

Pharmacopœia officinalis et extemporanea: or, a compleat English dispensatory, in four parts. Containing I. The theory of pharmacy, and the several processes therein. II. A description of the officinal simples, with their virtues and preparations, Galenical and chymical. III. The officinal compositions; being such of the London and Bates's [sic] dispensatory as are now in use; together with some others of uncommon efficacy, taken from the most celebrated authors. IV. Extemporaneous prescriptions, distributed into classes, suitable to their intentions in cure / By John Quincy, M. D.

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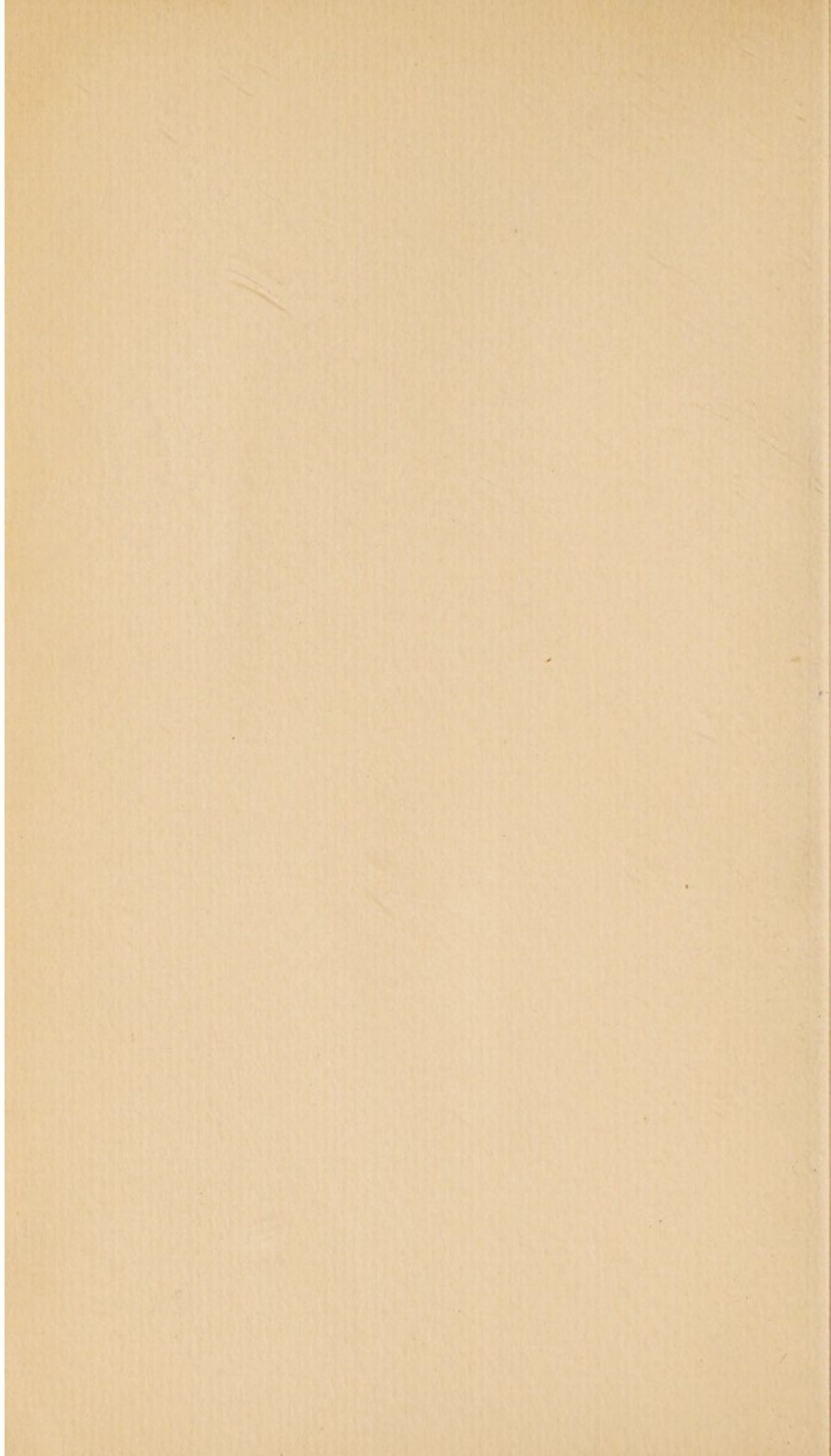


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Pharmacopœia *Officinalis* &
Extempordnea: 34413

Robert O R. *Buchanan*
A Compleat *English*
Robert Buchanan
DISPENSATORY,
Robert Buchanan
In FOUR PARTS.

- James* CONTAINING
- I. The Theory of Pharmacy, and the several Processes therein.
 - II. A Description of the Officinal Simples, with their Virtues and Preparations, *Galenical* and *Chymical*.
 - III. The Officinal Compositions; being such of the *London* and *Bates's* Dispensatory, as are now in use: together with some others of Uncommon Efficacy, taken from the most Celebrated Authors.
 - IV. Extemporaneous Prescriptions, distributed into Classes suitable to their Intentions in Cure.

By JOHN QUINCY M. D.

L O N D O N,

Printed for A. BELL at the *Cross-Keys* and *Bible* in *Cornhill*,
T. VARNAM and J. OSBORN at the *Oxford-Arms* in *Lombard-Street*, and W. TAYLOR at the *Ship* in *Paternoster-Row*.
M. DCC. XVIII.

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(iii)

To the Honourable

JOSEPH COLLETT Esq;

Governour of *Fort St. George.*

S I R,

YOU will not be surpriz'd to hear from me in this publick manner, when it brings you a Present that pleads the Merit of endeavouring to relieve those Pains and Ills of Life, that are the Portion of human Nature. We are Inhabitants in a transient Sy-

A 2 stem

stem of Matter, that is necessarily, from the Conditions of its Existence, as liable to Accidents and Decays, as it is to a total Dissolution. And the Labour I have been at towards making easy such Inconveniences, I cannot but with a particular Satisfaction make you a Tender of, at this great Distance. You have combated with all the Inclemencies and Tempests of Seas and Climates, to fill up that Station and Measure of Duty, assign'd you by Providence; and with a pliable and well-govern'd Constitution, rather than a strong one, have you been preserv'd through a Life of Toils and Danger.

But the Advantages of a well-regulated Conduct, you have happily experienced in Affairs of much greater

D E D I C A T I O N. v

greater Concern ; and it is with Joys inexpressible that Relations, Friends and Acquaintance, see in your Life the Returns of Vertue, even in this World ; and that an Affluence of Wealth and Honours are the Reward of a firm Integrity. What Satisfaction must it give you, to have Opportunity of drawing out into Practice, Schemes and Plans for Publick Good, which very few can enjoy only in Speculation ; and have it confirm'd to your Experience, that the Exercise of Humanity, and a due Regard to the natural Rights of Mankind, are the truest Supports of Government ? To see the Savage *Indian* lay aside his Bow, and forget his Poisons, to fall into Adoration of a Power, that suits so

so well with his best Notions of a Deity ; a Power that delights more in Rewards than Punishments, and that is truly great, because it is strictly just.

This I am sure you will indulge to the Overflowings of a sincere Heart, and no ways impute to the Adulation of a Dedicator, any Expressions of Congratulation, from

Your very Humble Servant, and

Most Affectionate Brother,

JOHN QUINCY.

T H E
P R E F A C E

Although Dispensatory-Writers, and Publisshers of Recipes, have been at all times very numerous, and that now we are crouded with Works of that kind; yet it has so happen'd, that the least able have hitherto fallen upon this Task, and the meanest Pretenders in Medicine have generally run into this Branch, as the most easy, and likely to answer any mercenary Views: which seems to have been the reason, that more able Hands have grown into a Neglect of it, as an Under-Part of their Profession, and below their Notice.

That most Persons are fond of Works of this kind, is manifest from their Esteem even of the worst; and the universal Reception of Salmon's Collections, which are as bad, as they are voluminous. But such we hope hereby to banish from the Desks of Apothecaries, and others in whose Profession it is to be acquainted herewith; that they who are regularly educated in Pharmacy, may not any longer have the Disgrace of borrowing Assistances from Empiricks. If any should charge us with laying open hereby the Mysteries of their Profession too much; they

they may reflect, that nothing of this nature has yet been suffer'd to remain in a Language unknown to the common People; and likewise be assured, that the true and only Secret in Physick, is, How to give a Medicine, and not how to make it: and that it will always remain so, to those who are unacquainted in the necessary Præcognita, which is a vast Compass of natural Knowledge.

