Physician.

In preparing this Edition, we have, in general, follow'd the old one; and not departed from it, without an urgent necessity, or for the sake of some advantage; but this is not without consulting the more celebrated Pharmacopœia's of different Nations; lest we should appear to depend too much upon our own, and too little upon the Performances of others.

P R E F A C E.

In the Catalogue of Simples, we have had regard to brevity, and a commodious arrangement; the officinal Plants are sufficiently numerous, and described by their most accustomed and familiar names; so likewise are the medicinal substances of animals and minerals; care being all along taken to point out those parts thereof, which are employ'd in medicine. Some things are left out, as not differing from others in virtue; or as having been introduced by the superstition or credulity of antiquity; still leaving others, perhaps, to be expunged by posterity; for 'tis better to labour under a redundancy than a scarcity of materials.

Several of the distill'd simple Waters are here rejected; and the number of the compound kind enlarged, by the addition of one or two, which are fitter for keeping, and better preserving the virtues of the plants; being particularly careful to commit nothing to distillation, but what shou'd communicate some virtue to the Water.

A great many Tinctures are added; simples admirably communicating their efficacy thereto, at the same time that they are generally render'd acceptable to the Patient by the agreeable smallness of their dose.

In directing the Syrups, we have shewn which ought to be made by coction, which by infusion;

P R E F A C E.

and by what means the virtue of the Spices employ'd, which is commonly lost, may be preserved.

We have also enrich'd our Dispensatory with a variety of extemporaneous Compositions, drawn from the present Practice, to lessen the trouble of the Prescriber: And it were to be wish'd, that more of these cou'd have been added, with the unanimous consent of Physicians.

To the greater part of the Sections we have annex'd General Rules for the making up of Medicines; judging it not unbecoming us to shew a regard to the smallest matters: Since very trifling errors in Pharmacy may produce the worst of mischiefs.

*In fine, that our apparatus of Medicines might neither be unweildly nor too scanty, many things now in disuse, unserviceable, or incongruous, are dropp'd therein; and some new ones, of considerable advantage, added. Our utmost pains and industry have been employ'd in improving the Compositions; striking out some of little service to the purpose, and adding others of greater efficacy. A few, however, which long custom has render'd familiar, and antiquity seems, as it were to have made sacred, remain untouch'd; but the greatest part are shorten'd: And the utmost has been done, that those which are either left unalter'd, or added, if they do not excel, should at least equal those omitted. We have
every*

P R E F A C E.

every where preferr'd the useful ones to the pompous; and studied to shorten the work of the Compounder; avoiding the laborious intricacies found in most of the Dispensatories of these times.

'Tis our joint and ardent Desire, that these our labours may redound to the public Good, the recovery of the Sick, and the advancement of Medicine.

From the College of Physicians
at *Edinburgh*, May 30, 1721.





Advertisement.

WE have carefully revised the Third Edition of our *Dispensatory*, added a variety of new Compositions, and struck out a few that were less useful. It was thought proper to say thus much, to shew that this new Edition does not appear without our Sanction, and to prevent any ones being imposed upon by spurious Impressions, publish'd without the Consent of the College.

Edinburgh,
May 29, 1735.



THE
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OF THE

*Fellows, Honorary-Fellows,
and Licentiates,*

OF

The ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
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The WEIGHTS, MEASURES, and CHARACTERS, commonly used in PRESCRIPTION

gr. ℥ ʒ ʒss ℥ss lb	}	denotes	{	a Grain a Scruple a Dram an Ounce a Pound	}	or	{	Twenty Grains. Three Scruples. Eight Drams. Twelve Ounces.
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A *Spoonful* stands for half an Ounce in Syrups; and for three Drams in distill'd Waters.

A *Gallon* contains eight Pints or Pounds.

Ana implies that the subsequent quantity is to be taken of each of the preceding Ingredients.

p. æ. <i>Partes æquales,</i> q. v. <i>Quantum vis,</i> q. s. <i>Quantum sufficit,</i> s. a. <i>Secundum artem,</i> F. <i>Fiat,</i> B. A. <i>Balneum arenæ,</i> B. m. <i>Balneum mariæ,</i>	}	denotes	{	Equal quantities. Any undetermined quantity. A sufficient quantity. According to the Rules of Art, when the manner of Compounding is deliver'd over to the Apothecary. Let it be done. A Sand-heat. A Water-Bath.
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SECTION I.

The MEDICINAL SIMPLES. *

VEGETABLES.

A.

A *Bies*, The Fir Tree. Its Wood, Tops and Rosin.

<i>Abrotanum mas.</i>	} Southernwood,	} male and	} The Plant.
<i> fœm.</i>			
<i>Absinthium vulg.</i>	} Wormwood,	} common and	
<i> Romanum.</i>			

Acacia vera †, Egyptian Thorn. Its inspissated Juice.

Acetosa

* This Dispensatory is strictly methodical; accordingly it begins with the Catalogue of Simples, commonly made use of in pharmaceutical composition; or in the medicines that are hereafter to be described: whilst other Pharmacopœias, which observe no order, preposterously bring in this foundation of the whole at the end of the Performance.

† The true or genuine *Acacia* is, according to the generality of authors, the inspissated Juice of a large tree, growing in *Egypt* and *Arabia*, bearing a white purgative flower,

Acetosa vulgaris [*Oxalis*] Common Sorrel.
The Herb, Root and Seed.

Acetosella [*Lujula*] Wood-forrel.

Acorus verus [*Calamus aromaticus*] Sweet-flag.
Its Root.

Adiantum verum [*Capillus Veneris*] True
Maiden-hair. The Herb.

Agallochum [*Lignum aloës*] Aloes-wood. The
Wood.

Agaricus [*Fungus Laricis*] Agaric, or the
Fungus of the Larch Tree.

Ageratum [*Eupatorium Mesuës*] Maudlin.
The Herb.

Agnus Castus [*Vitex*] The Chaste Tree. Its
Seed.

Agrimonia [*Eupatorium Græcorum, & Avi-
cennæ*] Agrimony. Its Leaves.

Alchimilla, Ladies Mantle. The Herb.

Alkekengi [*Halicacabum*] Winter-Cherry.
The Fruit.

flower, and appearing all over thorny, except in the trunk. It is also confidently reported by others, that this is the tree which affords the Gum-Arabic. Thus much is certain, that the inspissated Juice, be it afforded by what tree it will, comes to us from the *Levant*, in round balls of different Sizes, inclosed in very fine bladders. Its goodness is known by its being high boiled, of a brown colour inclining a little to red, compact, shining, and of an astringent, but a somewhat disagreeable taste. The *German* acacia is a counterfeit of this, made of the Juice of Sloes boiled to a solid consistence, and put up in bladders like the *Egyptian*. The two kinds differ considerably in colour; the genuine being of a brown with a slight dash of red, and the counterfeit of as full a black as the common Juice of Liquorise. *Dict. de Commerce de M. Savary.*

Alliaria,

Alliaria, Sauce-alone. The Leaves.

Allium. Garlick. The Root.

Alnus nigra [*Frangula*] Black Alder. The Bark.

<i>Aloe Caballina</i>	} Caballine	} Aloes	} The in-		
— <i>Hepatica</i>				} Hepatic &	} spiffated
— <i>Succotrina</i>					

Alfina, Chick-weed. The Herb.

Althea [*Bismalva Ibisus*] Marshmallows.
The Leaves, Root and Seed.

<i>Ammi verum</i>	} True	} Ammi, or Bishop's
— <i>vulgare</i>		

Ammoniacum. The Gum.

<i>Amomum verum</i>	} True	} Amomum, or
— <i>vulgare</i> [<i>Sifon</i>]		

Its Seed.

<i>Amygdalus amara</i>	} Sweet	} Almond. Its
— <i>dulcis</i>		

Anacardia, Anacardium. Its Fruit.

Anchusa, Alkanet. * Its Root.

Ane-

* There are two different kinds of *Alkanet*; that of *France*, which grows in *Provence* and *Languedoc*; and that which comes from the *Levant*. The *French* alkanet root is small, of a deep red without, and white within. Its leaves are green, rough, and like those of Bugloss; whence the plant is sometimes called wild Bugloss. From amidst the Leaves rises a strait stem, adorned with lesser leaves and flowers, in the form of stars, of a pale blue. To be good, it ought to be new, pliable tho' dry, of a deep red on the surface, and white within, with a small blue head, which, whether wet or dry, being rubbed upon the nails or hands, stains them of a beautiful vermilion dye. But the alkanet of the *Levant* is a root as large as a man's arm, and long proportionably; appearing to be a parcel of leaves twisted and

- Anethum*, Dill. The Plant and Seed.
Angelica sativa, Garden Angelica. Its Root,
 Leaves and Seed.
Anime. Its Gum-rofin.
Anisum, Anise. Its Seed.
Anthora [*Antithora*] Yellow Helmet-Flower.
 Its Root.
Aparine, Clivers. The Herb.
Apium, [*Eleoselinum*] Smallage. Its Root
 and Seed.
Aquilegia, Columbine. Its Leaves and Seed.
Arabicum, Arabic. Its Gum.
Areca, Indian Nut.* Its inspissated Juice,
 called *Catechu* and *Terra Japonica*, or
Japan Earth. Argen-

and rolled up like tobacco, with a kind of white and bluish mouldiness a top, appearing as the flower. This root is a mixture of different colours; the principal whereof are red and violet: and in the middle there is a kind of pith, cover'd over with a very thin bark; the heart appearing red without, and white within. This latter strikes but an indifferant red, inclining to brown. *Dict. de Commerce.*

* This is a famous fruit in the *Indies*, which of it self maintains a very large commerce; its consumption being almost incredible; as it is used by all sorts of people, the poor as well as the rich. The tree that bears it is tall, strait, slender and cylindrical. The shell is plain and even without side, but rough and hairy within; not much unlike the *Cocoa-shell*. 'Tis as large as a midling walnut, and its kernel about the size of a nutmeg; which it also resembles on the outside: it has likewise in it the appearance of white veins when cut in two. In the middle of the fruit, whilst it is yet immature or tender, a greyish, soft and almost fluid substance is lodg'd, which hardens as the fruit ripens; when perfectly ripe, the fruit is of a yellowish colour, and always very bitter, yet never unpleasant. The *Indians* use it universally

Argentina [*Potentilla*, *Anserina*] Silver-Weed.
Its Leaves.

Aristolochia, *longa* } Long } Birthwort. Its
——— *rotunda* } Round } Root.

Artemisia, Mugwort. The Herb.

Arthanita, [*Cyclamen*] Sow-bread. Its Root.

Arum; Wake-Robin. Its Root.

Asarum, Asarabacca. Its Root and Leaves.

Aspalathus, Rhodium or Rose-wood. The
Wood.

Asparagus, Sparagus. Its Root.

Assa fetida, Fetid Asa. Its Gummy Resin.

Atriplex sativa } Garden } Orach. The Herb.
——— *fætida* } Stinking } The Seed.

Avena, Oats. The Grain.

Aurantia malus, The Orange Tree. Its Flowers,
Fruit, and the Rind of the Fruit.

Auricula Judæ [*Fungus Sambuci*] Jews Ear,
or Fungus of Elder.

Auricula muris, [*Pilosella*] Mouse Ear. The
Herb.

B.

Balsamita mas [*Costus hortorum*] Costmary.
The Herb.

B

Balsamum

versally along with their *Betel*; chewing them both together: whilst fresh, it will entirely dissolve in the mouth: but not so well if it be stale. In both cases it greatly promotes the evacuation of saliva; which as well as the teeth and lips it tinges of a brown colour inclining to red. 'Tis allowed to strengthen the stomach, and preserve the teeth and gums. *Diët. de Commerce.*

- Bugula* [*Consolida media*] Bugle. The Herb.
Bunias [*Napus sativus* & *sylvestris*] Navew,
 Its Seed.
Bupththalmum, Ox-eye. } The Herb.
Bursa Pastoris, Shepherd's Purse. }
Buxus, Box-Tree. Its Leaves and Wood.

C.

- Cacao*, The Cocoa Tree. Its Fruit.
Calamintha montana, Calamint. The Herb.
Calendula, Marygold. Its Flowers.
Camphora, The Camphire Tree. * Its Rosin.
Canella alba [*falsò Cortex Winteranus*] The
 white Canella, or Common *Winter's*
 Tree. Its Bark.

B 2

Cannabis,

* The writers upon Drugs are much divided as to the nature and formation of *Camphire*; some believing it a salt, others a gum; some asserting it to flow spontaneously from a tree; and some pretending it is only gain'd by boiling the wood. The following account appears to be the true one. *Camphire* is a real coagulated Oil, or Rosin, flowing, by incision, from the trunk or principal branches of a very large tree growing in many parts of the *East Indies*, *China*, and more particularly in the Island *Borneo*. The *Camphire* most in use is the white or artificial sort, which hath been sublim'd in proper glasses, from the coarse, which falls native, and runs into small cakes at the bottom of the tree; the subliming vessels being but slightly closed, and placed over a gentle fire. By which means, the *Dutch* alone are become the sole venders of fine *Camphire*; as having the art of preparing it; though the whole secret is no more than common sublimation. *Diétion. de Commerce*. For the virtues and uses of *Camphire* see *Quincy's Compleat Dispensatory*; and for the natural and chemical history thereof, Mr. *Lemery's* curious Memoir upon the Subject. *M. de l'Acad. R.* 1705.

Cannabis, Hemp. Its Seed.

Capparis, Caper-Bush. The Bark of its Root,
and the Buds of its Flower.

Caprifolium [*Periclymenum*] Wood-Bine, or
Honey-Suckle. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Capsicum, Guinea Pepper. Its Fruit.

Caranna. Its Resin.

Cardamomum majus } The greater } Cardamom.
——— *minus* } The lesser } * Its Seed.

Cardiaca,

* There are three kinds of Cardamom; the great, the middle, and the lesser. The great is the same with Grains of Paradise, which are the seed of a plant, contained in a sort of pod or fig, of a tolerably good red colour; the seed itself being triangular, and somewhat reddish without, but white within, especially when it is fresh. The middle Cardamom-plant, has its leaves pointed, indented, and growing three together like trefoil. Its pods or husks are two or three inches long, and of a triangular figure. The seed also is triangular, a little furrow'd, and flat at the end. The plant creeps upon the ground without rising much above it. The lesser Cardamom is gather'd in the kingdom of *Cananor*, upon a Mountain about 18 or 20 miles from the sea; this being the only place in the world where it grows. Its husk is triangular, of a colour between white and greyish, a little furrow'd, and much smaller than those of the middle cardamom, containing several very small rough grains, almost like so much meal. The land where this plant grows is exceeding valuable, as requiring no cultivation nor sowing, nothing more being requisite to make it produce than to burn up the Weeds after the rains, which cause them to grow, are fallen. The Sun soon dries and fits them for this purpose; and their ashes enrich the ground, and dispose it to yield Cardamom. But nearly the whole crop of that which is fine and most valuable is consumed in the East; the Inhabitants using it to season their rice: a small quantity however is brought into *Europe* by the *English* and *Dutch* Ships. *Diët. de Commerce.*

Cardiaca, Motherwort. The Plant.

Carduus benedictus, Holy Thistle. The Herb and Seed.

Carlina, [*Chamæleon albus*] Carline, or white Chamæleon Thistle. Its Root.

Carthamus, [*Cnicus*] Bastard-Saffron. Its Seed.

Carui [*Carum*] Carraway. Its Seed.

Caryophyllata, Avens. Its Root.

Caryophyllus aromaticus. Spicy Clove-Tree. The Fruit.

————— *vulgaris* [*Tunica hortensis*] Clove-July-Flower. Its Flower.

Cassia fistularis, the Pudding-pipe-tree.* Its Fruit.

B 3

Cassia

* There are four kinds of *Cassia fistularis*, tho' they do not greatly differ in properties or figure; as being all in long black canes, of different lengths and thickness: but if compared with regard to the Trees that afford them, a considerable difference will appear. There is the *Cassia* of the *Levant*, of *Egypt*, of *Brazil*, and of the *Caribbee* Islands. In general, the whole *Cassia*, or entire cane, is the fruit of the tree, containing, when ripe, a sweet, soft, and black Substance, lodg'd in little cells of woody matter; having also mix'd along with it very hard kernels or stones, in the shape of a heart, which is the seed of the tree. The *Cassia* of *Brazil* is the largest; the canes of this kind being some of them four or five inches, or more, about; but this is not in ordinary use. That of the *Antilles* or *Caribbees* grows there in such plenty, that they use it to balast the ships. Of the several sorts it ought to be chose fresh, in large canes, that are heavy, full of a deep violet or black coloured pulp, of a sweet saccharine taste, without any acidity or mouldiness, *Diction. de Commerce.*

- Cassia lignea*, Woody-Cassia. * Its Bark.
Cassumunair [*Casmunar.*] Its Root.
Cauda equina [*Equisetum*] Horse-Tail. The Plant.
Centaurium majus } Greater } Cen- Its Root.
 ————— } Lesser } tory. The Plant.
Centinodium [*Polygonum*] Knot-grass. The Plant.
Cepa, Onion. Its Root.
Cerasus nigra, The black Cherry-Tree. Its Fruit and Gum.
Ceterach [*Asplenium, Scolopendria*] Spleenwort. The Herb.
Chærefolium, Chervil.
Chamædrys, [*Triffago*] Germander. }
Chamæpitys, [*Iva Arthritica*] } The Plant.
 Ground-Pine. }
Chamæmelum nobile, Camomile. The Herb, and Flowers.
Cheiri, [*Leucoium luteum*] Wall-flower. Its Flowers.
Chelidonium majus, the greater } The Plant
 Celandine. } and Root.
 ————— }
minus, Pilewort. }
Chermes [*Kermes.*] Its Berries.
China. Its Root.

China

* *Cassia lignea* is esteem'd a species of Cinnamon; and what countenances this suggestion, like Cinnamon it grows no where but in the Island *Ceylon*. The truth is, it approaches very near to Cinnamon in its volatile or oily part; but differs from it in the rest, as much as it does in the price. However, when the fine, small, pungent sticks are pick'd out from the others, and mix'd among Cinnamon, 'tis exceeding difficult to distinguish between the two, as some dealers very well know.

China Chinæ [*Cortex Peruvianus*] Tree of *Peru*. * Its Bark.

Cicer rubrum, Red Chich. Its Seed.

Cichoreum, Succory. Its Root, Leaves, Flowers and Seed.

Cicuta, Hemlock. The Herb.

Cinnamomum. Cinnamon. The Bark.

Citrea malus, The Citron-Tree. Its Fruit, Bark, and the Seed of the Fruit.

Citrullus, Water-Melon. Its Seed.

B 4

Cocble-

* The simple here meant is the bark of a certain tree growing in the *West-Indies*, and called by the *Spaniards* *Palo de Cassenturas*, or *Fever-Tree*, on account of its surprising efficacy in the cure of that distemper. 'Tis generally allow'd to be found no where but in *Peru*, and only in that Province thereof call'd *Quinto*: particularly it grows plentifully on the mountains near the City *Loxa*: tho' it is also said to be found in *Potosi*, and that this is accounted the best. The tree grows to about the height of our cherry-trees, and bears a Leaf like common trefoil; excepting only that it is indented. Its flower is long and reddish, and produces a kind of pod, containing the seed, which is flat like an almond. Its bark, whilst it yet remains cover'd, appears polish'd, of a whitish yellow without, and of a dusky white within. Cardinal *de Lugo* first brought it into *France*, in the year 1650; upon which it was then call'd by his name, but afterwards by the name of *Jesuits Powder*; because they had the distributing thereof: the Cardinal, who was of their order, having left them a large quantity. Its use was now neglected till the year 1706, when Dr. *Talbot* again brought it upon the stage in *France*, and established its reputation by the numerous cures he perform'd with it. These cures appear'd so extraordinary to the King of *France*, the great *Lewis XIV.* that by a royal reward he procured the Doctor to publish his secret.

- Cochlearia hortensis*, Garden Scurvy-grafs. } The Herb.
 ——— *marina*, Sea Scurvy-grafs. }
Coffee, The *Arabian* Jasmin*. Its Fruit.
Colocynthis, The bitter Gourd. Its Fruit.
Consolida major [*Symphytum majus*] Comfrey,
 or the greater Confound. Its Root,
 Leaves and Flowers.
Contrayerva †, [*Drakena*] Its Root.

Copal.

* Various and contradictory were the Accounts given by Botanists and Travellers of the growth of Coffee, till that excellent Botanist M. *Jussieu*, having an opportunity of examining the tree in the King's garden at *Paris*, at length, in the year 1715, gave an exact and ample description thereof. The Coffee-tree, according to him, may be called *Jasminum Arabicum*, *Lauri folio*, *cujus semen Coffee dicitur*; the Jasmin of *Arabia*, with a Bay leaf, and bearing the seed called Coffee-berries: and indeed by considering its marks, it appears to be no other than a kind of Jasmin, both with regard to the figure of its flower, the structure of its fruit, and the disposition of its leaves; and this also in the Judgment of that able Botanic Professor M. *Commelin* of *Amsterdam*. But for the particular account of this tree, and its fruit, with the manner of its cultivation, growth, &c. as being too large to give here, we refer the curious reader to the original itself. *Memoir. de l'Academ. R. An. 1713.*

† *Contrayerva*, the root, is brought to us from *New Spain*, as also from *Peru*; being found in great Plenty in the Province of *Charcis*, where it is said to have taken its name from the Word *Yerva*, which in *Spanish* signifies white hellebore; an herb whose Juice is a strong poison, wherewith the *Peruvians* poison their arrows: *Contra-yerva* thus meaning as much as counter-poison. The leaves of the plant creep on the ground, appear green and veiny, and resemble the figure of a heart; a naked stem, of the thick-
 ness

Copal *. The Rosin.

Corallina, Sea Moss, or Coralline.

Corallium album } white } Coral.
 ——— *rubrum* } red }

Coriandrum, Coriander. The Seed.

Cornus,

ness of a man's finger, arising from the middle of them. The root is less than that of the *Iris*, red without, and white within, knotty and stringy: its scent approaches that of the leaves of a fig-tree; and its taste is aromatic with a degree of acrimony. The best is that which is fresh, plump, heavy, tawny, red, having long fibres, and an agreeable taste. The *Virginia* snake-root is likewise a species of *Contrainerva*. *Diction. de Commerce*.

* There are two sorts of Copal, one that comes from *New Spain*, and another from the *Caribbee Islands*. The former is esteemed the best. It flows from a large tree, either by incisions made in the bark, or taking off the whole. The leaves of the tree are large and green, almost like those of the chestnut. Its fruit is long, as large as cucumbers, and resembling them also in figure, of a dark grey without side, and fill'd with a very well-tasted mealy substance. The large pieces are the best, of a fine gold-colour, transparent, smelling like the true olibanum, and readily melting in the mouth, as well as over the fire. In defect of this, the other sort is made use of, which resembles it considerably, and is the only sort that is generally sold; some even putting it off for amber. This also flows, by incision, from the trunk and larger branches of a great tree like the black poplar: But growing only near the tops of mountains, and inaccessible places, 'tis to the rains and the torrents they make, that we are beholden for this gum; which is thus brought down from the bottoms of the trees where it falls, and thence carried away into the rivers, and gathered upon their banks. The whitest is always preferable to that which is red, black, or earthy. The principal use of this second kind of gum, is to make varnish along with spirit of wine. *Diſt. de Com.*

- Cornus*, The Cornel Tree. Its Fruit.
Costus orientalis, Oriental Costus. Its Root.
Cotula fætida, May-weed. }
Crassula [*Telephium*] Orpin. } The Plant.
Crithmum, Samphire. }
Crocus, Saffron. Its Flowers and Stalks.
Cubebæ, Cubebs. The Fruit.
Cucumis aspinus, Wild Cucumber. The Fruit.
 — *hortensis*, Garden Cucumber. The Seed.
Cucurbita, The Gourd. Its Seed.
Cuminum, Cumin. The Seed.
Cupressus, The Cypress Tree. Its Fruit.
Curcuma, Turmerick. Its Root.
Cydonea malus, The Quince Tree. Its Fruit
 and the Seed thereof.
Cynoglossum, Hounds-tongue. The Root.
Cynosbatus, The Dog-rose. Its Fruit and Burrs,
 or little Sponges.
Cyperus longus, Long Cyperus. Its Root.

D.

- Dactylifera Palma*, The Date Tree. Its Fruit.
Daucus Creticus, Wild Carrot
 of Candia. }
 — *sylvestris*, Common } The Seed.
 wild Carrot. }
Dens Leonis, [*Taraxacum*] Dandelion. The
 Root and Plant.
Dictamnus Creticus, Dittany }
 of Crete. } The Leaves.
Digitalis, Fox-Glove. }

Doronicum Romanum, Leopards Bane. Its Root.

Dracontium, [*Dracunculus*] Dragons. The Plant.

Dulcamara, [*Solanum lignosum*] Bitter-sweet, or Woody Nightshade. The Root and Plant.

E.

Ebulus, Dwarf-Elder. The Plant, Root, and Bark.

Elemi, The Rosin.

Endivia, Endive. The Root, Herb and Seed.

Enula Campana [*Helenium*] Ellicampane. Its Root.

Erigerum [*Senecio*] Groundsel. The Herb.

Eruca, Rocket. Its Seed.

Eryngium, Eryngo. Its Root.

Erysimum, Hedge-mustard. The Herb.

Esula major, } The greater }
 — *minor* } The lesser } Spurge. The Root.

Eupatorium Cannabinum, vulgo *Avicennæ*, Hemp, or Eupatory of *Avicen*. The Plant.

Euphorbium. Its inspissated Juice.

Euphrasia, Eye-bright. The Plant.

F.

Faba, Beans. The Flower and Seed.

Ficus, Fig-tree, Its Fruit.

Fili-

- Filipendula*, Drop-wort.
Filix florida, [*Osmunda regalis*]
 Flowering Fern or Osmond }
 Royal. } The Root.
 — *mas.* The Male. } Fern.
 — *fem.* Female. }
Fœniculum dulce, Sweet } Fennel. The Herb,
 — *vulgare*, common } Seed and Root.
Fœnum Græcum, Fenugreek. Its Seed.
Fragaria, Strawberry. The Plant and Fruit.
Fraxinella [*Dictamnus albus*] Bastard Dittany.
 Its Root.
Fraxinus, The Ash Tree. Its Bark and Seed.
Fumaria, Fumatory. The Herb.

G.

- Galanga minor*, The small Galangal. Its Root.
Galbanum. The Resinous Gum.
Galega, Goat's-Rue. The Herb.
Gallæ, Galls.
Gallium, Ladies-Bedstraw. The Herb.
Gambogia, [*Gutta Gamba*] Gamboge*. The
 inspissated Juice.

Genista,

* The drug Gamboge is the gum that flows from the trunk of a thorny shrub, which is very extraordinary; being all branch, and bearing, as 'tis thought, neither leaves, flowers nor fruit. The shrub grows in the kingdom of *Siam*, in *Cochinchina*, and in some other provinces of *China* and *America*; where the juice, when collected, grows thick and turns yellow, by being exposed to the air. The *Chinese* and inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, when once it acquires the consistence of a paste, make it into large rolls of a cylindrical

Genista, Broom. The Plant, Flowers, and Seed.

Gentiana, Gentian. Its Root.

Geranium Betrachoides, Dove's-foot-Crane's-bill.

— *Robertianum*. Herb Robert.

Glaſtum [*Iſatis*] Woad.

Glycyrrhiza, Liquorice. The Root.

Gramen caninum, Dog's Grass. Its Root.

Grana Paradisi, Grains of Paradise. The Fruit.

Granata malus, [*Punica malus*]. The Pomegranate Tree. Its Fruit, and the Bark, or Rind thereof.

— *sylveſtris*, The wild Pomegranate. Its Flowers, call'd Balauftines.

Gratiola, Hedge-Hyſſop. The Herb.

Guaiacum. Its Wood, Bark, and Roſin.

H.

Hedera arborea, The Ivy Tree. Its Leaves, Berries, and Gum.

— *terreſtris*, Ground Ivy. The Herb.

Helleborus albus, [*veratrum album*] white

— *niger*, [*veratrum nigrum*] black

Hellebore. The Roots.

Helxine

lindrical figure. The beſt is that which is dry, of a high yellow colour, free from ſand or gravel, and unmix'd with any red transparent gum, which is uſed to debase it. *Diſt. de Com.*

- Helxine* [*Parietaria*] Pelitory of the Wall. }
Hepatica nobilis, noble Liverwort. } The Plant.
 ——— *terrestris* [*Lichen*] common }
 Liverwort. }
- Herba Paris*, Herb Paris. The Plant and Fruit.
- Hermodactylus*, Hermodactil. The Root.
- Herniaria*, Rupture-wort. }
Hippoglossum, Horse-tongue. } The Herb.
- Hippofelinum* [*Smyrniun*] Alexanders. The Herb, Root and Seed.
- Hordeum*, Barley. The Grain.
- Horminum sativum* [*Sclarea*] Garden Clary. The Herb and Seed.
- Hydrolapathum*, Water Dock. Its Root.
- Hyoscyamus albus* } white } Hen- The Seed.
 ——— *niger* } black } bane. The Leaves.
- Hypericum*, St. John's Wort. The Plant, Flowers and Seed.
- Hypocistis*, The Holly Rose. Its inspissated Juice.
- Hyssopus*, Hyssop. The Herb.

I.

- Jacobæa*, Rag-wort. The Plant.
- Jalappa*, Jalap. The Root.
- Jasminum*, Jasmin. The Flowers.
- Iberis*, Sciatica-Cress. The Plant and Seed.

Impe-

Imperatoria, Masterwort.

*Ipecacuanba**,

Iris Florentina, Florentine Orrice. } The Root.

— *nostras purpurea*, Garden
purple Orrice. }

Juglans, The Wall-nut Tree. The Coat of
its Fruit.

Jujubæ, Jujubs. The Fruit.

Juniperus,

* This root comes to us from *Brazil*, where they distinguish three species thereof, with regard to the degrees in which they produce their effects; *viz.* the brown, the grey, and the white: the brown acting with the greater force, the grey with less, and the white with the utmost gentleness; for which reason the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* give only this latter to pregnant Women and Infants. It is found in no more than one part of *Brazil*, *viz.* near the river called by the *Portuguese* *Rio de Geneiro*. 'Tis said to be gather'd near the Gold-mines; and to be so very scarce that an *Indian* cannot at most procure above twelve pounds thereof in a whole year. The *Ipecacuanha* plants, as well the brown as the grey, grow but moderately high, and in part creep upon the surface of the earth. Their leaves resemble those of pellitory; their flowers are white, and consist of six leaves, which make a sort of brown berries, that when ripe appear of a deep red colour, and are about the size of a small cherry. These berries contain a white juicy pulp, and two little hard yellowish seeds, in figure like a lentil. The white scarce differs from the other two, except in the figure of its leaf, and the whiteness of its root, resembling white dittany. The roots of all the three sorts should be chose new, plump, hard to break, resinous, and without any mixture of their stalks and fibres. This drug and its medicinal virtues were known in *France* long before *Helvetius*, an eminent Physician of *Holland*, brought it into repute, by the great number of cures he performed therewith, in the year 1700; but he was the first who knew the dose, and how to manage it to the best advantage.

Dist. de Com.

Juniperus, Juniper. Its Berries, Wood and Gum.

K.

Kali, Glass-wort. The Herb.

L.

Labdanum, Its resinous Gum.

Lacca, Its Rosin.

Laëtuca, Lettice. The Herb and Seed.

Lamium album, white dead Nettle.

Lavendula vulgaris, Common } Lavender. The
 ————*latifolia*, Broadleav'd } Plant and
 Flowers.

Laureola, Spurge Laurel. }
Laurus vulgaris, Common } The Leaves and
 Bay Tree. } Berries.

Lens vulgaris, Common Lentils. The Seed.

Lentiscus, The Mastich Tree. Its Wood and Rosin, or Gum-Mastich.

Lepidium, Dittander. The Plant.

Levisticum, Lovage. Its Root and Seed.

Lichen cinereus terrestris, Ashcolour'd Liverwort. The Plant.

Lilium album, white Lilly. }
 ————*convallium*, Lilly of the Val- } The Root
 ley. } and Flow-
 ers.

Limonia malus, The Lemon Tree. Its Fruit, and the Rind thereof.

Linaria,

Linaria, Toad-flax.

Lingua Cervina [*Scolopendrium*] } The Herb.
Hart's-tongue.

Linum vulgare, Flax. Its Seed.

— *catharticum*, Mountain Flax. The Plant.

Liquidambra, Liquid Amber.* The Rosin.

Lithospermum [*Milium solis*] Gromwell. The Seed.

Lotus urbana, Field Trefoil. The Herb, and Seed.

Lupinus, The Lupin. Its Seed.

Lupulus, The Hop. Its Leaves or Flowers.

M.

Macis, The Mace Tree. Its inward Bark and Nutmeg.

Majorana, Marjoram. The Herb.

Malabathrum [*Folium Indicum*] Indian Leaf. †

Malva vulgaris, common Mallows. The Plant.

* This is a kind of red transparent rosin, afforded by certain trees growing in *New Spain*, and there by the natives call'd *Osofol*. When this rosin is fresh and fluid, 'tis called oil of liquid amber; but when 'tis old and thick, the balm thereof. *Diēt. de Commerce*.

† This is the leaf of a very large tree growing in the *Indies*, particularly near *Cambaya*. The tree is not much unlike a lemon-tree, and affords berries like the cinnamon-tree, but smaller. Under part of these leaves is found a kind of bladders, scarce larger than a pin's head, which are by some taken for the seed. The leaves for use ought to be chose fair, large, green, and as entire as possible. *Diēt. de Commerce*.

- Malus hortensis*, The Garden Apple-Tree. } The Fruit.
 ———— *sylvestris*, The Crab-Tree. }
Mandragora, Mandrake. Its Leaves.
Manna *. The inspissated Juice.
Marrubium album [*Prassium*] white-Horehound. The Herb.