Our Materials are collected from all the Authors of any Note in either of the Pharmacies, of every Country and Language: and tho many of them have been translated, and are to be met with in English, yet we have not trusted to any such Leaders, but taken this immediately from the Originals; even those of Bates and the London Dispensatory, many of whose Prescriptions are very injudiciously mangled and interpolated by those who have gone before us. Many of the Official Capitals we have indeed remark'd wherein they are alterable for the better, by any who think fit to take such liberty for their private Practice: but then we have always given the genuine Recipe, for such who are obliged to be ruled by the Standard; as are all Apothecaries, because otherwise the Physician must prescribe with Uncertainty. Many of the Extemporaneous Prescriptions have been taken from Dr. Fuller, as he took them from others before; but with the liberty of varying, where any thing is an Ingredient which is unfit for the Form it is prescribed in, or not sutable to the main Intention of the whole. In the former of these Cases, that Author very often errs, particularly in ordering Essential Oils in Juleps, Draughts, and such-like liquid Forms: for allowing them to suit the Intention of Cure, yet they agree not with such a Form; and render it both unpalatable and unsightly, and may
much

much more conveniently be given in another manner. And in every respect we have had particular Regard to the Elegance and Conveniencies of making, as well as to the medicinal Efficacies of every Prescription.

Some Difficulties, it is very probable, may appear in the former Part concerning the Theory of Pharmacy, to such who have not been previously conversant with Studies of the like kind; we have therefore contracted it into as small a compass as possible: tho it is highly to be wish'd, that all who make Pharmacy their Profession, would put a better Value upon such Knowledge than heretofore they have done, and not set out only with an implicit Faith in the Precepts of an Apprenticeship: for the Understanding is more to be employ'd in that Profession, than many seem to have thought it; and a good Insight into the Nature of Bodies, and such Substances as are the Subjects of his Art, is of no light moment to every Preparer and Compounder of Medicines.

In this Part indeed we have been much assisted by Dr. Freind, whose Prælectiones Chymicæ have been so much to our purpose, that they have been almost translated into it; and with the addition of some Explanations peculiar to the Galenical Pharmacy, they make up our First Part.

In the following, wherein is given an Account of the Officinal Simples, and their Preparations both Galenical and Chymical, there is nothing retain'd but what is now actually used in Practice; whereby a great deal of the Lumber, and needless Bulk of most Works of this nature, are rejected. The expensive and extravagant Pretensions from Gold, and some other such Substances, are intirely left out, and only such preserv'd as are of real service, and necessary to be kept in the Shops. And

assisted by a Homogene Matter, or Principle already freed. See Salmon's Dispensatory.

But before we have done with the Reader, it may not be amiss to apologize for a Freedom we have taken, in pointing out the Sophistications and fraudulent Practices of some, who deal in Medicines only for their Sale; such as the wholesale Apothecaries and Chymists. There may possibly be some of the former, who are faithful in their Dispensations; but of the latter, it is to be fear'd none are so: as may be judg'd by the Prices of many things they sell, that are under what the Expence of making them genuine amounts to; insomuch that a Person must be very easy about his Patient, who can trust to any thing from them. And here it would be a Crime to forbear a piece of Justice to the Company of Apothecaries, who, to avoid these crafty Impositions of the Chymists, have supply'd a joint Stock for making all Chymical Medicines, under their own Direction and Care; whereby they are certain of having every thing in this Branch genuine, and in perfection, from the Laboratory at their Hall.

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*An Explanation of the Characters us'd in
this Book.*

℔ A Pound, or a Pint.

℥ An Ounce.

ʒ A Drachm.

ʒ A Scruple.

gr. Grains.

℥s. Half of any thing.

Cong. A Gallon.

Cochl. A Spoonful.

M. a Handful.

P. a Pugil.

S. V. R. Spirit of Wine rectified.

P. E. equal Quantities.

C. C. Harts-horn.

C. C. C. burnt Harts-horn.

S. A. according to Art.

q. s. a sufficient quantity.

N. B. ʒi contains ʒviii.

ʒi ——— ʒiii.

ʒi ——— gr. xx.

A Pugil is the eighth part
of a Handful.



The Compleat
English Dispensatory.

PART I.

SECT. I.

Of the Theory of Pharmacy, and the several Processes therein.

NOtwithstanding no Part of natural Knowledge can be of greater moment to the Good of Human Life, than that which directs to Remedies and Means of Relief, under those Infirmities *Flesh is Heir to* ; yet this very Part, either by unable Managers, or mistaken Means of Inquiry, to this very day lies in the greatest Obscurity. The various Turns of Philosophical Theories, and Hypotheses, have indeed fill'd the Dispensatories and Shops with a vast number of Medicines, from both the Pharmacies ; but they have their Rise and Declensions like our Fashions, and are new or old as Clothes, without any shew of true Principle, either as to the Manner of Preparation and Composition, or Intention of Cure ; until very lately Dr. Friend, in some Lectures at Oxford, has advanced the

Chymical Pharmacy amongst the Sciences, altho most over-run with Absurdity and Enthusiasm.

The same Principle and Way of Reasoning, which has given success to the foremention'd Work, having likewise in other hands introduced a great deal of Light into the true Apprehension of Physical Causes and Effects ; particularly into the Animal OEconomy, by Dr. James Keil ; encourages Hopes of further Success, in reducing the whole Business of Pharmacy, and all that necessarily concerns both the making and applying a good Medicine, to some Reason and Certainty.

Rejecting therefore all Hypotheses and imaginary Theories, we shall ground our future Reasonings upon this *Postulatum* ;

That there is an attractive Force in all Bodies whatsoever : or,

B

That

That all the Parts of Matter are drawn towards one another.

Altho it is out of the reach of Human Capacity to account physically and mechanically, how Matter comes endued with this universal Property, and we must be forc'd to resolve it into the Divine Pleasure and Agency; yet it is a Property our Senses are so continually witnesses to, that no one, who is not resolv'd to be sceptical, can doubt of it. That same Inclination which is manifest in all suspended Bodies towards the Earth, is as conspicuous in the Tendency of all the most minute Parts of Matter towards one another, to any one who inquires into such things. If the Term *Attraction* is displeasing to some, as it has been misused in a bad Philosophy, which took Terms upon trust without any adequate Meaning; they may call it *Gravitation*: and he that can question such a Power or Tendency to be in Matter, may with equal Reason deny there is such a thing as Motion; as some, for the sake of cavilling, have been foolhardy enough to do. Altho the Laws or Conditions of this Inclination may in some different Circumstances not be exactly the same. So that what is true of greater Bodies without one another, may not be so in all respects, as the Influence which the minuter Parts of Matter have upon each other, in their Approaches to, and their Contacts and Cohesions with one another, in the Composition either of Fluids or Solids: yet the Difference is so small, as not to make them distinct Properties, altho *Attraction* is more generally apply'd to the latter Consideration.

The most obvious and remarka-

ble Conditions or Laws of this Property, which will be of moment to our present Inquiry, are these:

Prop. 1. *Attraction in all Bodies is ceteris paribus as their Solidities.*

For the attractive Power of any Body is compos'd of the Sum of all the Attractions of the Parts of that Body; and therefore as they are most numerous in the most solid Bodies, their Attractions must be strongest. But this is to be understood of the smallest constituent Particles of Matter, and not of Corpuscles or Compositions made up of those Particles; for they may be so put together, that the most solid Particles may form the lightest Corpuscles: that is, the Unfitness of their Surfaces for intimate Contact may occasion such great Interstices, that will make their Bulks large in Composition, in proportion to the Matter they contain. And this is conjectur'd with very good reason to be the Case of many Salts, whose component Particles are very solid, but by the great Interstices between them they are mighty easily separated by a convenient Fluid, as will be further explain'd below, in its proper place.

Prop. 2. *The attractive Force is infinitely greater at the Contact, or extremely near it, than at any determined Distance.*

The attractive Force exerts it self only where the Tendency of a Particle another way is over-power'd by its Proximity to that into whose Contact it is suppos'd to be drawn. For as this Property is universal, and every Part of Matter does draw, and is drawn by every other Part of Matter, within one another's Spheres of Attraction; so One cannot influence Another at any distance, but must necessarily be very near it; and so much the nearer, in proportion

to its Smallness : so that upon a double account two Particles cannot influence one another by their Attractions, unless very near ; one for Reasons already suggested from their predominant Inclinations some other way, and the other from the Minuteness of their Spheres of Activity ; infomuch that out of that Reach, could they be suppos'd under no other Tendency, they would never come together.

Prop. 3. *A large Particle attracts not more strongly than a small one of the same Solidity ; but Diversity of Figure causes different degrees of Attraction in Particles that are otherwise the same.*

This is almost a Consequence from the former Proposition ; for as this attractive Force can only act on such Particles as are extremely near, the remotest Parts in a large Particle can conduce nothing thereunto. And for the same reason this Power varies according as Matter is in Cones, Cylinders, Cubes, or Spheres ; and a Spherical Particle *ceteris paribus* has the strongest Attraction, as there is more Solidity under such a Surface than in any other Figure.

Prop. 4. *If Particles swimming in a Fluid attract one another more strongly than they do the Particles of the Fluid, the Force by which they come to each other, will be as the Excess of their mutual Attractions, to their Attractions of the Fluid.*

Such Parts of the Fluid as interpose between the attracting Particles will be thrust or press'd upon by such their Inclinations to each other ; and therefore according to the Nature of Fluidity, the Parts of the Fluid will be drove out of their places by such Excess of Pressure, and thereby the attracting Particles will join,

Prop. 5. *If Particles swimming in a Fluid are more attracted by the Fluid than by one another, they will recede from one another, with a Force that will be equal to the Difference of their mutual Attraction, and the Attraction of the Fluid.*

For [the ambient Particles of the Fluid attracting them more strongly than they do each other, they will by such Excess of Force be drawn from one another into Contact and Cohesion with the Particles of the Fluid.

Upon the two foregoing Propositions depends the whole Theory of ChrySTALLIZATION and Solution, as we shall further see below under those Heads.

Prop. 6. *The Force by which Particles attracting one another cohere, is ceteris paribus in proportion to their Contacts.*

For those Parts not in Contact, conduce nothing, or extremely little, to the Force of Cohesion ; and a much greater Power is requir'd to separate two Particles which cohere in two Points, than two Particles which cohere only in one Point. For which reason it is, that we find two polish'd Marble-stones (of a foot square, for instance) to adhere more strongly than any other two Bodies of equal Dimensions, which are not so solid, but have more Pores and Interstices between their Parts, and which will not receive so good a Polish, by which the Parts are brought into such a close Contact with one another. And for the same reason it is, that many light Substances have such strong Cohesions or Tenacities ; for that whereby Particles of the least Matter in proportion to their Surfaces, are specifically lightest, also occasions their strongest Cohesions, by being capable of more Contact, than Par-

ticles of more Solidity under less Surface.

Prop. 7. *If the attracting Corpufcles are Elaftick, they muft neceffarily produce an intestine Motion greater or leffer, according to the Degrees of their Elafticity and attractive Forces.*

Because upon the Occurfions which their attractive Powers draw them into, they will fly off from one another again with the fame degree of Velocity that they met together with, abating the Refiftance of the *Medium*; but when they approach other Particles in their Refultion, their Velocity muft increafe becaufe they are afrefh attracted; and therefore meeting a fecond time, they will recede with a greater Velocity than they did at their firft Concurfion: which will continue an intestine Motion greater or leffer, as are their attractive Powers and Elafticities.

Prop. 8. *Particles attracting one another in a Fluid, moving either with a fwift or flow progressive Motion, attract one another juft the fame, as if the Fluid was at reft, if all the Particles move equally; but an unequal Velocity of the Particles will interrupt their Attractions.*

All the Parts of the Fluid moving on with equal Velocity, leave the attracting Particles in the fame condition as if the whole Fluid was at reft. But fome Parts moving fafter than others, muft frequently change their Pofitions, and thereby difturb their Attractions. Thus it is that Salts will not chryftallize, till the Water in which they are diffolv'd is near or quite cold; and the intestine Motion of its Particles, caufed by Heat, is quieted.

As the premifed may be a fufficient Guide to our Reasonings on the Influences of Bodies upon one

another, as they come under the Compounder's Management; fo it may help us in excluding a great many very ill grounded Notions and Miftakes, which have crept into Writings of this nature: which we fhall as briefly mention as poffible, by way of *Corollary* from the foregoing.

1. One Body, or Portion of Matter, has no influence upon another, but as it is under the direction of this univerfal Property. Neither the Information of Senfe, nor any poffible Deductions from thence, give us any manner of notice of any other Property in Matter, than this of *Attraction*. And it is very manifef, that one Body cannot have any influence in changing the Mode of Exiftence of another Body at a diftance; but that all Alterations which are made by fuch Agents, are from their feveral Occurfions, and Accidents arifing from them, when in motion: for Inactivity, or an Inability to change the manner of its prefent Condition, as to Situation, Bulk, or Figure, is as much in the Effence of Matter, barely as fuch, as any whatfoever of its pofitive Properties. The only active Principle therefore in the material World is this attractive Power, infufed thereinto by the Author of its Exiftence; and no Changes, how minute foever, can be made therein, but under the Direction of fuch an Influence.

2. Hence appears the Abfurdity of that long and almoft univerfally received Opinion of *Specifick Remedies*. The Reader is defired not to be furprized at this fudden Attack of fo darling a Notion, and with fo valuable a Perfon on its fide as the late Honourable R. Boyle, until he confiders that fuch Remedies neceffarily include fome other Property in

in Matter, than what is here spoke of, or that it exerts it self by some Laws not herein hinted at. As to any other Property, it has already been observ'd, that there is no Foundation so much as to imagine it from; and to recur to any secret Laws of its Exertion, carries us so far from the true and only Standard of Reasoning about such things, (which is the Evidence of Sense, and demonstrative Deductions therefrom) that it plunges us at once into a Chaos of Uncertainty and Confusion: for as to material Bodies, when we once leave Demonstration, and venture into Hypotheses and Conjectures, no one knows where the Conceit may stop. It may as well be suppos'd that one Parcel of Matter has in it self a power to move against and strike another at any distance, with any given Force and Direction, at pleasure; as to imagine it can in the least exceed those Laws which are manifestly demonstrable in its nature. If Matter therefore is not a free Agent, but under such Laws as have been proved; and if, according to those Laws, it cannot act, in small Parcels especially, but almost in Contact, it is plain that all Pretensions to such Remedies, how much soever countenanced by some great Men, of more Credulity and Good-Nature than strict Inquiry, is a Delusion and a Cheat. For they suppose the Remedy not under those natural Influences, but that in the smallest quantities it may and does, in many Instances, affect and alter the Frame of a human Constitution at considerable distance, or apply'd very remote from the principal Seat of the Complaint. And what can be more absurd than to alledge a natural Effect, brought about by a natural Cause, contrary to the known

Laws by which all material Agents are by the Author of Nature bound to operate?

But this Error, if strictly inquired into, might appear not so much the Produce of an ill way of Reasoning, as of Unattention to the true Nature of things, or a dishonest Imposition upon the Credulity of Mankind. It is a very concise way of Thinking, and a speedy Inlet into the Mysteries of Nature, to explain an Effect, we are too lazy sufficiently to inquire into, by occult Qualities in the Agent; and when we find a Disease remedy'd, to assign it to some Specifick Quality in the Medicine made use of: when, were there due Examination made of such Cures, the Cause might perhaps easily be found from some other Instrument. But so easily do People impose upon themselves in such matters, that if they recover at or near the time of making use of things under this pompous Denomination, whatsoever other Means the Recovery might justly be ascribed to, these certainly carry away the Credit; especially when such are concern'd, who find their account in the Imposition, as they have always Skill enough to make the best advantage of such Weakness, in favour of their own pretended Remedies. So that besides this Notion giving an Encouragement to Laziness, and being a Cover for Ignorance, it also supplies a Shelter to Cheats and Impostors, under which they abuse their Fellow-Creatures with sham Remedies, and pick a thousand times more Pockets, than they cure Distempers.

3. Hence likewise is manifest the Impossibility of a *Plenum*, which some are even religiously fond of. For one Body is said to be more fluid than another, as its Parts are

smaller, and more fitted to roll over one another. Now as this last Property arises from the Sphericity of their component Parts, let therefore the Fluid be ever so subtle, by the Minuteness of Parts, yet as they are in themselves separately solid, and their Figures spherical, or near thereunto, they can never touch in all Points; and in the Interstices where they do not touch, is that Space here contended for. Many other Arguments as conclusive might be produced against this Notion of a *Plenum*, and to prove the Necessity of the contrary; but as it may carry us too far from the Subject before us, this may be sufficient.

But besides weeding out those Misapprehensions in Natural Philosophy, this Doctrine likewise supplies us very naturally with,

1. The Difference between *absolute* and *specifick Gravity*. The first is that Property which is in all Bodies equally, in proportion to the Quantity of Matter they contain, without any regard to their Bulks: so that a Pound-weight of *Wood* is said to be as heavy *absolutely* as a Pound of *Iron*. But *specifick* or *relative Gravity* is that by which one Body is heavier than another of the same Dimensions, and is always as the Quantity of Matter under that Dimension. Thus a cubical Inch of *Iron* is heavier than a cubical Inch of *Wood*: for the Particles which compose the *Iron* being more solid, and more closely connected together; or, which is the same, having fewer Interstices or Vacuities between them, than those of the *Wood*; there is actually more Matter contain'd under the same Dimensions in *Iron* than in *Wood*: and therefore *Iron* is said to be *specifically* heavier than *Wood*, but not *absolutely*, because the same

Quantity of Matter in *Wood*, weighs as much as the same Quantity of Matter in *Iron*; but by the greater Laxness of its Contexture it will not lie in so little room: and therefore a Pound of *Wood* takes up more space than a Pound of *Iron*; which determines their *specifick Gravities*, tho their *absolute Gravities* are the same.

Hence the *specifick Gravity* is alterable, altho that we call *absolute* is not; for whatsoever Cause can make the component Parts of any Body increase in their Surfaces, without any addition to the Quantity of Matter they contain, and give them a looser Compage, will render that Body *specifically* lighter than it was before: and upon such a Change as this, by several Managements which turn up in Pharmacy, depends a great deal of that Art, as we shall further see in its proper place.