Marum

* *Manna* is the sap, juice, or white liquor, that ouzes or flows, either spontaneously or by incision, from the branches and leaves of the common and wild ash-tree. But this is peculiar to the ash-trees of some climates only; particularly to those of *Sicily*. The *Italians* distinguish three sorts; that which flows spontaneously, by them called *Manna di Corpo*, trunk-manna; that gain'd by incision, or as it were by force, *Manna forzata*, forced-manna, and that which proceeds from the nervous part of the leaves, and is of the size of grains of wheat, term'd *Manna di fronda*, leaf-manna. These several sorts are all gather'd in the months of *June*, *July* and *August*, upon the hottest and clearest days; rainy or damp weather being prejudicial thereto: for unless it be condensed by the sun's heat, just as it sweats out, it falls down and is lost. The druggists sell several kinds of manna, differing only as to the name of the place they come from, or in the figure of the pieces; and accordingly are call'd *Calabrian* or *Sicilian* manna, &c. Flake-manna, Drop-manna, &c. That most in esteem is the drop-manna; tho' there are many who believe it factitious, and manufactured by the *Jews* at *Leghorn*; but others certainly take it for natural, only made of that figure, and in such large drops, by putting little pieces of straws or sticks into the incisions for it to run along, and fall from. Manna is to be chose fresh, dry, light, and of a white colour, a little inclining to red, of an agreeable taste, and free from dirt and foreign bodies, and such as when broke appears to contain a kind of syrup; which is a certain mark of its newness. *Dict. de Commerce.*

- Marum vulgare*, Marum. } The Herb.
 ——— *Syriacum*, Syrian Marum. }
Matricaria, Feverfew. The Herb and Flowers.
Mechoacanna, Mechoacan. The Root.
Melilotus, Melilot. The Herb and Flowers.
Melissa, Baulm. The Herb.
Melo, The Melon. Its Seed.
Mentha sativa, Garden-mint. }
Menthastrum, Horse-mint. } The Herb.
Mercurialis mas, male } Mercury }
 ——— *fem.* female }
Mespilus, The Medlar Tree. Its Fruit.
Meum, Spignell. Its Root.
Mezereon, Mezereon. Its Root, Bark and
 Berries.
Milium, Millet. The Seed.
Millefolium, Yarrow. The Herb.
Morsus Diaboli [*Succisa*] Devil's Bit. The
 Herb and Root.
Morus, The Mulberry Tree. Its Bark, Root,
 and Fruit.
Myrobalani citrini, &c. Myrobalans of all Sorts.
 The Fruit.
Myrrha, Myrrh. The Gum.
Myrrhis, Chervil. The Herb and Seed.
Myrtus, The Myrtle Tree. Its Berries.

N.

- Nardus Celtica*. Celtick } Spikenard.
 ——— *Indica* [*Spica Nardi*] Indian } The Root.
Nasturtium aquaticum, Water-Cresses. The
 Herb, C 2 Na-

Nasturtium hortense, Garden-Cresses. The Herb and Seed.

Nepeta, [*Mentha Cataria*] Catmint. The Herb.

Nephriticum Lignum, The Nephritick Wood.

Nicotiana, [*Petum*] Tobacco. Its Leaves.

Nigella [*Gith*] Fennel Flower. Its Seed.

Nummularia, Moneywort. The Herb.

Nux Moschata, Nutmeg.

— *Pistachia*, Pistachio-Nut. } The Fruit.

Nymphæa alba, white Water-Lilly. Its Root and Flowers.

O.

Ocinum, Basil. The Plant.

Olea, The Olive. Its Fruit; ripe and unripe Oil, with the fæces thereof.

Olibanum [*Thus masculum*] male Frankincense. The Rosin.

Ononis, [*Anonis*] Rest-Harrow. Its Root.

Ophioglossum, Adders-Tongue. The Herb.

Opium, The inspissated Juice of Poppies.

Origanum vulgare, common Origanum. The Herb.

Orobus [*Ervum*] The bitter Vetch. Its Seed.

Oryza, Rice. The Seed.

Oxylapathum, Sharp-pointed Dock. Its Root.

P.

Pæonia mas, male Piony. Its Root, Flowers and Seed.

Palmæ

Palmæ Oleum, Palm-Oil.

Panax Heracleum, *Herculean* All-heal. Its
Gum call'd *Opopanax*.

Panicum, Panick. Its Seed.

<i>Papaver album</i>	} white } black } red	} Poppy.	} The Head, } Seeds and } Leaves.
— — <i>nigrum</i>			
— — <i>Rhæas</i> [<i>er-</i> <i>raticum</i>]			

Paralyfis, Cowslip. Its Flowers.

Pareira brava *. Its Root.

<i>Panastica hortensis</i>	} Garden } } Wild } } water } } Parsnip. } } Parsnip. } } The Herb.
— — <i>sylvestris</i> ,	
— — <i>aquatica</i> [<i>Sium</i>]	

Pentaphyllum, Cinquefoil. The Root.

Pepo, The Pumpkin. Its Seed.

Persica malus, The Peach-Tree. Its Flowers
and Fruit.

<i>Persicaria mitis</i>	} mild } biting	} Arsmart. The Plant,
— — <i>urens</i>		

Petasitis, Butterbur. Its Root.

Petroselinum Macedonicum, *Macedonian* Parsley.
Its Seed.

C 3

Petro.

* The *Pareira brava* is a plant that grows in the *West-Indies*; particularly in *Mexico* and *Brazil*. Its root also goes by the same name, and was first brought into *France* in the Year 1706, by the *Spanish Ambassador*, at his return from *Portugal*. This root is esteem'd a specifick for the stone and gravel. The name, which in the *Portuguese* language signifies wild-vine, is well suited to the nature of the plant; its branches and leaves being very like those of the vine; like which it creeps along the walls, or rises by the support of other trees. It also goes by the name of *Botua*. *Diët. de Commerce*.

Petroselinum vulgare, [*Apium hortense*] common Parsley. The Root, Herb and Seed.

Peucedanum, Hog's-fennel. The Root.

Pimpinella sanguisorba, Burnet. The Herb.

———— *saxifraga*, Burnet saxifrage. The Root, Herb and Seed.

Pinus, The Pine-tree. Its Fruit and Rosin.

<i>Piper album</i>	} white } long } black } Jamai- } ca	} Pepper. The Fruit.
———— <i>longum</i>		
———— <i>nigrum</i>		
———— <i>Jamacense</i> [<i>Pimenta</i>]		

Pisum Pease. The Seed.

Pix liquida, Tar.

———— *sicca, navalis*, Pitch.

———— *Burgundica*, [*Græca*] Burgundy Pitch.

Plantago latifolia, common broad-leav'd Plantain. Its Leaves and Seed.

Pæonia mas & *fem.* male and female Piony. The Root, Flowers and Seed.

Polium montanum, Poly-mountain. The Herb.

Polypodium quercinum, Polypody of the Oak. The Root.

Polytrichum [*Trichomanes*] Golden Maidenhair. The Herb.

Populus nigra, The black Poplar. Its Buds.

Porrum, The Leek. Its Root.

Portulaca, Purslain. The Herb and Seed.

Primula Veris, Primrose. The Plant and Root.

Prunella, [*Brunella*] Self-Heal. The Herb.

Prunus Damascena, The Prune-Tree of *Damascus*. Its Fruit.

——— *sylvestris*, The Sloe-Tree. Its inspissated Juice, or the *German Acacia*.

Psyllium, Flea-bane. Its Seed.

Pulegium vulgare, common } Penny-royal.

——— *cervinum*, Stags } The Herb.

Pulmonaria muculosa, Spotted Lungwort. The Herb.

Pyrethrum, Pellitory of *Spain*. The Root.

Q.

Quercus, The Oak. Its Buds, Bark, Acorns and their Cups.

R.

Raphanus rusticanus, [*Armoracia*] Horse-radish. The Root.

Rapum, Turnip. The Root and Seed.

Resina alba, white Rosin.

Rhabarbarum verum [*Rheum*] Rhubarb*. The Root.

C 4

Rham-

* As much as Rhubarb is used, as efficacious as it is found in Medicine, and as large a part of commerce as it maintains, yet are we very little acquainted as to what it is, and the real place from whence it originally comes. Some will have it come from *Boutan*, the extremity of all the *Indies*, others from the provinces of *Xensi* and *Suchen* in *China*, and thence to be carry'd into *Turky*; whilst others will have it to grow on the confines of *Muscovy*, and others again
only

Rhamnus catharticus [*Spina Cervina*] Buckthorn. Its Berries.

Rhaponticum, Rhapontic. The Root.

Rhodium [*Aspalathus odore roseo*] Rhodium. The Wood.

Ribesia, Currant-Tree. The Fruit.

Rosa

only in *Persia*. This is certain, that *Rhubarb* was unknown to the antients; and their *Rhapontic*, which came tolerably near it, was not really the same therewith. The true *Rhubarb* first puts out large downy leaves, then small carnation flowers in the form of stars, and after this comes the seed. The root newly drawn from the earth is thick, fibrous, and blackish on the surface, and of a red marble colour within; when dried, it changes colour, and becomes yellow without, and of a nutmeg colour within. It ought to be chose new, in small compact pieces pretty solid and ponderous, of an astringent taste, somewhat bitter, and of an agreeable aromatic odour. When good, it will tinge water almost like Saffron; and when broke, it appears of a lively colour, inclining a little to vermilion. Some druggists have the art of recovering their decay'd *Rhubarb*, by giving it a yellow tincture; but the cheat is easily discovered by handling it: for the yellow powder made use of to do it, will thus stick to the fingers. *Rhapontic* is often mix'd with *Rhubarb*, and sent over from the *Levant*; but this imposition also may be discovered, because *Rhubarb* is ordinarily in pieces, almost round, the internal grain or lines whereof are transverse; whereas *Rhapontic* is in long pieces, the internal lines whereof, which are reddish, growing longitudinally: and besides, *Rhubarb*, upon chewing it, leaves no clamminess in the mouth as *Rhapontic* does. But the *Rhapontic* of the *Levant* being scarce, *Monks Rhubarb* is sometimes substituted for it; but the skilful know how to distinguish between them; for the *Rhapontic* of the *Levant* is yellow without, and of a marble red within; whilst *Monks Rhubarb* is black and rough on the outside, and yellow on the inner, without any marble colour at all. *Diétion. de Commerce.*

Rosa Damascena
 [Pallida] The }
 Damask } Rose } Its Flowers.
 — *rubra*, The }
 Red }

Rosmarinus, Rosemary. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Rubia Tinctorum, Madder. The Root.

Rubus vulgaris, The Bramble. Its Leaves and Fruit.

Ruscus [*Bruscus*] Butcher's Broom. The Root.

Ruta hortensis, Garden Rue. The Herb and Seed.

S.

Sabina, Savin. Its Leaves.

Saccharum album } white }
 — *rubrum* } brown } Sugar. } The In-
 — *candum* } Sugar Candy. } Juices.

Sagapenum, The Resinous Gum.

Sago.

Salvia horten- } The Plant and
sis major } The greater } Flowers.
 — *minor* } The lesser } Sage. } The Plant
 — *sylvestris* } Wood }

Sambucus vulgaris, Elder. The Flowers, Leaves, Berries and Bark.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragon's Blood. The resinous Gum.

Sanicula, [*Diapensa*] Sanicle. The Herb.

Santalum album } White }
 ——— *citrinum* } Yellow } Saunders. The
 ——— *rubrum* } Red } Wood.

Santonium, *Alexandrian* Wormwood. The Seed.

Sapo albus Venet. Venice or Castile Soap.

——— *niger* [*Melanosmegma*] Black Soap.

Saponaria, Sopewort. The Herb and Root.

Sarcocolla, The resinous Gum.

Sarsaparilla, The Root.

Sassafras, The Wood and Root.

Satureia, Savory. The Herb.

Satyrion mas, Male Satyrion. The Root.

Saxifraga alba } White }
 ——— *vulgaris* } Common } Saxifrage. The
 [*Seseli pratense*] } Herb and Seed.

Scabiosa vulgaris, Scabious. The Herb.

Scammonium, Scammony*. The inspissated Juice.

Sca-

* The plant *Scammony*, affording this inspissated Juice, bears green leaves, almost in the shape of a heart, or nearly approaching to those of Ivy; its flowers are white, and of a bell figure; which has occasion'd some authors to rank it among the *Convoluti*: it creeps upon the ground, and only rises by the support of a neighbouring tree or wall. 'Tis from the root of this plant, which grows plentifully in many parts of the *Levant*, particularly about *Aleppo*, &c. that the drug *Scammony* is extracted. The genuine comes from *Aleppo*; 'tis light, of a grey colour, brittle, resinous, and grinds to a grey powder, of a bitter taste, and of a weak but disagreeable scent. That which is heavy, hard, and black, is to be rejected; and with such they often fill the inside of the cods, or lumps, wherein it is brought to us;

Scænanthus [*Juncus odoratus*] Squinanth, or
Camels Hay. The Plant and Flowers.

Scilla, Squill. The Root.

Scordium, The Herb.

Scorzoneræ, Scorzonera, or Viper's Grass. The
Root.

Scrophularia vulgaris, Fig-wort. }
—————*aquatica major* [*Betonica*] } The
aquatica.] Water Betony. } Leaves.

Sebesten, Sebestens. The Fruit.

Secale, Rye. The Seed.

Sedum majus [*Sempervivum majus*] The greater
Houfeleek. The Plant.

Senna Alexandri, Senna of *Alexandria*. Its
Leaves.

Serpentaria Virginia, Snake-weed of *Virginia*.
Its Root.

Serpillium, Wild-Thyme. The Herb.

Sesamum,

us; this usually being what is burnt or otherwise damaged in the operation; for the Juice of the *Scammony*-plant is not thicken'd by the heat of the sun, as has long been imagined; but by means of culinary fire. This concreted Juice is reckon'd one of the surest purgatives; tho' at the same time one of the strongest; and is therefore never given without a corrector. Besides the *Aleppo* Scammony, there are two other sorts commonly sold, viz. that of *Smyrna* and the *Indian*. The *Smyrna* Scammony is black, heavy, soft and stony, or full of shells, and other heterogeneous matters. But the *Indian* is grey, light, and brittle; tho' no other at bottom than a composition of some very strong purgative powders made up with rosin, (according to the manner of some unfair dealers in drugs among us in *England*.) But these two sorts are rather poisonous than medicinal, as M. *Pomet* has proved by certificate, in his general History of Drugs. Vid. *Diction. de Commerce*.

- Sesamum*, Oily purging Grain. }
Seseli Massiliense, Hart-wort of } Its Seed.
Marfeilles. }
- Sigillum Solomonis* [*Polygonatum*] Solomon's Seal. The Root.
- Siler montanum* [*Seseli vulgare*] Hart-wort. Its Seed.
- Sinapi*, Mustard. The Seed.
- Solanum lethale*, Deadly Nightshade. The Plant.
- *vulgare*, Nightshade of the Shops. The Plant and its Berries.
- Sophia Chirurgorum*, Flix-weed. Its Seed.
- Sorbus*, The Service-tree. Its Fruit and Bark.
- Spica vulgaris* [*Lavendula angustifolia*] Common Spike or Lavender. The Plant.
- Spina alba* [*Oxyacantha vulgaris*] White-Thorn. Its Flowers and Berries.
- Spongia*, Sponge.
- Staphysagria*, Stavefacre. Its Seed.
- Stœchas Arabica*, Arabian Stœchas. Its Flowers.
- Storax calamita* } solid }
 — *liquida* } liquid } Storax*. The Rosin.
- Suber*,

* There seem to be three kinds of *Storax*; viz. the red, the calamite, and the liquid. The red, called also the *Incense of the Jews*, is a gum or rosin flowing, by incision, from the trunk, and larger branches of a middling tree, resembling the Quince-tree in the figure and colour of its leaves; tho' they are somewhat smaller. Its fruit, which is about the size of a filbert, contains a white and oily almond, having the perfect scent of Storax. Its flowers are white

Suber, The Cork-Tree. Its Bark.
Sumach [*Rhus obsoniorum*] Its Seed.

T.

Tacamahaca, Tacamahac. The Rosin.
Tamarindus, Tamarind. The Fruit.
Tamariscus, Tamarisk. The Bark and Leaves.
Tanacetum, Tansey. The Leaves, Flowers
 and Seed.
Tapfus barbatus [*Verbascum*] Mullein. The
 Leaves.

Tere-

white like those of the Orange-tree. The gum ought to be chose in the lump, of a reddish colour, soft and unctuous, of an agreeable odour, but entirely different from liquid Storax.

The *Storax calamite*, so called from the reeds or quills, wherein it was formerly put up, is only a composition of different drugs, and red Storax; tho' most authors have hitherto taken it for a natural gum differing from the true Storax. This calamite Storax is brought from *Marseilles* and *Holland*, in reddish lumps, full of white drops, which are sometimes mix'd with the red body thereof, and sometimes barely cover'd over; of a middle consistence between solid and fluid, of a sweet scent, approaching nearly to that of the black Balsam of *Peru*. And this should be chose in fair drops, dry, and not at all bitter.

The *liquid Storax* is a kind of factitious grey-colour'd rosin, composed of genuine storax, rosin, oil and wine, beat up together with water, to bring them to the consistence of an unguent. And this the apothecaries sometimes call by the name of *Stacte*, in order to cover it. Chuse it of a mouse grey, with the scent of storax, of a good consistence, without dirt or foreign mixture, and of true *Holland* make. It is easily preserv'd in a cellar; by pouring water upon it from time to time. *Diction. de Commerce.*

<i>Terebinthina</i>	} Common	} The liquid Ro-			
<i>communis,</i>			} sin of the Pine.		
— <i>Chia,</i>				} Tur-	
— <i>Cypria,</i>					} pentine
— <i>Argentorata,</i>					
— <i>Veneta,</i>	} Fir-				
		} Straßbourg	} Tree.		
	} Venetian	} Of the Larch-tree.			
<i>Thapsia,</i>		Deadly Carot. The Root.			
<i>Thea,</i>		Tea*. The Leaves.			

Thlaspi,

* Tea, with us, or *Teba* with the *Chinese*, is the leaf of a certain tree, or shrub, growing in several provinces of *China*, *Japan*, and *Siam*. The tree itself thrives best in valleys, and at the bottoms of mountains: stony earth receives it most kindly; light earth next; then that which is yellow. The seed is usually sown in ground exposed to the south; and in three years after it comes to perfection. The root resembles that of a peach-tree; the leaves are green, somewhat narrow, and shoot out lengthwise to a point; being about an inch, or an inch and half long, and indented all round. The flower is form'd like the white wild rose; and the fruit is of different figures, sometimes round, sometimes long, sometimes triangular, and of the size of a bean; which contains two or three peas, of a mouse-grey, in the upper part, and a white almond within: and these peas are the seed, by which the plant is propagated. The tree rises from the height of one foot to a hundred; and there are those which two men can hardly encompass round; tho' there are others which are only supported by weak stems, and creep upon the ground almost as much as any small plant. The proper time for gathering the Tea-leaves, is whilst they are still small, tender and juicy. When gathered, they set them over the steam of boiling water, and afterwards lay them upon heated plates of copper, where they are gradually dry'd and roll'd up, in the manner wherein we find 'em. But it is very rare to have Tea perfectly pure; the *Chinese* almost constantly mix other herbs along with it, to increase its bulk, and make it turn to better account. *Dict. de Commerce.*

- Thlaspi*, Treacle Mustard. Its Seed.
Thus vulgare [*fæmininum*] Common Frankincense. The dry Rosin of the Pine.
Thymelæa, Spurge-Flax. Its Berries; which are the *Grana Cnidia* of the Shops.
Thymus, Thyme. The Herb.
Tilia, The Lime-tree. Its Blossoms.
Tormentilla, Tormentil. The Root.
Tragacantha, Tragacanth. The Gum.
Trifolium palustre, Marsh Trefoil, or Buckbean. Its Leaves.
Triticum, Wheat. The Grain, *Bran* and *Starch*.
Turpethum [*Turbith*] Turpeth. The Root.
Tussilago [*Farfara*] Colts-foot. The Herb, and its Flowers.

V.

- Valeriana hortensis* } The greater } Valerian.
 major, } } The Root.
 ——— *sylvestris* } Wild
 major [*Phu*] }
- Verbena*, Vervain. The Root and Plant.
Veronica mas, Male Speed-well. } The Plant.
 ——— *fæmina*, Fluellin. }
- Vincetoxicum* [*Asclepias*] Swallow-wort. The Root.
Viola Martia, March Violet. The Leaves, Flowers and Seed.
Virga aurea, Golden Rod. The Plant.

Viscus quercinus, Mistletoe of the Oak. The Wood.

Vitis vinifera, The Vine. Its Leaves, Sap; dry'd Grapes, or Raisins, Currants, Wine, Vinegar, Verjuice, and Tartar.

U.

Ulmaria, Meadow-sweet. The Plant.

Ulmus, The Elm-tree. Its Bark.

Urtica major vulgaris, The Greater stinging Nettle.

————— *Romana*, The Roman Nettle.

} The Plant
and Seed.

W.

Winteranus Cortex, Winter's Bark.

Z.

Zedoaria, Zedoary. }
Zinziber, Ginger. } The Root.

A N I M A L S.

Alce, The Elk. Its Hoofs.

Anas, The Duck. Its Fat.

Anguilla, The Eel. Its Liver.

Anser, The Goose. Its Fat and Dung.

Aper,

Aper, The Boar. Its Lard and Teeth.

Apes, Bees. Their Bodies, Honey, Wax,
white and yellow, and their Glue.

Aranæ, Spiders. Their Webs.

Astacus fluviatilis, The River-Crab. Its little
Stones, vulgarly called Crab's-eyes.

Bezoar Occidentalis } Occidental } Bezoar *.

————— *Orientalis* } Oriental } The Stone.

Bombyx,

* There are numerous kinds of Bezoar, particularly the Oriental, the Occidental, and the *German*. The oriental is universally esteem'd the best; and there are large quantities thereof in different parts of the *Indies*; particularly in the kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Cananor*; where 'tis found mix'd with the dung of a certain animal, or kind of white goat, called *Pazan*, in whose stomach the stone is form'd. The buds of a certain shrub which that creature browzes, are as it were its seed or kernel; the bezoar forming itself around it, and growing sometimes as large as a pigeon's egg. The stone is composed of several coats surrounding each other like those of an onion; being sometimes of a blood-colour, often of a pale yellow, or a dark-green, and sometimes of the colour of honey. But these animals do not universally afford bezoar; some have no more than one, others two, three, and so to six stones; and some of them yield none at all. The price of these stones rises in proportion to their largeness, as does that of a diamond: one of about four ounces may be sold in the *Indies* for near an hundred pounds Sterling. Bezoar, therefore, being so choice a commodity, the *Indians* take care to keep their Bezoar-goats, or the animals that afford it, confined in their own houses; that they may not lose any opportunity of enriching themselves. The best is that which shines, or appears polish'd, smells a little like ambergrease, feels soft to the hand, and is in large and beautiful pieces. But the figure as well as the colour of the stones is uncertain; tho' they commonly appear of an olive cast.

- Bombyx*, The Silk-worm. Its Nest and Silk.
Bufo, The Toad. Its Body.
Cancer, The Crab. Its Claws and Shell.
Canis, The Dog. His Excrement, otherwise
 called *Album Græcum*.
Cantharides, Spanish Flies. Their Bodies.
Castor,

Bezoar is easily sophisticated, tho' it is also as easy to discover the cheat; as particularly by steeping it for three or four hours in warm water: for if the water neither changes colour, nor the stone loses of its weight, it may be concluded genuine; otherwise not. Another way of trying it, is to pierce it with a hot iron, made sharp at the point; when if the heat causes the bezoar to fry, it may be adjudged factitious. The third and last way of examining bezoar, is to draw it along paper, that has been first rubbed over with ceruse; for if it makes a yellow stroke, it is generally allow'd to be genuine.

The Occidental Bezoar, or that of *Peru*, is very different from the oriental: 'tis found in the stomachs of several animals peculiar to that part of *America*; the stones being sometimes as large as a pullet's egg; sometimes oval, sometimes round, and sometimes almost flat; and generally of an ash or obscure colour. This bezoar is also form'd in coats or shells, like the oriental; tho' much thicker. Upon breaking, it appears as if it had been sublimed, from the number of shining needles whereof it seems composed; tho' 'tis otherwise very soft and smooth without-side. The principal animals wherein these stones are found, are the Guanacos, the Jachos, the Vicunnas, and the Taraguas, the latter whereof nearly resembles the Bezoar-goat of the East.

The *German* Bezoar, otherwise called Cows-eggs, is found in the stomach of some cows, but more certainly in those of the *Chamois*; some of them weighing eighteen ounces. But this bezoar is in little esteem; as being usually no more than balls of hair, by degrees lick'd off from their bodies, swallow'd and form'd into balls.

Besides

Castor, The Beaver. Its inguinal Glands, called Castor.

Cervus, The Stag. His Horn. The Bone of his Heart, and his Marrow.

Cete, The Whale. The Fat of his Brain, called, *Sperma Ceti*.

Cochinillæ, Cochineal-Flies. Their Bodies.

Columba, The Pigeon. Its Dung and Blood.

Elephas, The Elephant. Its Teeth, or Ivory.

Equus, *Equa*; The Horse and Mare. Their Dung, Warts and Milk.

Formicæ, Ants. Their Bodies and Eggs.

Gallina, The Hen. Her Fat, Skin of her Gizzard; with the white, yolk, and shell of the Egg.

Hircus, *Capra*; The He and She-Goat. Their Blood, Suet and Milk.

Homo, Man and Woman. Their Blood, Urine, Fat, Milk, Skull, and Mummy.

D 2

Husô,

Besides these three sorts of Bezoar, which are common, there are three others preserv'd as rarities in the cabinets of the curious; and originally found in the gall-bladders of the wild boar, the porcupine and the ape; the medicinal use whereof is only to infuse in any liquor to be drank, till they have communicated a bitterish flavour, wherein consists their virtue, thereto; for which purpose these rich stones are usually included in a gold box, and fix'd to a chain of gold, that they may the readier be suspended in any liquid that is to be medicated thereby. Nor are these all the kinds of Bezoar in nature; there being perhaps scarce any species of animals wherein such stones may not be found; and possibly of as great efficacy the one as the other. *Diction. de Commerce.* See also Dr. Stare's Discourse of Bezoar.

Huso, The Danube Whale. His Glue, called *Ichthyocola*.

Lepus, The Hare. Its Furr, Gall, *Astragalus* bone, and the curdled milky substance found in the Stomach of a sucking young one.

Limaces terrestres [*Cochleæ terrestres*] Garden Snails. Their Bodies.

Lucius, The Pike. Its Jaw-bone.

Lumbrici terrestres, Earth-worms. Their Bodies.

Manate, The Sea-Cow. The Bone or Stone in its Head.

Margaritæ, Pearls.

Mater Perlarum, Mother of Pearl. The Shell.

Millepedes [*Aselli*] Wood-lice. Their Bodies.

Moschus, Musk.

Ostrea, Oysters. Their Shells.

Ovis, The Sheep. Its Suet, Grease of its Wool, Oil of its Feet, Dung and Milk.

Pavo, The Peacock. Its Dung.

Porcus, *Sus*, The Hog or Sow. Its Lard, *Astragalus* Bone, and Dung.

Ranæ, Frogs. Their Spawn.

Sincus, The Skink*. } Its Body.

Scorpio, The Scorpion. }

Sepia,

* The *Skink* is a kind of amphibious Lizard, resembling a crocodile figure; but so small, that the largest of them are scarce more than five inches long. They are found in *Egypt*, upon the river *Nile*; and are cover'd with a fine silver scale from the extremity of the tail, which is considerably long in proportion, to the end of the snout, which is exceeding sharp. Their eyes are small and lively, and their mouth, which reaches up to the ears, beset with numerous little

Sepia, The Cuttle-Fish. Its Bone.

Serpens, The Snake. Its Skin.

Taurus, *Vacca*, *Bos*; The Bull, Heifer and Ox. Their Suet, Marrow, Gall, Milk, Butter, and the Oil of their Heels.

Vipera, The Viper. Its Body and Fat.

Zibethum. Civet.

M I N E R A L S.

Ætites, The Eagle-Stone.

Alumen plumosum [*Scissile*] Asbestos. A Stone.

————— *Romanum* } Roman } Alum. A Stone.
 ————— *Rupeum* } Roch }

D 3

Am-

little teeth, white and red; they have four feet, but exceeding short and feeble; so that they rather creep than walk. Their cry is terrible; which they diversify so as to make a kind of tune. They scarce ever creep out except at night; but when they make their appearance by day, notwithstanding their contemptible size, they are able to strike a terror by their frightful manner of crawling. This kind of lizard is also found in great plenty in the *Caribbee* Islands, where they call them sea-pikes, and attribute the same virtues to their flesh as to those of the *Nile*, viz. an antipestifential and an invigorating virtue. For use, they ought to be chose large, plump, heavy, dry, entire, and if possible untouch'd by the worm. All those that come from *Egypt* want the entrails, and the end of the tail; probably because something of malignant is lodg'd in those parts. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Ambra grisea, Ambergrease*. A Bitumen.

Antimonium [*Stibium*] Antimony. A Metalline Mineral.

Argentum, Silver. The Metal.

Arseni-

* There is a deal of curiosity, and no less difficulty, in searching out the natural history of *Ambergrease*. To pass over the numerous contradictory opinions, both of ancient and modern authors, as to its origin; the justest account of it seems to be this. 'Tis undoubtedly found on the sea-shore in many places; and especially after any tempestuous weather, which has much ruffled the sea; the motion of the waves forcing it to shore. 'Tis found most commonly along that part of the coast of *Afric*, and the neighbouring Isles, reaching from *Mosambique* to the Red Sea; *St. Mary's Island*; that of *Diego*, near *Madagascar*; *Maurice Island*, which is not very far from it; and all along the coast up to the *Cape of Good Hope*. The Ambergrease of the *West-Indies* is usually thrown upon the coasts of the *Bermudas* Islands, the streights of *Bahama*, and the *Simbal* Isles, near the Peninsula of *Jucatan*. 'Tis also found upon some of the coasts of the *Mediterranean*. The *Indians* of the *Simbal Isles* hunt for it, or gather it in a very curious manner. After the sea has been well agitated by a storm, so that it seems likely there is Ambergrease thrown to the shore, they immediately haste away, in order to be beforehand with certain dainty birds, who devour it. They go against the wind till they perceive the odour of the Ambergrease, which being now fresh, smells strong; and when they lose scent thereof, they return back the same way till they recover it again; and so at length they find it upon the sands; and often by the assistance of the above-mention'd birds, who are also invited by the scent, pecking in the place where it lies. It is sometimes found in very large pieces, weighing thirty or forty pounds; but the largest hitherto known was brought to *Holland* about thirty or forty years since; it was almost round, more than two feet in diameter, and 182 pounds weight. The Duke of *Florence* offer'd 50000
Crowns

Arsenicum album [fac-
 titium] white }
 — *flavum Auripig-* } Arse-
 mentum] yellow } nic. } Metal-
 — *rubrum* [Sanda- }
 racha Græcorum] red } phurs.

Asphaltus [*Bitumen Judaicum*] Jews Pitch. A Bitumen.

Bismuthum [*Marcasita*] Bismuth. A metal-
line Dross.

Bolus Armena. } Armenian } Bole.
 — *Bohemica* [com- } Bohemian or }
 munis] } common } An Earth.

Borax [*Tincar*] Borax. A Salt.

Calcarius, Lime-stone. The Stone, which by
Calcination becomes Quick-lime.

Calaminaris, Calamine. A Stone.

Chalcitis, Brass-Stone*. A metalline Recre-
ment.

Cimo-

Crowns for it; but it was reserv'd to adorn the *East-India* House at *Amsterdam*; where it hath been examin'd by the curious, and found to be one entire piece. The best is that in large pieces, of a thorough grey colour without-side; mark'd with grey spots within, and of an agreeable odour. But it is very apt to be sophisticated, or mix'd with gums and other drugs, of which it is very susceptible. *Diët. de Commerce.*

* The true *Chalcitis*, sometimes also call'd Colcothar, is a species of naturally red vitriol, in the form of a reddish stone. The ancients confounded the *Chalcitis* with the *Misi*, *Melanteria* and the *Sori*; or rather they said there was a successive transmutation of these four minerals; beginning with *chalcitis*, which then became *misi*, afterwards *melanteria*, and at length remain'd *sori*: but our druggists

Cimolia alba [*Argilla alba*] Tobacco-pipe-Clay.

—*purpurascens*, Fuller's Earth.

Cinnabaris nativa } native } Cinnabar. A me-
—*factitia* } factitious } talline Earth.

Creta alba, white Chalk. An Earth.

Crystallus, Crystall. A Stone.

Cuprum, Copper. The Metal whereof Brass, Verdigrease, Tutty (or *Cadmia*) Pompholyx (or *Nil album*) and Spodium (or *Nil griseum*) are made.

Ferrum nativum, native Iron } The Me-
—*factitium* [*Chalybs*] Steel. } tal, with
its Dross.

Hæmatites Lapis, Blood-Stone.

Hybernicus [*Tegula vel Ardesia Hybernica*] *Lapis*. Irish Slate.

Hydragyrus [*Argentum vivum*] Quick-silver.
A metalline Mineral.

Judaicus } *Lapis*, } Judaic Stone.
Lazuli } } Azure-Stone.

Lemnia Terra, Lemnian Earth.

Magnes, The Load-Stone.

Nephriticus Lapis, The Nephritic Stone.

Nitrum

sell only the chalcitis, and scarce any of 'em know the names of the three others. This drug comes to us from Germany or Sweden, where it is usually found in the copper-mines. It ought to be chose in good handsome pieces, of a colour between brown and red, having the taste of vitriol, and easily dissolving in water; when broke, it should appear brightish, and of the colour of copper; but in defect of it, they sometimes substitute calcanthum, white copperas calcined, and calamine. *Diët. de Commerce.*

- Nitrum* [*Sal Petræ*] Nitre. A Salt.
Ochra, Oker. An Earth.
Osteocolla, Bone-binder. A Stone.
Petroleum, Petreol. A Bitumen.
Plumbum, Lead. The Metal that yields the
 gold and silver Litharge.
Pumex, The Pumice-stone.
Rubrica fabrilis, Red-oker. An Earth.
Sal Ammoniacum, Sal-Ammoniac.
 ——— *commune*, common Salt.
 ——— *Gemmæ*, Sal-Gem,
 ——— *marinum*, Sea-Salt.
Silesiaca Terra, Silesian Earth.
Silex, The Flint-stone.
Stannum, Tin. The Metal.
Succinum album [*Carabe*] & *flavum*, white and
 yellow Amber *. Bitumens.
Sulphur vivum, Native Sulphur.
 ——— *factitium* [*Caballinum*] Common Brim-
 stone. *Talcum*,

* *Amber* is a subject much controverted among the naturalists, who are not agreed as to its being a mineral or a vegetable production; some supposing it a bitumen, and others a gum. Various arguments are offer'd on both sides; but the matter of fact comes only to this; that it is certainly found on the coasts of *Prussia*, along the *Baltic*, upon which it is thrown by particular winds; when the Inhabitants fearing it may be wash'd off again, make all possible haste to take it up, even in the midst of a storm. It has likewise been found in the clefts of some rocks in *Provence* in *France*. Leaving authors to dispute the point as to its being of the vegetable or mineral nature; we shall only add, the genuine amber is hard to procure; because many have the secret of counterfeiting it with turpentine and cotton; or with the yolks of eggs and Gum Arabic; whilst others sell Gum Copal in its stead. *Diët. de Commerce.*

Talcum, Talc. A Stone.