2. Hence further we have a clear Notion of the different Cohesions in different Bodies, and of all the Degrees of *Solidity* and *Fluidity*. For the Cohesion in all Bodies must be as the Surfaces and Contacts of their component Parts: and thus that Body whose Parts are most *solid* in themselves, and are by their peculiar Shapes capable of the greatest Contacts, is the most *solid*; and that which has Parts very small and capable of the least Contact, will be most *fluid*. In the former, the greatest Requisite is to be as near *Cubes*, and in the latter to *Spheres*, as possible. And in the same manner are to be accounted for not only all the intermediate Degrees between the most *solid* and the most *fluid* Bodies, but for those different Consistencies which are distinguish'd by other Names, as *friable*, *tenacious*, *glutinous*, and the like; for the greater are the Solidities of the component

ponent Parts of any Body, in proportion to their Surfaces; tho that Body by the Aptitude of their Contacts may be what we call very hard, yet it will be the most *friable*, or *brittle*. And where the Surfaces of the compounding Particles are much extended upon a small Quantity of Matter, the Bodies they compose, tho they may be light and soft, yet they will be *tenacious* or *glutinous*; for altho the Flexibility of their compounding Parts admits of their easy Change of Figure by any external Force, yet by their touching one another in so many Points, they are very difficultly separated. The former is the Case of *chrySTALLIZED Salts*, *Rosins*, and the like; the latter, of *Turpentine*s, *Gums*, and all of that Tribe.

The last Use we shall make of the foregoing Doctrine, in this place, will be to form as just Notions as we can, of what makes a great part in Works of this nature, under the Title of *Principles*. To trace the fallacious Reasonings and Absurdities upon this Head, as far as they would carry us, would of it self employ Volumes: we shall therefore pass by all the extravagant Conceits of this kind, and only examine in what respect we may regard those several Distinctions of Matter, now commonly call'd the *five Chymical Principles*.

It is plain from what has been already said, that the common Matter of all mix'd Bodies is the same; and that the Matter which composes one Body, in no respect differs from that which composes another, but in Figures, and Bulks, and what from thence arises: and therefore in the most strict sense there can be but one universal *Principle*, viz. Matter.

But as compound Bodies, under the Management of Pharmacy, ap-

pear resolvable into Parts, seemingly homogeneous and simple; those Parts have been contended for as true Principles. They are term'd, 1. *Spirit*, or *Mercury*. 2. *Sulphur*, or *Oil*. 3. *Salt*. 4. *Water*, or *Phlegm*. And, 5. *Earth*.

The first three, by some chymical Writers are term'd *active Principles*, and the two last *passive*; but with how much Impropriety, any one will see, who considers the foregoing, and has any tolerable Idea of Matter in general. For there can be no Principle of Action therein, but such as hath been assign'd; which is, a *mutual Inclination of Bodies towards one another*; and that as it is in proportion to the Quantity of Matter in all Bodies, let them exist under what Modifications soever, there can be no Alteration made of this universal Property. And therefore any Division of Matter into what, for distinction-sake from any other Divisions, may be call'd *Spirit*, does not give it any Properties inconsistent with this general Law; and consequently such Distinction is not only chimerical, but absurd: notwithstanding it has occasion'd many pretty Amusements from Persons of a better Talent in Speaking than Thinking. But we shall be better set right in this matter, by taking a view of these five Subdivisions, and examining how far it may be of use to consider them as Principles.

By *Spirit* is understood the most fine and subtle Parts of Bodies, which is discoverable by its Volatility and Quickness to the *Smell* and *Taste*, and in Distillation rises first. Now if this be said to be an active Part of Matter, with regard to its Facility of Motion, in comparison to grosser and more bulky Parts; it conveys somewhat intelligible. But the several Parts of a spirituous Body,

consider'd in themselves, have no more a Power of Motion or Action, than as they are, in common with all other Bodies, under the Influence of the Laws of Attraction. By the Lightness of this Sortment of Matter, which for manifest Reasons subjects it to rise and be uppermost where it can get loose, it is, that those Substances wherein it most abounds, are most liable to intestine Motion; and, if it makes its escape, leaves them in that State we call *Corruption*. This often happens in *animal* and *vegetable* Substances; but *Minerals* have so very little of it in their Composition, that they are not by much so subject to change.

What passes under this Name in *Pharmacy*, cannot with any Strictness be deemed a Principle, both as it is of different Kinds, as the Bodies from which it is produced differ; and as it is in neither to be drawn entirely un-compounded. There are three very different sorts under this Denomination; the first is the *Spirit of Animals*, as what is procur'd from Hartshorn. This seems to be *Salts*, most capable of Exaltation, wrapped up in a small Portion of *Phlegm*. The second is the *inflammable Spirit of Vegetables*, and what is procur'd by the help of Fermentation. This seems in a great measure to be a very *subtile Oil*, blended with a small Portion of *volatile Salts*. The last is what is forced from *Vinegar*, *Vitriol*, and such like *acid Substances*; which seems to be nothing else but very acid pungent *Salts*, put in Fusion by Fire, and set floating in a small quantity of *Phlegm*.

Sulphur or *Oil* is very soft and unctious, and the lightest part of Bodies next to Spirit. From the different Proportions and Modifications of this, it is said, compound Bodies receive their different *Smells*

and *Colours*; and that, by its Tenacity, it is a kind of Glue or Cement to the other Principles: whereby in those *Vegetables*, wherein it most abounds, we find it preserves them without much Change through all the Seasons of the Year. It is very hard to affirm a Possibility of procuring this without a Mixture of other Sortments: for in the lighter Oils of Vegetables, as *Rosemary*, *Lavender*, and the like, they appear to have a Mixture of *Spirit*, or *volatile Salt*, by their Pungency; and in others drawn from Woods, as *Guaiaicum*, *Cinnamon*, &c. they seem to bring over with them *Salts* of a grosser and more solid Nature, which makes them specifically heavier than Water.

Under the Denomination of Salt is to be understood most of that which gives Solidity to Bodies, is dissolvable in Water, and affects the Taste with a peculiar Pungency. But there are three distinct sorts which pass under this Name in Medicine; the *fixed*, the *volatile*, and the *essential*: the fixed is what remains after *Calcination*, which is procur'd by dissolving the saline Parts of the Ashes in hot Water, and evaporating it until the Salt is left dry at the bottom; for that will not rise in Vapour. This is call'd in the Shops a *lixivious Salt*; and, it is feared, is more owing to the Fire for its Qualities, than the Plant 'tis produced from: and therefore in the room of all of this kind, which are in the Shops titled the *Salts* of such peculiar Plants, some with very good reason substitute Salt of Tarter. But this will be better understood, when we come to consider those Parts of the *Materia Medica*, which are to be managed by *Calcination*. The *Volatile* is what easily passes over the Helm; as the
Salt

Salt of Animals. The *Essential Salt* is that which is obtain'd by Chryftallization from the Juices of Plants; and this is of a Nature between the other two, and may most properly be term'd essential, having no Force used in its Production.

If there be in a strict sense any such thing as a *Principle*, *Salt* is so; but then it must be that which is termed *fossile Salt*, or *Sal Gemma*: for this not only appears to be the plain Production of Nature, but to be the most homogeneous and uncompounded Part, Matter can be divided into. As for the Differences taken notice of between those which pass under the same Denomination, they may be owing to the different Contextures of those Bodies, into whose Composition they are wrought up, whether *Vegetable* or *Animal*.

For the first Appearance of this is in Springs and Rivers, into which it is wash'd by subterraneous Currents; whence by the Sun it is in some measure exhaled in Vapour; from whence it returns again in Snow, Hail, and Dews; for common Rain-water does not seem to partake of it: or in very small Quantities, for Reasons obvious to the Searchers into such Causes, and too long to be explain'd here. From this Return, the Surface of the Globe is saturated with it, whence it reascends in the Juices of Vegetables; and enters into all those Productions, as Food and Nourishment, which the Creation supplies.

Now in the little Alteration this receives by its Entry into the Juices of most Plants; it is again capable of shooting into Chrystal, not greatly unlike its primitive Form; but by the manifold Commixtions and Elaborations it undergoes in an Animal Body, it is so very far broke and divided, as to pass for a *Volatile*, and bear very little Resemblance

to what it was in its Origin. And that what undergoes this mighty Alteration may never be reduced into its original Form, may be much owing to the sulphurous Particles which it wraps it self in, in its Passage thro Animal Substances, particularly: which likewise again confirms our former Conjecture, that what passes for *Spirit* as a *Principle*, is no other than an highly subtilized *Salt*, with some Mixture of an exalted *Sulphur*.

This Division of Matter does most abound with the Force of Attraction, by the Solidity of its Particles; and therefore in Bodies where there is much of it, as there is in many *Minerals*, they are prodigiously hard and compact, and almost incapable of Decay or Alteration by Time.

Phlegm or *Water*, is the common Vehicle or Diluter of all solid Bodies; and in proportion to its Quantity in any Mixture, are the other more languid, or disabled in their attractive Influences. It is much to be question'd whether this can be drawn by Distillation without some Mixture; that which has the least must come next to the Nature of a *Principle*, and upon that account *Rain-Water* is like to afford it most. In some Minerals, where there are none of the lighter Sortments, this comes over the Helm first; as likewise from inodorous Vegetables.

Earth, and as some call it, *Caput Mortuum*, is that part of a Body which is left last in the Furnace, and is capable neither of being raised by Distillation, nor dissolved by Solution.