Vitriolum album, white } Vitriol.
 — *Cæruleum* [*Romanum*] Roman } Metalline
 — *Viride*, Green } Salts.

Unicornu fossile [*Lithomarga alba*] Mineral Ivo-
 ry. An Earth*.

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS, including several
 S I M P L E S at once.

The five opening Roots.

Smallage.
 Asparagus.
 Fennel.
 Parsley.
 Butcher's Broom.

The five Emollient Herbs.

Marshmallows.
 Mallows.
 Mercury.
 Pellitory of the Wall †.
 Violets.

The

* If the Reader desires any farther acquaintance with the medicinal Simples, than he can obtain from these Notes, which are only design'd to illustrate the History of such as are less generally known, we refer him to Messieurs *Lemery*, *Tournefort* and *Pomet*, the *French Memoirs*, and Dr. *Quincy's English Dispensatory*, where he will find a fair and candid account of the whole Class, whether vegetable, animal or mineral,

† Instead of Pellitory of the Wall, the *London College* reckons Beets among the emollient Herbs,

The four Cordial Flowers.

Borage-Flowers.
 Buglofs-Flowers,
 Roses and
 Violets.

The four greater Hot Seeds.

Aniseed.
 Carraway-Seed.
 Cummin-Seed, and
 Fennel-Seed.

The four lesser Hot Seeds.

Those of Bishop's-Weed.
 Stone-Parfly.
 Smallage, and
 Wild Carot.

The four greater Cold Seeds.

Those of Water-Melons.
 Cucumbers.
 Gourds, and
 Melons.

The four lesser Cold Seeds.

Those of Succory.
 Endive.
 Lettice, and
 Purflain.

GENERAL RULES for the Gathering
of SIMPLÉS.

- I. *Let the annual Roots be gather'd before they shoot out their stems or flowers; the biennial chiefly in the Autumn after the Seed is sown; and the perennial when the leaves begin to fall, and therefore generally in the Autumn. Having first wash'd away their filth, and cleared them of their withered and corrupted fibres, hang them up in a shady, airy place, that they may dry moderately*. Let the thicker be cut into pieces, either length-wise or transversely; so as to preserve the cortical part, without the pith.*
- II. *Let Herbs be gather'd at the time of their vigor when they have shot into perfect leaves; but not yet opened into flowers†. In general, 'tis best to take only their tops. Let them be dried as was ordered of Roots.*

III. *Let*

* The reason of this caution proceeds hence, that the heat of the sun will exhale the fine and more volatile parts of vegetables; as is manifest from including any fresh gather'd aromatic, or fine-flavour'd plant, in a proper vessel, and applying a heat no greater than that of the summer's sun, or of the human body in a state of health. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, Pag. 12—20. PRACTICE.

† For the reasons whereon this rule is founded, and farther directions relating to the collection of vegetables, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 17, 18, 59, &c. PRACT.

- III. *Let Flowers be gathered, in the middle state of their expansion, upon a clear day, before noon; but Roses, for Conserve, in the bud, before they open.*
- IV. *Let Seeds be gathered when ripe, and beginning to dry, before they fall spontaneously: and understand the same of Fruit, unless it be order'd green.*
- V. *Woods are generally best cut, and their bark shaved off, in the Winter*.*
- VI. *Animals and Minerals shou'd be chose in their utmost perfection; unless required immature.*

* Whoever desires to see the foundations of these several rules, with what judgment they are laid down, and how full, tho' concise, they are; cannot do better than consult *Boerhaave's Processes upon Vegetables, in the New Method of Chemistry.*





SECTION II.
PREVIOUS PREPARATIONS
Of certain
SIMPLES.

Adeps præparatus.
Prepared Fat.

THE *Fat*, being first purged of its membranes, blood-vessels and strings, is to be wash'd in fresh parcels of water, till it will no longer tinge the same red; then let it be melted, and strained, and preserved from the injuries of the air.

Aloë præparata, seu iota.
Prepared or washed Aloes.

Diffolve the *Aloes* in a sufficient quantity of spring-water, over a gentle fire; then strain it, and throwing away the fæces, evaporate it to the Consistence of Honey. But the purest, transparent *Aloes* need not be wash'd.

Am-

Ammoniacum Gummi præparatum.

Prepared Gum-Ammoniac.

Diffolve *Gum-Ammoniac* in vinegar; strain the Solution, and afterwards evaporate the vinegar with a gentle heat.

Apes præparatæ.

Prepared Bees.

Put *Bees* into a proper vessel, and dry them with a very slow heat.

Bolus Armena præparata.

Bole-Armeniac prepared.

Diffolve powder'd *Bole* in a sufficient quantity of spring-water; stir them well together, and afterward decant the water, now saturated with the fine flower. Pour on fresh water, till the *Bole* is entirely dissolved, and only the small sand and stones are left behind. Mix the several parcels of turbid water together, then suffer them to rest, and the bole will subside, which, after the water is poured off, must be dry'd for use.*

Buso

* This is an admirable method of procuring such kind of powders fine and clean; and may be advantageously applied to many parts of the *materia medica*; being generally a good substitute for lævigation; as commodiously reducing the testaceous bodies to any assign'd degree of subtilty.

Bufo Præparatus.
Prepared Toad.

Put *live Toads* in an earthen pot, and dry them in an oven moderately heated to such a degree as that they may be pulverized.

Calaminaris Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Calamine.

Make *Calamine* thrice red hot, and as often quench it in Rose-water; then levigate it with the same water, upon a porphyre, and afterwards form it into balls.

Chelæ Cancrorum præparatæ.
Crabs Claws prepared.

Grind the black tips of *Crabs Claws* upon a porphyre, with Baulm-water, and make them into Troches.

Corallia præparata.
Prepared Corals.

Corals are prepared in the same manner as *Crabs Claws*; so likewise is

Cornu Cervi calcinatum.
Burnt Harts-horn.

Galbanum

Galbanum præparatum.
Prepared Galbanum.

Galbanum is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac.

Hæmatites Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Blood-stone.

Grind *Blood-stone* upon a porphyre, and with Rose-water make it into balls.

Lazuli Lapis præparatus.
Prepared Azure-stone.

Levigate *Azure-stone* upon a porphyre, then wash it several times in spring-water; and afterwards dry the powder.

Lithargyri præparata.
Prepared Lithargies.

The *Lithargies* are prepared as Bole-Armeniac.

Margaritæ præparatæ.
Prepared Pearls.

Pearls are prepared in the same manner as Crabs Craws.

Martis Limatura præparata.
Filings of Iron prepared.

Take such *Filings of Iron* as have been cleans'd by the magnet*, and set them in a

* The *magnet* being a body that attracts nothing but iron, this is generally allow'd the criterion by which to determine whether any given parcel of matter holds it: tho' that metal may virtually, if not actually be contain'd in some substances which will not answer to the loadstone, as Mr. Boyle, M. Lemery, &c. have found by experience.

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moist place, that they may turn to rust, which grind to impalpable powder. They are likewise prepared with vinegar.

Millepedes præparati.

Prepared Wood-lice.

Wood-lice are prepared in the same manner as Bees.

Oculi Cancrorum præparati.

Prepared Crabs Eyes.

Crabs Eyes are prepared as Crabs Claws.

Opium præparatum, vulgo Extractum Opii.

Prepared Opium, commonly called Extract of Opium.

The *Opium* being first dissolved in water, is prepared as Aloes.

Opopanax præparatus.

Prepared Opopanax.

Opopanax is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac; so likewise is

Sagapenum.

Sanguis Hirci præparatus.

Goat's Blood prepared.

About the beginning of Summer open some proper artery of a middle-aged *Goat*, and draw out a quantity of *Blood*; which, being received in a clean vessel, is to be dried either by the heat of the sun, or a slack oven.

Suc-

Succinum præparatum
Prepared Amber.

Amber is prepared as Crabs Claws.

Testæ Ostreorum præparatæ.
Prepared Oyster Shells.

Take only the hollow half of the *Oyster Shells*, wash and clean them very well, then dry them in the sun for a few days and pulverize them in a marble mortar, till they become a paste, which lay again in the sun to dry, then grind them to an impalpable powder.

Tutiæ præparata.
Prepared Tutty.

Tutty is prepared as *Lapis Calaminaris*.

N. B. As often as these Simples are met with in this Dispensatory, we suppose them prepared in the manner here described; unless they are expressly ordered crude, or unprepared.



SECTION III.

DISTILL'D WATERS.

Aquæ Stillatitiæ simplices.

A Bfinthij vulg.
 Angelicæ.
 Artemesiæ.
 Cardui benedict.
 Cerasor. nigr. *Fruct.*
contusis nucleis.
 Chamæmeli *Flor.*
 Fœniculi.
 Hyssopi.
 Melissæ.
 Menthæ.
 Papaver. Rhæad. *Flor.*
 Petroselini.
 Pulegij vulg.
 Rosarum *Flor.*
 Rutæ.
 Sabinæ.
 Sambuci *Flor.*

Distill'd Simple Waters,

Of Angelica.

Baulm.

Black Cherries, with their Stones crack'd.

Camomile Flowers.

Carduus benedictus.

Elder Flowers.

Fennel.

Hyffop.

Mint.

Mugwort.

Parfley.

Pennyroyal.

Red Poppy-flowers.

Rose-buds.

Rue.

Savin.

Wormwood, *common**.

To

* The shops were formerly burthen'd with an useleſs *farrago* of ſimple waters; the number whereof is here juſtly retrench'd, and only the more efficacious retain'd. It is certain, that nearly the whole number here ſet down poſſeſs the medicinal virtues of the reſpective ſimples; whereas in abundance of Pharmacopœia's we have ſeveral ſimple waters that can lay no great claim thereto; ſuch are thoſe of Succory, Fumatory, Plantain, Oak, &c. and even of the preſent catalogue there might lie ſome objection againſt the *Carduus*, Mugwort, and red Poppy-Water; which ſhould ſeem, as is but too common, retain'd more out of cuſtom than from any certainty of their being impregnated with the virtues of the plants; ſince they contain ſo little

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To these may be added, tho' 'tis rather procured by resolution than distillation,

Aqua Spermatis Ranarum.

Frog-Spawn Water.

Hang any quantity of *Frog-spawn* in a bag, so that the water may run from it, into a vessel set underneath to receive it; and to every pint of the liquor, thus obtained, add a dram of roch-allum*.

For the manner of procuring other simple waters, see among the chemical preparations, under the article of *Essential Salts*.†

GENERAL

essential oil. But this objection is entirely set aside by the following rule, wherein such kind of plants are expressly order'd to be imperfectly fermented before distillation; which so unlocks the substance thereof, as to permit their efficacious parts to rise. And this may give us a specimen how thoroughly acquainted the compilers of the dispensatory were with the natures of things, and how well qualified for the work they undertook. But for a fuller illustration of this point, and ascertaining the precise doctrine it leads to, we must refer to *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, where these matters are very instructively handled. PRACTICE, pag. 57, 69.

* This is a much better *Frog-Spawn Water* than we find order'd in other dispensaries; the addition of the allum, and the manner of preparation, by resolution, considerably increase its virtues; whereas that obtain'd by bare distillation gives us little more of the spawn than its useless phlegm. As it stands here, it seems design'd as a cooler, for external uses.

† Where such Waters are judiciously order'd to be made by dissolving in clear spring-water, the essential salts of the more fix'd vegetables, that yield no virtue by distillation. Which is prescribing with a thorough mastery of both the Pharmacies.

GENERAL RULES

For Distilling

SIMPLE WATERS.

- I. *The plants, with their several parts, ought to be fresh gather'd.**
- II. *Being first a little bruis'd, let thrice their own quantity of spring-water be pour'd thereon; but less will suffice in case they are juicy, and if dry they must have a greater quantity; every pint of water thus added, draw off half a pint, by the alembic, with its refrigeratory; the junctures being first luted. But Black-cherries require no water to be added to them.*
- III. *Those plants which abound with an aromatic and fragrant oil, should be immediately committed to distillation: but those that contain a more fix'd oil, or owe part of their virtues to a kind of volatile salt, such as Wormwood, Cardus benedictus, Mugwort, Camomile, &c. ought first to undergo an imperfect fermentation, with yeast; that is, they*

E 4
should

* For thus alone you will obtain their fine volatile parts; or, to speak in the language of that admirable chemist *Boerhaave*, the native, or presiding spirit thereof. But if this be the sole point in view, 'tis better not at all to bruise, or so much as crush the subject. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 12, 20. PRACT.

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*should be distill'd in the beginning of the fermentation, without staying till it is finish'd.**

IV. *If any drops of oil float upon the surface of the water, they must be carefully taken off. †*

Aqua Cinnamomi sine vino.
Cinnamon Water without spirit.

To a pound of Cinnamon add twelve pints of spring-water, and let them steep together for two days: then draw off the water till it ceases to run milky. ‡

Aqua Cinnamomi cum vino.
Cinnamon Water with spirit.

Infuse a pound of Cinnamon in a Gallon of *French Brandy*, and distil off the water as the former. ||

Aqua

* For if the fermentation be once finish'd, the oily part of the plant is become inflammable spirit.

† Otherwise essential oil might come to be given instead of a simple water; this therefore renders the water purer, and fitter for immediate use: but then it will not keep so long, nor prove so strong as if the oil were suffer'd to remain a-top.

‡ It is judiciously prescrib'd by Dr. *Fuller*, to add an ounce of white sugar-candy to each pint of this water, in order to prevent the separation of the ponderous oil; for want of which addition, or something like it, the small cinnamon-water of the shops will not long keep good.

|| If this water be required exceedingly fine, clear, and well flavour'd, it should not be drawn below proof, as the distillers call it; or no lower, or more aqueous than pure Brandy: but as here order'd, it seems design'd to be drawn
confi-

Aqua Reginae Hungariæ.

Hungary Water.

To two pounds of Rosemary-flowers, add two quarts of rectified spirit of wine; and just as the flowers are fresh gather'd, let them immediately be distill'd *in Balneo mariæ*. *

COMPOUND WATERS.

Aqua Absinthij composita.

Compound Wormwood Water.

Take of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, and Zedoary, each two ounces; the yellow part of fresh Orange-peel, and of Cinnamon, each four ounces; the leaves of common Wormwood, half a pound; those of Mint and Sage, each two ounces; the lesser Cardamoms and Nutmeg, each one ounce; Mace half an ounce: slice or cut those ingredients that require it, bruise the others, and pour thereon two Gallons of *French Brandy*; let them steep together for four days, then draw off two gallons by the alembic. †

Aqua

considerably lower; as indeed it must, to gain the full virtues of so large a proportion of Cinnamon; in which case it will turn milky, like the former; a due quantity of spring-water being put into the still to answer that demand.

* This ought to be done *in balneo mariæ*, without the addition of water; which might take off from the delicate native flavour of the Rosemary-flowers.

† This appears to be an excellent compound Wormwood-water; the addition of the orange-peel, which others

Aqua Alexiteria.
Alexiterial Water.

Take of the fresh leaves of *Carduus benedictus*, Baulm, and Scordium, each ten ounces; those of common Wormwood and Mint, each six ounces; those of Rue, four ounces; and those of Angelica, three ounces; add two gallons of spring-water, and distil according to the rules of art.

But observe that the water thus obtain'd will be the better, if the *Carduus*, Wormwood and Scordium be first fermented. *

Aqua

others omit, will make it wonderfully grateful, stomachic and cardiac; but the oily ingredients being in so large a proportion, it is judiciously order'd to draw off no more than the quantity of spirit pour'd on; that is, not below proof, otherwise the oils would turn the water milky, and make it displeasing to the eye, and apt to rise ungrateful upon the stomach.

* That is, fermented only in part, till the bodies of the plants are so far open'd as to afford their proper medicinal virtues by distillation, without turning to inflammable spirit; as was directed by the preceding rules, for the distillation of simple waters. By the way, we may here observe the difference made by the compilers between *simple* and *compound* waters: the vulgar esteem those as *simple waters* which are made without spirit, only by the distillation of vegetables, whether one or more, and spring-water; and those as *compound waters*, which are prepar'd with spirit; tho' it be only from a single ingredient: thus both small and strong cinnamon-water, *Hungary-water*, &c. in some Dispensatories are found among the compounds; but with the Royal College of *Edinburgh*, that deserves to be call'd a simple water, which is made from one simple ingredient; and

Aqua Bryoniæ compofita.
Compound Bryony-Water.

Take of Bryony Roots, one pound; Pennyroyal and Rue, of each half a pound; the tops of Savin, an ounce; the leaves of Mugwort, Dittany of *Crete*, Cat-mint, Basil, and the flowers of Feverfew, each half an ounce; the Yellow of fresh Orange-peel, and of Lovage-feed, each two ounces: upon these ingredients, when duly cut and bruis'd, pour two gallons and a half of *French Brandy*; then let them infuse together for four days, and afterwards draw off two gallons and a half.*

Aqua

and that a compound, which is made from more; whether the liquor added in either case be aqueous, spirituous, or both. Thus under the title of simple waters, or rather (which shews their great exactness) after the catalogue of aqueous simple waters, come Cinnamon-water and *Hungary-water*, as being prepar'd from single ingredients; and among the compounds, alexiterial-water, as drawn from several plants; tho' not a drop of inflammable spirit enters its composition.

* The compound Bryony-water of the Dispensatory of the Royal College of *London* seems to promise fairer than this for an hyfteric, on account of the myrrh and castor they add; but the authors of the present, doubtless consider'd that little of either, suitable to this intention, and especially of the myrrh, would rise by distillation; so play'd the good husband, and shew'd their sagacity in dropping 'em; having otherwise treated each in a suitable manner, to gain their medicinal parts and virtues. See *Tincture of Myrrh*, and *Tincture of Castor*.

Aqua Epidemia.

Plague Water.

Take of the roots of Masterwort, and Butter-bur, each four ounces; wild Valerian, *Virginia* Snake-root, and Zedoary, each an ounce and half; the leaves of Baulm, Rue, and Scordium, each three ounces; the feeds of Angelica, and those of Lovage, of Juniper-berries and Bayberries, each two ounces: Bruise, slice, or cut the ingredients, as they shall require, pour thereon two gallons and a half of *French* Brandy; and when they have stood to digest for four days, draw off the like quantity, *viz.* two gallons and a half.*

Aqua mirabilis.

The wonderful Water.

Take of Cinnamon, two ounces; the yellow part of Citron or Lemon-peel, one ounce; Galangal, the lesser Cardamoms, and Nutmeg, each half an ounce; Cubeb and Mace, each two drams; Cloves, and Ginger, each one dram; and of Baulm leaves, six ounces; bruise them together, digest them with a gallon

* This composition is not, like the Plague-water of other Dispensatories, clogg'd with useles ingredients, that afford nothing proper to the intention, by distillation; such as Celandine, Carduus, Centory, Gentian, &c. but is directed with discernment, and design'd as a high carminative cordial in malignant cases, or great depressions.

lon of *French* Brandy; and draw off the like quantity by distillation.*

Aqua Petroselini composita.
Compound Parsley-Water.

Take of Parsley-root, four ounces; fresh Horse-radish root, and Juniper-berries, of each three ounces; the tops of St. *John's*-wort, biting Arsmart and Elder-flowers, of each two ounces; the seeds of wild Carrot, sweet Fennel and Parsley, of each an ounce and half; slice and bruise the ingredients, and add thereto two gallons of *French* Brandy: let them steep together for four days, and then draw off two gallons by distillation †.

Aqua

* This is an excellent *Aqua mirabilis*; the addition of the Citron-peel, Cinnamon and Baulm, renders it very agreeable to the stomach, and greatly increases its cordial virtues; Cinnamon, as Dr. *Fuller* judiciously observes, being one of the most pleasant, as well as most effectual of all the stomachic spices. And the like may be said of Citron-peel. We may likewise observe with what judgment the juice of Celandine, retain'd by some other Dispensatories of prime note, is here dropt by the Royal College of *Edinburgh*, as of no manner of significancy. The original author of the composition, says Dr. *Fuller*, doubtless observing the drinkers of strong waters very much inclin'd to the Jaundice, was willing to give them a specific for that disease, in form of a spirituous liquor, and therefore order'd the juice of Celandine in this water; but this, the Doctor observes, was ridiculous; because that juice, by distillation yields none of its bitter, acrimonious flavour, or medicinal virtue; but only a mere insipid inefficacious phlegm.

† On the footing of the present practice, this water is well contriv'd to answer its original intention, that of a diuretic,

Aqua Pæoniæ composita.
Compound Piony-Water.

Take of the roots of male Piony, two ounces; those of wild Valerian, an ounce and half; and those of white Dittany an ounce; of Piony-seeds, six drams; of the fresh flowers of Lilly of the Valley, four ounces; of those of Lavender, *Arabian Stœchas*, and Rosemary, each an ounce and half; of the tops of Betony, Marjoram, Rue, and Sage, each an ounce: slice and bruise the ingredients, pour upon them a gallon and half of *French Brandy*, and after they have stood to steep for four days, draw off the same quantity of the water.*

Aqua

diuretic, or lithontriptic: the *St. John's-wort* indeed may be objected to in distillation; but it is no less celebrated for its pungent volatile parts, than its nephritic virtue. The *Elder-flowers* likewise will hardly pass without censure, unless it be recollected that they afford a well-scented water by distillation, and are allow'd to be discutient as well as emollient and anodyne; so that these being all the exceptionable ingredients in this composition, if they be granted not unsuitable, the rest are certainly excellent, and well adapted.

* The compound Piony-water of the Royal College of *London*, is, in the opinion of a candid judge, *very faulty in its contrivance*, who therefore, with due submission, offers an amendment thereof; but to this I believe he would have no objection to make, no amendment to offer; so elegant, skilful, and efficacious is the composition, and yet so simple.

Aqua Raphani compofita.
Compound Radifh-Water.

Take of the roots of Horfe-radifh, two pounds; thofe of Cuckow-pint, half a pound; the fresh leaves of Scurvy-grafs, one pound; and thofe of Water-creffes half a pound; the yellow of fresh Orange-peel, and Lemon-peel, each three ounces; *Winter's-bark*, two ounces; Nutmeg, one ounce; cut and bruife the ingredients; add to them three gallons of *French Brandy*, let them macerate together for two days, and then draw off three gallons.*

Aqua Theriacalis.
Treacle-Water.

Take of the fresh and green hulks of Walnuts †, a pound and half; the roots of Butterbur,

* It is doubtlefs much better here to ufe the bruis'd leaves of the fcurvygrafs and creffes, than their exprefs'd aqueous juice; as, with the addition of an extraordinary and detrimental trouble, is order'd by others; for after the expreffion, a large proportion of the falt, or volatile pungent part remains in the preffings, which to the making of the effential falt of any vegetable, are always well wafh'd with water to get it out.

† The green walnut-hulks are here very judiciously order'd in fubftance, inftead of the juice thereof prefcrib'd by others; as containing more of the efficacious parts in proportion, capable of rifing by diffillation: The Lemon-juice too, adopted by fome in this compofition, is here dropt, the diffill'd vinegar, put into the water after diffillation,

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bur, a pound; those of Angelica and Masterwort, each half a pound; of Marigold-flowers, and the leaves of Baulm, Rue and Scordium, each three ounces; *Venice-Treacle*, a pound; *French Brandy*, three gallons: digest all together for four days, and afterwards distil off three gallons of water; to which add two quarts of distill'd Vinegar.*

GENERAL

lation, richly supplying its place; and much better answering the intentions of a sudorific, and an alexipharmic; which seem principally aim'd at in this excellent composition. But instead of distill'd vinegar, some unadvisedly add a corresponding proportion of spirit of vitriol, or other mineral acid to their Treacle-water; which considerably alters the nature of the medicine. Vinegar is an acid made by a double fermentation, a thing *sui generis*, and not to be match'd by the acid juices of vegetables, whether Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Crabs, Barberries, &c. nor by those of minerals, whether Vitriol, Sulphur, &c. from all which it differs almost as much as from any thing else: true, it is acid upon the tongue like them; but it liquifies the blood, is antipestilential, suddenly cures drunkenness, surfeits, the plague, and does a thousand things, both as a medicine and a menstruum, which they will not. For proof of this, see the History of Vinegar in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*.

* We have here in small compass, and without any great apparatus, a sufficient stock of compound waters, which may easily be made to answer all the intentions that can at any time require their assistance. The *Aqua Absinthii composita* is a very good stomachic; the *Aqua alexiteria* an innocent, but powerful alexipharmic; the *Aqua Bryonia composita* an excellent hysteric; the *Aqua Epidemia* an invigorating carminative; the *Aqua mirabilis* an excellent cordial; the *Aqua Petroselini* an effectual diuretic; the *Aqua Pæonia composita* a very good cephalic; the *Aqua Raphani*

GENERAL RULES for *Distilling*
Compound Waters.

- I. *The plants, together with their parts, should be moderately and newly dried; except in those cases when they are order'd fresh and green.*
- II. *After they have been duly macerated or digested, such a proportion of spring-water should be added thereto, as may, at least, prevent any empyreuma, or burnt flavour from the still.*
- III. *The quantity of the water drawn off need not always be precisely the same with that of the spirit * poured on; so as never to exceed it:*

Raphani composita a fine antiscorbutic; and the *Aqua Theriacalis* an admirable and sprightly sudorific: so that it is hard to say what of this kind could be farther desired, and at the same time well suited to the form and use of a compound water, to render the set more compleat; which again gives us to see the judgment wherewith this Dispensatory was compiled: always to order but just what is sufficient, in the most suitable and effectual manner, bespeaks uncommon skill and sagacity in the prescriber. And this the reader cannot but be delighted to observe in the course of this Dispensatory; which to have here, once for all, remark'd, to give him the clue, will, we apprehend, be sufficient.

* Dr. Fuller, with good reason, would have all compound waters distill'd from highly rectified spirit of wine, and pure water; by which means not only the composition will be untainted with the nauseous and fetid flegm, constantly remaining in Brandies and the common Spirits sold by Distillers; but also a certain rule will be had for

*it: for distillation may be continued to advantage, as long as the water comes over milky.**

IV. *The liquor that runs off first in distillation, is sometimes kept separate, under the title of Spirit; and the succeeding part artificially fined down or freed from its milkiness: but the best way is to mix the several runnings together, without clarification; so as that the waters may contain the full virtues of the respective plants, tho' they appear less clear, or pleasing to the eye, for it. †*

making the same waters, at all times and seasons, of the same degree of strength; and that too at a cheaper rate, than by trusting to what the Distillers call Proof-Goods: since one gallon of well rectified spirit of wine will give three of a compound water, as the Doctor judges, sufficiently strong.

* That is, as long as the essential oil continues to ascend in any quantity; for this mixing its small particles along with the flegm or water, is what gives the milky cast.

† The reasons of these several rules are admirably deduc'd by the diligent *Boerhaave*, in his *New Method of Chemistry*; to which we therefore refer the Reader, who desires to see how just and rational they are, and from what depth of pharmaceutical knowledge deriv'd. See PRACTICE, p. 16, 18, 57, 69, & *alibi passim*.



SECTION IV.

SPIRITS by DISTILLATION.

Spiritus Cochleariæ.

Spirit of Scurvy-grass.

TAKE of fresh Scurvy-grass bruised, ten pounds; and rectified Spirit of Wine, five pints; let them macerate together for twelve hours; and then draw off five pints of the liquor, in *Balneo Mariæ*.*

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of the flowers of Lavender, one pound; those of Lilly of the valley, fresh gather'd, those of *Arabian Stœchas*, and those of Rosemary, each two ounces; the tops of Betony, Marjoram, Baulm and Sage, each an ounce

F 2

and

* This is vulgarly call'd plain or white spirit of scurvy-grass, to distinguish it from a compound, red fort, commonly sold by the name of golden, or purging spirit of scurvy-grass; which is made by dissolving an ounce of rosin of Jalap, Scammony or Gamboge in the former. See Quincy's compleat Dispensatory, p. 339. Edit. 5.

and half; Cinnamon, two ounces; the yellow part of the fresh Citron or Lemon-peel, an ounce; Bay-berries, the lesser Cardamoms and Nutmeg, each six drams; Cloves, Cubebs and Mace, each half an ounce: bruise them all together, and pour thereon two gallons of *French Brandy*; digest for four Days; then in *Balneo Mariæ* draw off the spirit as long as it will run, wherein suspend the following ingredients, contained in a piece of fine linen, *viz.* red Saunders, in powder, half an ounce; Cochineal, and Saffron, of each two drams; and if the spirit be desired perfumed, one Scruple of Ambergrease, and ten grains of Musk.*

Spiritus Matricalis.
Antihysterick Spirit.

Take of yellow Amber, two ounces; Myrrh, one ounce and a half; of *Russia* Castor, one ounce; pulverize them fine, and add as much oil of Tartar *per deliquium* as will make it into a soft paste, to which afterwards add, when gently dried, half an ounce of *English* Saffron, and two quarts of rectified Spirit of Wine: digest for four days and draw off three pints of Spirit in a glass Retort.

Spiritus

* The Borrage, Bugloss and Cowslips, which enter the spirit of Lavender in the *London Dispensatory*, are here dropt, as of no significance to a high cephalic medicine; and otherwise affording scarce any of their medicinal parts by distillation; indeed the composition, as it stands here, appears every way excellent, and worthy of the great character it bears.

Spiritus Salinus Aromaticus.

Saline Aromatic Spirit.

Take the roots of Angelica and Galangal, the top-leaves of Marjoram, and the flowers of Rosemary, of each half an ounce; the yellow part of Orange-peel, Citron or Lemon-peel, and Cinnamon, of each six drams; Cloves, a dram; Mace and Nutmeg, of each two drams: cut and bruise the ingredients; pour upon them three pints of *French Brandy*; digest them together for four days; and then add, being first separately ground, two ounces of salt of Tartar, and four ounces of Sal-ammoniac; lastly, draw off the Spirit gently in a glass retort to about two thirds. *

* This is an excellent receipt for *sal volatile oleosum*, as it is vulgarly call'd; the operation is to be perform'd as usual in the like cases, in a sand-heat, and continu'd till the flegmy part of the spirit begins to rise and dissolve the salt that before had fasten'd itself to the neck of the retort and receiver. See *Quincy's compleat Dispensatory*, p. 306.



SECTION V.

WATERS *by Infusion, and* VINEGARS.

Aqua Aluminosa.
Allum-Water.

TAKE of Frog-spawn-water and Rose-water, each a pint; Corrosive Mercury Sublimate, two drams; Roch-allum, one dram: the allum and sublimate being ground in a mortar, let them boil, together with the waters, in a glass vessel, till one half is evaporated; then the Remainder being suffer'd to settle sufficiently, pour off the clear liquor from the fæces.*

Aqua

* The operator should be cautious to avoid the steams in the evaporation, because they are poisonous. The liquor, according to Dr. *Fuller*, ought to stand five days at rest, for the fæces to subside, before the clear is filtred off for use. *Fallopious* is the original author of this water, who contriv'd it for cuticular eruptions, pustules, and small ulcers; but he seldom, for this purpose, made use of it alone, as being too corrosive; but diluted it sometimes with twice, sometimes with thrice, and sometimes with four times its own quantity of Rose-water.

Aqua Antiarthritica.
Gout-Water.

Take of Quick-lime, six ounces; of white or yellow Arsenic, two ounces; and of hot Spring-water, a gallon: set them over a soft fire, for four and twenty hours, and after the liquor is settled, pour off the clear*.

Aqua Calcis, seu Benedicta.
Lime-Water.

Take a pound of Quick-lime, and a gallon of hot Spring-water; stir them well together; afterwards suffer the lime to subside, and pour off the clear †.

F 4

Aqua

* In this operation also the rising vapor should be avoided, as noxious. The water seems design'd to bathe the gouty parts, and by that means either to open the pores, so as to let the peccant matter transide; or else, by the specific property of the salts contain'd in the ingredients, to dissolve, mortify, or change its texture, so as to render it harmless.

† This is an excellent water for internal as well as external uses; it is not only approved of for inflammations, burns, cutaneous eruptions, the erysipelas, old ulcers, gangrenes, &c. but it is also famous for its virtues in catarrhs, the phthific, dropsy, diabetes, and particularly the scurvy in northern climates; but how it comes to be eminently serviceable in *England, Holland, &c.* against scurvy, and as remarkably detrimental in the same distemper in *Italy, the southern parts of France, &c.* is what perplex'd some eminent Members of the Royal Academy of Sciences of *Paris*; but is handsomely accounted for by the judicious *Boerhaave*, in his *New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 292.

PRACT.

Aqua Benedicta Composita.

Take of the shavings of the Wood and Bark of Sassafras, two ounces; Nutmeg, three drams; sliced Liquorice, one ounce; and of fresh Lime-water, two quarts: digest them for two days, then strain and add two ounces of the Syrup of Balsam.

Aqua Ophthalmica.
Eye-Water.

Take of unprepared Bole-armeniatic, two ounces; unprepared Tutty, an ounce; and of white Vitriol, half an ounce: reduce them to powder, and pour thereon two quarts of hot Spring-water; boil them a little together, and stir the mixture frequently; and, after due time allow'd for it to settle, pour off the clear.*

Aqua Ophthalmica Camphorata.
Eye-Water with Camphire.

This is made as the former; only adding to the powders two drams of rubbed Camphire †.

Aqua

* This simple eye-water has all the virtues of other more elaborate compositions; and seems derived from solid experience, which confirms it excellent, rather than a pompous theory.

† This has nearly the same virtues as the *Aqua Camphorata*, so much commended by Dr. Quincy in his *Complete Dispensatory*, p. 375.

Aqua Phagedænica.
Phagedenic-Water.

Take a pint of Lime-water, and half a dram of corrosive Mercury-sublimate, and make a solution thereof*.

Aqua-Sapphirina.
Sapphire-coloured Water.

Take a pint of fresh Lime-water, and two drams of Sal-Ammoniac; make a solution thereof, and put it into a copper vessel till it has from thence acquir'd a blue colour †.

Aqua Styptica.
Styptic-Water.