Thus far have we comply'd with the usual Practice of Writers this way, in giving some Thoughts upon the Principles of mixed Bodies; so far as this it is hoped may be of some use, as these several Appearances commonly occur in the *Analysis* of most. But if the Reader takes

takes up with these, and assigns to them any imaginary Properties, not arising from the Figure and Bulks of their several Particles, he will be carry'd into Obscurity and Confusion. What has perplex'd Persons long about *Alkalies* and *Acids*, will easily appear so groundless and ridiculous, by any one but tolerably grounded in the foregoing Theory, that it would be mispending Time, to intermeddle in the Debate. For such a one will soon discern how far those Terms may be follow'd, and wherein they are abused, in stirring up Contention among those who neither understand one another, nor themselves. But as we have a great deal of Light in this once intricate Affair, from some excellent Hints of Sir *Isaac Newton*, we shall close this Section with a literal Transcription thereof, as it was first printed in the second Volume of Dr. *Harris's Lexicon Technicum*.

The Particles of *Acids* are of a size grosser than those of *Water*, and therefore less volatile; but much smaller than those of *Earth*, and therefore much less fixed than *it*. They are endu'd with a great *active Force*; in which Force their Activity consists, and thereby they also affect and stimulate the Organ of Taste, and dissolve such Bodies as they can come at: They are of a middle Nature, between *Water* and *terrestrial Bodies*, and attract the Particles of both.

By this *attractive Force* they get about the Particles of Bodies, whether they be of a *metallick* or *stony* Nature, and adhere to them most closely on all sides; so that they can be scarce separated from them by *Distillation* or *Sublimation*: when they are attracted and gather'd together about the Particles of Bodies, they raise, disjoin, and shake them from

one another; that is, they dissolve those Bodies.

By the *attractive Force* also, by which they rush towards the Particles of Bodies, they move the Fluid so as to excite Heat; and they shake asunder some Particles, so much as to turn them into Air, and generate Bubbles. And this is the reason of *Dissolution* in all violent *Fermentation*; and in all *Fermentation* there is an *Acid latent* or *suppressed*, which coagulates in *Precipitation*. *Acids* also by attracting *Water*, as much as they do the Particles of Bodies, occasion that the dissolved Particles do readily mingle with *Water*, or swim or float in it, after the manner of *Salts*.

And as this Globe of Earth, by the Force of Gravity, attracting *Water* more strongly than it doth lighter Bodies, causes those lighter Bodies to ascend in the *Water*, and to go upwards from the *Earth*; so the Particles of *Salts*, by attracting the *Water*, do mutually avoid and recede from one another, as far as they can, and so are diffused through the whole *Water*.

The Particles of *Sal Alkali* do consist of *earthy* and *acid* united together after the same manner; but these *Acids* have so great an *attractive Force*, that they cannot be separated from the *Salt* by *Fire*; they do also precipitate the Particles of *Metals* dissolved in *Menstrua*, by attracting from the acid Particles, which beforehand dissolved them, kept them suspended in the *Menstruum*. If these acid Particles be join'd with earthy ones, in but a small quantity, they are so closely retain'd by them, as to be quite suppressed, and hidden as it were by them; so that they neither stimulate the Organ of Sense, nor attract *Water*, but compose Bodies which are not acid, *i. e.*

fat

fat and subtile Bodies; such as are *Mercurius Dulcis*, common Brimstone, *Luna cornea*, and Copper corroded by *Mercury sublimate*.

From the *attractive Force* in these acid Particles thus suppressed, arises that universal Property of almost all fat Bodies, that they adhere or stick to others, and are easily inflammable, if the heated acid Particles meet with other Particles of Bodies in Fume; which the *Acid* attracts more strongly than it doth the Particles to which it is united. And thus the *Acid*, which lies suppressed in sulphureous Bodies, by more strongly attracting the Particles of other Bodies (*earthy* ones for instance) than its own, promotes a gentle *Fermentation*, produces and cherishes *natural Heat*, and carries

it on so far sometimes, as to the *Putrefaction* of the Compound: which *Putrefaction* arises hence, That the acid Particles, which have a long time kept up the *Fermentation*, do at long run insinuate themselves into the least Interstices that lie between the Particles of the first Composition; and so intimately uniting with those very Particles, do produce a new Mixture or Compound, which cannot fall back again into the same Form.

Having thus gone through the necessary *Præcognita* to our Work, it seems most methodical next to give some account of the most remarkable Operations that are made use of in Pharmacy; which will not so naturally, in the Work it self, come under any distinct Head.

S E C T. II.

Of Trituration.

THIS is chiefly employ'd in reducing hard Substances to fine Powders, either by the Mortar, or by Levigation upon a Marble. There is little of Difficulty in this, unless the Labour, but what is soon obvious to every Tyro; only one general Caution is not amiss here to be inculcated, to obviate the Mischiefs and Inconveniencies which thro Inadvertency or Haste frequently happen in the practical Shops: which is, that whatsoever is powder'd, the whole Ingredient or Ingredients, with all their Parts to be used, should pass the Sieve, and be all mixed equally together, before any is used; for thro Neglect of this, several Medicines, which come under this Management, will be in their different

Parts, of different Efficacies; as that part of most Virtue, may, by being the most or least friable, pass thro together at first, which will make that much too strong; or remain behind, to the same Prejudice. In Compositions likewise of Ingredients of different Textures and Cohesions, some run off much sooner than other; so that there is an absolute Necessity of mixing the whole carefully, after 'tis all passed.

It may be thought this Admonition is needless in so obvious a Matter; but I have often found great Mischiefs from a Neglect herein, especially in the powdering such things as *Jallop*, *Ipecacuanha*, and the like, whose Virtues lie in the most resinous Parts; which, by being the most

most brittle, break in the Mortar, and pass the Sieve first: and nothing is more common in such things than to put at once into the Mortar two or three times the quantity of what present Use calls for, which perhaps is only a Dose just then to be made up, or enough to fill a small Glass, which stands to be in readiness: whereby the first are overdosed, and the latter by having only the woody and fibrous part left behind, are cheated in their Expectations.

Trituration has a great share in some Instances, in raising or depressing the Efficacy of what comes under its Management. For in grinding, all those Bodies whose Efficacy consists much in the peculiar Shape and Points of their component Parts, the more and finer they are broke, the less will they ope-

rate: thus may *Calamel* be render'd much gentler, and made capable of being given in much larger quantities, only by long rubbing in a Glass Mortar: for the continual Triture has the same Effects upon it, as repeated Sublimation, which is only breaking of the saline *Spicula* more and more, until it becomes almost plain Mercury. But in resinous Substances, particularly those which are purgative, as *Fallop*, *Scammony*, &c. the finer Powder they are reduced into, the greater is likely to be their Efficacy; as the Sense which the Stomach and Bowels have of them, is in proportion to their Contacts: therefore the more the same Quantity is divided, the further will it diffuse and vellicate the Fibres; that is, in other words, it will work the more.

S E C T. III.

Of Calcination.

THIS is such a Management of Bodies by Fire, as renders them reducible to Powder, and is for that reason term'd *Chymical Pulverization*. This Operation is most concern'd in the Chymical Pharmacy, and is seldom perform'd without *Melting* or *Fusion*; being chiefly employ'd about *Salts* and *Metals*: it will be therefore convenient to understand how it is brought about, that such Bodies are melted or fused, which is much the same thing; or how from *Solids* they are render'd *Fluids*. To which purpose it is necessary to recollect, from what has been laid down in the Introduction, some Thoughts concerning *Solidity* and *Fluidity*.

The Solidity, Hardness, or Force, by which the Parts of any Body resist Separation, arises from the *mutual Cohesion* of its component Parts; which *Cohesion* is but a necessary Consequence of that *attractive Power* residing in all Matter. Now the *attractive Force*, as it is strongest at the Point of Contact, it is the Cause why the *Cohesion* of all Bodies is in proportion to the Number of Points they touch one another in: so that those Particles which have least Solidity with relation to their Surfaces, altho they attract the least at distance, yet when they touch, they cohere the most intimately. But where the *Cohesion* is small, for the contrary reason, as in spherical

spherical Bodies, whose Superficies can only touch in a Point, their Particles easily give way to every Impulse: and whenever they are set in motion, whether by Nature or Art, Fluidity takes place; and how this may be effected by Fire, 'tis not in the least difficult to conceive. Whilst the Particles of Fire, by their Activity and Force, insinuate themselves into the Substance to be melted, they so divide and break it, that there is a much less Contact of Parts, and of course a weaker *Cohesion*. And this *Cohesion* may still, by a Continuance of the same Cause, and further diminishing the Degree of Contact, be so far weaken'd, that it is not sufficient to keep the component Parts from rolling over one another, that is, from running into a Fluid.

From the *Rarefaction*, which is remarkable in the Fusion of these Substances, it is evident that these Parts may be, and actually are divided and separated from one another by Fire. For unless the Fire gain'd admission between their component Parts, so far as to force them into a greater distance from one another, and thereby lessen their Contacts; there could be no Reason assign'd for the expanding themselves into a larger compass. For Experience teaches, that a Plate of Iron by being made red hot, not only increases in Bulk, but in Length. The same is observable in calcining Copper.