Take of blue Vitriol and Roch-Allum, each half a pound; Spring-water, two quarts; boil them together till the salts are dissolved, and afterwards filtre the liquor; to each pint whereof add a dram of Oil of Vitriol ‡.

VINEGARS.

* The title of this water sufficiently denotes its virtues and use, as being a good lotion for old eating ulcers, if occasionally diluted with water, or mixed with spirit of wine, &c.

† This water is chiefly used for taking away specks, or curing ulcers in the eyes, two or three drops being suffer'd to fall thereon at a time.

‡ This is much the same with Dr. Sydenham's styptic water, the flegm of vitriol being here dropt, and its place more commodiously supply'd by spring-water.

VINEGARS.

Acetum destillatum, seu Spiritus Aceti.
Distill'd Vinegar, or Spirit of Vinegar.

Take any quantity of the best Vinegar, put it into a glazed earthen pan, and by the gentle heat of a *Balneum Mariæ* exhale about one fourth thereof*; then distil the remainder by the alembic; the fire being gradually increased in the operation †, so long as the Spirit comes off clear.

Acetum Rosaceum.
Vinegar of Roses.

Take of red Roses clipp'd from their white heels, one pound; the best Vinegar, one gallon; let them stand to infuse in the sun, put up in a well-closed vessel, for forty days; then strain of the liquor. The operation may be sooner performed by letting them boil in *Balneo Mariæ* for some hours ‡.

In

* That is, to carry off the flegm, which will rise better with so gentle a heat, in a flat earthen pan, than by being distill'd *per retortam*.

† As the heavier acid is to be raised.

‡ The Vinegar of Roses, as Dr. Quincy observes, is seldom used but in embrocations, for the head or temples, in some kinds of the head-ach, where it frequently does great service; tho' it might likewise be usefully added to Juleps, Draughts, or the like, in malignant fevers, where cordial acids are required.

In like manner are prepared the Vinegars of *Rue*, *Elder*, &c.

Acetum Scilliticum.

Vinegar of Squills.

Take of Squills, cut small, one pound; best Vinegar, three quarts; let them stand to infuse in the sun, as was order'd of Vinegar of *Roses*, and afterwards press and strain off the liquor*.

Acetum Theriacale.

Treacle-Vinegar.

Take of the *Treacle* of *Andromachus*, or that of the College of *Edinburgh*, one pound; best Vinegar, two quarts; digest them together, with a gentle heat, for three days, and afterwards strain off the liquor †.

Acetum

* This medicated Vinegar is not so much in use among us as it seems to deserve; we seldom order it but in *Oxymel scilliticum*; tho' when used alone it powerfully breaks away viscid flegm, and expectorates or vomits with great success in phtisical and asthmatical cases; and possibly the better for not being clogg'd with honey.

† This promises very fair for being an admirable medicated vinegar, and in many cases preferable to Treacle-water, as particularly where a sudden sweat is required, a venomous bite, or any infection received, &c. on which account something like it richly deserves a place in all publick Dispensatories, and consequently in the shops; in its stead the *Tinctura Theriacalis* of the *London Dispensatory* may be used in some cases.

Acetum Lithargyrites.
Litharge Vinegar.

Take four ounces of Litharge of Gold, and one pint of the best Vinegar: digest them in a sand heat for four days, often shaking the glass, then filtre the liquor *.

* The compilers have in this article of vinegar avoided as well the wrong-judg'd *copia* of the *German*, as the penury of some other Dispensatories; the best and most efficacious are here retain'd, and which, by a suitable contrivance in the extemporaneous prescriber, may well answer the ends to be rationally expected from so noble a menstruum and medicine as vinegar; for the virtues and uses whereof we must refer to the judicious *Boerhaave*, who in the *New Method of Chemistry* gives us its chemical history. PRACT. p. 142—152.





SECTION VI.
 TINCTURES, ELIXIRS,
 AND
 MEDICATED WINES.

Tinctura Antimonij.
Tincture of Antimony.

TAKE of Antimony and Nitre, each two ounces; reduce them to powder; and throw it, by degrees, into four ounces of salt of Tartar, contain'd in a crucible, and made to flow by a violent fire; let them continue in fusion for half an hour; then pour the mixture into an iron mortar, made hot and dry to receive it*: pulverize the mass, suffer it to cool, throw it into a matras, and lastly, pour thereon a quart of rectified spirit of Wine: digest them together for eight days, with

* Observe, that not a drop of water remain in the mortar, otherwise it might fly in pieces, and do considerable damage.

with gentle heat of a *Balneum Mariæ*, and afterwards strain off the Tincture*.

Tinctura Antiphthifica.
Tincture against the Phthific.

Take of *Saccharum Saturni*, one ounce and an half; Vitriol of Iron, one ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, one pint; and without heat, draw a Tincture †.

Tinctura Balsamica.
Balsamic Tincture.

Take of Balsam Capivi, six drams; *Peruvian* Balsam, two drams; Balsam of *Tolu*, one dram; Benjamin, half a dram; *English* Saffron, one Scruple; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, one pint: digest them for four days in *Balneo Mariæ*, and afterwards strain off the Tincture.

Tinctura Cantharidum.
Tincture of Cantharides.

Take two drams of Cantharides, a pint and a half of rectified Spirit of Wine: digest them
with

* This Tincture is little more than a tincture of salt of tartar impregnated with the sulphur of antimony, the metalline part whereof will not be taken up by spirit of wine. It is accounted sudorific and hysteric, and thought to possess the virtues of the common *Tinctura metallorum*. But what is rationally to be expected from this medicine, we cannot know better than from the learned *Boerhaave*, in his chemical history of Antimony. See *New Method of Chemistry*, p. 303—322. PRACT.

† For the character of this medicine, see *Quincy's* complete Dispensatory, p. 271.

with a very gentle heat for two days; and pour to the strained Tincture one ounce of Balsam *Capivi*, half an ounce of the Rosin of Guaiacum, and half a dram of Cochineal: digest them in *Balneo Mariæ* for four or five days, then strain off the Tincture, to which add two drams of Camphire, and one dram of the distilled Oil of Juniper*.

Tinctura Castorei.
Tincture of Castor.

Take of *Russia* Castor, an ounce and half; Salt of Tartar, two drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digest them together in a gentle heat for four days; and afterwards strain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura

* This appears to be a very judicious prescription; wherein the *Cantharides* are match'd so well, as to prove serviceable in all those cases that require their assistance; but lest they should be apt to cause excoriations, or do other mischief, the wary compilers have added their corrector, Camphire. It seems to be a better preparation than that troublesome one so highly magnified by Dr. Quincy, and deserves the same character; especially for gleans and feminal weaknesses, when other remedies fail. See Quincy's Dispensatory, p. 324, 325.

† The addition of the salt of Tartar is here well suited, to unlock the resinous texture of the Castor; by which means the menstruum will take up much more of the ingredient than otherwise; and not leave so large a bottom, as when spirit of Castor, if ever that be applied for this purpose, or spirit of Wine, alone, is used to extract the tincture.

Tinctura Croci.

Tincture of Saffron.

Take of *English Saffron*, an ounce; and *French Brandy*, a pint: digest them together for three days, then strain off the Tincture.

This tincture is also prepar'd with *Canary Wine* *.

Tinctura Cephalica.

Cephalic Tincture.

Take of Piony root, two ounces; the roots of *Casmunar*, and white Dittany, each six drams; wild Valerian root and Mistletoe of the Oak, each one ounce; Peacock's dung and Rosemary flowers, each half an ounce; and of *French White-Wine*, six pints: digest them for four days, and then strain off the Tincture.

Tinctura Cephalica purgans.

Purging Cephalic Tincture.

This is made, by adding to the former Tincture, two ounces of Senna leaves; one ounce of black Hellebore-root; and a quart of *French White-Wine*.

Tinctura

* And likewise, according to the Royal College of *London*, with Treacle-water; tho' by this means, on account of the acid in the Treacle-water, the tincture is soon lost again.

Tinctura Hellebori nigri.
Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of black Hellebore, four ounces; Cochineal, half a dram; bruise them, and pour thereon a quart of *Spanish* white Wine; digest them together, in a very soft heat, for four days; and afterwards strain off the Tincture*.

Tinctura Jalappæ.
Tincture of Jalap.

Take three ounces of Jalap-root, reduced to a gross powder; pour upon it a pint of rectified Spirit of Wine; let them digest for eight days, in a gentle heat; then strain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Jalappæ composita.
Compound Tincture of Jalap.

Take of Jalap-root, six drams; black Hellebore-root, three drams; Juniper-berries and the shavings of Guaiacum, each half an ounce; and of *French* Brandy, one pint and an half: digest them for three days, and strain off the Tincture.

* For the character of this medicine, see Dr. Quincy's complete Dispensatory, p. 413.

† For a proper menstruum to fetch out the full virtues of Jalap, both saline and resinous, see Boerhaave's *New Method of Chemistry*, p. 159. PRACT.

Tinctura Laccæ.

Tincture of Gum-Lac.

Take of Gum-Lac, one ounce; Myrrh, half an ounce; reduce them to powder; then pour on as much Oil of Tartar as will make the whole into a soft paste; after which, dry it by a gentle fire, and add thereto a pint of Scurvy-grass: digest all in *Balneo Mariæ* for four days; and then strain off the Tincture*.

Tinctura Martis Ludovici.

Ludovicus's *Tincture of Iron.*

Take of the Vitriol of Iron, and of white Tartar, each two ounces; Spring-water, one pint and an half; boil the whole to the consistence of honey; put the mass into a matras, and pour thereto a pint and an half of rectified Spirit of Wine: digest for two days in *Balneo Mariæ*, and filtre the Tincture.

Tinctura Martis Mynsichti.

Mynsicht's *Tincture of Iron.*

Take of the filings of Iron, and of Sal-ammoniac in powder, each two ounces; mix them together, and, by degrees, cast the whole
into

* The way of making this tincture is well order'd; for unless the Gums were first mix'd with salt of Tartar, expos'd to a moist air, and then dry'd, they would hardly yield any tincture to the menstruum. But for fuller instructions relating to this point, the reader may consult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, where he will receive ample satisfaction. See p. 157, 164. PRACT.

into an ignited crucible, that the vapours may ascend; and when they rise no longer, increase the fire, so as that the mass may glow: then being at length suffer'd to cool, reduce it to powder; put it into a matras, and pour upon it a part of *French White-Wine*; then digest in a very gentle heat; and lastly, filtre the Tincture*.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take an ounce and an half of ground Myrrh, as much Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* as will make it into a soft paste; then with a gentle heat evaporate the superfluous humidity; pour upon the remainder a pint of rectify'd Spirit of Wine, and digest them together in *Balneo Mariæ* for six days; then strain off the Tincture †.

G 2

Tinctura

* Of the several ways hitherto propos'd for making *Mynsicht's* Tincture of Iron, this seems to be the best, on account of the larger proportion of Sal-armoniac allow'd, the manner of the process, and the nature of the menstruum. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 265, 266, 269, 270. PRACT.

† The evaporation of the superfluous humidity in this operation is a great help to the dissolution of the Myrrh, tho' it be a circumstance that none but a Chemist would have directed. But for fuller and more particular directions, in relation to preparing this tincture in the most exquisite manner, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 161. PROCESS 53.

Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes.
Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Take of Myrrh reduced to powder, two ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, a quart; let them stand together in *Balneo Mariæ* for eight days; then add of the powder of *Hepatic Aloes*, an ounce; and digest again for two days; then strain off the Tincture*.

Tinctura Opii, seu Laudanum liquidum.
Tincture of Opium, or liquid Laudanum.

Take of crude Opium, an ounce; and *Spanish* white Wine, ten ounces: with a gentle heat, in *Balneo Mariæ*, extract a Tincture, and let it afterwards be filtered.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami.
Sydenham's liquid Laudanum.

Take of crude Opium, an ounce; *English* Saffron, half an ounce; Cloves and Cinnamon, each half a dram; *Spanish* White-Wine,
 ten

* It shews the knowledge of the compilers, to order the digestion of the myrrh to be so long continu'd, before the addition of the aloes; which if put in together with the myrrh, as other Dispensatories order it, would make only a tincture of aloes, or so clog and saturate the menstruum, as not to suffer it to touch the hard glutinous body of the myrrh; which might therefore almost as well have been left out.

ten ounces; draw a Tincture, with a moderate heat in *Balneo Mariæ*, and filtre it*.

Elixir Pectorale.

Pectoral Elixir.

Take Balsam of *Tolu*, Gum Benjamin, each half an ounce; Storax calamite, Myrrh, of each three drams; *English Saffron*, two drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, twenty ounces; digest them in *Balneo Mariæ* for eight days, and then filtre the Tincture †.

Elixir Polychrestum.

Elixir of many Virtues.

Take of Gum-Guaiacum, an ounce and a half; *Peruvian Balsam*, one dram and a half; rectified Spirit of Wine, one pint; digest them in *Balneo Mariæ* for four days; and add to the Tincture, when strained, one dram of the distilled Oil of Saffraſas.

G 3

Elixir

* These liquid Laudanums want considerably of the strength of those order'd by the *London College*, who assign two ounces of opium to sixteen ounces of the menstruum, the one half of the *Tinctura Salis Tartari* in the *Laudanum liquidum Tartarizatum*, being exhale'd away in the making; the reason of this difference seems to lie here, that the one design'd their Laudanums as tinctures for filtration, to make them certain and safe medicines; and the other theirs as Elixirs, to be strain'd, or even exhal'd for use.

† This appears to be an admirable medicine for the purpose express'd by its title; and is, tho' simple, compos'd with much art and judgment.

Elixir Proprietatis.

Elixir of Propriety.

Take one ounce of pulverized Myrrh, and as much Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* as will make it into a soft paste; with a gentle heat evaporate the moisture, and add of *Succotrine* Aloes in powder, one ounce; *English* Saffron, half an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, thirty ounces: digest in *Balneo Mariæ* for six days, then decant the Elixir*.

Elixir Proprietatis cum acido.

Elixir of Propriety prepared with acid.

Take of Myrrh, an ounce and half; and Sal-ammoniac, half an ounce; grind them separately, then mix them, and pour thereon twenty-eight ounces of rectified Spirit of Wine: digest in *Balneo Mariæ* for six days: and afterwards add of *Succotrine* Aloes in powder, an ounce; *English* Saffron, half an ounce; digest again for two days, with a very mild heat; and lastly, add two ounces of Oil of Sulphur
per

* The manner of preparation is here directed in conformity with the rules of art; whereas those Dispensatory-writers, who are ignorant of chemistry and genuine pharmacy, order the myrrh as well as the ingredients, without any previous preparation, to be thrown indiscriminately into the menstruum. But for the reasons of this procedure, with the history of the preparation, and the manner of obtaining it in its utmost perfection, we must again refer to *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, under the curious history of Elixirs, p. 166, 172. PRACT.

per campanam: shake all well together, then let them rest, that the Elixir being thus purg'd of its fæces, may be pour'd off clear*.

Tinctura Rhabarbari.
Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, slic'd and bruis'd, an ounce; Tartar of Vitriol, half a dram; Cochineal, a scruple; Cinnamon-water prepar'd without spirit, a pint: digest them together in a warm place for two days; and then strain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Rhei amara.
Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, one ounce; Gentian, one dram and a half; *Virginia* Snake-root, one dram; Cochineal, one scruple, and of *French* Brandy, one pint: digest them for two days, and then strain the Tincture. This may be likewise made with *Spanish* White-Wine.

Tinctura Rhei dulcis.
Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of the best Rhubarb, and sliced Liquorice, each two ounces; Raisins of the Sun
soned,

* The conduct of this process is also admirable, and could never have been enter'd into by any but thorough Chemists, who alone can give the reasons thereof; for which we therefore refer to *Boerhaave, ubi supra*.

† This is a mild and innocent, yet cordial Tincture of Rhubarb, and may with the utmost safety be given to

stoned, *Winter's* Bark, the lesser Cardamoms, each two drams: and of *French* Brandy, one quart: digest for two days, add to the Tincture, when strained, three ounces of white pulverized Sugar-candy, and digest again till the Sugar-candy is dissolved.

Tinctura Rosarum.

Tincture of Roses.

Take of red Roses, clipp'd from their white heels, an ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, a dram; Spring-water in the state of boiling, two quarts; and infuse them together for four hours*: then strain off the Tincture; and add thereto four ounces of white Sugar.

Tinctura Sacra.

Tincture of Hierā Picra.

Take of the Powder of *Hiera Picra*, an ounce; Cochineal, a scruple; *Spanish* white Wine, a pint and a half; digest for two days, with a very gentle heat, then strain off the Tincture †.

Elixir

young children, without any danger of inflaming their tender *viscera*, or raising a fever, by the burning spirit with which a tincture of rhubarb is commonly extracted.

* They ought to be infus'd in a vessel of earth, because one of metal might be prey'd upon by the acid, and spoil the fine colour of the tincture.

† The addition of the Cochineal considerably improves the colour, which is otherwise too much upon the tawny, especially as Rhubarb enters the composition of the powder. See *Pulvis Hieræ Picræ*,

Elixir Salutis.

Elixir of Health.

Take of the leaves of Senna, four ounces; shavings of Guaiacum-wood, Liquorice-root, Ellicampane-root, and the seeds of Anise, Caraway, and Coriander, each two ounces; ston'd Raisins of the Sun, half a pound; *French* Brandy, three quarts: digest for four days, and then strain off the Elixir*.

Tinctura Salutifera.

Healthful Tincture.

Take the roots of angelica, *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, Gentian, and Zedoary, Bay-berries, the lesser Cardamoms, Cinnamon and long Pepper, of each a dram: to these ingredients, ready slic'd and bruis'd, add a quart of *French* Brandy; let them digest for three days, and afterwards strain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Serpentariæ composita.

Compound Tincture of Snake-root.

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root, two ounces; *Venice-Treacle*, an ounce; *Cochineal*, a dram; and

* To heighten the colour of this Elixir, there are those who add *Cochineal*, red Saunders, or Salt of Tartar; and to increase its purgative virtue, *Rhubarb*, *Jalap*, or *Scammony*; which in some cases is very proper, especially when it is design'd to act as a cathartic.

† This is a grateful cordial, where the taste of *Angelica* is not displeasing; and may be used, in the way of dram, by those of a weak appetite, or bad digestion, as a kind of *Ufquebaugh*,

and *Spanish White-Wine*, a quart; let them stand to digest in a gentle heat for four days, then strain off the Tincture*.

Tinctura ad Stomachicos.

Stomachic Tincture.

Take the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, *Galangal*, *Gentian* and *Zedoary*, *Orange-peel* and *Peruvian Bark*, of each two ounces; the tops of common *Wormwood*, and the lesser *Centory*, *Camomile-flowers*, and the Seeds of *Carduus benedictus*, of each an ounce; crude filings of *Iron*, tied up in a piece of linnen, six ounces; when these ingredients have, as they require, been sliced and bruised, pour upon them two gallons of *French White-Wine*, and digest for four days; then strain off the Tincture †. This Tincture may also be made without *Iron*.

Elixir

* The vinous menstruum used in this tincture, with the addition of the *Cochineal*, renders it much safer and more effectual than that prepar'd only of the root and rectify'd spirit, or tincture of salt of *Tartar*, in fevers, and other distempers, where a high sudorific cordial is required.

† It appears by this prescription, that the compilers know the stomachic and invigorating, as well as the febrifuge virtue of the *Cortex Peruvianus*; tho' as it here stands combin'd with other suitable ingredients, it may be very advantageously employ'd for stubborn intermittents, in cold, flegmatic or cachectic constitutions.

Elixir Stomachicum.

Stomachic Elixir

Take of Gentian-root, and the fresh yellow rind of Oranges, each two ounces; Cochineal, half a dram: slice and bruise the ingredients, pour thereon a quart of *French Brandy*, let them digest for three days, then strain off the Elixir*.

Tinctura Succini.

Tincture of Amber.

Take two ounces of the Powder of yellow Amber; and as much Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* as will make it into a paste; on which, when gently dry'd, pour twenty ounces of rectified Spirits of Wine: digested in a gentle heat for eight days, and afterwards filtre the Tincture.

Elixir Vitrioli.

Elixir of Vitriol.

Take the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal and Gentian, of each half an ounce;
Ca-

* Some perhaps may think it unnecessary, that the compilers of this Dispensatory should order both a stomachic Tincture and a stomachic Elixir; but the former, as the title, as well as the ingredients, shews it was design'd to promote digestion, strengthen the stomach in cachectic habits, and help a weak appetite; whilst the Elixir, on the footing of *Stoughton's*, is calculated for a grateful and wholesome bitter, to be used occasionally, in order to provoke an appetite, or keep the body in a healthy state.

Camomile-flowers, and the leaves of Mint, of each three drams; Cloves, Cinnamon, Citron or Lemon-peel, Cubebs, Nutmeg and Ginger of each a dram and a half: slice and bruise the ingredients, and pour thereon a quart of rectified Spirit of Wine; let them digest for two days; and add, by degrees, half a pound of Spirit of Vitriol: digest for two days longer, and then filtre the Elixir in a glass funnel*.

Vinum Emeticum.
Vomiting Wine.

Take of *Crocus metallorum*, in powder, an ounce; *Spanish White-Wine*, a pint; shake them together at first, then let them rest, that the Wine being thus clarified, may, with caution, be poured fine from the fæces †.

Vinum

* The ingredients here are well chose, and proper for the intention; the addition of the Gentian and Camomile-flowers renders the medicine much more stomachic; and all their virtues are well order'd to be first taken out by the spirit of wine, before the spirit of vitriol, which would otherwise scorch and burn them up, is added; a circumstance little regarded by others, tho' certainly of great importance.

† This medicine is commonly known by the name of *Vinum Benedictum*, and frequently used Glysterwise, tho' seldom as an emetic, because of its violence. Fresh wine may be put upon the fæces, and after standing some time, be poured off richly impregnated with the virtues of the crocus; but it is a great mistake to suppose the sediment will have this faculty for ever, because it is certainly found, by the balance, to lose something, tho' little, every time.

Vinum Millepedatum.

Wine of Millepedes.

Take of live Millepedes, two ounces; bruise them a little, and pour thereon a pint of white *Rhenish* Wine; let them infuse for a night; and afterwards press out the Wine*.

Spiritus Vini Camphoratus.

Spirit of Wine, with Camphire.

Take of Camphire, an ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint; mix them so as to make a solution.

GENERAL RULES for *Extracting* of TINCTURES.

I. *Let the Vegetables be such as were lately and moderately dried†; unless they are order'd fresh gather'd: They ought likewise to be sliced and bruised before the menstruum is put to them.*

II. *When*

* This is a commodious way of obtaining the virtues of the millepedes; and thus they may be exhibited to great advantage.

† It is very observable, that all vegetables lose their specific virtues by long keeping, so that a poisonous plant shall with age become innocent, and a wholesome or highly medicinal herb of no manner of efficacy; so much does the air, or its ingredients, operate thereon.

- II. *When digestion is performed in Balneo, the whole work depends upon well regulating the heat; which ought all along to be very gentle; unless where the ingredients are of a hard texture; in which case, the fire may at length be so far increased as to make them boil a little.*
- III. *Very capacious circulating vessels should be used for this purpose; and ought to be heated before their junctures are closed*.*
- IV. *The vessel should be frequently shook during the time the digestion is in hand.*
- V. *Let Tinctures be clarified, by settling, before they pass the filtre or strainer †.*

S E C-

* This is design'd to rarify the internal air, for fear of breaking the vessels; as it might do, in case it were left in full force to expand with the heat.

† It is judg'd improper to filtre any Tinctures of resinous or gummy vegetable substances; such as Jalap, Scammony, Benjamin, Myrrh, &c. because their parts will inevitably stick in the pores of the paper; so that all such Tinctures should only pass a thin strainer at most; or after due time allow'd for them to subside, be decanted from their fæces. Some, in the number of Tinctures to be thus treated, will also doubtless include the liquid Laudanums, which above are expressly order'd for filtration, and that upon very good grounds; for as they would otherwise be continually depositing their sediment, or opium, especially if over-charg'd therewith, it were very imprudent to risk the shaking of the containing glass, when the Laudanum comes to be pour'd out for use, and impossible to say what proportion of opium was contain'd in a precise quantity of the Tincture; whence much more than the destin'd dose of opium might dangerously come to be exhibited: but such unlucky accidents are by filtration effectually prevented.



SECTION VII.

DECOCTIONS.

Decoctum album.

White Decoction.

TAKE of calcined Hart's-horn, an ounce; Spring-water, three pints; boil them together 'till only a quart remains behind; to which, without straining, add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, made without Spirit, and two drams of white Sugar; and mix them together.

Decoctum album compositum.

Compound White Decoction.

Take of burnt Hart's-horn, six drams; Crab's eyes, three drams; Roots of the greater Comfrey and Tormentil, of each two drams; Spring-water, three pints; boil them together, so that there may remain a quart of liquor, when strained thick; to which add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, made without Spirit;

Spirit; and half an ounce of Diacodium; and mix them all together*.

Decoctum Amarum.

Bitter Decoction.

Take of Gentian-root, a scruple; tops of the lesser Centory, Camomile-flowers, and the seeds of *Carduus benedictus*, each a dram; Spring-water, six ounces; boil them together a little, then strain off the Decoction.

Decoctum Amarum cum Senna.

Bitter Decoction with Senna.

In the former bitter Decoction, while hot, infuse for a night, one dram of the leaves of Senna; and strain off the liquor. It is likewise prepared with a double, triple, &c. quantity of Senna.

Decoctum Commune pro Clystere.

Common Decoction for Glysters.

Take of the leaves of Mallows, of the herb Mercury and Camomile-flowers, each half an ounce; Fennel-seed, and Linseed, of each two drams; Spring-water, a pint and half: boil them together, till a third part of the liquor is exhaled, then strain off the remainder.

Decoctum

* This is a well-contriv'd Decoction, to be used as common drink, or instead of the foregoing, in case of a violent diarrhoea, or hæmorrhage.

Decoctum Diascordij.

Decoction of Diascordium.

Take of Diascordium, an ounce; *Japan* Earth, two drams; Spring-water, a pint and half: boil them so as to leave a pint of liquor, when strain'd thick; to which add of Cinnamon-water, made with Spirit, and the Syrup of Diacodium, each an ounce; and mix them together*.

Decoctum ad Ictericos.

Decoction for the Jaundice.

Take the roots, together with the leaves, of the greater Celandine; the roots of Turmeric, and Madder, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three pints: boil them together till there remains a quart of the strain'd liquor; to which, when cold, add the Juice of two hundred Millepedes; and two ounces of the Syrup of the five opening roots; and mix them together †.

Decoctum Lignorum.

Decoction of the Woods.

Take three ounces of the shavings of Guaiacum Wood; two ounces of ston'd Raisings of

* This is doubtless an excellent astringent medicine, and well contrived in the form of a decoction; which admirably fits it for the end proposed, whether by way of draught or glyster.

† A decoction so well adapted cannot but be of great service in the cure of the Jaundice, when used freely by the patient as ordinary drink.

the Sun; a gallon of Spring-water; boil them together over a gentle fire to two quarts; towards the end of the operation add one ounce of the shavings of Sassafras Wood, and half an ounce of sliced Liquorice; then pour off the Decoction when settled.

Decoctum ad Nephriticos.

Nephritic Decoction.

Take of the roots of Marshmallows, Fennel, Liquorice, and Rest-harrow, each half an ounce; Linseed, and wild Carrot-seed, of each three drams; Pellitory of the Wall, an ounce; six fat Figs; ston'd Raisins of the Sun, two ounces; Spring-water, three quarts; boil them together, so as to make two quarts of liquor when strain'd*.

Decoctum Nitrosum.

Decoction of Salt-Peter.

Take of well purified Nitre, half an ounce; white Sugar, two ounces; Cochineal, a scruple; Spring-water, five half pints: boil them together to a quart; then pour off the Decoction, after it is clarify'd by standing †.

De-

* In case of the Stone or Gravel, this doubtless is an excellent emollient and diuretic liquor, to be drank freely, if it finds a passage by urine.

† The design of this *Decoctum Nitrosum* seems to be for a liquor to be drank in fevers, and other inflammatory cases; for which it is very well calculated.

Decoctum Pectorale.
Pectoral Decoction.

Take of the root of *Florentine* Orrice, half an ounce; six fat Figs, four stoned Dates; stoned Raisins of the Sun, and Barley, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil till it comes to two quarts; and towards the end of the operation, add of Liquorish-root, the leaves of Ground-Ivy, and Scabious, Maiden-hair, and the Flowers of Colts-foot, each half an ounce; lastly, strain off the Decoction.

Decoctum Serpentariæ compositum.
Compound Decoction of Snake-root.

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root, six drams; Spring-water, a quart; boil to the consumption of one half: then, towards the end of the operation, add of *Venice*-Treacle, half an ounce; Cochineal, a scruple; strain it off thick, and mix therewith an ounce and a half of the Syrup of Diacodium.

This is only made in defect of the Tincture.*

Infusi Sennæ unciæ quatuor.
A four ounce Infusion of Senna.

Take of the leaves of Senna, three drams; and of the great Water-fig-wort, two drams; bruised Ginger, and Salt of Tartar, of each ten Grains; boiling Water, four ounces; in-

H 2

fuse

* See *Tinctura Serpentariæ composita.*

fuse them together for four hours, then strain off the liquor.

Emulſio Communis.

Common Emulſion.

Take of the four greater cold Seeds, an ounce; and blanched ſweet Almonds, half an ounce; beat them very well in a marble mortar; then pour on by degrees a quart of Spring-water, mix them well, and, when ſtrained, add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, without Spirit, and two drams of white Sugar.

Emulſio Arabica.

Arabic Emulſion.

This Emulſion is made after the ſame manner as the former, firſt boiling in the water till perfectly diſſolved, three drams of bruifed Gum-Arabic.

GENERAL RULES *for making*
DECOCTIONS.

- I. *The firſt rule above laid down for the extracting of Tinctures, holds equally for the preparation of Decoctions.*
- II. *The Woods, Roots, Seeds, with all the dry ingredients of a hard texture, ought to be firſt put in; as the others (among which we reckon
Liquoriſe)*

Liquorise) should be added towards the end of the operation.

III. *All Decoctions should be clarified by the strainer, and by standing to subside; unless when they are expressly required to be thick: and in this case too they ought to pass a coarse strainer.*





SECTION VIII.

SYRUPS.

Syrupus de Althæa.
Syrup of Marshmallows.

TAKE of the root of Marshmallows, two ounces; those of Asparagus, Liquorise, and Grass, of each half an ounce; the herb Maiden-hair, an ounce; the leaves of Marshmallows, Mallows, Pellitory, broad-leav'd Plantain, and stoned Raisins of the Sun, of each half an ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till one third of the liquor is evaporated; then strain the remainder, and add thereto four pounds of the whitest Sugar, and make a Syrup thereof, according to the rules of art, by boiling it in *Balneo Mariæ**.

Syrupus

* This Syrup ought to be made of a high consistence in hot weather; otherwise it presently runs into fermentation, and is spoiled in the capacity of a Syrup. The four greater and four lesser cold seeds are here dropp'd by the compilers; I suppose as being judg'd foreign to the purpose.

Syrupus Artemesiæ.

Syrup of Mugwort.

Take of the root of Madder, two ounces; those of round Birthwort, and Turmeric, of each an ounce; Spring-water, a gallon: boil them together till a fourth part be wasted; and add, towards the end of the operation, leaves of Mugwort, an ounce; those of Calamint, Dittany of *Crete*, Feverfew with the flowers, Origanum, common Penny-royal, Rue, and Savin, of each half an ounce; the Seeds of Daucus of *Crete*, (or of wild Carrot,) and those of Lovage, of each three drams: to the strain'd liquor put six pounds of white Sugar, and make it into a Syrup, according to the rules of art, by boiling it over a soft fire*.

Syrupus è Cortice Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-peel.

Take of the external Rind of fresh Oranges, six ounces: boiling Spring-water, three pints:

H 4

infuse

* Dr. Quincy, in his Dispensatory, p. 395. tells us, that with all the emendations of the *London* College, made in this Syrup, "it is hardly like to recover the reputation of being good for any thing, unless among the women, with whom it has long implicitly been a favourite." But here we have an emendation to the purpose; as far as the nature of the thing will admit. The more fix'd roots of madder, birthwort, and turmeric will make a strong and suitable decoction, without loss of their medicinal parts; and the more aromatic ingredients being added at the end, will in great measure preserve their respective virtues in the syrup.

infuse them in a close vessel, with a gentle heat in *Balneo Mariæ*, for the space of six hours; then strain off the liquor, and add to it twice its own weight of white Sugar; and thus make it into a Syrup, without boiling*.

Syrupus è Succo Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-juice.

Take of the clarified Juice of Oranges, a pint; white Sugar, two pounds; and make a Syrup thereof, without boiling, according to the rules of art †.

Syrupus Balsamicus,

Balsamic Syrup.

Take of white Sugar, four pounds; and Spring-water, three quarts; boil to the consistence of a Syrup, then clarify it, which being immediately removed from the fire, gradually mix therewith an ounce and a half of the Balsam of *Tolu*, and (with a like quantity of fine pulverized white Sugar) keep them stirring till they are intimately united.

Syrupus Capilli Veneris,

Syrup of Maiden-hair.

Take of the herb Maiden-hair, half a pound; shav'd Liquorise, two ounces; boiling Spring-water,

* Orange-peel abounding with a fine volatile oil, which evaporates by boiling; the syrup is prudently order'd to be made without so great a degree of heat.

† See the rules at the end of this Section.

water, three quarts: let them stand together for a night, then boil them a little, and strain out the liquor by expression; whereto add its own weight of white Sugar; and boil it to the consistence of a Syrup*.

Syrupus Caryophyllorum.
Syrup of Clove-july-flowers.

Take of fresh gathered Clove-july-flowers, clipt clear from their white heels, a pound; boiling Spring-water, three pints: let them stand together one night, then strain off the liquor and add thereto twice its own weight of white Sugar; and thus make it into a Syrup, without boiling, according to the rules of art†.

Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rheo.
Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced and bruised, six ounces; boiling Spring-water, two quarts: let them infuse, in a gentle heat, for two days; and, after a very little boiling, strain off the liquor; to which add, of the clarified Juice of Succory, two quarts; and of white Sugar, six pounds; then boil them up to a Syrup; in which, whilst it is yet warm, mix a scruple
of

* Dr. Quincy's character of this syrup appears to be very just. See his *Dispensatory*, p. 396.

† Boiling, without great care, will destroy the fine colour of this syrup; for which reason it is much better to make it as here directed.

of the distill'd Oil of Cinnamon, first receiv'd upon a little Sugar. This may also be made with the Decoction of Succory.

Syrupus Hederæ terrestris.

Syrup of Ground-Ivy.

Take of the Juice of Ground-Ivy, and of white Sugar, each two pounds; and boil them together into a Syrup. This may also be made with the Decoction of the Herb.

Syrupus Kermesinus.

Syrup of Kermes.

Take of the Juice of Kermes Berries, a pound; white Sugar, two pounds; and make them into a Syrup, without fire*.

That is the best esteem'd which comes to us, ready prepared, from the Southern part of France; especially if no fire be used in the making.

Syrupus è Succo Limonum.

Syrup of Lemon-Juice.

This is made of the Juice of Lemons, after the same manner as the Syrup of Orange-Juice.

Syrupus

* The clarified juice of Kermes is by Dr. Quincy prefer'd to the *Confectio Alkermes*; as being more grateful, and a finer cordial: but the best way of preserving it in perfection, is thus to make it into a syrup; so as to preserve its fine colour and natural virtues.

Syrupus Myrtinus.
Syrup of Myrtle.

Take of Myrtle-berries, two ounces; Tormentil-root, red Roses, red Saunders, Pomegranate-bark, Balustines, and the seeds of Sumach, each an ounce: cut and bruise the ingredients, then boil them in a gallon of Spring-water, till only one half remains behind; to which, when strain'd, add four pounds of white Sugar, and boil them together into a Syrup*.

Syrupus Papaveris albi, seu de Meconio, vulgò Diacodium.

Syrup of white Poppies, or Diacodium.

Take of the heads of the white Poppy, in a middle degree of maturity, and moderately dried, fourteen ounces; boiling Spring-water, a gallon: let them infuse for a night; then boil to the consumption of one half of the liquor; strongly press out the remainder, and add thereto three pounds of white Sugar; and boil them up to a Syrup †.

Syrupus

* This syrup is considerably alter'd for the better, from that originally ascribed to *Nicolaus*, under the same name, and adopted by the *London College*; 'tis more simple, and better contriv'd as a general astringent, by leaving out the acid juices of quinces, and pomegranates, the white saunders, the medlars, and the barberries; and adding in their stead Tormentil-root, and Pomegranate-bark.

† Dr. *Quincy* observes of this syrup, that clarification considerably deprives it of its virtues, as an opiate; and that,

Syrupus Papaveris Rhæados.
Syrup of red Poppies.

Take of the fresh red Poppy-flowers, a pound; boiling Spring-water, three pints: let them stand together one night; then strain the liquor, add to it three pounds of white Sugar, and boil it up to a Syrup.

Syrupus Pectoralis.
Pectoral Syrup.

Take of the roots of Marshmallows, and of *Florentine* Orrice, each an ounce and half; that of Liquorise, two ounces; and that of Ellicampane, an ounce; of the herb Maiden-hair, the leaves of Hedge-mustard, Ground-Ivy, Hyssop, Horehound, and the flowers of Colt's-foot, of each half an ounce; twelve fat Figs; eight ston'd Dates; and two ounces of ston'd Raisins of the Sun: let the ingredients be cut and bruis'd, then boil them in a gallon of Spring-water, till there remains only three quarts of the liquor, when strained; to which add of white Sugar, and the best Honey,

that, tho' made with the utmost care, 'tis on one account or other very apt to vary in point of strength; the physicians of *Edinburgh*, therefore, judiciously order it, in the following rules for the making of syrups, not to be clarified at all; and endeavour to ascertain its strength by expressly requiring the decoction to be evaporated one half, before the sugar is added.

ney, each three pounds; and thus boil it to a Syrup*.

Syrupus è Floribus Perficæ.

Syrup of Peach-Blossoms.

This is made with the infusion of fresh Peach-Blossoms, in the same manner as Syrup of red Poppies.

Syrupus è Peto, five Nicotiana.

Syrup of Tobacco.

Take two drams of the leaves of *Virginia Tobacco*; half an ounce of shav'd Liguorise; and six ounces of boiling Spring-water: let them infuse warm for a night; then strain off the liquor; put to it an equal weight of Honey and boil it into a Syrup.

Syrupus Pæoniæ.

Syrup of Piony.

This is made with an infusion of fresh Piony-flowers, after the manner of Syrup of red Poppies.

Syrupus Pulegij.

Syrup of Penny-royal.

Take of the leaves of common Penny-royal, six ounces; boiling Spring-water, three pints: let

* This appears to be a well-contriv'd composition for the intention express'd by its title; and deserves a place in the shops of those countries where coughs and colds seem to be epidemical,

let them infuse warm, in a close vefsel, for one night; then ftrain off the liquor, clarify it, and add thereto twice its own weight of white Sugar, fo as to make it into a Syrup without boiling*.

Syrupus Quinque Radicum.

Syrup of the five opening Roots.

Take of the five opening Roots, each two ounces; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till a third part of the liquor be evaporated; then prefs out the remainder, and with four pounds of white Sugar, boil it up to a Syrup †.

Syrupus Rosarum Pallidarum.

Syrup of Damask Roses.

This is made with a double infufion of fresh Damask Roses, after the manner of Syrup of red Poppies ‡.

Syrupus

* The virtues of the plant will by this means be preserved, at least as effectually as in the distill'd water thereof; on which account it is an useful Syrup.

† Why the compilers should here drop the Vinegar, which is originally ordered in this Syrup, and not only makes it grateful, but increases its virtues as an aperient, I do not well conceive; unless they judge it may more advantageously be added, at discretion; when the case requires it, or the syrur comes to be used.

‡ A double infufion of the roses is here very proper; because their purgative virtue is but small; and no particular quality in the subject forbids it, as in the red poppy-flowers.

Syrupus de Rosis ficcis.

Syrup of dried Roses.

Take of red Roses, half a pound ; and of boiling Spring-water, two quarts: let them steep together for a night ; then, after a little boiling, strain off the liquor ; add thereto three pounds of white Sugar, and boil it up to a Syrup.

Syrupus Sacchari.

Syrup of Sugar.

Take of white Sugar, and Spring-water, each a like quantity ; and boil them up to the consistence of a Syrup.

Syrupus de Spina Cervina, feu Rhamno
Cathartico.

Syrup of Buckthorn.

Take of the clarified Juice of ripe Buckthorn-berries, three quarts ; brown Sugar four pounds ; and boil them over a gentle fire to a Syrup ; and whilst it is yet warm, mix therewith a dram of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, received upon a little Sugar *.

Sy-

* To add the corrector here in the form of a chemical oil, saves the trouble of steeping the spices, order'd for that purpose in the *London Dispensatory*, and answers the end more certainly.

Syrupus de Stœchade.

Syrup of Stæchas.

Take of the flowers of *Arabian Stœchas*, four ounces; those of *Rosemary*, an ounce; of the herbs *Calamint*, *Organy*, and *Thyme*, each an ounce and half; the tops of *Betony* and *Sage*, of each half an ounce; the Seeds of *sweet Fennel*, *Piony*, and *Rue*, of each three drams: bruise them gently, and pour thereon three quarts of boiling *Spring-water*: let them infuse warm, for a night, in a close vessel; then strain off the liquor; let it clarify by standing, and add thereto twice its own weight of white *Sugar*, so as to make a *Syrup* without boiling*.

Syrupus è Symphyto.

Syrup of Comfrey.

Take the fresh roots of the greater *Comfrey*, and the fresh leaves of *Plantain*, of each half a pound; bruise them together, and strongly press out their *Juice*: upon the pressing pour a quart of *Spring-water*, and boil it to the consumption of one half; then strain off the liquor, and mix it with the express'd *Juice*; add thereto an equal weight of white *Sugar*, and boil them to the consistence of a *Syrup*†.

Syrupus

* This *Syrup* is but little known in our shops; though formerly order'd in the *London Dispensatory*.

† The *Syrupus de Symphyto* of the *London College* is much more complex than this; and thence scarce ever judg'd worth the making.

Syrupus Tuffilaginis.
Syrup of Colt's-foot.

This is made of the Juice of Colt's-foot, in the same manner as Syrup of Ground-Ivy.

Syrupus Violarum.
Syrup of violets.

Take of the fresh-pick'd flowers of *March Violets*, a pound; and three pints of boiling Spring-water; let them infuse, for a night, in a close earthen vessel, glazed on the inside; then strain off the liquor, and dissolve therein twice its own weight of white Sugar, so as to make a Syrup without boiling*.

GENERAL RULES for making of
 S Y R U P S.

- I. *The Sugar employed for Syrups made without coction, should first be boil'd with water to a candy consistence †; observing to clarify it*

* The *London Dispensatory* has two Syrups of Violets; *Syrupus Violarum*, and *Syrupus à Succo Violarum*: but that here order'd may serve for both; as indeed the Syrup made by infusion appears to be the best.

† This is giving a standard for the strength or real quantity of the Sugars employ'd; for when boil'd to a candy-consistence, they contain but just so much water as will

it with the white of eggs, and by despumation. But the whitest and purer Sugar, and Sugar-candy, do not require this labour. The Sugar, thus prepared, ought afterwards to be powder'd, that it may dissolve the easier.

- II. *Tho' a double weight of Sugar, in proportion to the liquor, may be required in making such Syrups; yet a less proportion will generally suffice. First, therefore, dissolve only an equal quantity of Sugar; then, by degrees, add a little more in powder, till it remain undissolved at the bottom; to be afterwards incorporated by the gentle heat of a Water-Bath*.*
- III. *Acid Syrups, or those made with the Juices of Fruits, should not be put into copper vessels, unless such as are tinn'd †.*
- IV. *What was before said of Decoctions in general, is also to be understood of Decoctions for Syrups. The vegetables used either for Decoctions or Infusions, are to be moderately dried;*

keep them from burning; which is a determin'd proportion: whereas different kinds of Sugars hold more or less aqueous matter, according to their manner of preparing, refining, accidents of the weather, &c.

* This rule will not appear unnecessary to those who reflect how nice an affair it is to hit the precise consistence of a Syrup to fit it for keeping, without candying, or growing too thin, and in hot weather, without falling into fermentation.

† Yet it is very remarkable, that acid Syrups may, without the least damage, be made in naked copper-vessels; if you do not suffer them to cool, or remain for any time over the fire without boiling; in either of which cases the acid will presently dissolve part of the metal,

dried; unless where they are expressly requir'd fresh-gather'd.

V. Syrups made by coction are to be clarified with the white of eggs, except Diacodium; which, therefore, requires the purest Sugar.

VI. The solutive and purging Syrups ought rather to be made of brown Sugar.*

* Tho' this, as being foul and droffy, will generally come out the dearest; so that some chuse rather to make the infusion or decoction the stronger, and use Sugar that is already refined to their hands.





SECTION IX.

HONEYS, GELLIES, JUICES, *and*
their Fæces.

H O N E Y S.

Mel Mercuriale.

Honey of Mercury.

TAKE of the Juice of Mercury, three pints; Honey, two pounds; and boil them together, clearing away the scum as it rises, to the consistence of a Honey*.

Mel Rosarum.

Honey of Roses.

Take of dried red Roses, half a pound; boiling Spring-water, four pints: let them infuse for a night; then strain off the liquor, and add three pounds of Honey, afterwards boil it to the consistence of Honey †.

Oxymel

* This medicine is used, pretty much, as an emollient in Glysters.

† Honey of Roses is found a serviceable detergent; and frequently prescribed in Gargles, against inflammations and ulcers of the mouth, &c.

Oxymel Pectorale.

Pectoral Oxymel.

Take of the roots of Ellicampane, and *Florentine* Orrice, each half an ounce: slice, bruise, and boil them in a quart of Spring-water, till it comes to a pint and half: to the strain'd liquor add of unprepar'd Gum-Ammoniac, an ounce; dissolved in four ounces of Vinegar; add also six ounces of Honey; then boil them together, scum the matter, and strain it*.

Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of Honey, three pounds; and of Vinegar of Squills, a quart: boil them together to a Syrup; observing to scum it in the operation.

Oxymel Simplex.

Simple Oxymel.

Take of Honey, two pounds; Vinegar, a pint; and boil them together according to the rules of art †.

GELLIES.

* This promises to be a very effectual medicine, and seems one of the best that was ever prescribed in this form: 'tis somewhat nauseous indeed; but it will doubtless cause a large expectoration, and cannot but be serviceable in asthmatic and phthifical cases.

† This article of *Honeys* is considerably retrench'd from what we find it in other Dispensatories, and with good reason; the form being borrow'd from the ancient Physicians,

G E L L I E S.

Gelatina Berberorum.

Gelly of Barberries.

Take of the clarified Juice of Barberries, a pint; white Sugar a pound; boil them, with a soft heat, to a due consistence; and then strain it.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi.

Gelly of Hart's-horn.

Take of the shavings of Hart's-horn, half a pound; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them over a gentle fire, in a glaz'd earthen vessel, till one half is wasted; then strain off the liquor, and add thereto six ounces of white Sugar-candy, in powder; four ounces of *Spanish White Wine*, and an ounce of Orange or Lemon Juice; after which, with a soft fire, boil all together to a thin Gelly*.

Gelatina feu Miva Cydoniorum.

Gelly of Quinces, or Quince-marmalade.

Take of the clarified Juice of Quinces, three pints; white Sugar, a pound, and boil them up to a Gelly, according to art.

Gela-

ans, who were not, as we are, furnish'd with much better, to answer the same intentions.

* This will be very grateful to the palate; but to make it also transparent and pleasing to the eye, the decoction ought to be well clarified with the whites of eggs,

Gelatina Ribesiorum.
Gelly of Currants.

This is made of the Juice of Currants, in the same manner as the Gelly of Barberries.

J U I C E S.

Succus Glycyrrhizæ.
Juice of Liquorise.

Take any quantity of Liquorise-root; bruise it, and pour thereon as much boiling Spring-water as will float three inches above it: digest for three days; and after a little boiling, press out the liquor, and evaporate it, with a gentle heat, to a proper consistence*.

Succus Prunorum sylvestrium, seu Acacia
Germanica.

The Juice of Sloes, or the German Acacia.

Take any quantity of the Juice of unripe Sloes, and exhale it to a due consistence, over a soft fire †.

I 4

Succi

* The Juice of Liquorise in common use, is the foreign, and generally adulterated: that prepared here from nothing but the root, is, beyond comparison, a better medicine; but comes out considerably dearer.

† Great care must be taken by continual agitation, or well regulating the fire, to prevent its burning; which it will be very apt to do, before it acquires that consistence, which will make it prove somewhat brittle, as it ought to be, in the cold.

Succi Antifcorbutici.

Juices against the Scurvy.

Take of the Juice of Garden Scurvy-grafs, a quart; that of Brook-lime, and that of Water-creffes, of each a pint; the Juice of *Sevile* Oranges, a pint and half; and of white Sugar, ten ounces: mix them together, and clarify them, according to the rules of art*.

Fæcula Cucumeris Afinini, Elaterium dictum.

The Fæces of the wild Cucumber-Juice, otherwise called Elaterium.

Take any quantity of unripe wild Cucumbers; prefs out their Juice, and let it stand till it shall have deposited its groffer part; then pour off the liquor that floats above; filtre what remains behind; and dry the thick matter that is left in the filtre, by the heat of the Sun.

Fæcula Bryoniæ.

———— Ireos vulgaris, &c.

The Fæces of Bryony.

———— Common Orrice, &c.

Are procured in the same manner, from the roots of their respective plants.

S E C-

* Clarification of these juices is certainly requisite to preserve them; but it can hardly be done without considerably impairing their medicinal virtues. The best way is gently to boil them, till the head, containing all their feculencies, rises to the top, in form of a crusty matter; and then pass them thro' a strainer.



SECTION X.

PRESERVES, CONSERVES, *and*
SUGARS.

TAKE any quantity of fresh Angelica-root, cut it to pieces, take out the pith, and steep it, for two days, in proper parcels of Spring-water; which are to be once or twice renewed. After this, let them boil a little; then pour off the water; and add as much Syrup of Sugar as will rise two inches above them. In a day or two, boil them again gently, if there be occasion, to exhale the superfluous moisture; so as that the Syrup may remain of its due consistence.

And after the same, or a similar manner, the following Simples may be preserved, *viz.* The Roots of *Eryngo*, *Ellicampane*, *Satyrion*, *Scorzoneria*, and the *greater Consound*; as also the Peels of *Oranges*, *Citrons*, and *Lemons*.

Nutmegs and Ginger are brought to us ready preserved from *India*.

All kinds of Fruit, Flowers and Seeds are likewise preserved, either by means of a Syrup, or crusting them over with sugar: but the Confectioner's art can hardly be admitted a part of Pharmacy.

Iron also is a subject of this operation.

Mars Saccharatus.

Candied Iron.

Take any quantity of clean filings of Iron, unprepared; throw them into a brass kettle, hung over a very soft fire; and, by degrees, pour to them twice their own weight of Sugar, boil'd to the consistence of candy: keep the kettle in constant motion, so as that the filings may be crusted over with the Sugar; care being had to prevent their running into lumps*.

Conservæ,

Fol. *Absinthij Romani.*

Cochleariæ hortensis.

Lujulæ.

Plantaginis.

Rutæ.

Germ. *Quercûs.*

Flor. *Anthos.*

Betonicæ.

Con-

* The candying of Iron, in this manner, commodiously fits it for being occasionally reduced to powder, by rubbing it well in a dry manner; whereby it may be better prepared than by other more laborious methods; which generally destroy, instead of increasing its virtues.

Consolidæ majoris.

Lavendulæ.

Paralyseos,

Rosarum rubrarum.

Salviæ.

Cort. *exter. Aurantiorum.*

Fruct. *Cynosbaty.*

Conserves,

Of the Leaves of Roman Wormwood.

Garden Scurvy-grass.

Wood-Sorrel.

Plantain.

Rue.

—Oak Buds.

Of the Flowers of Rosemary.

Betony.

Comfrey.

Lavender.

Cowslips.

Red Roses.

Sage.

Of the yellow part of Orange-peel.

Of Hipps.

Conserves may be made of any of these subjects, according to the rules of art; they being first clear'd of their stalks, fibres, or the like, and bruised to a pulp; then adding, by degrees, during the operation, thrice their own quantity of white Sugar. But for the more juicy simples, twice their quantity of Sugar will

will suffice: and the pulp of Hipps requires a somewhat less proportion.

SUGARS.

Saccharum Hordeatum, seu Penidiatum.
Barley-Sugar.

This is made of white Sugar boiled, with Barley-water, till it acquires such a ductile consistence, as that it may be drawn out, and fashion'd, with the hands, into twisted sticks, like ropes*.

Saccharum Rosarum rubrum.
Red Sugar of Roses.

Take of white Sugar, a pound; and of the Juice of red Roses, four ounces; boil them together, over a soft fire, till the Juice is almost totally exhale'd; then throw in an ounce of the fine powder of dried red Roses; and after this pour the whole upon a marble, and form it into lozenges, according to art †.

Tabellæ

* The hands of the operator should be oil'd, or rather sprinkled with powder'd Starch, before he begins to fashion it.

† To make the colour more beautiful, 'tis usual to add a few drops of Spirit of Vitriol, or the like mineral acid; and to prevent its sticking to the marble, 'tis not amiss to rub a little oil of sweet Almonds thereon.

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi.

Lozenges of the Powder of Gum-Tragacanth.

Take of white Sugar, a pound; and of Rose-water, four ounces; make a solution over a gentle fire; then add of the compound Powder of *Gum-Tragacanth*, three ounces: after which, throw the whole upon a marble, and fashion it into Lozenges.





SECTION XI.

POWDERS.

Pulvis Antiepilepticus, de Gutteta dictus.

Powder against the Falling-sickness.

TAKE of the roots of *Cassumunair*, of white Dittany and of Piony, Mistletoe of the Oak [or Hazel] and of Piony-seeds, each half an ounce; of the human Skull, and Elk's-hoof, each three drams; of *Russia* Castor, and red Coral, each two drams; and of wild Valerian-root, an ounce; mix them together, and make a powder; adding thereto thirty drops of the distill'd Oil of Rue received upon a little Sugar*.

Pul-

* This appears to be a much more effectual medicine than that adopted by the *London* College, under the same title: what the burnt Hart's-horn, the Jacinth, the two kinds of Bezoar, and the leaf gold, order'd in that, contribute to the intention, I cannot say; any more than the red coral in both; which, by the way, is the only exceptionable ingredient here; unless any thing be objected to those hard animal substances, the human Skull and the Elk's-hoof.

Pulvis Ari compositus.

Compound Powder of Wake-Robin.

Take of fresh dried Arum-roots, two ounces; the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, and Pimpinell-faxifrage, of each an ounce; Crab's-eyes, half an ounce; Cinnamon, three drams; and Salt of Wormwood, two drams: mix them together, and make a Powder thereof, according to art.

Pulvis Cephalicus.

Cephalic Powder.

Take the leaves of Asarabacca, and the roots of Lillies of the Valley, of each two drams; the tops of Betony, Marjoram and Rosemary, of each a dram and half: mix them together, and make a Powder.

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compositus.

Compound Powder of Crab's-Claws.

Take of red Coral, and Crab's-Eyes, each half an ounce; burnt Hart's-horn, and white Amber, of each three drams; of Pearls and oriental Bezoar, each two drams; and of the black tips of Crab's-Claws, an equal weight with all the foregoing: mix them together for a Powder.

Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of burnt Hart's-horn, red Coral, Pearls, Crab's-Eyes, and white Amber, each
two

two drams; of Saffron, half a dram; Cochineal, a dram; of *Virginia* Snake-root, a dram and half; of Crab's Claws, three drams; and of Contrayerva-root, half an ounce: Make them into a powder.

Pulvis Cornachini.

Cornachine's Powders.

Take of Diaphoretic Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and Scammony, each a like quantity; and make thereof a Powder.

Pulvis Diambraë dictus.

Powder called Diambra.

Take of the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, and Galangal; of Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, *Indian* Leaf [or Bay-leaves] and Nutmeg, each three drams; the greater and lesser Cardamoms, and Spikenard, each a dram; of Aloes-wood, yellow Saunders, and long Pepper, each two drams; of Ginger, a dram and half: mix them together for a Powder*.

Pulvis Diasennæ.

Compound Powder of Senna.

Take of the leaves of Senna, and Cream of Tartar, each two ounces; Galangal, the Seed of Bishop's-weed, Cloves and Cinnamon, of each

* By leaving out the perfumes, originally order'd in this Powder, 'tis render'd more generally useful, and less offensive; so that as it here stands, it seems, in the whole, to be a generous invigorating medicine.

each two drams; Scammony, half an ounce: make them into a Powder.

Pulvis Diateffaron.

Powder of four Ingredients.

Take of the roots of round Birthwort and Gentian, of Bay-berries and Myrrh, each two ounces; make them into a Powder*: whereof, by the addition of two ounces of Ivory-shavings, is made

Pulvis Diapente.

Powder of five Ingredients.

Pulvis Diatragacanthi frigidus.

The compound, cooling Powder of Gum-Tragacanth.

Take of Gum-Tragacanth, an ounce; Gum-Arabic, five drams; Starch, Liquorise, white Poppy-feed, of each two drams; and the root of Marshmallows, half an ounce; make them into a Powder.

Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.

Powder of Hiera Picra.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, four ounces; the lesser Cardamoms, Galangal, Rhubarb, *Vir-*

* The *Pulvis Diateffaron* is supposed no bad substitute for the species of the Theriaca; and accordingly there are those who make use of it in that way, rather than mix it up into Horse-balls.

ginia Snake-root, and Zedoary, of each three drams: mix them and make a Powder*.

When the *Hiera Picra* is made for the sake of the Tincture, only the Aloes need be pulverized; and the other ingredients well bruised †.

Pulvis Japonicus.

Japan Powder.

Take of *Japan* Earth, two ounces; the roots of Bistort, Comfrey, and Tormentil, red Roses, of Plantain leaves, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Gum Arabic, Mastich, Olibanum, calcined Hart's-horn, and *Armenian* Bole, each half an ounce: mix, and make them into a Powder.

Pulvis ad Partum.

Powder to promote Delivery.

Take of Borax, half an ounce; Castor, and Saffron, of each a dram and half: mix them and make a Powder; to which add of the distill'd Oil of Cinnamon, eight drops; and

* Here we have an elegant, and effectual *Hiera Picra*, from a few well-selected ingredients. The *London* College have lately altered this medicine, much for the better; but here it appears in still greater simplicity: and the addition of the Rhubarb and Snake-root cannot but considerably increase its virtues.

† See *Tinctura Sacra*.

and of the distill'd Oil of Amber, six drops;
and mix all together *.

Pulvis Stypticus.
Styptic Powder.

Take of Roch-Allum, half an ounce; and
of Dragon's-Blood, two drams: mix them in-
to a Powder †.

Pulvis Vermifugus.
Worm-Powder.

Take of the leaves of the female Southern-
wood, of the flowers of Tansey, and of Worm-
seed and Coralline, each half an ounce: mix
and make them into a Powder; whereto add
of the distill'd Oils of Rue, and Savin, re-
ceived upon a little Sugar, each twenty drops:
and mix all together ‡.

* The addition of the essential oils greatly improves the
virtues of the medicine; which are otherwise very confi-
derable, and capable of answering the intention express'd
by the title.

† Tho' this appears a very simple, yet is it a very ef-
fectual styptic, and astringent; accordingly 'tis hereafter
justly order'd as an ingredient in the *Electuarium Antidysen-
tericum*.

‡ This is an effectual medicine in all cases of worms
where purging is not required, or after it has been fruitlessly
tried.

GENERAL RULES *for making of*
P O W D E R S.

- I. *Particular care must be had, that nothing rotten, decay'd or impure be mixed along with Powders; beside which, the stalks, and all the corrupted parts of Plants are to be first pick'd out, and thrown away.*
- II. *When dry Spices are powder'd, they shou'd be sprinkled with a few drops of some proper water.*
- III. *The moister Aromatics shou'd be dried with a very soft heat, before they are reduced to powder.*
- IV. *Gums, and the other things that grind with difficulty, are to be mix'd with the drier Ingredients; so as to pass the sieve together.*
- V. *Powders shou'd be made only in small quantities; and ought to be kept in well-stopp'd glasses.*



SECTION XII.

ELECTUARIES, CONFECTIONS,
ANTIDOTES* and LOHOCHS.

Confectio Alkermes.
Confection of Alkermes.

TAKE of the Syrup of Kermes, three pounds; and evaporate it, with a gentle heat, to the consistence of honey: then add to it the following ingredients, reduced to very fine powder, *viz.* of Cinnamon and Aloeswood, each six drams; Cochineal, three drams; Saffron, a dram and half: and mix them together †.

Electuarium Antidysentericum.
Electuary against the Dysentery.

Take of *Japan* Powder, an ounce; *Luca-*
tellus's Balsam, half an ounce; of the Styptic
K 3 Powder,

* By Antidotes is here meant capital Electuaries, such as the Theriaca, Mithridate, and Diascordium.

† The Cochineal and Saffron are here properly added, to enrich the medicine, and increase its cordial virtues.

Powder *, a dram and a half; of Blood-stone and red Coral, each a dram; of Opium, half a dram: and with a sufficient quantity of the Syrup of Myrtle or Balsam, mix them up into an Electuary †.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri.

Electuary of Bay-Berries.

Take of Bay-berries, and the leaves of Rue, each an ounce; the roots of *Calamus aromaticus* and Zedoary, the Seeds of Cummin and Lovage, of each half an ounce; the leaves of Organy, and common Penny-royal, long Pepper, black Pepper and Castor, of each two drams; Myrrh, Opopanax, and Sagapenum, of each three drams; Syrup of Mugwort, a pound; and a sufficient quantity of *Canary Wine* to dissolve the Gums: Mix them all into an Electuary, according to the rules of art ‡.

Electuarium Cardiacum.

The cordial Electuary.

Take of the Conserve of Rosemary, and of red Roses, each an ounce and half; candied Orange-

* See *Pulvis Stipticus*.

† This medicine is perhaps one of the greatest specifics hitherto known for a Diarrhoea.

‡ The *Electuarium è Baccis Lauri*, is no inconsiderable medicine; and here the addition of the myrrh, and the changing honey for syrup of mugwort, make an alteration in it for the better,

Orange-peel and Nutmeg, of each an ounce; preserved Ginger, six drams; Confection of Alkermes, half an ounce; the distill'd Oil of Cinnamon, twenty drops; and Syrup of Cloves enough to make the whole into an Electuary, according to the rules of art*.

Electuarium Catholicon.

The universal Electuary.

Take of the root of Polypody of the oak, two ounces; and of Spring-water, two quarts: boil them together till one half is exhale'd; adding, towards the end, the leaves of Mercury, the greater Water-Betony, and Lique-rise-root, of each an ounce; sweet Fennel-feed, half an ounce: press out the liquor, and put thereto two pounds of brown Sugar; then boiling it to the consistence of a Syrup, throw in of the pulps of *Cassia fistularis*, and of Tamarinds, each four ounces: mix these well together; then add the following ingredients; *viz.* two ounces of the leaves of Senna, an ounce of Rhubarb, both in powder, and a dram of the distill'd Oil of Aniseed, receiv'd upon a little Sugar: stir all well together, and make thereof an Electuary, according to the rules of art.

K 4

Diascordium.

* This medicine makes good its title; and in a Dispensatory, or to a physician, unprovided of the celebrated *Confectio Raleighana*, may to good purpose supply its place; for tho' this be more simple than that; yet, upon comparison, it will appear a more elegant; and, perhaps, as effectual a remedy.

Diascordium.

Take the leaves of Scordium, red Roses, Cinnamon, Bole-*Armeniac*, and *Japan* Earth, of each an ounce; the roots of Bistort, Gentian, and Tormentil; the leaves of *Cretan* Dittany, Gum-Arabic, calamite Storax, and Galbanum, of each half an ounce; long Pepper and Ginger, of each two drams; Opium, a dram and half; Syrup of Diacodium, boil'd to the consistence of honey, thrice the weight of all the powders; *Canary* Wine half a pint: mix them together, so as to make an Electuary, according to the rules of art*.

Electuarium ex Hyoscyamo.

Electuary of Henbane.

Take the Seeds of white Henbane, and white Poppy, of each half an ounce; of the Conserve of red Roses, three ounces; and Syrup of red Poppies, an ounce: mix and make an Electuary according to art †.

Electua-

* In the direction of this capital composition we have several instances of the judgment of the compilers; they have prudently dropp'd the *Cassia lignea* as improper in an astringent medicine, on account of its mucilaginous or slimy nature; and instead thereof increased the quantity of Cinnamon, which is styptic and much more suitable to the intention; they have substituted *Terra Japonica* for *Terra Sigillata*; dropp'd the seeds of Sorrel as insignificant; order'd red Rose-leaves instead of sugar of Roses; and Diaconium instead of Honey.

† This is the Electuary which Mr. *Boyle* so much commends, and found so effectual, for the speedy stopping of hemorrhages;

Electuarium Lenitivum pro Clystere.

Lenitive Electuary for Glysters.

Take of the root of Polypody of the oak, two ounces; the leaves of Mercury; Fænu-greek-feed and Linseed, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till one half is exhaled; adding towards the end of the operation, two ounces of Senna-leaves, half an ounce of Coriander-feed: then press out the liquor, and put to it two pounds of Honey; boil it to the consistence of a thick Syrup, and add thereto a pound of the pulp of *Damascus* Prunes, and half a pound of the pulp of *Cassia fistularis*; and make all together into an Electuary.

Mithridatium Damocratis.

Mithridate of Damocrates.

Take of Myrrh, Saffron, Agaric, Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Male-Frankincense, and the Seeds of Treacle-mustard, each ten drams; those of Hartwort, Opobalsamum [or Balsam of *Peru*] Squinanth, Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Costus [or Zedoary] Galbanum, *Cyprus* Turpentine, long Pepper, Castor, Hypocistis,

hemorrhages; only he orders it to be made into a stiff Electuary, without the addition of any Syrup: and when thus prepared, he declares that both himself and others have frequently cured profuse bleedings at the nose and elsewhere, by giving of it internally in the quantity of a Nutmeg or Walnut. See his *Usefulness of Experimental Philosophy*.

pociftis, Calamite Storax, Opopanax, and *Indian-Leaf*, of each an ounce; *Cassia lignea*, Poly-mountain, white Pepper, Leaves of Scordium, Seeds of *Cretan* Daucus, Carpobalsamum [or Cubebs] Troches of Cyperus, and Bdellium, of each seven drams; *Celtic* Spikenard, Gum-Arabic, *Macedonian* Parsley-seed, Opium, the lesser Cardamoms, Fennel-seed, Gentian-root, red Roses, and Dittany of *Crete*, of each five drams; Aniseed, the roots of Afarabacca, sweet Flag, Phu [or wild Valerian] and Sagapenum, of each three drams; the root of Spignel, true Acacia [or the *German*] the belly part of Scinks, and the Seed of St. *John's-wort*, of each two drams and a half; of clarified Honey thrice the weight of all the powders; and *Canary* Wine enough to dissolve the Gums and Juices: mix all together, and make an Electuary, according to the rules of art.

Electuarium Pectorale.

Pectoral Electuary.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, an ounce; the roots of Florentine-Orrice, six drams; and of Ellicampane, half an ounce; of *Sperma Ceti*, three drams; of the Flowers of Benjamin, two drams; of the finest Honey, two ounces; and as much balsamic Syrup as will make the whole, by mixture, into an Electuary.

This Electuary is also made without Honey.

Theriaca Andromachi.

The Treacle of Andromachus.

Take of the Troches of Squills, six ounces; those of Vipers, the mass *Hedychroon*, long Pepper, and Opium, of each three ounces; *Sclavonian* [or *Florentine*] Orrice-root, red Roses, the leaves of Scordium, Agaric, Opobalsamum [or Balsam of *Peru*] Juice of Liquorise, the Seeds of Navew, and Cinnamon, of each an ounce and half; Myrrh, Saffron, Ginger, Rhapontic [or Tormentil-root] Cinquefoil-root, the leaves of Calamint, Horehound, *Cretan* Dittany, the Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Squinanth, *Macedonian* Parsley-feed, Costus [or Zedoary] *Cyprus* Turpentine, Male-Frankincense, white Pepper, black Pepper, *Cassia lignea*, and *Indian* Spikenard, of each six drams; *Cretan* Poly-mountain, Seeds of the Hartwort of *Marseilles* [or the common] those of Anise, of Bishop's-weed, of Stone-Parsley [or Cloves] of the lesser Cardomoms, of Fennel, and of Treacle-mustard; The roots of Gentian, Spignel, *Pontic* Phu [or wild Valerian] and Sweet-flag; the leaves of German-der, Ground-pine, and St. *John's*-wort; true Acacia [or the *German*] Carpobalsamum [or Cubebs] *Lemnian*-Earth [or *Bole-Armeniac*] calcined Brass-stone [or *Roman* Vitriol] calamine Storax, Gum-Arabic, the Juice of Hypocistis, *Celtic* Spikenard, and *Indian* Leaf, of each half an ounce; tops of the lesser Cen-
tury,

tory, the Seed of *Cretan* Daucus, small [or long] Birthwort-root, *Jews* Pitch [or Amber] Galbanum, Opopanax, Sagapenum, and Castor, of each two drams; of clarified Honey, thrice the weight of the powders; and as much *Canary* Wine as will serve to dissolve the Gums and Juices: mix all together, and make an Electuary thereof, according to the rules of art.