From this Difference of *Cohesion* proceeds all that Variety we observe in the Fusion of Bodies: for such as have least Contact of Parts, soonest give way to the Fire; and some will melt away by the Warmth of a Vapour only, when others which have a stronger Contact, are not to be separated but with difficulty. Upon this account *Vegetables* very easily

disunite, *Minerals* flower, and *Metals* flowest of all. And of the last, those wherein the Contact of Parts is least, as in *Lead* and *Tin*, most readily melt; but those which are more compact, as *Gold* and *Silver*, are not to be managed but by a violent Heat.

Now if the Force of Cohesion was proportional to the Quantity of Matter, or to the Weight of Bodies, we might from *Statics* account for all the Variety which occurs in Fusion; for by knowing the specific Gravity of a Body, we should then know what Force is requir'd to melt it. But because the same Quantity of Matter may be so variously dispos'd, that in one Body there shall be a much greater Contact than in the other, tho the Gravity be equal, or even less, at the same time; therefore the Force of Cohesion cannot be estimated by Gravity: which is confirm'd by Experience. For *Lead*, altho more ponderous than all other Metals, except *Gold*, yet in the Fire is more easily melted than any other. So that it necessarily follows, that in this Metal there must be a less Cohesion, or Contact of Parts, how much soever it may exceed others in the Quantity of its Matter.

Bodies, after Fusion, return again into a solid Mass, upon their Removal from the Fire, and the Cessation of the Motion, which the Fire produced; because their Particles are brought nearer to one another by their attractive Force, and so compell'd to unite. Such as consist of homogeneous and unalterable Parts, as *Wax*, *Gums*, and the purer *Metals*, recover their antient Form: for when the same Texture of Parts remains in the whole Body, it must of course reassume the same Appearance, when the separating Power ceases to act. But other Bodies, whose

whose Parts, with respect to Density and Surface, are extremely different from one another, while some are carry'd off by the Force of the Heat, and others are chang'd as to Figure or Position, must be forc'd to appear in another Form: for they cannot recover their original Phases, unless every Particle could reinstate it self in that very Situation it had before; which may be hinder'd infinite ways, as may easily be experienc'd in Heterogeneous Bodies, such as *Vegetables*, and all *Minerals*, as likewise the basest sort of *Metals*. After this manner, every *Plant* is turn'd to *Ashes*; and *Vitriol*, when all its Moisture is dry'd away, becomes *Chalcantum*; and *Clay*, by the Heat of the Furnace, hardens into Tiles and Bricks.

Therefore the difference which is observ'd, even in *Homogeneous* Bodies, after Liquefaction, is no way to be accounted for, but from the Changeableness of *Surface* in its Parts: for those Bodies, whose Parts constantly retain the same Surfaces, never lose their Form; but others, by having the Surfaces of their Parts alter'd, have a different Texture, and put on another Appearance.

Fluidity being in this manner explain'd, *Calcination* may, without difficulty, be understood; which, in many Instances, is only the effect of a longer Liquefaction. For when the Fusion is longer continu'd, not only the more subtle Particles of the Body it self fly off, but the Particles of the Fire likewise do insinuate themselves in such multitudes, and are so dispers'd and blended throughout all its whole Substance, that the Fluidity, which was first caus'd by the Fire, can no longer subsist. From this Union arises a third kind of Body, which being very porous and brittle, is easily reduc'd to *Powder*:

for the Fire having penetrated every where into the Pores of the Body, the Particles are both hinder'd from mutual Contact, and divided into minute Atoms; so that they are easily reduc'd to the finest Powder.

From the foregoing, 'tis manifest, that not only the Parts of the Body calcin'd are much broken and rarefy'd, but that the very Increase of the Weight it self proceeds from the Fire. For the Gravity of crude Lead, if compar'd to *Water*, is as $11 \frac{1}{2}$ to 1; but that of calcin'd Lead is as 9 to 1. So the Proportion of calcin'd Copper to *Water*, is but $5 \frac{1}{4}$; but that of crude is $8 \frac{1}{2}$. The Proportion of *White Lead* to Lead it self comes out still less, i. e. subtriple. Four Ounces of *Regulus* of *Antimony*, if put in Fusion for an hour and a half, will gain two Drams and a half; tho in the mean time a multitude of *Effluvia* go off in Vapours. Hence the absolute Gravity is increas'd indeed by Calcination, but the Specifick is lessen'd: the reason of which is this, That the Particles of the Body, divided by the Fire, and separated from mutual Contact, are diffus'd into a larger Bulk. But the Particles of Fire, which are much lighter than the calcin'd Body, being every where mix'd with it, and dispers'd through its Pores, lessen the Specifick, and increase the absolute Gravity.

But however the Particles of Bodies are divided and separated by Calcination, so as to be depriv'd of their antient Appearance; yet many *Metals*, and some *Minerals*, whose Parts are mostly Homogeneous, don't seem to lose their Nature with their Form. For *Gold*, *Silver*, and *Quicksilver*, cannot be so destroy'd by all the *Calcining* imaginable, but that they may with very little trouble be reviv'd. So out of *Salt* of
Tin,

Tin, the *Tin* it self may be extracted again; nay, the *Calx* of *Lead*, the most impure of all Metals, returns with ease into its original Form. Thus too, not only the *Regulus*, but the very Substance of *Antimony*, may be drawn both from the *Calx* and *Glass* of *Antimony*. So that Calcination is but imperfectly perform'd in such Bodies; for a great many Particles seem to be so little chang'd and destroy'd, that as soon as ever they are let loose from this artificial Combination, they reassume their proper and natural Figure. Neither should we omit taking notice of what is of the greatest moment in all Calcination, that those very Particles, whose attractive Force is strongest, and which contribute most to the Cohesion of Bodies, when calcining, fly off, and evaporate during Calcination: so that if a great quantity of such Particles should evaporate, another Body of a very different Form may succeed. For in melting *Lead*, we see the Fumes rise in such a prodigious Cloud, that at length they leave behind nothing but a *Calx*, which has no manner of Resemblance with that Metal. On the other hand, if *Gold* and *Silver* be calcin'd after the common Method, yet they still retain their antient Form, because scarce any of the Particles pass off in Vapour. And indeed the Corpuscles, which exhale in a calcining Fire, are such as have the largest Surface, and least Gravity. Therefore *Quicksilver*, whose Particles we know are form'd in a quite contrary manner, is with the greatest difficulty reduc'd into a *Calx*.

But nothing can more confirm the Account we have given of *Calcination*, than the Arguments which are drawn from the Operation it self. For, in order to its succeeding well,

we many times stir the Body that is to be calcin'd with a *Spatula*, or else mix it with something else. The Design of both these Methods is to make the Particles cohere less together, and not only to yield more easily to the Fire, but become more convenient for their intended Uses.

Most hitherto laid down, has been with relation to Chymistry; for the other, Pharmacy is employ'd very little in this part, unless we reckon into it the burning of Plants to Ashes, to obtain their fixed Salts; an Account of which particular Operation may more properly be prefix'd to that Head, when it comes in course in the Body of the Work.

To *Calcination* belongs *Vitrification*; which Word is properly apply'd to those Bodies that are pellucid, like Glass, after the Calcination is over: to perform which, a longer and more vehement Fire is requir'd. Therefore in the making of *Glass* of *Antimony*, a previous *Calcination* is necessary. From hence proceeds the Homogeneous Texture, which is as essential a Qualification in pellucid Bodies, as a rectilinear Position of Pores. For by the application of *Fire*, the Heterogeneous and more Volatile Corpuscles are dissipated; which, by the infinite number of Refractions they make, very much weaken, and almost extinguish the Rays of Light: Those, in the mean time, which partake of the same nature, *i. e.* those which are *dense* and *fix'd*, being left behind, unite closely together; so that there being a like Conformation of Parts on every side, which way soever you expose it, this calcin'd Matter equally attracts and transmits the Rays of Light. Thus by a long Fusion, which throws off the lighter and more drossy Particles, *common Glass* is made.

S E C T. IV.

Of Fermentation.

IT is not very easy to fix the Boundaries of this Term, for under it some are for reducing almost all that belongs to Physick: as it will therefore be sufficient to the present Purpose, this Discourse shall only consider that intestine Motion of Bodies, which is to be met with in Pharmacy; either in the making and exalting the Efficacy of a Medicine, or in its Decay and Destruction.

In this View what first offers, is to account for the Fermentation of Vegetables and their Juices, and in what Manner their Medicinal Efficacies may be exalted by such Process; which, as it consists generally in disengaging and separating the finest and most spirituous Parts, we cannot have a better Idea of all which comes under this Part in Pharmacy, than by understanding all which concerns the procuring a spirituous Liquor from Corn.

In the Grain it self must lie the Materials of what make the spirituous Part, as nothing else is concern'd in it but Water; to this purpose therefore it is soaked just so long in a Cistern of Water, as is sufficient to loosen or open its natural Texture; after which it is thrown in a heap, where it is suffer'd to lie, till by the Motion of its more fine and volatile Parts, it begins to heat and shoot out, as in Vegetation. But to confine these Parts from not flying off and escaping, by too long a Continuance of such intestine Motion, it is thrown abroad

thinner, and expos'd more and more to the Air, till it contracts almost a Dryness, which is finish'd by the Kiln, and all its Parts maintain'd together; but in such a lax Condition, as to open, and unite with the utmost ease with warm and hot Water: for by the Sweetness and Consistence of the *Wort*, as it is call'd afterward, and the Lightness of the Grains, being reduc'd to meer Husk, it is plain that the whole Substance of the Kernel is mixed with the Liquor.