Theriaca Edenfis.

The Edinburgh Treacle.

Take the roots of wild Valerian, six ounces; Contrayerva and *Virginia* Snake-root, each four ounces; Powder of *Diambra*, three ounces; Gum-Guaiacum, two ounces; *Russian* Castor and Myrrh, each an ounce and a half; Camphire, *English* Saffron and Opium, each an ounce; of clarified Honey, thrice the weight of the Powders; and as much *Canary* Wine as will serve to dissolve the Opium: mix all together, and make an Electuary thereof, according to the rules of art.

L O H O C H S.

Lohoch ex Amylo.

Loboch of Starch.

Take of Starch, two drams; Syrup of Comfrey, and the White of Eggs, beat to a liquor, of each an ounce; mix them together, and
make

make a Lohoch; to which is sometimes added a dram of *Japan Earth*.

Lohoch Commune.

The common Lohoch.

Take of fresh Oil of sweet Almonds, and of pectoral or balsamic Syrup, each an ounce; white Sugar, two drams: mix and make a Lohoch*.

Lohoch Diatragacanthi.

Lohoch with the compound Powder of Gum-Dragon.

Take of the compound Powder of Gum-Dragon, two drams; of the White of Eggs, beat up, an ounce; Syrup of Diacodium, two ounces: mix them together into a Lohoch; whereto may be added a dram of *Japan Earth* †.

Lohoch de Lino.

Lohoch of Linseed-Oil.

Take of fresh Linseed-Oil, and of balsamic Syrup, each an ounce; Flowers of Sulphur, a dram; white Sugar, two drams: mix them together so as to make a Lohoch.

Lohoch

* The virtue of this medicine principally depends upon the *Pectoral Syrup*, which, we before observed, is well contrived to answer the intention.

† Where a thin tickling rheum occasions a cough, this is an excellent medicine to stop it.

Lohoch de Manna.

Loboch of Manna.

Take of *Calabrian* Manna, of fresh drawn Oil of Almonds, and of Syrup of Violets, each a like quantity; mix and make a Lohoch*.

Lohoch Saponaceum.

Loboch of Soap.

Take of *Venetian* Soap, a dram; Oil of Almonds, an ounce †; of pectoral or balsamic Syrup, an ounce and half; and make thereof a Lohoch according to art.

Lohoch de Spermate Ceti.

Loboch of Sperma Ceti.

Take of Sperma Ceti, and white Sugar, each two drams; fresh drawn Oil of Almonds, half an ounce; and of balsamic Syrup, an ounce: mix them together for a Lohoch ‡.

GENERAL

* The Manna here is to be order'd in the mixture as Sugar in other Lohochs.

† It will be proper first to dissolve the Soap in the Oil of Almonds, over a gentle fire.

‡ Here also it will be most convenient to dissolve the *Sperma Ceti* in the Oil of Almonds; or else to rub it fine with the Sugar. These Lohochs seem contrived to ease the trouble of extemporaneous prescription; and when a demand for them is frequent and certain, may be kept ready made, where there is a hurry of business, and sent in when directed; as they may now commodiously be, by the bare mention of their titles.

GENERAL RULES *for making*
ELECTUARIES.

- I. *The Rules laid down for making Decoctions and Powders, must also be understood to regard the Decoctions and Powders of Electuaries.*
- II. *The Gums, inspissated Juices, and other ingredients that are not pulverable, must be dissolved in the liquor prescribed; the powders being put in by degrees, and the whole briskly stirr'd together, so as to make a smooth and uniform mixture.*
- III. *Astringent Electuaries, and those wherein the pulp of fruits is an ingredient, are to be made up in small quantities; the superfluous moisture of such pulps being exhald over a gentle fire, before they are mix'd in with the rest.*





SECTION XIII.

PILLS.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ.
Pills with Æthiops.

TAKE of Æthiops Mineral, two ounces; of the Rosin of Guaiacum, an ounce; of the golden Sulphur of Antimony, half an ounce; and with a sufficient quantity of Balsam *Capivi*, make them up into a mass of pills.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Chalybeatæ.
Pills of Gum-Ammoniac with Steel.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, an ounce and a half; *Succotrine* Aloes, and Salt of Steel, each an ounce; of Myrrh, Rosin of Guaiacum, and Extract of Gentian, each half an ounce; of Saffron, two drams; and, with a proper quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, make them into a mass of pills, according to the rules of art.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Cocciaë.
Pills called Cocciaë.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, Colcocynth, and of Scammony, each an ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, two drams; of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram: and with Syrup of Buckthorn, enough for that purpose, bring them into a mass of Pills.

Pilulæ communes Avicennæ.
The common Pills of Avicenna.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, two ounces; of Myrrh, an ounce; of Saffron, half an ounce: and with a sufficient quantity of the Syrup of Orange-peel, make them into a mass for Pills.

Pilulæ communes Rufi.
The common Pills of Rufus.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, two ounces; Gum-Ammoniac, an ounce; Myrrh, half an ounce: and with a proper quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, bring them into a mass of Pills.

Pilulæ de Duobus.
Pills of two principal Ingredients.

Take of Colocynth and Scammony, each an ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, two drams; of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram; and with a suitable quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, bring them into a mass of Pills, according to the rules of art.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, seu de Extractis.
Deobstruent Pills, or Pills compos'd of Extracts.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, two ounces; Extract of black Hellebore, and Rosin of Guaiacum, each an ounce and half; Gum-Ammoniac, one ounce; vitriolated Tartar, half an ounce; Extract of Gentian and Myrrh, each two drams; Balsam of *Peru*, and *English* Saffron, of each a dram; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as will, with art, make them into a mass for Pills.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ cum Aculeo.
Stimulating deobstruent Pills.

Take of the *Pilulæ Ecphracticæ*, or mass of deobstruent Pills, three ounces; of Scammony, an ounce; of the distill'd Oil of Juniper, a dram; and with a sufficient proportion of Syrup of Buckthorn, make them into a mass for Pills.

Pilulæ de Gambogia.
Pills of Gamboge.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, two drams and a half; Gum-Ammoniac and Gamboge, of each one dram and half; of Scammony, a dram; of Tartar of Vitriol, half a dram; of distill'd Oil of Juniper, a scruple; and as much Syrup of Buckthorn as will make them into a mass*.

Pilulæ

* The roughness, and griping quality of the Gamboge is here corrected by the Tartar of Vitriol, and the Oil of Juniper.

Pilulæ Gummofæ.
Gummy Pills.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, and Sagapenum, each half an ounce; *Ruffia* Castor and Myrrh, each three drams; *Assa fætida* and Galbanum, each two drams; distill'd Oil of Amber, half a dram; and with a sufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, bring them, by art, into a mass.

Pilulæ Mercuriales.
Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Mercury, and Gum-Guaia-cum, each one ounce; grind them together in a glass mortar till the globules of the Mercury entirely disappear; then add as much Balsam Capivi as will make them into a mass of Pills.

Pilulæ de Myrrha.
Pills of Myrrh.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, the Extract of black Hellebore, and of Myrrh, each half an ounce; of *Ruffia* Castor, *English* Saffron, and Galbanum, each two drams; of the distill'd Oil of Savin, half a dram; and with a sufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, mix them so as to make a mass for Pills*.

L 2

Pilulæ

* This is a good purgative hysteric pill, as the *Pilulæ Gummofæ* were only alterative.

Pilulæ Pacificæ, vulgò Matthæi.

Anodyne Pills, commonly called Matthews's Pills.

Take of *Virginia* Snake-root, *Russia* Castor, *English* Saffron and Opium, each an ounce; Soap of Tartar, three ounces; Balsam Capivi, a sufficient quantity: mix them together artificially, so as to make a mass for Pills*.

Pilulæ Pectorales.

Pectoral Pills.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, half an ounce; Benjamin, three drams; Myrrh, two drams; *English* Saffron, one dram; and with a sufficient quantity of Balsam of Sulphur, made with Oil of Aniseeds, bring them into a mass, according to the rules of art †.

Pilulæ, seu Extractum Rudij.

Pills, or Extract of Rudijs.

Take of the roots of black Hellebore and Colocynth, each two ounces: bruise them well,

* This is a compendious method of making the *Pilulæ Matthæi*, so as to obtain the full effect of the composition. The *Balsam Capivi*, as a fine turpentine, is much better suited to hold the mass together than *Oleum Terebinthinæ*, which is apt to leave it crumbly. If the reader wants to be informed of the virtues of this remedy, he may find them in Dr. Quincy's *Dispensatory*, p. 336. tho' this is a better composition than that there described under the same name. See also *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 179.
PRACT.

† This makes a pretty kind of pectoral Pill, that in common coughs, either with or without a hoarseness, and in all

well, and add thereto two quarts of Spring-water: boil them to the consumption of one half; then press out the liquor, and exhale it to the consistence of Honey; afterwards put to it the following ingredients, reduced to a very fine powder, *viz.* of *Succotrine Aloes*, two ounces; and of *Scammony*, an ounce: lastly, having removed the mass from the fire, mix with it a dram of the distill'd Oil of Cloves.

Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

Pills of Squills.

Take of *Venetian Soap*, one ounce; *Gum-Ammoniac*, prepared *Millepedes* and fresh *Squills*, each half an ounce; and as much *Balsam Capivi* as will make them into Pills, according to the rules of art.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum Gummi.

Stomach Pills with Gums.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, an ounce; of *Rhubarb*, six drams; of *Gum-Ammoniac*, half an ounce; of *Myrrh* and *Extract of Gentian*, each a dram and half; of *Saffron*, and *Salt of Wormwood*, each half a dram; and with a sufficient quantity of *Syrup of Buckthorn*, make them into a mass for Pills*.

L 3

Pilulæ

all difficulties of respiration, may be very safely, and often very effectually given.

* The addition of the *Rhubarb*, and the *Extract of Gentian*, greatly improves this composition; and fits it for the intention expressed by its title.

Pilulæ de Styrace.

Pills of Storax.

Take of calamite Storax, Balsam of *Tolu*, Myrrh, Olibanum, and Opium, each half an ounce; of Saffron, a dram; and, with a proper proportion of Diacodium, make them into a mass, according to the rules of art*.

Pilulæ Tartaræ.

Pills with Tartar.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, six drams; *Succotrine* Aloes, three drams; Tartar of Vitriol, half a dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, a sufficient quantity; and mix them into a mass †.

GENERAL RULES *for making* P I L L S.

- I. *The three former Rules, laid down for the making of Powders, are to be carefully observed in the making of Pills.*
- II. *The Gums and inspissated Juices must be first softened, by means of the liquor prescribed; then*

* This makes a mighty pretty pectoral opiate, the addition of the Balsam of *Tolu* contributing not a little to its improvement.

† For the character of these Pills see Dr. Quincy's Dispensatory, p. 468. and in his notes upon that of the London College, p. 136, 137.

*then the Powders are to be added, gradually;
and lastly, a perfect mixture is to be made of
the whole, by repeated strokes of the pestle.*

III. *All masses of Pills should be kept in bladders
oiled, or moisten'd in the liquor the mass is
made up with.*





SECTION XIV.

TROCHES.

Trochisci albi Rhafis, seu Sief album.

The White Troches of Rhafes.

TAKE of Ceruse, ten drams; Sarcocol, three drams; Starch, two drams; Gum-Arabic and Gum-Tragacanth, of each a dram; Camphire, half a dram; and a proper quantity of Rose-water; in which dissolve the Gum-Arabic and Gum-Tragacanth, so as to make a Mucilage: and the other ingredients being reduced to powder, make Troches of the whole, according to the rules of art.

Trochisci Bechici albi.

White pectoral Lozenges.

Take of white Sugar-candy, a pound and half; *Florentine* Orrice-root, an ounce and half; Liquorise-root, an ounce; Starch, half an ounce; Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth, made with Rose-water, as much as will serve to form the whole into Lozenges.

Trochisci

Trochisci Bechici nigri.
Black Pectoral Lozenges.

Take of the Juice of Liquorise, two ounces; Balsam of *Tolu*, and Calamite Storax, each a dram; white Sugar, half a pound; Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth, made with Hyssop-water, such a proportion as will, with the requisite art, make the whole into Lozenges.

Trochisci de Carabe.
Troches of Amber.

Take of white Amber, six drams; burnt Hart's-horn, Gum-Arabic, Gum-Tragacanth, red Coral, Blood-stone, true (or *German*) Acacia, Hypocistis, Balauftines, Mastich, Dragon's-blood, Bole *Armeniac*, and *Japan* Earth, of each two drams; of Saffron, Olibanum and Opium, each a dram and half; Rose-water a sufficient quantity; wherewith let the Gum-Arabic, and Gum-Tragacanth, be dissolved into a mucilage; and add the other ingredients, in fine powder, so as to form Troches, with the requisite art.

Trochisci Cypheos, pro Mithridatio.
Troches of Cyprus, for Mithridate.

Take of the pulp of ston'd Raisins of the Sun, and *Cyprus* Turpentine, each three ounces; Myrrh and Squinanth, of each an ounce and half; Cinnamon; half an ounce; Saffron,
a dram;

a dram; Bdellium, Spikenard, *Cassia lignea*, round [or long] Cyperus-root, and Juniper-berries, of each three drams; of Rhodium [or yellow Saunders] two drams and a half; of *Calamus aromaticus*, nine drams; a little *Canary Wine*, and a sufficient quantity of clarified Honey. Let the Bdellium and Myrrh be ground with the Wine to the consistence of Honey; then add by degrees the pulp of Raisins, the Turpentine, the Honey, and lastly, the other ingredients reduced to very fine powder; and so make them into Troches, according to the rules of art.

Trochisci Diafulphuris.

Troches of Sulphur.

Take of the flowers of Sulphur, an ounce; the flowers of Benjamin, a dram: of white Sugar, half a pound, and a sufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth, made with Hyssop-water; mix them all together, and make Troches thereof, according to art.

Trochisci dicti Magma Hedychroi, pro
Theriaca *Andromachi*.

*Troches, call'd the mass Hedychroon, for the
Theriaca*.*

Take of the leaves of Marum and Marjoram, of Rhodium, [or yellow Saunders] and of the
root

* This composition is said to have been first described under the simple title of *Hedychroon*, or the *pleasant-colour'd medi-*

root of Afarabacca, each two drams; of Squinanth, *Calamus aromaticus*, *Pontic Phu* [or the root of wild Valerian] *Xylobalfamum* [or Aloes-wood] *Opobalsam*, [or Balsam of *Peru*] *Costus* [or *Zedoary*] and *Cinnamon*, each three drams; of *Myrrh*, *Indian Leaf*, [or *Bay-leaves*] *Indian Spikenard*, *Cassia lignea*, and of *Saffron*, each six drams; of *Amomum* [or *Cloves*] an ounce and half; of *Mastich*, a dram; and, with a requisite proportion of *Canary Wine*, make them up into Troches, according to art.

Trochisci de Terra Japonica.

Troches of Japan Earth.

Take of *Japan Earth*, two ounces; of *Gum-Arabic*, and *Gum-Tragacanth*, each a dram; of white *Sugar*, a pound; and a proper quantity of *Rose-water*: dissolve the Gums in the *Rose-water*, so as to make a mucilage; and with this beat up the Troches.

Trochisci de Myrrha.

Troches of Myrrh.

Take of *Myrrh*, three drams; of *Madder-root*, the leaves of *Dittany of Crete*, those of *Horfe-mint*, and common *Penny-royal*, of *Castor*, *Sagapenum*, *Opopanax*, and *Assa fœtida*, each two drams; the distill'd Oils of *Rue* and
Savin,

medicine, by *Andromachus*, the famous author of the *Treacle* that goes by his name. We meet with it in *Galen de Antidoto & de Theriaca*.

Savin, of each twenty drops; and a sufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*: let the Gums, by means of the Elixir, be reduced to a mass, of the consistence of Honey; afterwards may add the Oils and Powders, so as that Troches may be artificially formed thereof.

Trochisci Scillitici, pro Theriaca Andromachi.
Troches of Squills for the Treacle of Andromachus.

Take an entire Squill, after the leaves and stalks are dry, and having pull'd off its outside, include it in a paste, made of wheat flower, and bake it in an oven, till the crust becomes hard: then take three ounces of the Squill, thus baked tender, and grind it in a mortar, adding thereto two ounces of the meal of the white Vetch, so as to make a paste; whereof Troches being form'd, let them be dried in the shade.

But the mere pulp of the Squill is justly preferred to these Troches.

Trochisci Viperini, pro Theriaca Andromachi.
Troches of Vipers, for Venice Treacle.

Take half a pound of Viper's flesh, separated from the skins, the entrails, the fat, the heads and the tails, and boiled till it grows soft in Spring-water, seasoned with a little Dill and Salt, and afterwards cleared of the back-bone; of Bisket Bread, ground and searced, two ounces; beat them up together, with a proper quantity of the broth, remaining af-
ter

ter the vipers were boiled, into a mass, to be formed into Troches, according to art.

These Troches are brought to us from other parts, ready prepared; but the dried flesh of the viper is with justice preferred thereto.

GENERAL RULES for preparing T R O C H E S.

- I. *The three preceding Rules, laid down for the making of Powders, must be likewise understood of the preparing Powders for Troches.*
- II. *When the mass is so glutinous as to stick to the fingers, whilst the Troches are forming; let the hands be rubbed with sweet oil, or any other, of the aromatic tribe, or the Powder of Starch or Liquorise.*
- III. *In order to the well drying of them, let them be laid upon an inverted sieve, in a shady, but open airy place; and keep them frequently turning.*
- IV. *Let them be kept for use in vessels of glass or of glaz'd earth.*



SECTION XV.

OILS.

OILS *obtained by Expression.*

Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium.

Oil of sweet Almonds.

TAKE any quantity of sweet Almonds, fresh dried, and blanched; bruise them in a marble mortar; put them into a hempen bag, and gradually force out the Oil by means of a press, with the assistance of fire.

In the same manner are procured the Oils of bitter Almonds, Hazel-nuts, Walnuts, Mace, Nutmegs, white Henbane-feed, Lin-feed, white Poppy-feed, and Mustard-feed; the iron plates of the press being first moderately warm'd*.

Both

* For a full description of the manner of obtaining vegetable Oils by expression, see *Boerhave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 69, 72. PRACT.

Both *ripe* and *unripe* Oil Olive, as also Oil of Bays, are brought to us from foreign parts.

OILS made by Infusion and Decoction.

Oleum Absinthites.

Oil of Wormwood.

Take a pound of the bruised tops of fresh common Wormwood, and three pints of ripe Oil-Olive; put them into a glass vessel, or one of glaz'd earth; close it well, and expose it to the heat of the sun for fifteen days; then add four ounces of the Juice of Wormwood, and boil the whole gently till the juice is evaporated, and afterwards force out the Oil with a press.

In the same manner are made,

Oleum Anethinum, Oil of Dill, *from the leaves of the plant.*

—— Chamæmelinum ——— Camomile, *from the flowers.*

—— Hyperici ——— St. John's wort, *from the tops.*

—— Liliorum alb. ——— White Lillies, *from the flowers.*

—— Rosarum rub. ——— Red Roses, *from the flowers.*

—— Rutaceum ——— Rue, *from the leaves.*

Oleum

Oleum Lumbricorum.

Oil of Earth-Worms.

Take of Earth-worms, well-wash'd, half a pound; of ripe Oil-Olive, a quart; of white Wine, half a pint; and boil them together in *Balneo Mariæ* till the Wine is consumed; after which strain out the Oil by Expression.

Oleum Mucilaginum.

Oil of Mucilages.

Take of fresh Marshmallow-root, bruised, four ounces; the root of white Lilly, and fresh Squill bruis'd, of each an ounce; of Fænu-greek-feed, and Linfeed, each an ounce and half; steep the ingredients in a proper quantity of Spring-water, and afterwards boil them gently till they make a thick and viscous mucilage; which being press'd strongly out, add thereto two quarts of Oil-Olive, and boil it over a gentle fire, or in *Balneo Mariæ*, till the aqueous moisture is evaporated, observing to keep it continually stirring to prevent its burning*.

Oleum Myrrhæ per deliquium.

Oil of Myrrb per deliquium.

Take any number of new-laid Eggs, boil'd hard, cut them lengthwise, and take out the yolks;

* The keeping this oil in readiness, as an officinal, will ease the trouble of making several medicines; particularly the *Unguent. Dialthææ*, *Emplastr. Diachylon*, *Emplastr. de Mucilaginis*. &c. as we shall see hereafter.

yolks; then fill up the cavities of the whites with the powder of Myrrh; tie them together again with thread, and hang them up in a moist place, so as that the liquor or oil may run from them into a vessel set underneath to receive it*.

* That so indolent and apparently unactive a thing as the white of an Egg, should dissolve the tough body of Myrrh, which other solvents touch with such difficulty, must appear strange to any one that is unacquainted with the doctrine of *Menstruums*. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 332—362. THEOR.





SECTION XVI.

BALSAMS.

Balsamum Anodynum Bataei.

Bates's Anodyne Balsam.

TAKE of *Castile-Soap*, two ounces; of *Opium*, half an ounce; of *Saffron*, a dram; and of rectified *Spirit of Wine*, eighteen ounces; digest them together for eight days; then strain off the Balsam, and add thereto six drams of *Camphire* *.

Balsamum Anodynum, vulgò Guidonis.

Anodyne Balsam, commonly called Guido's Balsam.

Take of *Hepatic Aloes*, *Gum-Ammoniac*, *Bdellium*, *Caranna*, *Castor*, *Galbanum*, *Labdanum*, *Myrrh*, *Balsam of Peru*, *Olibanum*, *Amber*, *Tacamahac*, and *calamite Storax*, each half an ounce; reduce the ingredients capable of

* For the character of this extraordinary medicine, see *Dr. Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 489.

of it to powder; then add the full weight of them all of *Venice* Turpentine; put the whole into a retort, whereof they may fill but two thirds, and distil it according to the rules of art, observing dextrously to separate the red Oil or Balsam from the liquor that floats above it.

Balsamum ad Apoplecticos.
Apoplectic Balsam.

Take of the Oil of Nutmegs, obtained by expression, an ounce; melt it in a silver vessel; and being remov'd from the fire, add thereto of the distill'd Oils of Cloves, of Cinnamon, of Lavender, of Marjoram, of Rhodium, and of Rosemary, each a scruple; of the Oil of Amber, half a scruple; of Balsam of *Peru*, a dram; and mix them together according to art*.

Balsamum Lucatelli.
Lucatellus's Balsam.

Take of the best Oil-Olive, a pint and half; of *Canary* Wine, a pint; of Dragon's Blood, reduc'd to powder, an ounce; boil them together over a gentle fire till the Wine is consumed;

M 2

fumed;

* For the general method of preparing this kind of Balsams, with the manner of colouring, and procuring them in their greatest Perfection, see *Borehaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 110—112. PRACT.

fumed; then add of yellow Wax, a pound; of *Venice Turpentine*, a pound and half; and of Balsam of *Peru*, two ounces; mix them together, by boiling them a little; but add not the Balsam of *Peru* before the vessel is removed from the fire*.

Balsama Sulphuris.
Balsams of Sulphur.

For these, see the Chemical part of this Dispensatory.

Balsamum Traumaticum.
Wound Balsam.

Take of Benjamin, two ounces; *Peruvian Balsam*, an ounce; Olibanum, *Succotrine Aloes*, and Myrrh, each half an ounce; reduce the ingredients capable of it to powder, then add a quart of rectify'd Spirit of Wine; let them stand for a month daily in the Sun, shaking the vessel; afterwards pour out the Balsam.

This Balsam may be also made by digestion in *Balneo Mariæ* for eight days.

Balsamum

* The substituting Dragon's-Blood for red Saunders, alters this medicine considerably for the better, as it improves its colour, and adds to its balsamic virtues; both which ends are very indifferently answer'd by the Saunders. But if the colour were to be primarily regarded, nothing gives a more beautiful red to oil than *Radix Anchusæ*, infused warm therein.

Balsamum Viride.
The green Balsam.

Take of Linseed Oil, and Oil of Turpentine, each a pound; of Verdigrease reduc'd to powder three drams; and boil them together, keeping the mixture stirring, so as to dissolve the Verdigrease.





S E C T I O N XVII.
O I N T M E N T S.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum.
*Egyptian Ointment.**

TAKE of Verdigrease, reduced to fine powder, five ounces; of Honey, fourteen ounces; of Vinegar, seven ounces; boil them together, over a gentle fire, to the consistence of an Unguent.

Unguentum Album.
The white Ointment.

Take of unripe Oil-Olive, three pints; of Ceruse, a pound; of white Wax, nine ounces; and

* This medicine seems to be improperly call'd an ointment, as it receives no oil, or other unctuous ingredient in its composition; it is also generally made so thin, or else becomes so by the settling of the Verdigrease, as not to resemble an unguent in consistence: it is however of considerable virtues, and frequently used externally by surgeons, to keep down fungous flesh, take off excrescences, and the like; but being in many cases too sharp and corrosive, Dr. Fuller advises to abate of those qualities, by the addition of Frankincense.

them to a half, and strongly press out the remaining Liquor; to which add eight ounces of the leaves of fresh Water-creffes, and two ounces of those of Sage; let the herbs be well bruis'd, and mix'd up with four pounds of Hog's lard; then boil all together till the aqueous moisture is exhaled, and press out the Ointment, whereto put four ounces of the Oil of Bays, and the same quantity of yellow wax; afterwards mix the whole together †.

Sulphur may be hereto added occasionally.

Unguentum Antipforicum, cum Mercurio.
Ointment for the Itch, with Mercury.

This is made of the preceding Ointment, by adding thereto four ounces of Quicksilver, kill'd by being ground with a proper quantity of *Venice Turpentine*, and mixing them together according to the rules of art, so as to make an Unguent.

Unguentum, seu Linimentum Arcæi.
The Ointment, or Liniment of Arcæus.

Take of Hog's-lard, a pound; of Goats-suet two pounds; of Gum Elemi, and *Venetian Turpentine*, each a pound and half; melt them
together

† If that stubborn cutaneous distemper, the Itch, be curable by vegetable preparations, this Unguent bids fair to effect it; but in case of failure, you see the compilers order the assistance of sulphur, to be used at discretion; and in the following Unguent, what rarely fails, the assistance of Mercury.

together, then strain the whole, and make thereof an Unguent according to art †.

Unguentum Basilicon.

The Ointment Basilicon.

Take of yellow Wax, Goats-Suet, white Rosin, dry Pitch, and *Venice* Turpentine, each half a pound; of Oil-Olive, two pounds and a half: dissolve the other ingredients in the Oil, stir them well together, then strain the whole for an Ointment.

Unguentum Citrinum.

The yellow Ointment.

Take an ounce of Quicksilver, and two ounces of Spirit of Nitre; dissolve them in a Sand-heat, and while very hot mix therewith a pound of melted Hogs-lard; before the lard is cold, stir them briskly together in a marble mortar, so as to make an Ointment.

Unguentum desiccativum rubrum.

The red drying Ointment.

Take of Oil-Olive, a pound and half; and of white Wax, half a pound; melt them together, and when remov'd from the fire, sift
in

† The Author of this Unguent, who was a very good chirurgeon, tells us, it at the same time ripens, digests, deterges, and incarns; and that in so certain and excellent a manner, as never once to have fail'd him; so that, says he, all those it was used to, justly gave it the name of *Balsam*.
De recta Vulnerum Curatione, Lib. I. Cap. iv,

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in the following ingredients reduc'd to powder, *viz.* of Bole-Armeniac and Calamine, each four ounces; of Litharge of Gold and Ceruse, each three ounces; and of Camphire, first rubb'd with a little Oil of Almonds, three drams; then stir them briskly together into an Ointment*.

Unguentum DIALTHÆÆ. *Ointment of Marshmallows.*

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, two pounds; of yellow Wax, half a pound; of white Rosin, three ounces; and of *Venice* Turpentine, an ounce and half: mix them together, and make an Ointment according to art †.

Unguentum DIALTHÆÆ COMPOSITUM. *Compound Ointment of Marshmallows.*

Take of the Ointment of Marshmallows, four ounces; of Gum-Ammoniac, dissolved in a proper quantity of Spring-water, and strain'd, an ounce; of Linseed-Oil, two ounces: melt the Ointment and the Oil together; then add the Solution of the Gum-Ammoniac, thicken'd

* The *Unguentum desiccativum rubrum* of the *London Dispensatory* is too stiff and crumbly for an Ointment, on account of the over-proportion of the dry powders to the unctuous ingredients, which is here considerably less'n'd, by dropping the *Caput mortuum* of Vitriol, and reducing the quantities of the other dry things.

† When the Oil of Mucilages is ready prepared, this is a very compendious way of making the Ointment of Marshmallows.

thicken'd a little over the fire, and whilst it yet remains hot; lastly, boil all together, till the aqueous moisture is consumed, so as to make an Ointment.

Unguentum Diapompholygos.

Ointment of Pompholyx.

Take of unripe Oil, twenty ounces; of the Juice of common Nightshade-berries, eight ounces; boil them together, over a soft fire, till the Juice is exhale'd; then, towards the end of the operation, dissolve five ounces of white Wax in the Oil, and removing it from the fire, add thereto, whilst it yet remains hot, the following ingredients, reduced to powder, *viz.* four ounces of Ceruse; of calcined Lead and Pompholyx, each two ounces; and of clean Frankincense, an ounce: mix all together into an Ointment*.

Unguentum Epispasticum.

Blistering Ointment.

Take of Hog's-Lard, and *Venice* Turpentine, each three ounces; of yellow Wax, half an ounce; of Cantharides, two drams: melt the Lard and Wax together, then add the Cantharides in powder; lastly, the Turpentine;

* This Ointment is here order'd in a more simple and elegant manner than we commonly meet with it; but among us it is very little used; though, as here described, it might to very good purpose, in hot or phagedenic ulcers, that weep a saline, acrimonious, or corrosive matter, &c.

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pentine; and mix all together into an Ointment *.

Unguentum Mercuriale, feu Neapolitanum.

The Mercurial or Neapolitan Ointment.

Take of Quicksilver, a pound; of *Venice Turpentine* and liquid Storax, each two ounces; grind them together in a mortar till the globules of Mercury are no longer visible; then add thereto three pounds of melted Hog's-lard, and four ounces of Oil of Bays: mix all together into an Ointment, according to the rules of art †.

Unguentum Nervinum.

Nerve Ointment.

Take of the leaves of Male Southernwood, Marjoram, Mint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Savin and Sage; of the flowers of Camomile and Lavender; of the tops of St. *John's-wort* and Rosemary, each three ounces; let the herbs be fresh gather'd, well bruised, and boiled till their aqueous part is evaporated, in five pounds of Neat's-foot Oil, and three pounds of Beef-Suet; then press out all that will run; add
thereto

* This Ointment seems principally intended to dress blisters withal, in order to render them perpetual, or keep them running during pleasure; as may commodiously be effected, by spreading a little thereof upon a piece of linen, and applying it occasionally to the part.

† The liquid Storax is here properly added, both as it promotes the entire dissolution of the mercurial globules by its viscosity, and gives the whole a grateful scent.

thereto half a pound of Oil of Bays, and mix them together into an Ointment *.

Unguentum Nutritum.

The Ointment called Nutritum.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Vinegar, each half a pound; of unripe Oil, a pound and half: grind them well together in a mortar, pouring in at one time a little Oil, and at another a little Vinegar, till the latter no longer appears disunited, but the whole mixture becomes a white Unguent †.

Unguentum Ophthalmicum.

Ointment for the Eyes.

Take of the Ointment of Tutty, two ounces; of the Sugar of Lead, two scruples; of white Vitriol, a scruple; of Camphire, half a scruple: mix them together, and make thereof an Ointment by the rules of art.

Unguentum

* The contrivance of this Ointment would be very good, if none of the essential Oiles of the ingredients were lost in the boiling, nothing at all that is foreign to the design of a warm, invigorating, external medicine entering its composition.

† This Ointment seems to have receiv'd its name from the manner of its preparation, which is, as it were, by Nutrition, the operator now and then feeding it with Oil, and now and then with Vinegar; which being thus incorporated with the Litharge, form, to appearance, a kind of chyle, or a white uniform nutritive mixture.

Unguentum Opodeldoch.

The Ointment Opodeldoc †.

Take of the roots of Angelica, long Birthwort and Masterwort, each two ounces; of the leaves of fresh Basil, Organy, Sage and wild Thyme, each four ounces; as also of the flowers of Rosemary and Lavender, each an ounce and half; of Juniper-berries, of Bay-berries, and of Cummin-feed, each two ounces; and of Castor, an ounce; slice and bruise the ingredients, and pour thereon a gallon of rectified spirit of Wine; digest them without heat for three days in a close vessel; then set them in a warm *Balneum Mariæ* for some hours; afterwards press out the liquor, and add thereto an ounce of Camphire, and two pounds of *Venetian Soap*, cut into small slices; then with a gentle heat of a *Balneum Mariæ*, digest all again in a circulating vessel, with the junctures luted, till the Soap is dissolved. Let the Ointment be kept liquid in glass vessels well stopt.

Unguentum Pectorale.

Pectoral Ointment.

Take of the Ointment of Marshmallows, two ounces; of *Sperma Ceti*, half an ounce;
of

† The meaning of the name *Opodeldoch* is not well understood; it was originally given by *Paracelsus* to a plaister, which he very much commends against ulcers, and which he

of Oil of Mace, obtain'd by expreffion, two drams; of the diffill'd Oils of Anifeed and Rosemary, each half a dram; of the Oil of fweet Almonds, an ounce: melt the Ointment of Marfhmallows, the *Sperma Ceti*, and the Oil of Almonds together; then having removed them from the fire, put in the diffill'd Oils, and the Oil of Mace, fo as to make an Ointment according to the rules of art.

Unguentum Populeon.
Ointment of Poplar.

Take a pound of the fresh gather'd Buds of the black Poplar, bruife them, and mix them well with four pounds of fresh Hog's-lard, to be kept in this ftate, put up in a close glaz'd vefsel, till the following Herbs are in feafon: then take of the leaves of Hemlock, black Henbane, Lettice, Garden Poppy, Elder, the greater Houfleeck, common Nightshade, and Orpin, each three ounces; bruife them all, and put them to the Lard, mix'd with the Poplar-buds; now boil them over a foft fire till the aqueous moisture is confumed; then ftain, and ftroingly prefs out the Ointment, in which diffolve four ounces of yellow Wax.

Unguentum

he feems to have judiciously applied as a chirurgeon, however whimfical he might have been in giving it this title, according to his ufual liberty in coining words, or tranfpofing and changing their letters.

Unguentum Rosaceum, vulgò Pomatum.
Rose Ointment, commonly called Pomatum.

Take any quantity of Hog's-Lard, cut it into small pieces, put it into a glazed earthen vessel, and pour thereon as much Spring-water as will float some inches above it: let them stand together for ten days, the Water being shifted once a day; then melt the Lard, with a very soft heat, and throw it into a sufficient quantity of Rose-water; wherein let it be well work'd; then pouring the Water off from it, add a few drops of Oil of Rhodium.

Unguentum Saturninum, vulgò Balsamum
 Univerfale.

Ointment of Lead, commonly called the Universal Balsam.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and red Lead, each a pound; of Vinegar, four pints; and boil them together till one half of the liquor is wasted; then strain off the other; to the remainder add the same quantity of Vinegar, and proceed to boil and strain as before, till the operation shall have been performed six several times: then mix all the parcels of strain'd liquor together, in a glazed earthen vessel, and exhale them to the consistence of an Extract: take of this Extract, and of white Wax, each three ounces; of Oil-Olive, a
 pound:

pound: and mix them together, according to the rules of art, so as to make an Ointment*.

Unguentum Tutiaë.
Ointment of Tutty.

Take of Tutty, two ounces; of Calamine, an ounce; of new unsalted Butter, a pound: having melted the Butter, sprinkle the powders therein, and keep all stirring till it becomes an Ointment,

Unguentum Vermifugum.
Ointment against Worms.

Take of the leaves of female Southernwood, common Wormwood, Rue, Savin, and Tansey, each two ounces; bruise and boil them, with a pound and half of Oil-Olive, and a pound of Hog's-Lard, till the aqueous moisture is consumed; then strain and press out all that will run; in which melt three ounces of yellow Wax; afterwards add of the Gall of an Ox, and of *Succotrine* Aloes, each an ounce and half; of Colocynth, and Wormseed, each an ounce; boil them all together, keeping them continually stirring, so

* As Vinegar is so good a solvent for Lead and Litharge, it may be worth the pains to prepare the extract for this Unguent in the manner here described; it is a better way than using calcin'd Lead and crude Litharge.

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as to make an Ointment*. But observe that the Aloes, the Colocynth, and the Wormseed, are first to be reduced to very fine powder †.

* Here we have an instance of a composition, where the ingredients, tho' numerous, conspire to the same intention, and seem to uphold each others virtues.

† See the rules for the making of Ointments at the end of the *Section* of Plaisters.





SECTION XVIII.

PLAISTERS.

Emplastrum Adhæsivum.
Sticking Plaister.

TAKE of simple Diachylon, two pounds; of *Burgundy* Pitch, a pound; and melt them together, so as to make a Plaister.

Emplastrum Anodynum rubrum.
The red Anodyne Plaister.

Take of yellow Wax, Gum-Elemi, and *Burgundy* Pitch, each six ounces; of Colophony, four ounces; of Bole-Armeniac, and red Lead, each half an ounce; of Mastich, Olibanum, Petreol, and liquid Storax, each six drams; of Saffron, two drams; and of *Venice* Turpentine, an ounce: mix them all together, and make a Plaister thereof, according to the rules of art.

Emplastrum Antihystericum.
Antihysteric Plaister.

Take of Galbanum, twelve ounces; of Tacamahac, and yellow Wax, each six ounces; of *Assa fætida*, four ounces; of the leaves of Rue, the flowers of Feverfew, and the Seeds of Cummin, each two ounces; of Turpentine, five ounces: mix them together, and make a Plaister according to art; observing to reduce the Herbs and Seed to powder*.

Emplastrum de Betonica.
Plaister of Betony.

Take of the leaves of fresh Betony, Smalage, of the Bay-tree, of Plantain, and of Sage, each three ounces; of Beef-suet, two pounds; bruise the Herbs well, and boil them over a gentle fire, with the Suet, till their moisture is consumed; then press out all that will run, and add thereto of yellow Wax, Gum-Elemi, Rosin of the Pine-tree, and Turpentine, each two pounds; melt them all together, and, before they cool, sprinkle the following powders therein, *viz.* of Mastich and Olibanum, each two ounces; and make a Plaister thereof, according to the rules of art.

Em-

* More is to be expected from this composition, than the bare application of a Galbanum-Plaister to the navel in hysteric cases.

Emplastrum Cephalicum.

Cephalic Plaister.

Take of Tacamahac, two ounces; of Labdanum, and calamite Storax, each half an ounce; of yellow Wax, three ounces; of white Rosin, an ounce; of Myrrh, and Castor, each two drams; of *Venice* Turpentine, three ounces; of the distill'd Oil of Lavender, and that of Amber, each a dram: mix them all together, and make a Plaister thereof, according to the rules of art. But observe to add the distill'd Oils to the other ingredients, after they are removed from the fire, and become almost cold.*

Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco.

Plaister of Hemlock with Gum-Ammoniac.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac, half a pound, and dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of Vinegar of Squills; add to the solution, four ounces of the Juice of the leaves of Hemlock; strain the whole, and boil it into a Plaister.

Emplastrum Defensivum.

Defensive Plaister.

Take of the Juices of Shepherd's-purse, Knot-grass, Horse-tail, Yarrow, Plantain, the
 N 3 greater

* This appears to be a better Plaister to apply to the head and feet in cephalic and nervous cases, than the *Emplastrum Cephalicum* of the *London Dispensatory*, prescribed for the same purpose.

greater Houfe-leek, common Nightshade, and the greater Comfrey, each half a pint; of Oil-Olive, three pints; of Hog's-lard, two pounds; of Litharge of Gold, two pounds and a half; and of red Lead, half a pound: boil them up together almost to the consistence of a Plaister, and dissolve therein of yellow Wax, and white Rosin, each four ounces; then add of Olibanum, and *Venice* Turpentine, each four ounces; as also the following ingredients reduc'd to powder, *viz.* of Bole-Armeniac, a pound; of the greater Comfrey-root, Pomegranate-bark, Balauftines, Mastich, Dragons-blood, and red Saunders, each two ounces; mix them, and make thereof a Plaister, according to the rules of art. The Plaister may be also made without the Juices.

Emplastrum Diachylôn * Simplex.

Simple Diachylon.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, four pounds; of Litharge of Gold, a pound and half; and boil them up to a Plaister †.

Em-

* The word implies a composition of Juices, from *δια* of, and *χάλος* Juice.

† This is readily and commodiously done, if the Oil of Mucilages be kept ready prepared; but the rule given at the end of this *Section* for the making of Plaisters must be here observed; for if you attempt to boil this Plaister without the addition of water, the whiteness, for which it is valued, will presently be lost.

Emplastrum Diachylôn cum Gummi.

Diachylon with Gums.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, four pounds; of Litharge of Gold, two pounds; and boil them almost to the consistence of a Plaister; then add thereto of Gum Ammoniac and Galbanum, each four ounces: of Opopanax and Sagapenum, each two ounces; of yellow Wax, and *Venice Turpentine*, each half a pound; and boil them into a Plaister according to art*.

Emplastrum Diapalmæ dictum.

Diapalma.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Oil-Olive, each three pounds; of Hogs-lard, two pounds; and boil them together, keeping them continually stirring † till they become a Plaister; to which if there be added four ounces of burnt *Chalcitis*, or calcined white Vitriol, it becomes the *Emplastrum Diachalciteos*, or Vitriol Plaister ‡.

N 4

Em-

* The change of Bdelium for Opopanax in this prescription seems to be rather for the better.

† The ridiculous circumstances of stirring this plaister with a palm-tree stick, which is supposed to have given it the name of *Diapalma*, is here omitted.

‡ *Chalcitis*, or Brass-stone, is a species of Vitriol. See the note upon it, among minerals, in the Catalogue of Simples.

Emplastrum Epispasticum.
Blistering Plaster.

Take of Melilot Plaster, and *Burgundy* Pitch, each half a pound; of *Venice* Turpentine, and *Cantbarides*, each five ounces; mix them together, and make them into a Plaster according to art; but observe to reduce the *Cantbarides* to very fine Powder, and add them to the other ingredients first melted together.

Emplastrum ad Herniam.
Rupture-Plaster.

Take of Balauftines, Galls, Cypress Nuts, Myrtle Berries, Pomegranate Rind, Oak Bark, Plantain Seed, and Sumach, each six drams; reduce them to powder, and let them steep for four days in a sufficient quantity of Vinegar; then dry them with a gentle heat, and add thereto the following powders, *viz.* of the roots of the greater Comfrey, the Leaves of Horse-tail, Aloes, Mastich, Myrrh, Mummy, and Frankincense, each two ounces; of Bole-Armeniac, Calamine, Litharge of Gold, and Dragons-blood, each three ounces: all the preceding powders being mix'd, let them be put by degrees to the following ingredients, melted together, *viz.* solid Pitch, two pounds; yellow Wax, and Turpentine, each a pound; and make all into a Plaster with the requisite art.

Emplastrum è Meliloto.

Melilot Plaister.

Take of the fresh herb Melilot, three pounds; bruise it well, put it into three pounds of melted Beef-suet, and boil them together till the herb becomes almost crisp *; then strongly press out the Suet, and add thereto six pounds of white Rosin, and three pounds of yellow Wax; boiling them a little together, so as to make a Plaister.

Emplastrum Mercuriale.

Mercurial Plaister.

Take of simple Diachylon, a pound; of Gum-Ammoniac, half a pound; melt them together; then add half a pound of Quick-silver, an ounce of *Venice* Turpentine, and an ounce and half of liquid Storax; which are to be first thoroughly mixed together in a mortar, till the Quicksilver no longer remains discernible †.

Emplastrum de Minio simplex.

Simple red Lead Plaister.

Take of red Lead, a pound; of Oil-Olive, a pound and half; and of Vinegar, half a pint; and

* Thus may the *Sevum Meliloti* be made, and kept in readiness for the plaister at any time.

† This is an excellent Prescription, the Gum Ammoniac and the liquid Storax add considerably to its discutient and suppurating virtues, which are what we principally require in a mercurial plaister.

and boil them together over a slow fire, so as to make a Plaister *.

Emplastrum de Minio cum Sapone.

Red Lead Plaister with Soap.

This is made by adding to the simple red Lead Plaister, when taken off the fire, whilst it yet remains hot, after the exhalation of the moisture, half a pound of *Venice Soap*, thin slic'd; and stirring them forcibly together, so as to dissolve the Soap, and make a Plaister according to art †.

Emplastrum de Mucilaginibus, seu Diachylôn compositum.

Mucilage Plaister, or compound Diachylon.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, six ounces; of yellow Wax, twenty ounces; of Gum-Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, and Sagapenum, each half an ounce; of Saffron in powder, two drams; of Turpentine two ounces: mix them together, and make a Plaister, according to the rules of art ‡.

Empla-

* The plaister will become brown or black before it comes to its due consistence, or the vinegar is evaporated; this being a more powerful solvent for all preparations of lead, than water, with which the minium may be boiled red.

† This differs only in the proportion of the ingredients from the *Emplastrum de Sapone* of the *London Dispensatory*.

‡ The keeping the Oil of Mucilages ready prepared, greatly lessens the trouble, otherwise found in making this plaister.

Emplastrum Oxycroceum.

Oxycroceum *.

Take of yellow Wax, Colophony and common Pitch, each half a pound; melt them over a gentle fire, and add of Gum-Ammoniac, Galbanum and *Venice* Turpentine, each three ounces; and afterwards sprinkle in the following Powders, *viz.* of Mastich, Myrrh, Olibanum and Saffron, each two ounces: mix all together, and make a Plaister thereof, according to art.

Emplastrum Stomachicum.

Stomach Plaister.

Take of yellow Wax, half a pound; Gum Caranna, Tacamahac and liquid Storax, of each three ounces; Oil of Camomile, half a pound; and *Venice* Turpentine, four ounces: dissolve them all together; then add the following ingredients, reduc'd to powder, *viz.* of Bay-berries, two ounces; of Galangal-root and Cummin-feed, each an ounce; of the leaves of common Wormwood and Mint, each six drams; of Cloves and Cubebs, each
half

* The name *Oxycroceum* implies a composition of Vinegar and Saffron, tho' no Vinegar be here used; but in other Dispensatories the Gums are ordered to be dissolved therein.

half an ounce: mix them, and make thereof a Plaister according to art *.

Emplastrum Volatile.
Volatile Plaister.

Take of *Venice Turpentine*, an ounce; grind it in a mortar, gradually pouring thereto an ounce of Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac; and when they are thoroughly incorporated, add to them by degrees half an ounce of *Tacamahac* in powder; and mix them together †.

GENERAL

* The *Emplastrum stomachicum Magistrale* of the *London Dispensatory*, tho' perhaps somewhat faulty in its composition, seems preferable to this, as better answering the intention of warming and corroborating the stomach, invigorating the parts whereto it is applied, and refreshing the spirits by its grateful aromatic odour. The ingredients in that are too numerous, and some admitted which contribute little or nothing to the intention; but in retaining the essential Oil of Mint, the *Oleum Nardinum*, and the *Oleum Spicæ*, it may be deserve the preference.

† The virtue of this Plaister seems principally to depend upon the spirit of Sal-Ammoniac; which applied in this form, must act as a strong stimulus; and by the corrugations it causes of the fibres, tend to dislodge any impacted matter that clogs up the pores, and hinders the natural functions of the part. The spirit of Sal-Ammoniac here design'd, is that prepared with salt of Tartar; which alone is hereafter order'd in this Dispensatory: whoever desires to have the character and medicinal uses of that spirit, may find them in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 202, 203. PRACT. as also in *Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 303, 304.

GENERAL RULES for making
OINTMENTS and PLAISTERS.

- I. *Such Ointments and Plaisters as have plants in their composition, are to be boiled till the herb becomes almost crisp, with care to avoid their turning black**; then, after straining, they are again to be set over the fire, to evaporate all their moisture; consequently the plants must be fresh gather'd, succulent, and well bruised, unless they are order'd dry.
- II. *The metalline Powders are to be first boiled with the oily or fat ingredients, till they thoroughly incorporate; but Plaisters require to be mix'd with Spring-water † till they become of the proper consistence. Gums, which are readily dissolvable, as also Powders and Turpentine, are to be added towards the end of the operation.*
- III. *Ointments as well as Plaisters are not all to be made of the same consistence; the softer Plaisters come under the name of Cerates, and ought to be kept in Gally-pots or Bladders; as those*

* Which they will presently do, if continued boiling after the aqueous moisture of the Herb is once totally exhaled.

† Observe never to add cold water to a pan of boiling plaister; for this might prove of dangerous consequence, by throwing the scalding composition around with great violence; but when water is required, let it be put in hot, or in the state of boiling, and then no mischief need be fear'd.

those of a more solid nature are formed into rolls. But the composition of both is so various, that particular rules are generally added to direct the artist.





Chemical Medicines.

CLASS I.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES*.

SECTION I.

DISTILL'D OILS.

Oleum Absinthii.

Oil of Wormwood.

TAKE any quantity of the plant Worm-wood, moderately dry'd in the shade and cut to pieces; as much Spring-water as will commodiously keep it a-float; and a proper quantity of Sea-salt, to give the liquor a tolerable

* The order observed in the chemical part is no less exact than that in the *Galenic*, or preceding mix'd part of this Dispensatory.

tolerable sharpness: let them steep together for eight days; then distil them, by the alembic, with a somewhat smarter fire, than what is used in the distillation of Waters; and afterwards separate the *Oil* from the *Water*, according to the rules of art*.

In the same manner are distill'd,

<i>Oleum Herb.</i>	The Oils of the Plants
<i>Hyssopi,</i>	Hyssop.
<i>Majoranæ,</i>	Marjoram,
<i>Menthæ,</i>	Mint.
<i>Pulegii,</i>	Penny-royal.
<i>Rorismarini,</i>	Rosemary.
<i>Rutæ, &c.</i>	Rue, &c.
<i>Flor.</i>	Of the Flowers of
<i>Chamæmeli,</i>	Camomile.
<i>Lavendulæ, &c.</i>	Lavender, &c.
<i>Sem.</i>	Of the Seeds of
<i>Anisi,</i>	Anise.
<i>Carui,</i>	Caraway.
<i>Cumini,</i>	Cummin.
<i>Fæniculi, &c.</i>	Fennel, &c.
<i>Caryophyllorum,</i>	Of Cloves.
<i>Cinnamomi,</i>	Cinnamon.
<i>Macis,</i>	Mace.
<i>Nucis Moschatæ,</i>	Nutmegs.
<i>Lign. Sassafras, &c.</i>	Sassafras Wood, &c.
	But

* The addition of the Sea-salt, or any mineral acid, will considerably increase the quantity of the oil (as M. *Hombert* first discover'd) by opening the little cells of the plant, where-
in

But observe that all *Seeds* and *Spices* ought to be bruised before they are set to steep.

All manner of unctuous *Vegetables* will afford their Oil by this kind of treatment; provided the time of digestion be suited to the strength and texture of the subject. The tenderest plants scarce require any digestion at all; those of a soft and yielding nature, require one of two or three days; and the viscous ones of as many weeks. The longer the digestion is continued, the larger quantity of Sea-salt is to be added; instead whereof may be used *Nitre*, *crude Tartar*, or any *fixed acid Spirit*. The Water separated from the Oil, may be employed to advantage in future distillations*.

Oleum Baccarum Juniperi.

Oil of Juniper-Berries.

Take any quantity of bruised Juniper-berries, half their weight of Spring-water, and a small proportion of Yest; let them stand together for some days, but not too long, to

in it is naturally lodg'd, at the same time preserving the subject sound and untainted, so that whatever essential Oil is set loose by the digestion, is kept unchanged; and thus a smart fire cannot fail to raise it in distillation. For the whole rationale whereof, and the manner of separating the essential Oils of Vegetables, the reader may consult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 76—96, and 99, 100.

PRACT.

* For the rationale and history of these matters, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, ubi supra.

ferment; and then add a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, and distil the whole by the alembic; separating the Oil, according to art, from the Water.

After the same manner are distill'd *Oleum Baccar. Lauri*, &c. *Herb. Sabinæ*, &c. the Oils of *Bay-berries*, and other Berries of that kind; the Oils of *Savin*, and other plants of that nature; and indeed the Oils of all viscous subjects, or those of a close texture*.

Oleum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine.

Take any quantity of Turpentine, melted over a gentle fire, and pour it into a glass retort, so as to fill one half thereof; then fitting on the receiver, distil in a Sand-heat; and with a soft fire, there will come over an acid Spirit; then, the fire being gradually increased, a limpid Oil, commonly called æthereal Spirit, and at length a yellow Oil; leaving the Colophony at bottom; which being urged with the last degree of fire, will also afford a red and dusky-red Oil, that falls thro' the other liquors to the bottom of the receiver.

The

* For the method of procuring this Oil, without any previous fermentation, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 85, 86. PRACT. tho' it is certain that in some subjects, particularly in those disposed to afford but a small proportion of oil, an imperfect fermentation will increase the quantity.

The Gums Ammoniac,
 Caranna,
 Elemi,
 Galbanum,
 Sagapenum,
 Storax, solid and liquid,
 Tacamahac, &c.

distill'd in the same manner, afford an acid liquor and an empyreumatical Oil.

Turpentine distill'd, by the alembic, with four times its own quantity of Water, yields a limpid Oil; leaving the Colophony behind, after the evaporation of all the Water, capable of affording upon distillation, by the retort, a yellow, a red, and a dusky-red Oil.

Oleum Guajaci.
Oil of Guaiacum.

Take any quantity of Guaiacum-Chips, put them into a retort of Earth, or Glass, and gradually distill them in a naked fire, or a Sand-furnace: an acid liquor will first ascend, then a light red Oil, and at length, with the utmost degree of heat, a thick black Oil, that sinks thro' the other liquors, to the bottom of the retort*.

In like manner Oils are distill'd from any kind of Wood.

O 2

Oleum

* See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 89—91. PRACT.

Oleum Benzoini.
Oil of Benjamin.

After the Flowers of Benjamin are sublimed, put the remainder into a glass retort, and distil off the Oil in a Sand-heat. The Flowers of Benjamin are obtained in the following manner*.

Flores Benzoini.
Flowers of Benjamin.

Take any quantity of powder'd Benjamin, and put it into a glass'd pot, and fit a cone of paper to the brim thereof; then administer a slow fire, that the Flowers may sublime; and repeat the operation till the paper becomes foul with the ascending Oil.

* See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*. Process 32. pag. 101.





SECTION II.

EXTRACTS and ROSINS.

Extractum Plantaginis.

Extract of Plantain.

TAKE any quantity of Plantain-Juice, clarify it, either by yeast, the filtre, or the white of eggs*; and afterwards evaporate it to the consistence of honey.

In the same manner are prepared the Extracts of all acid, cold, succulent and styptic plants.

Extractum Absinthii.

Extract of Wormwood.

Take any quantity of dry'd Wormwood, and a suitable proportion of Spring-water; boil them together, pouring on fresh Water, till the Water has extracted all the virtue of

O 3

the

* For the several methods of clarifying vegetable juices or decoctions, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 26, 27.
PRACT.

the plant; then filtre the Decoction, and evaporate it, over a flow fire, to the consistence of honey.

<i>Extractum</i>	The Extracts of
<i>Rad. Gentianæ,</i>	Gentian-root.
<i>Helebori nigri,</i> &c.	Black Hellebore-root, &c.
<i>Herb. Centaurii minoris,</i>	The Herb Centory, the less.
<i>Flor. Chamæmeli,</i> &c.	Camomile Flowers, &c.

are prepared in the same manner; so likewise are the Extracts of all *fixed Aromatics*.

Extractum Jalappæ.
Extract of Jalap.

Take any quantity of Jalap-root, well bruised, and pour as much rectified Spirit of Wine thereon, as will float four inches above it; extract the Tincture in *Balneo Mariæ*; which being poured off, add to the remaining mass a proper quantity of Spring-water, and a little Salt of Tartar*; boil them together for an hour; then mix the filtered Decoction with the former Tincture, by continually stirring them
into

* By changing the menstruum, in the second operation, we gain the saline as well as the resinous part of the Jalap in the extract; which makes it a much more safe, as well as a more effectual remedy in many cases. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 159. PRACT.

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into an uniform mass, and evaporate to the consistence of honey.

Extractum Cort. Peruviani.
Extract of the Peruvian Bark,

is made in the same manner; so likewise are the Extracts of all resinous Bodies.

Resina Jalappæ.
Rosin of Jalap.

Take any quantity of well-bruised Jalap-root, and pour thereon as much rectified Spirit of Wine, as will rise four inches above it; digest them together, in *Balneo Mariæ*, so as to extract the Tincture; which being filtered, pour to it a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, and the Rosin will precipitate to the bottom, which is afterwards to be dried with a very soft heat.

Thus likewise are prepared,

<i>Resina</i>	The Rosins of
<i>Guajace,</i>	Guaiacum,
<i>Scammonii, &c.</i>	Scammony, &c*.

* If the reader desires to be instructed in the best manner of obtaining the Rosins of different vegetables, with the theory thereof, he may consult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 157—167.



SECTION III.

SALTS *both Essential and Fix'd; with
the Preparations of TARTAR.*

Sal Effentiale Acetofæ.
Essential Salt of Sorrel.

TAKE any quantity of the Juice of Sorrel, clarified by standing, and evaporate two thirds of it away; strain the remainder through a flannel bag, and again exhale it to a pellicle; then put it into a glass vessel*, and pour a little Oil-Olive upon the top; set the vessel in a cellar, till numerous crystals appear therein; which are to be first gently wash'd with Spring-water, and then dry'd.

<i>Sal</i>	The Essential Salts of the
<i>Centaurii minoris,</i>	Lesser Centory,
<i>Cichorei,</i>	Succory,
<i>Euphrasæ,</i>	Eye-bright,
<i>Fumariæ,</i>	Fumatory,
<i>Plantaginis,</i>	Plantain,
<i>Quercûs, &c.</i>	Oak, &c.

are

* Or rather an unglazed earthen one, that the salt may the sooner shoot and stick to the sides thereof.

are obtain'd in the same manner; as are also the Salts of all acid, austere, astringent and very bitter Plants, that contain but little Oil.

The Waters of these Plants, which are obtainable to no good purpose by distillation, may be made by dissolving a proper proportion of their essential Salt in Spring-water.

Sal Fixum Absinthii.

Fix'd Salt of Wormwood.

Take any quantity of the Herb Wormwood, either fresh gather'd or gently dry'd, put it into an iron pan, and with a soft fire reduce it to white ashes; of which make a lixivium, with a proper proportion of hot Spring-water; filtre the lixivium, and with a gentle fire evaporate it to a brown Salt; which by a few repeated solutions, filtrations and coagulations will become pure and white*.

After the same method are obtained,

<i>Sal</i>	The fix'd Salts of
<i>Artemisæ,</i>	Mugwort.
<i>Cardui Benedicti,</i>	Carduus-Benedictus.
<i>Centaurii minoris,</i>	Centory, the less.
<i>Fabarum stipit,</i>	Bean-Stalks.
<i>Genistæ,</i>	Broom.
<i>Scordii,</i>	Scordium.
<i>Tamarisci, &c.</i>	Tamarisk, &c.

Crytalli

* To save trouble and charge, this salt is prepared by our wholesale dealers in a much shorter manner from *Cineres Gluvellati*.

Cryſtalli Tartari.
Crystals of Tartar *.

Take any quantity of white Tartar, reduced to powder, diſſolve it in twenty times its own weight of Water, and filtre the ſolution, whiſt it is yet hot, thro' Cap-paper, into a wooden veſſel; then expoſe it to the cold air for a night longer, that the cryſtals may ſhoot to the ſides of the veſſel; after which, pouring off the water, let the cryſtals be taken out and dry'd. There is no difference between this and

Cremor Tartari †.
Cream of Tartar.

Take any quantity of the foregoing filtered ſolution of Tartar, and boil it over the fire, till a thick ſkin appears on the ſurface, which is to be taken off with a perforated wooden ladle; then boil it till a new ſkin ariſes, and take this off as the former, and continue to do thus till all the water is waſted in this manner; and at length dry what was ſo ſkim'd off, in the ſun.

Sal

* The preparations of Tartar very juſtly make a part of this Section, as being no other than the eſſential Salt of a fermented vegetable Juice, or Wine.

† Except in the manner of preparation which ſeems to have given it the name of Cream of Tartar.

Sal Tartari.

Salt of Tartar.

Take any quantity of white Tartar, wrap it up in moisten'd Cap-paper, and calcine it in a reverberating Furnace till it becomes very white; then dissolve it in hot water, filtre the solution, and exhale it, in a clean glass vessel, till it becomes as white as snow, and perfectly dry; keeping it continually stirring with an iron ladle towards the end of the operation; to prevent its sticking to the bottom of the vessel.

This Salt is also prepared from Tartar, and the same weight of Nitre, reduced to powder; the mixture being deflagrated in a crucible, and calcined in a strong fire, for an hour; and afterwards depurated by solution, filtration and evaporation*.

If the Salt of Tartar be required stronger, let the white Salt be fused with a very violent fire, in a crucible, and reverberated, for some hours; till it turns of a greenish or blue colour.

Liquamen

* As the most approved chemical authors declare they find no difference between the fixed Salts of vegetable substances, there can be no great harm if the trading chemists make use of the cheapest subject they can procure for the making of what is called Salt of Tartar.

Liquamen Tartar, vulgò Oleum Tartari per deliquium dictum.

Liquor of Tartar, commonly called Oil of Tartar per deliquium.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, put it into a flat glass vessel, and expose it to the air of a moist place for some days, so as that it may dissolve into a liquor, which is either to be filtered, or freed from its fæces, by inclining the vessel.

The higher this Salt is calcined, the easier it resolves*.

Tartarus Vitriolatus.

Tartar of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, put it into a capacious glass vessel, and add thereto, drop by drop, a sufficient quantity of rectified Oil of Vitriol; that is, so much as will put a stop to all farther effervescence; then the liquor being filtered and evaporated to a pellicle, it will shoot into crystals †.

Tartarus

* As more strongly attracting the moisture of the air; which appears to be a much better menstruum for this purpose than bare common water, as containing many more active parts than that.

† The *Caput mortuum* of the *Spiritus Nitri fortis*, made with Oil of Vitriol, and sometimes called by the name of *Sal Enixum Paracelsi*, is no bad substitute for this preparation, and accordingly is often sold for the thing itself.

Tartarus Solubilis.

Soluble Tartar.

Take any quantity of the Crystals of Tartar, and dissolve them in ten times their own weight of hot Spring-water; add to the solution, drop by drop, a sufficient quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; that is, so much as stops all farther effervescence: whilst the liquor remains hot, let it be filtered; and evaporated, till it grows dry, so as that the Salt may be reduced to crystals*.

Tartarus Regeneratus.

Regenerated Tartar.

Take any quantity of pulverized Tartar, put it into a large glass vessel, and pour on gradually as much Spirit of Vinegar as will saturate it; evaporate the filtrated liquor over a very gentle fire, till it becomes dry, but take care it do not attract an empyreuma: pour again upon the remaining Salt as much Spirit of Vinegar as will saturate it; then carefully evaporate the depurated liquor to a Salt.

Sapo Tartarus.

Soap of Tartar.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, thoroughly calcined; and, whilst it yet remains
hot,

* For more particular directions and informations relating to this Process, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 181—183. PRACT.

hot, reduce it to powder, put it into a wide glass vessel, and immediately pour thereon twice its weight of Oil of Turpentine; and let them stand together in a cellar for some weeks, till the Oil shall have entered the Salt; then by degrees add more Oil, till at length the Salt shall have imbibed thrice its own quantity thereof; and they both together incorporate into a Soap, which they will do in the space of a month or two, provided the matter be daily kept stirring.

The operation will be finish'd the sooner, if the containing vessel be fasten'd to the sails of a wind-mill, or any other machine that has a swift circular motion*.

Lapis Septicus, seu Cauterium Potentiale.
Potential Caution.

Take half a pound of pulverized quick-lime, and calcine it well in a crucible, afterward add half a pound of Pot-ash, then let them stand in a Wind-furnace till the Salt flows, then pour upon the mass, in an iron vessel, a sufficient quantity of Spring-water; let them stand together for some days, then filtre the liquor, and evaporate it till it acquires the hardness of a stone †.

C L A S S

* There are several particular circumstances to be observed in the conduct of this process, upon which its success depends. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 178,—180. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 50. PRACT.



CLASS II.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS
of ANIMALS.

Spiritus, Sal & Oleum Cornu Cervi.

Spirit, Salt and Oil of Hartshorn.

TAKE any quantity of Hartshorn, broke into small pieces, and put it into an earthen or a coated glass retort, so as to fill the same up to the neck; fit a large receiver thereto, and distil with due degrees of heat in an open fire; the *Pblegm* will first ascend, then the Spirit, next the yellow *oily Salt*, and at length the dusky red *Oil*, together with the *volatile Salt*; a black *Earth* remaining at the bottom, which being calcin'd in an open fire till it becomes white, is called by the name of *calcin'd Hartshorn*.

The several preparations being pour'd out of the receiver, are thus separated.

The

The Oil is separated from the Phlegm and Spirit by filtration, the two latter pressing thro' and leaving the Oil behind in the paper.

The Phlegm is separated from the Spirit by gentle distillation in a tall vessel, the Spirit ascending first, and leaving the Phlegm behind.

The Spirit may be resolved into Salt and Phlegm by distilling it in a very tall and narrow cucurbit; for thus the dry Salt will fix it self to the head, and leave the Phlegm at the bottom.

The Salt is freed from the Oil, by subliming it with six times its own quantity of chalk, or calcin'd bones; for by this means the Oil is kept down whilst the Salt sublimes*.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum.
A Spirit, Salt, and Oil,

May in like manner be distill'd from all the solid parts of Animals; as also from their blood, provided it be first dry'd by a gentle heat†.

The same may be done from Urine, evaporated to the consistence of honey, and putrified; or whilst it remains fresh, provided it be mix'd with four times its own quantity of Sand; or an equal proportion of any fixed alkaline Salt.

Urine

* For particular directions relating to these several operations, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 220—225. PRACT.

† For proof of this, see *Boerhaave's Processes upon Animals*, pag. 217—220, &c. PRACT.

Urine, with the addition of Quick-lime, affords only an exceeding pungent Spirit.

Sal Ammoniacum factitium.

Factitious Sal Ammoniac.

Take of human Urine, or that of any kind of labouring Cattle, three quarts; of Sea-salt, two pounds; of Wood-foot, one pound; and boil them together into a mass; put this into proper subliming-pots, and urge it with a gradual fire, to sublime the Salt; which will become purer by repeated solutions in water, filtration and evaporation continu'd till it remains dry; as also by repeated sublimation.

But this is brought from abroad ready prepared to our hands.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.

Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of Sal Ammoniac and Salt of Tartar, each a like quantity, grind them separately, then mix them together, and put them into a glass retort, and pour thereon as much Spring-water as will serve to dissolve the Salts; then distil the whole in a Sand-heat, till the Salt that is caked in the receiver is dissolved by the rising liquor. If the receiver be taken away before any moisture rises, you will obtain *Sal Ammoniacum volatile*, or a volatile Sal Ammoniac*.

* For the full History of Sal-Ammoniac, with its various preparations, and the best manner of conducting the processes, &c. see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 105, 106.

Flos Salis Ammoniaci.
Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.

Take any quantity of dry powder'd Sal Armoniac, put it into an earthen Cucurbit, fit to it a blind head, and sublime the Flowers by gradually increasing the fire.

Spiritus Mindereri.
Mindererus's Spirit.