After this *Apparatus*, to finish the Process, and raise from it a strong Spirit, the rest is done by *Fermentation*; which, how procur'd, is needless to go over particularly, as known to every one already: but how such intestine Motion is mechanically effected, and how it brings forth such a Spirit, may be conceiv'd in this Manner, if the Reader especially be acquainted with these Propositions, which are demonstrated in *Hydrostaticks*.

Prop. 1. *If a Body be immersed in any Fluid specifically lighter than it self, it will sink, but otherwise it will emerge and get to the top.*

Prop. 2. *If two equal Bodies, of different specifick Gravities, be immersed in a Fluid lighter than either of them, the Celeritys of their Descents will be as their Gravities.*

Prop. 3. *If two unequal Bodies, of unequal specifick Gravities, be immersed in a Fluid lighter than either;*

either; the Celerities of their Descents will be compounded of their Gravities and Dimensions together.

The same Laws, by which these Bodies descend, hold good in the Ascent of such as are specifically lighter than the Fluid: in all heterogeneous Fluids therefore, the constituent Parts of which are not fitted to associate and cohere, so as to form what we call a uniform homogeneous Fluid, the heavier may be accounted as solid Bodies immersed in a Fluid specifically lighter, and the lighter Parts as such Bodies in a Fluid specifically heavier; as it has been already demonstrated, that the component Parts of all Fluids, separately consider'd, are solid.

This Liquor therefore call'd *Wort*, or a *Decoction of Malt*, may be consider'd as such a heterogeneous Fluid, whose Parts cannot but be interchanging in their Positions, until each has obtain'd such an Elevation as corresponds to its proper Gravity; but lest this alone should fail of the Intention, by not being sufficient to break those *Molecula* and Viscidities which entangle the spirituous Parts, and likewise to prevent their flying off at the Surface, some Portion of an already fermented Substance is mix'd with it.

This Substance, term'd *Barm* or *Yeast*, consists of a great quantity of subtile spirituous Particles, wrapped up in such as are viscid; now when this is mix'd with such a Liquor, it cannot but much contribute to that intestine Motion, which is occasion'd by the Intercourse and Occursions of Particles of different Gravities, as the spirituous Parts will be continually striving to get up at the Surface, and the viscid ones continually retarding such Ascent, and preventing their Escape: so that by these two

concurring Causes, the Particles extracted from the Grain will by frequent Occursions be so comminuted, as continually to increase the more subtile and spirituous Parts, until all that can be made so by Attrition, are set loose from their former viscid Confinements; and this appears by the Warmth of the Liquor, and the Froth drove to the top; just at which time, if it be thrown into the Still, it affords some quantity of a high inflammable Spirit.

Moderate Warmth much hastens this Operation, as it assists in opening the Viscidities in which some spirituous Parts may be entangled, and unbends the Spring of the included Air, which cannot but much contribute to the Rarefaction and Comminution of the whole. The viscid Parts, which are raised to the top, not only on account of their own Lightness, but by the continual Effects and Occursions of the Spirit to get uppermost, both shew when the Ferment is at the highest, and prevent the finer Spirits making their Escape: for if this intestine *Luctus* be permitted to continue too long, a great deal will get away, and the remaining grow flat and vapid, and raise little besides Phlegm in the Still.

What has been said of this Process, may give sufficient Light into all that concerns fermenting Vegetables, or any other proper Substances, in order to draw out their Medicinal Efficacies; and hence likewise from the natural Textures and Cohesions of Bodies under this Management, we may know how to manage the whole; as those of a looser Texture will require the least opening by such means. But the greatest use of this Theory will be, in instructing us what Parts of the *Materia Medica* are most properly brought under this

Procedure; and also how such intestine Motion does in some things destroy their Virtues: for as by some Medicines an Intention is aimed at, which is not to be procur'd, but by their being spirituous, in the sense we have been speaking, whereas in others the very contrary Properties are requir'd; in such cases therefore, when by any adventitious Cause those Medicines get into Ferment, they are destroy'd, and should not be administer'd; as several *Electuaries* and *Syrups*, which by Fermentation, from too great an accidental Warmth, or too thin a Consistency, lose their intended Efficacies, and produce a *Tertium Quid*, quite foreign to the first Purpose of the Composition: as will better appear from the following part of this Explication.

There are several other Species of *Fermentation*; but what else concerns us at present of this kind, may be best taken from the same Author, whom we have hitherto made our chief Guide in these Enquiries; who, to account for those more violent Commotions, which occur in the Chymical Pharmacy, supposes the Particles, which must contribute thereunto, to be *Elastick*.

For Particles, which are entirely *Elastick*, recede from one another, after they have met, with the same Celerity they had before they met. In Particles therefore of this kind, a new degree of Motion will be acquir'd, after every Congress, and the Conflict will be still more violent; so that at length their *Impetus* and *Moment* will be so great, as to break and destroy the hardest Bodies. And since this Force of *Elasticity* is attended with that of *Attraction* too, the Motion will increase yet to a greater degree; for the *Impetus* of a Particle, which is reflected against another, endu'd with an

attractive Force, is continually augmented by the *Repercussion*. Particles thus agitated, endeavour to drive out and exclude all the *Air*, which is contain'd in their Pores; and the *Air* being rarify'd by this Collision, so as that it cannot, upon account of its Levity, keep its former place, carries up with it those Globules of *Water*, which enclos'd it, to the Surface, and there forms *Bubbles*; which is well illustrated in the following Experiment. If you put the *Filings of Steel*, after you have pour'd *Water* and *Oil of Vitriol* upon them, into an *Air Pump*, when the external Air is gradually exhausted, all that Air, which is contain'd within the Pores of the *Steel* and *Water*, will burst out with such a Force, as not only to raise a prodigious Froth on the Surface of the Liquor, but even to drive the Liquor over the Brim of the Glass.

If this Motion increases to a very high degree, it raises an *Effervescency* and *Heat*, which is nothing else but a more rapid Motion of Parts, produc'd by their mutual Attrition. And that we may the better conceive this, let us examine how an *Effervescency* is produc'd, by mixing of different Liquors, as *Water* and *Oil of Vitriol*. In this *Oil* there is such an abundance of Salts (as is evident from its *Gravity*) that they seem to be plac'd close to one another; and upon this account, because the Attraction is diffus'd equally every way, they continue as it were in an *Equilibrium*: but when the *Water* is poured upon it, the Contact of the Salts is taken away, and the Attraction becomes unequal. These Salts, according to their natural Propensity, strive to unite again; and since, by reason of the quantity of Matter they contain, they attract one another more than they do the *Water*, they

they displace the *Water*, and force it out of their Intervals, until such time as the *Oil* is diluted every where alike, when the *Fermentation* ceases. But if the *Salts* are *Elastick*, which is very probable, since there is scarce any Body entirely void of *Elasticity*, they will not only rush upon one another with violence, but after the Stroke recoil, and move in a contrary Direction: from hence proceeds the reciprocal Fluctuation of Parts, which we observe every way, and at length an *Effervescency*. And thus this kind of *Fermentation*, usually ascrib'd to an imaginary *Antipathy*, between an *Acid* and an *Alkali*, may mechanically enough be accounted for.

That this *Fermentation* is rais'd by *Elastick Particles*, is very probable, because all Bodies ferment more slowly, when debarr'd from the Air, which all allow is *Elastick*. Nor does that considerable *Rarefaction*, which is remarkable in *Fermentation*, a little favour this Opinion; for no Bodies can be rarefy'd to that degree, unless they have some Air included in them, as is generally the case of all Fluids whatever. But no Argument can make more for us, than one which may be taken from *Salt of Steel*; for it is notorious, that *Steel* is very *Elastick*: 'tis for this Reason then, very probably, that an *Effervescence* follows upon mixing it with *Oil of Vitriol*; but yet if you add *Water* to this Mixture, it will cause a more violent Heat, and so dissolve the *Iron* sooner. *Spirit of Vitriol*, which has a large Proportion of *Water*, if mix'd with the *Oil*, does the same thing; the reason of which Appearance seems to be this, That in *Oil of Vitriol*, when 'tis well freed from the *Phlegm*, the *Salts* are so condens'd and compact, that they may be said to lie and rest

upon the *Iron*; and so being almost without any Motion, cannot make any considerable Impression upon it: but upon pouring on the *Water*, they are not only more broken and separated into lesser Corpuscles, by which means they attack the *Iron* with a greater Velocity, but likewise they are more attracted by the Particles of the *Iron*, than by one another, which increases the intestine Motion. Upon this Consideration, for the better performing the Solution, it is customary to weaken the *Menstruum*; for double *Aqua Fortis* does not dissolve *Silver* so well, as that which has more *Phlegm* in it: and sometimes *Spirit of Wine*, the more rectify'd it is, the more unfit it is for extracting *Tinctures*. In like manner *Brass*, *Mercury*, and a great many other Bodies, mix'd with *Oil of Vitriol*, will scarce cause any *Fermentation*, but will ferment and froth very much, when mix'd with *Spirit of Nitre*, which is a much weaker *Menstruum*. On the contrary, if too much *Phlegm* be added, it will entirely check the *Fermentation*; for this reason, *Spirit of Vitriol*, if it be weak, raises no *Effervescency* with *Iron*: and the same thing happens too in the Experiment of *Oil of Vitriol*, if you pour too much *Water* upon it; for the *Menstruum* being thus diluted, the Particles of *Salts* are separated, and removed from one another so far, as to be out of each other's *Sphere of Attraction*. So that in all this Operation, both an *Elastick*, and an *Attractive Force*, are necessary Assistants; and all that Variety, we see in *Fermentation*, is owing to the different degrees of them.