Take any quantity of the Spirit of Vinegar, and add to it by degrees as much of the Spirit of Sal-Armoniac as will put a stop to the effervescences.

Oleum Ceræ.
Oil of Wax.

Take any quantity of Wax, melt it with twice its own weight of Sand, put it into a retort, and distil it in a Sand-heat; an acid liquor will first come over, then a *thick Oil*, which will stick to the neck of the retort, unless melted down by the application of a live coal.

This Oil is rectified into a thin one, by distilling it *per se* in a Sand-heat*.

* We have an instructive general process upon Wax in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 105, 106.
 PRACT.



C L A S S III.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS
of MINERALS.

S E C T I O N I.

P R E P A R A T I O N S of S A L T S.

Spiritus Salis.

Spirit of Salt.

TAKE of dry'd Sea-salt, a pound; and three pounds of Brick-Dust; mix them together, and put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill but one half; place the vessel in a reverberating Furnace, and fitting it with a capacious receiver, keep a slow fire at the first; increase the heat till all the spirit shall, like clouds, be driven into the receiver: when the vessels are cold, pour out the liquor into a glass Cucurbit, and rectify, that a pure

Spirit may remain after the phlegm is drawn off by a gentle distillation.

Spiritus Salis Glauberi.
Glauber's Spirit of Salt.

Take of Sea-salt dry'd and reduced to powder, two pounds; of Oil of Vitriol, a pound; and as much Spring-water as will serve to dissolve the Salt; put them into a glass retort, and distil them in a Sand-heat, till they become dry*.

Sal Mirabile Glauberi.
Glauber's wonderful Salt.

Take what remains behind in the distillation of *Glauber's Spirit of Salt*, and dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of Spring-water; filtre the solution, and evaporate it to a pellicle; then set it in a cold place for some days, that the crystals may shoot, which are to be separated from the corrosive liquor and dry'd: but if they prove too sharp, let them again be dissolved in water, and filtre the solution; observing to evaporate it with care, only so far as that the Salt may be reduced to crystals †.

Spiritus

* For the previous preparation of the Sea Salt used in these processes, with the methods of conducting them to the best advantage, &c. see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 245, 247. PRACT.

† *Glauber's* account of this Salt is truly wonderful, but its medicinal virtues are what gains it a place in this Dispensatory,

Spiritus Salis dulcis.
Sweet Spirit of Salt.

Take one part of Spirit of Salt, and three parts of rectified Spirit of Wine*; digest them together for some days in a large vial glass; then distil according to art in a Sand-heat; taking care towards the end of the operation that the retort break not with a too violent fire.

Sal Prunellæ.
Salt Prunella.

Take of purified Nitre reduced to powder, two pounds, fuse it in a crucible, and gradually sprinkle thereon an ounce of the Flowers of Sulphur; when the deflagration is over, pour out the melted Salt upon a copper plate, first made clean, dry and hot, so as that the Salt may be formed into thin cakes.

Sal Polychrestum.
Salt of many virtues.

Take of powder'd Nitre, and of the Flowers of Sulphur, each a like quantity; mix them
P 3 well

penfatory, being one of the quickest cathartics yet known, yet working kindly, and without griping. The solution of it in any distill'd water may be advantageously disguised by the addition of a red, a blue, or yellow Syrup. But for the cautions required in its exhibition, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 248.

* Some, as particularly Mr. *Lemery*, mix them in an equal proportion.

well together, and by degrees throw them into an ignited crucible. After the deflagration ceases, keep the crucible in the fire for one hour; then purify the salt, by dissolving it in hot Water, filtering the solution and exhaling it till it becomes dry.

Spiritus Nitri.
Spirit of Nitre.

This is distill'd from Nitre in the same manner as Spirit of Salt.

Spiritus Nitri dulcis.
Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.

This is made with Spirit of Nitre in the same manner as sweet Spirit of Salt*.

Aqua Fortis simplex.
Single Aqua Fortis.

Take two quarts of Vitriol calcined till it becomes white, and one part of powder'd Nitre; mix them well together, and put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill two thirds; then fitting a very large receiver thereto, distil as was order'd of Spirit of Salt †.

Aqua

* For particular directions relating to the four preceding processes, the reader may consult M. *Lemery's* and *Boerhaave's Chemistry*.

† For the particular manner of conducting this process, see *Wilson's Chemistry*; tho' he varies the proportions of the ingredients from that wherein they here stand.

Aqua Fortis duplex.
Double Aqua Fortis.

Take of green Vitriol calcined to whiteness, of power'd Nitre, as also of Clay dry'd and reduc'd to powder, each a like quantity; mix them well together, put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill two thirds, and distil as in making single *Aqua Fortis**.

Aqua Regia.

Take an ounce of Sal-Ammoniac reduced to powder, put it into a large cucurbit, by degrees mix therewith four ounces of Spirit of Nitre or double *Aqua Fortis*; and let them stand together in a Sand-furnace till the Salt is totally dissolved †.

P 4

Vitriolum

* This receipt for double *Aqua fortis* is the same with that of M. *Lemery*, whose reasons for preparing it in this manner deserve to be read; tho' Mr. *Wilson* thinks it needless to add any clay, the vitriol containing in itself what is answerable thereto; as *Boerhaave* also remarks. *Chemistry*, pag. 229.

† The cautions given by M. *Lemery* are necessary to be observed in this preparation, to prevent the danger that might otherwise attend it; for unless the glass made use of be capacious, the rising fumes will be apt to burst it; and the like effect may follow if the vessel be not remov'd from the sand-heat as soon as the dissolution begins, when any large quantity is prepared at once.

Vitriolum calcinatum.

Calcined Vitriol.

Take any quantity of green Vitriol reduced to powder; put it into an unglazed earthen vessel, and over a gentle fire bring it to appear white; but keep it continually stirring, to prevent its sticking to the sides of the vessel, and growing stony. If it be urged with a vehement fire, it changes into a very red substance, call'd *Colcothar of Vitriol.*

Gilla* Vitrioli.

Salt of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of white Vitriol, and dissolve it in a proper proportion of hot Spring-water; filtre the solution, and evaporate it till only one third remains behind; then set it in a cold place for three days, that the crystals may shoot to the sides of the vessel, which are afterwards to be dried in the Sun. Exhale the remaining liquor again till no more crystals will shoot from it.

Spiritus & Oleum Vitrioli.

Spirits and Oil of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of green Vitriol, calcined till it becomes white, and afterwards reduced
to

* The Word *Gilla*, of itself properly signifies a solution of vitriol, made spontaneously; tho' in the sense it is here taken, it denotes an emetic Salt: but the *Gilla Theophrasti* signifies a solution of white vitriol made in water, filtered, evaporated, and dried again.

to powder; put it into an earthen retort, whereof it may fill one half, and place the vessel in a reverberatory furnace; then having fitted the retort with a very capacious receiver, proceed to distillation. The first thing that ascends is the phlegm, which is to be emptied; then having well luted the junctures, gradually increase the fire to its height, and continue it in that state so long as any vapours come over. Separate the Spirit from the Oil, in a retort placed in a Sand-heat, for the former will ascend with the second and third degree of fire, and leave the Oil behind. What remains in the retort after the first distillation, is called by the name of *Colcothar**.

Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.
Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.

This is made with Spirit of Vitriol in the same manner as sweet Spirit of Salt.

Ens Veneris.
Flowers of Copper.

Take of Colcothar of blue Vitriol, first welledulcorated with Water, and dry'd, and of Sal-Ammoniac, each a like quantity; reduce them separately to powder, then mix them together,

* There are some particular cautions requisite to render this process safe, and an odd phenomenon attending it worth knowing, which the reader may find candidly deliver'd in *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 299, 300. PRACT.

together, and put them into an earthen cucurbit, whereof they may possess two thirds; place the vessel, with a blind glass-head, in a naked fire, using only a moderate heat at first, and increasing it, by degrees, as long as the flowers rise of a yellow colour inclined to red; which when the vessel is cool'd, are to be carefully swept out with a feather*.

Lapis Medicamentofus.
Medicinal Stone.

Take of Colcothar of Vitriol, Roch-Allum, Litharge of Gold and Bole-Armeniac, each a like quantity; of the best Vinegar, as much as will float four inches above them; and digest them together, for two days, in a glazed pot; which being afterwards put over the fire, let all the moisture be evaporated, and calcine the remaining mass with an intense heat †.

S E C-

* Instead of the colcothar here order'd, there are those who employ Iron, or the Salt of Steel, and think they improve the medicine thereby; induced, I suppose, by considering colcothar as a dry and useless *caput mortuum*; we may be assured however, that the Sal-Ammoniac raises copper enough in the operation to give the production a colour, medicinal virtues, and the name of *Ens Veneris*. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 301, 302. *Wilson's Chemistry*, pag. 45. *Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 269. and *Lemery's Chemistry*, pag. 277.

† This medicine is calculated for a styptic and an astringent to be used by way of lotion or injection; and seems as well contrived to answer the end, as any of the other forms thereof given by pharmaceutical Writers.



SECTION II.

PREPARATIONS of Sulphurous
BODIES.

Flores Sulphuris.
Flowers of Sulphur.

TAKE any quantity of yellow Sulphur, bruise it, put it into an earthen cucurbit placed in a Sand-heat, then fix on a blind glass-head, or another earthen cucurbit, and sublime at first with a soft fire; and afterwards with a stronger; and brush out the flowers that are raised into the head*.

Oleum vel Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam.
Oil or spirit of Sulphur by the Bell.

Take any quantity of powder'd Sulphur, and put it into a little earthen dish placed upon

* For the caution required in this operation, with its nature and uses, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 252. PRACT.

on an inverted crucible ; and set both together in the bottom of a large vessel of glazed earth ; then with a red-hot iron set fire to the Sulphur, in a moist place that is skreen'd from the wind, and hang a glass Bell at such a distance above, as that the flame may not reach it. Then the vapour being condensed in the Bell by the cold, will trickle down the sides like water, into the vessel placed underneath to receive it *.

Hepar Sulphuris.
Liver of Sulphur.

Take of the flowers of Sulphur, four ounces ; and of salt of Tartar, an ounce and half ; grind the Salt, and mix the flowers well therewith ; then melt them together in a little earthen dish under a chimney, continually stirring the mass with a spatula till it becomes red ; taking due care to prevent its firing †.

Bal-

* This process, which is not without its difficulties, is here so well described, as not to fail the expectation of the operator, if but carefully attended to. If fuller Instructions be required, consult *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 253, 254.

† This is no contemptible process, if sulphur has any medicinal virtues, since it opens the body of the mineral, so as to render it soluble in aqueous liquors. For the farther uses of it, consult *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 254, 255.
PRACT.

Balsamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, two ounces; of Oil of Turpentine, ten ounces; and digest them together for some hours in a circulating vessel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the Oil appears of a red colour: then suffering the vessel to cool, separate the Balsam from the Sulphur that remains undissolved.

Balsamum Sulphuris Anisatum.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Aniseed.

Balsamum Sulphuris Juniperatum.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Juniper.

Balsamum Sulphuris Succinatum, &c.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Amber, &c.

are all prepared in the same manner with the respective chemical Oils.

Balsamum Sulphuris crassum.

Thick Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of Linseed-Oil, or Oil-Olive, a pound; of Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces; and boil them together over a soft fire to the consistence of a Balsam; keeping the matter continually stirring*.

Sal

* If farther directions are required for the preparation of these several Balsams, consult *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 258, 259, where you will also find their respective virtues and uses, with the physical doctrine they tend to establish.

Sal Volatile, Spiritus & Oleum Succini.
Volatile Salt, Spirit and Oil of Amber.

Take of bruised white Amber, one part; of clean Sand, two parts: mix and put them into a coated glass retort, whereof they may possess one half; then having fitted it with a large receiver, distil in a Sand-heat, by degrees of fire; with the first of which will come over a Spirit, and a little yellow Oil; with the second, a yellow Oil and a little Salt; and with the third, more Salt and a reddish Oil. Pour the liquor out of the receiver, and gather the Salt from the sides of the vessel, then press it between the folds of Cap-paper, let it dry; afterwards by the filtre separate the Oil from the filtrated Spirit; and rectify it by distilling it with muriatic Sea-salt.

Sal Succini rectificatum.
Rectified Salt of Amber.

Take any quantity of the former distilled Salt of Amber, with twice its own weight of decrepitated Sea-salt; powder, and put them into a high large glass cucurbit; then, having fitted it with a blind head, sublime in *Balneo Mariæ*, but take care the Oil do not ascend. When the vessel grows cold, brush off the Salt with a feather.



SECTION III.

PREPARATIONS of METALS.

Cauſticum Lunare, feu Lapis Infernalis.

Lunar Cauſtic, or Infernal Stone.

TAKE any quantity of well-cupell'd Silver, and diſſolve it in a vial placed in a Sand-heat, with thrice its own weight of Spirit of Nitre; evaporate the ſolution to two thirds; then in a large crucible ſet in a moderate heat, exhale the remaining moiſture, and gradually increaſe the fire till the maſs flow like Oil, and ceaſe to emit any ſmoke; then pour it into a heated iron tube, greaſed with tallow, and made for the purpoſe; laſtly, dry the ſtone, and keep it in a well-ſtopped glaſs*.

Calx

* The lunar Cauſtic is generally directed to be made with the Cryſtals of Silver, which when they are ready at hand, greatly ſhortens the operation. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 281. PRACT. and *Wilson's compleat Courſe*, pag. 18.

Calx Jovis.
Calx of Tin.

Take any quantity of Tin, melt it in an unglazed earthen vessel *, and keep it continually stirring with an iron Spatula till it turns to a Calx †.

Sal Jovis.
Salt of Tin.

Take any quantity of the Calx of Tin, and as much *Aqua regia*, diluted with eight times its own weight of Spring-water, as will float some inches above it; make a slow solution in a Sand-heat; filtre the liquor, and evaporate it to a pellicle; then set it in a cold place for three or four days, till it shoots into crystals, which are to be dry'd when the liquor is pour'd away from them ‡.

Separate the Calx remaining after the solution, and by mixing it with the liquor pour'd off from the Crystals, new Crystals will be thereby obtain'd.

Amalgama

* The vessel is directed after M. *Lemery*, who chuses it an unglaz'd pan, for fear the Lead, of which the glazing consists, should mix with the Tin, and debase it; tho' Mr. *Wilson* uses an Iron dripping-pan, as he calls it, for that purpose.

† This calx is used in the preparation of the Salt of Tin, as in the following article.

‡ Instead of the diluted *Aqua regia* here order'd, most Chemists, particularly *Boerhaave*, *Lemery* and *Wilson*, chuse distill'd Vinegar; but the preparation being design'd for external use, the menstruum here prescribed may perhaps deserve the preference.

Amalgama Jovis.
Amalgam of Tin.

Take any quantity of Tin, and melt it in a crucible; and into another crucible put an equal weight of Quicksilver, and permit it to remain in the fire till the Quicksilver begins to fume; then immediately pour it upon the melted Tin, and stir the mass with an iron Spatula till it grows cold *.

Aurum Mosaicum.

Take of the Amalgam of Tin, six ounces; of Sal-Ammoniac, and Flowers of Sulphur, each three ounces; grind and mix them well together in a marble Mortar; then put them into a cucurbit, and leisurely raise your fire thro' all the degrees; at length breaking the vessel, at the bottom thereof you will find the *Aurum Mosaicum*, free from the Scoria, which is sublimed †.

* This shews the general method of making amalgamations; but the proportion of the mercury to the metal is various, according to the design of the artist; thus, if the amalgam of Tin were desired brittle, or reducible to powder, Mr. *Wilson* tells us one part of Quicksilver will be sufficient for two of that metal.

† To use the amalgam of Tin, instead of crude mercury and that metal, at once opens the body thereof, and facilitates the operation. If particular directions be required for the management of the fire in this nice Process, on which the success thereof principally depends, the reader may consult Mr. *Wilson* in his *Course of chemistry*, p. 30, and 32.

Q

Minium.

Minium.

Red Lead.

Take any quantity of Lead, melt it in an unglazed earthen vessel, and keep it stirring with an Iron Spatula till it changes first into a blackish powder, then into a yellow, and lastly, into an exceeding red one, which is called *Red Lead*; but if it be urged with a still stronger fire, it will vitrify*.

Cerussa.

White Lead.

Take any quantity of very thin plates of Lead, and suspend them in an earthen vessel, at the bottom whereof is lodged a sufficient quantity of vinegar, so as the fumes arising from the liquor may surround the plates; then digest in Horse-dung for three Weeks, during which, if the plates be not entirely calcined, scrape off the white powder, and again expose them to the fumes of Vinegar, till they wholly turn into powder.

Saccharum Saturni.

Sugar of Lead.

Take any quantity either of white Lead, red Lead, or Litharge, reduc'd to powder; put it into a cucurbit, and pour thereon as much Vinegar as will float four inches above
it;

* For the remarkable phænomena of this process, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 274.

it; digest for some days in a Sand-heat, till the Vinegar becomes sweet; which is then to be separated, or poured off clear after it is subsided, and new put on, till the Vinegar shall be found to have no sweetness at all, then let all the liquors, first clarified by standing, be evaporated in a glass vessel to the consistence of this honey, so as that in a cold place they may shoot into crystals, which are to be dried in the shade. Exhale away the remainder also to a pellicle, and set it in the cold that it may shoot, and repeat the evaporation till no more Crystals appear*.

Mars solubilis, seu Chalybs Tartarizatus.

Soluble Iron, or Tartarized Steel.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of the Crystals of Tartar, each a like quantity; and with a sufficient proportion of Spring-water, to bring them into a mass, make it into balls, to be baked in an Oven: grind these balls to powder, and again, with a requisite quantity of water, form it into balls, and bake them in an oven, as before; and repeat the operation till the powder become impalpable †.

Q 2

Mars

* If the reader would see this process carried to its utmost perfection, he may consult the book so often already quoted, *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 276. PRACT.

† That is, till by trituration the entire body of the Iron will pass a fine sieve. The usual method of preparing soluble

Mars Sulphuratus.

Iron prepared with Sulphur.

Take any quantity of crude filings of Steel, and twice their weight of Sulphur, reduced to powder, and with a sufficient quantity of Spring-water make them into a paste, and suffer it to ferment for six hours; then put it into a crucible, and deflagrate it, keeping it continually stirring with an iron Spatula, that it may become a very black powder. If farther urged with the fire, it grows red, and then called,

Crocus Martis aperiens.

Opening Saffron of Iron.

which does not at all differ from *Chalybs preparatus*, or prepared Iron, gently calcin'd in a crucible till it appear of a red colour.

Crocus Martis astringens.

Astringent Saffron of Iron.

This is made of *Crocus Martis aperiens*, reverberated a long time in a very vehement fire.

Vitriolum

ble Iron, or *Mars cum Tartaro*, as we generally call it, is, by the crucible placed in a strong heat, so as to make the matters red hot; then cooling, beating, and sifting the same, and repeating the operation till all the metal passes the searce. One would not perhaps expect that the preparation would deserve the title of soluble Iron; but if when thus made it be not kept from the air, it will run like fix'd alkali, by the moisture thereof.

Vitriolum Martis, feu Sal Chalybis.

Vitriol of Iron, or Salt of Steel.

Take of Oil of Vitriol four ounces, and ten ounces of Spring-water, which mix with caution, and by flow degrees; afterwards pour the mixture upon three ounces of crude iron filings; digest them in a cucurbit for twelve hours, so as to make a solution; which being filtered hot, is to be evaporated to a pellicle, and set in a cold place, that the Vitriol may shoot at the bottom of the vessel; then also let the liquor which floats above the Salt, be exhale'd to a pellicle, and again exposed to the Cold. Lastly, having collected all the Crystals, dry them upon paper in the shade.

Flores Martis.

Flowers of Iron.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of Sal-Ammoniac reduced to powder, each a like quantity; grind and mix them well together for some time; set them in a moist place, and afterwards sublime them in an earthen cucurbit with a glass head: the Spirit of the Sal-Ammoniac will rise first, and is to be caught in a receiver; then white flowers will ascend, which are to be thrown away as useless, and at length the red flowers inclining

to yellow, which are to be swept with a feather out of the head.

The *Tinctura Martis*, or Tincture of Iron, may be prepared from the *Caput mortuum*; as also from the Flowers.





S E C T I O N IV.

P R E P A R A T I O N S of METALLINE
M I N E R A L S.

Mercurij Solutio.

Solution of Quicksilver.

TAKE of clean Quicksilver, and double *Aqua fortis*, each a like quantity; and digest them in a vial, placed in a sand-heat, so that there may be made a limpid solution of the Quicksilver*.

Mercurij Calx.

Calx of Quicksilver.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-
silver, and with a soft fire evaporate it to a
white and dry mass †.

Mer-

* The vial is properly order'd to be plac'd in a sand-heat, for if it were cold, the putting of the Mercury and *Aqua fortis* together might easily break it; but if the menstruum prove too weak, or as it is probable according to this direction, too small in quantity, more must be added, till a perfect Solution is made, taking care to avoid the noxious fumes.

† The Solution and Calx of Quicksilver are very properly placed at the beginning of this section, as being used

Mercurius Præcipitatus albus.

White Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-silver, and gradually pour upon it exceeding strong Brine, till all the Quick-silver be precipitated into a very white powder; which is to be washed with hot water in the filtre, till it communicates no more sharpness thereto: afterwards the Powder is to be dried between folded paper*, with a very gentle heat.

Mercurius Præcipitatus fuscus, vulgò *Wurtzy*.

Brown Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-silver, and gradually drop into it a due proportion of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; that is, so much as will put a stop to the effervescence, and cause the Powder to fall to the bottom; and this also is to beedulcorated with water, like the white Precipitate †.

Mer-

in almost every subsequent mercurial preparation, whereby the trouble in the several operations will be considerably less'n'd, provided those be constantly kept in readiness.

* The folded paper is prudently directed to drink up the superfluous moisture, otherwise the Precipitate dries but slowly.

† From which it differs only as to the precipitant; which being a fix'd alkali, directs the use and exhibition of the precipitate.

Mercurius Præcipitatus ruber.
Red Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Calx of Quick-
 silver; gradually reverberate it in a crucible,
 and it will first change from white to brown,
 then to a yellow, and, at length, upon in-
 creasing the fire, become an exceeding red
 Powder*.

Mercurius Præcipitatus viridis.
Green Precipitate of Mercury.

Take of Copper, half an ounce; of double
Aqua fortis, an ounce; and make a Solution
 according to art; to which add eight ounces
 of the Solution of Quicksilver: mix them to-
 gether, evaporate them to dryness.

Mercurius Præcipitatus flavus, seu Turpethum
 Minerale.

*Yellow Precipitate of Mercury, or Turbith
 Mineral.*

Take of crude Quicksilver, very well pu-
 rified, four ounces; and of rectified Oil of
 Vitriol, sixteen ounces: make carefully a So-
 lution thereof in a glass retort, placed in a
 sand-heat; and afterwards, by application of
 a strong fire, evaporate it to dryness. Grind
 the

† The word precipitate is improperly applied to this pre-
 paration, as being no more than an acuated red Calx of
 Mercury, obtain'd without any precipitation.

the white Calx left at bottom *, and throw it into warm Water, and it will immediately turn yellow: then, by repeated ablutions, free it from all its acrimony, and dry it †.

Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus.

Corrosive Mercury-sublimate.

Take of the Calx of Quicksilver, and of decrepitated Sea-salt, each a like quantity; reduce them to powder, mix them, and put them into a vial, whereof they may possess near a half, and in a sand-furnace, first with a soft fire; then gradually increasing it, a white crystalline mass will sublime to the top part of the glass, and every way adhere thereto; which is afterwards to be separated from the red *scoriæ*; and to be purified, if there be occasion, by repeated Sublimation ‡.

Mercurius sublimatus dulcis.

Sweet Mercury-sublimate.

Take of corrosive Mercury sublimate, ground in a glass mortar, four ounces; and of clean Quicksilver, three ounces: mix them well in the mortar till the globules of Quicksilver disappear; then put the powder into an oblong
vial,

* But grind it not in a metalline mortar.

† This is acknowledg'd one of the most effectual emetics and purgatives in obstinate, chronical, but especially venereal cases.

‡ This is a very concise and elegant way of making mercury-sublimate, and perhaps as good as any.

vial *, whereof it may possess only one third; and bury it half way in a Sand-heat; then with successive degrees of fire nearly the whole quantity of Mercury will sublime, and stick all around to the upper part of the glass; which being broke, and the red powder about the bottom, and the white about the neck clear'd away, the white Mercury is again to be three or four times sublimed.

If the operation be seven times repeated, the preparation is call'd *Calomel*, or *Aquila alba* †.

Panacæa Mercurij.

Panacæa of Mercury.

Take any quantity of levigated Calomel, and digest it in a Sand-heat, for twenty days, with four times its own weight of Spirit of Wine; observing frequently to shake the containing vessel; then pour off the Spirit, and dry the Powder ‡.

Æthiops

* A *Florence* Flask does very well for this purpose.

† Fewer repetitions are generally made to serve the turn, and will sometimes answer the end as well; but to be certain of this, requires a good degree of skill in the operator; it is therefore safer for the patient, tho' more tedious for the labourer, to follow the directions here given. It may perhaps answer the intention as well, by washing it six or seven times in hot water.

‡ The menstruum is here design'd to deprive the mercury of part of its saline matter, and so to render it more safe and mild; consequently the Spirit should not be rectified; and after all, perhaps a common ablution in water
might

Æthiops Mineralis.

Æthiops Mineral.

Take of Quicksilver, and Flowers of Sulphur, each a like quantity; and grind them together, in a glass mortar with a glass pestle, till the globules of Mercury become utterly indiscernible*.

Mercurius Saccharatus.

Sugar'd Mercury.

Take three drams of pure Quicksilver, five drams of brown Sugar-candy; and grind them well in a glass mortar, till the mercurial Globules disappear.

Mercurius Alcalifatus.

Alcalifate Mercury,

is made after the same manner as the former, by mixing in the same proportion, Quicksilver and prepared Crabs-eyes.

Crocus Metallorum.

Saffron of Metals.

Take of Antimony and Nitre, each a like quantity; grind them separately, then mix them well together, and gradually throw them
into

might answer the end as well; but if the calomel be entirely robb'd of its Salt, how does it differ from a white indolent earth?

into a red-hot crucible: after the detonation is over, and the crucible cooled and broke; separate the reddish metalline matter from the white crust, and edulcorate it with water*.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum Nitratum.

Diaphoretic Antimony with Nitre.

Take of Antimony, half a pound; of Nitre, a pound and half; pulverize them separately, then mix them together, and throw them, by a spoonful at a time, into an ignited crucible: after the detonation, let the white mass be detained for half an hour in the fire; and let the Powder be kept in a glass vessel close stopt †.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum dulce.

Sweet Diaphoretic Antimony.

Take any quantity of nitrated diaphoretic Antimony, powder it, then pour on as much
Spring-

* Mr. *Wilson* uses a proportion of common Salt in this preparation, but there seems to be no great occasion for it.

† Among the different opinions relating to the virtues of this remedy, it is very hard to determine any thing certain; but what Mr. *Wilson* says of it is very extraordinary, viz. that whereas "its usual dose is from five grains to " twenty-five, I have known it given with good success " by half an ounce at a dose, and repeated two or three " times in a day, and that for several days successively." *Wilson's Chemistry*, pag. 98. Which procedure must, according to *Boerhaave's* notion, plaister over the inside of the intestines with a hard crust or metalline calx. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 312. PRACT. But the fault, according to him, lies wholly upon edulcorating or working the medicine; otherwise he thinks it possess'd of the same virtues with *Sal Polychrestum*. See also p. 311. *ubi supra*.

Spring-water as will rise above it some inches ; digest for a night afterwards ; pour off the water, and add fresh ; and thus repeat the ab-lution five or six times. All the washings be-ing mix'd together, filtrated, and evaporated over a gentle fire to a pellicle, afford the *Ni-trum Stibiatum*, or stibiated Nitre.

Regulus Antimonii.

Regulus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar, each a like quantity ; reduce them to powder separately, mix them together and grind them again ; at several times put the whole into an ignited crucible ; when the detonation is over, build up a large fire, so as to make the matter flow like water ; then pour it out into a melt-ing cone, first heated and greased with tallow, and keep it shaking, that the *Regulus* may se-parate, and fall to the bottom ; when all is cold, free the *Regulus* from the *Scoriæ* at top*.

Regulus Antimonii Martialis.

Regulus of Antimony with Iron.

Take of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tar-tar, each a pound ; of pieces of Iron, half a pound ; make the Iron red hot in a crucible, and gradually add the other ingredients to it, having first ground and mix'd them together ;
and

* For the due conducting of this Process and the follow-ing, with many curious particulars relating thereto, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 305—308. PRACT.

and proceed entirely after the same manner as in making the Regulus of Antimony.

If the Regulus of Antimony with Iron be thus several times fused with Nitre and Tartar, it will at length become the *Regulus Antimonii stellatus*, or starry Regulus of Antimony*.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take any quantity of the *Scoriæ* of Regulus of Antimony, grind them to powder whilst they are yet hot, and boil them for a considerable time in thrice their weight of Spring-water; filtre the Solution (which appears of a colour between a yellow and a red) thro' Cap-paper; then by dropping into it a due proportion of distill'd Vinegar, the powder will precipitate; which is to be wash'd with water, so as to edulcorate and free it from its ill scent †.

Butyrum Antimonii.

Butter of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, and corrosive Mercury-sublimate, each a like quantity; first grind them to powder apart; then mix them thoroughly, with the utmost caution, to avoid
the

* This is no other than matter of fact; tho' it is generally look'd upon as a lucky hit, rather than any thing else, to make the starry regulus. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 306—308. PRACT.

† For the particular phænomena and rationale of this Process, see *Boerhaave*, p. 308, 309, *ubi supra*.

the fumes; put them into a coated glass retort, having a wide and short neck, so as to possess only one half; then fitting on a receiver, place it in a Sand-heat, giving a gentle fire at first, that the dew only may come over; then increasing the fire, there will arise an oily liquor, that sticks like ice to the neck of the retort; and is therefore to be cautiously melted down into the receiver, by holding a live coal near it. Afterwards let this oily liquor be rectified in a glass retort, till it appears of a very white colour †.

Cinnabaris Antimonii.
Cinnabar of Antimony.

As soon as ever the red fumes begin to rise in the preceding operation, let the receiver be changed, without luting the junctures; and increase the fire till the retort becomes red hot, upon which, in the space of an hour or two, all the black powder will be sublimed into a red one; then break the retort, and in the neck thereof will be found the Cinnabar, which is carefully to be separated from the black *Scoriæ* *.

Mercurius Vitæ.

Take any quantity of rectified Butter of Antimony, and pour thereto a due proportion

† For fuller information, and the necessary cautions relating to this process, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 314, 315. PRACT.

* See *Boerhaave ubi supra*, p. 319.

tion of Spring-water, that a very white powder may be precipitated; which is first to be edulcorated by repeated infusions of warm Water, and afterwards dry'd with a soft fire*.

Bezoardicum Minerale.

Bezoar Mineral.

Take any quantity of newly rectified Butter of Antimony, and gradually pour to it a due proportion of Spirit of Nitre; that is, so much as will stop the effervescence; then draw off the floating liquor in a glass vessel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the powder is left dry; upon which again pour a little Spirit of Nitre, and dry it a second time. Repeat the operation a third time; then put the powder into a crucible, and commit it to the naked fire, till it becomes almost red hot; in which state let it be detain'd for half an hour.

Bezoardicum Joviale.

Bezoar of Tin.

Take of Regulus of Antimony, three ounces; melt it in a crucible, and add to it two ounces of very pure Tin, so as to make a new Regulus thereof; which being levigated, mix therewith five ounces of corrosive Mercury-sublimate; distil it in a retort, and fix the Butter thence distilled, by three repeated distillations, with thrice its weight of Spirit of
R
Nitre;

* See *Boerhaave* ubi supra, p. 317. and *Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 292.

Nitre; afterwards calcine it, and whilst ignited, quench it in a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine; and lastly, dry the Powder*.

Antihecticum Poterij.

Poterius's *Antihæctic*.

Take of the Regulus of Antimony, made with Iron, six ounces; of the best Tin, three ounces: melt these together in a crucible, and pour them into a mortar, first heated, and greas'd with Tallow; and when the mass is cold, reduce it to powder: then add thereto thrice its weight of very pure Nitre; and throw the whole into an ignited crucible, by a spoonful at a time; where it will make a detonation, and calcine for an hour: then grind the mass again to a very fine powder, and pour thereto a due proportion of hot Spring-water, and stir them about with a pebble till the Water grows milky; which being thus saturated with the fine Flower, is to be poured off, and fresh hot Water again added to the remaining Powder; and this to be repeated till nothing is left at the bottom but a dirty matter that will not dissolve. Then let all the milky Liquors stand at rest together, that the fine Powder

* This preparation is little more than *Bezoar Mineral* at bottom, being, like that, only Butter of Antimony (made indeed with the addition of Tin) fix'd by the Spirit of Nitre; for corrosive Sublimate, and Antimony, are the Ingredients of Butter of Antimony; which, as the Butter here, is fix'd by Spirit of Nitre, in the making of *Bezoar Mineral*.

der may be precipitated; which is afterwards to be several times washed in warm Water, and then dried*.

Tartarus Emeticus.

Emetic Tartar.

Take of Crystals of Tartar, four ounces; of *Crocus Metallorum*, reduced to powder, an ounce; and boil them together, in four times their own weight of Spring-water, for ten hours, keeping them frequently stirring with a Spatula, and adding more Water as there shall be occasion: then filtre the hot Solution, and evaporate it to dryness, or to a pellicle, that the crystals may shoot †.

* The medicine doubtless will be the better for this kind of ablution and precipitation, but few there are that bestow so much time and pains upon it; tho' to clear it well of its salt is to make it the remedy here intended.

† Which Crystals being gently dry'd are the medicine required.

The Reader has here, under the Head of chemical Medicines, a regular Compendium, or short Course of Chemistry, extracted from the most approved Authors.

F I N I S.

PREPARATION

For any of the following which is intended to be used with the following Water and that shall be used in the following manner.

Preparation of the Solution

Take a quantity of Water, four ounces of Oil of Cloves, and add to it a quantity of Oil of Turpentine, in such a manner that they may be mixed together in four times their own weight of Water, for the purpose of being used in the following manner. The quantity of Water to be added to the Oil of Cloves and Oil of Turpentine shall be such as to make the mixture of a proper consistency for use. The quantity of Water to be added to the Oil of Cloves and Oil of Turpentine shall be such as to make the mixture of a proper consistency for use.

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