Hence it is, that oftentimes new Bodies arise during *Fermentation*, for the former Texture is entirely al-

ter'd and chang'd, by the continual Collision of the Parts; and therefore, as was before hinted, those

Medicines ought to be very much distrust'd, which have accidentally fallen into *Fermentation*.

S E C T. V.

Of Digestion.

BY *Digestion*, is to be understood that Solution of Bodies, which is made by *Menstruums*, with the Assistance of Fire, and differs from Solution little else than in its requiring such Assistance.

To explain the Nature of Digestion, it is necessary to shew how the Particles of Bodies, extracted by this Process, can be diffus'd every way, and sustain'd in the *Menstruum*. And this the more deserves to be accounted for, because these solid Particles have not the same specifick Gravity, as the Liquors have, in which they swim; for there can be no question made about those, whose specifick Gravity is the same as that of the *Menstruum*, it being evident from *Hydrostaticks*, that they are press'd as much as the Parts of the Fluid, and retain whatever Position they are put into: but when they happen to be *specifically heavier*, or *lighter*, it is not so easy to apprehend how they can be sustain'd and suspended. And this is what we shall endeavour more fully to illustrate and make out.

Tho the Nature of a perfectly fluid Body be such, as that the Particles, which constitute it, do very readily give way upon the smallest Impulse, and recede from one another; yet there is found in most Liquors some degree of Tenacity: and from hence arises such a Cohesion of Parts, as cannot be broken without

some Force. And tho indeed this Force of Cohesion in Liquors seems to be but little or none at all, when compar'd with what we experience in Solids, yet we find it can make some Resistance. And as the Force in Liquors is either stronger or weaker, so it produces a Variety of Effects, differing more or less from the *Phænomena*, which would naturally flow from a perfect Fluid. So that tho by the Laws of *Hydrostaticks*, every Corpuscle, how subtle soever, if put into a Fluid, which is specifically lighter, must necessarily sink to the bottom; yet we find some heavy Bodies, such as *Gold*, &c. when reduc'd into thin Plates, or Leaves, will be sustain'd in *Spirit of Wine*. This Force therefore of *Tenacity*, which resists the Motion of Bodies in a Fluid, is proportional to the Number of Parts, which are to be separated, or to the *Surface* of the Body, which we would have move in the Fluid. Hence it is, that since the *Surface* of a Body may be enlarg'd, without altering any thing of its *Gravity*, the *Resistance* of a *Fluid* may be so augmented, as to equal the *Force of Gravity*, which carries the Body downwards. In order to understand this better, it may not be amiss to bring it to Calculation: Let there be, for instance, a *Cylinder of Gold*, in which the *Diameter* of the Base is just an Inch, and let us suppose the *Force of Gravity*

erty in the *Metal* to be to the Resistance of the Fluid in the same Proportion, as 100 to 1. Now if the *Gold* should be form'd into another Cylinder, whose Base is ten Inches *Diameter*, then the Surface of this Cylinder, which touches the parts of the Fluid, will be 100 times broader; and consequently this new Resistance, which the Fluid acquires, will be equal to the *Gravity of the Gold*, and keep it from sinking: therefore, by Experiments, we may easily find what degree of Force there is in the Tenacity of any Fluid. Let us imagine an Ounce of *Lead*, in a Cylindrical Form, with its Base so far dilated, till it will no longer sink in the Fluid, whose Tenacity we enquire after. The Base of the Cylinder, thus dilated, is proportional to the Surface of the Fluid, whose Tenacity is equal to the Weight of an Ounce. If upon making the Experiment, the Mass is not observ'd to descend, when the Diameter is reduc'd to ten Inches, that breadth of the Surface, which is equal to a Circle of ten Inches Diameter, will have a Tenacity equal to an Ounce; and that part of the Surface, which is equal to a Circle of an Inch Diameter, will be equal also to $\frac{1}{100}$ of an Ounce. These things being premis'd, we may set the whole Matter of *Digestion* in a better Light: A Body, tho specifically heavier than the Fluid, in which it is immers'd, may be very well sustain'd by that Fluid, provided it be reduc'd into very small Particles; for the *Gravity* of a Body, thus reduc'd into small Particles, decreases much in a greater proportion than the *Surface* does; or, which is proportional to it, the *Tenacity of the Fluid*: so that at length, the Resistance, arising from its *Tenacity*, will be equal to the Gravity of the Particles, and so

hinder their Descent. Let us therefore suppose a *Sphere of Lead*, of a certain determin'd Diameter, and the Proportion of its specifick Gravity, to the Tenacity of the Fluid, as 100 to 1. If this Sphere be divided into other little Spheres, whose Diameters are just half as large as the former, then the Gravity of each Sphere will be no more than $\frac{1}{8}$, but the Surface will be $\frac{1}{4}$; for the *Solidity or Gravity of Bodies decreases in a Triplicate Proportion of their Diameters, but the Superficies only in a Duplicate*. Therefore when the Resistance is reduc'd to $\frac{1}{4}$, and the Gravity to $\frac{1}{8}$, the Weight of each Sphere will be to the Resistance, as $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or as $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$, or as 50 to 1. So that in this case the Proportion of the Weight to the Resistance is reduc'd to *half* of what it was before. If a Body be so divided, that the Diameter of each lesser Sphere becomes $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Diameter of the former Spheres, then the Gravity of each of them would decrease to $\frac{1}{1000}$, and the Surface or Resistance to $\frac{1}{100}$; therefore the Proportion of the Gravity to the Resistance would be as $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$, or as 10 to 1. And if the Diameter of each Sphere be $\frac{1}{100}$, the Gravity would be $\frac{1}{1000000}$, but the Superficies $\frac{1}{10000}$; therefore the Gravity would be to the Resistance as $\frac{1}{1000000}$ to $\frac{1}{10000}$: which two Fractions being of the same Value, the Force of Resistance, in this case, becomes equal to the Force of the Gravity; and so will keep the Particles from sinking. And therefore 'tis a general Rule, both in *Solution* and *Digestion*, that if the Gravity of a Body is to the Tenacity of the Fluid, as p to 1, and if the Body be then subdivided, so that the Diameters of the Parts be to that of the whole, as 1 to p , the Resistance

which the Particles will meet with in their Descent, will be equal to their Gravity : for since their Weight is $\frac{1}{p^3}$, but their Surface $\frac{1}{p^2}$, the Gravity will be to the Resistance as $\frac{p}{p^3}$ to $\frac{1}{p^2}$, or as 1 to p . By this we may understand how the Corpuscles of *Metals* swim in *Menstruums*, which are specifically lighter, as Gold in the Spirit of Nitre, which is drawn off from Bezoar Mineral, tho the Gravity of the Gold be 15 times greater. For if we were to compute, we should find, that before the Diameter is reduc'd to half what it was before, as the Gravity of the Gold is double in respect of the *Menstruum*, so likewise the Surface of the Gold, compar'd to its Gravity, is double. And the same Reason holds good in almost all other *Menstruums*.

In this manner we have seen how Corpuscles, specifically heavier, are suspended in *Menstruums*. 'Tis for the same reason, that such as are lighter cannot rise up to the Surface. For the Pressure of Fluids being equal every way, the superiour Parts act reciprocally on the inferiour ; so that the same Force, which keeps the heavy Particles from sinking, will not permit those which are lighter to ascend.

The Use of *Digestion* may be understood from the very Definition of it ; namely, to extract the Particles of Bodies which are more Volatile, and freed from the Terrestrial ones, by a certain *Menstruum*, and to mix them intimately with it. To this end a gentle Fire is commonly used, that the Corpuscles, which are most volatile, may separate as it were of their own accord : for a fierce Fire forces out the Faces, as well as the finer Particles ; and if it does not abate the Strength of the Liquor, it will not fail of spoiling its Clearness ;

a thing which very frequently happens in drawing *Tinctures*. Besides, if we make the Fire a little too strong, in the management of several things, there may be danger of an *Empyrema*.

The reason of that Variety, which is observable in the *Apparatus* of *Digestion*, may be sufficiently understood from what has been said elsewhere. Thus when we melt Salt of Tartar, and reduce Sulphur into Flowers, to extract their *Tinctures*, we do it for this very reason, that the Particles being thereby lessen'd and divided, may more easily yield to the *Menstruum*. Crocus, Opium, Castor, &c. whose Textures are more lax and rare, do very readily run into *Tinctures*, when the *Menstruum* is pour'd upon them. Myrrh and Amber, which are of a more firm Make and Cohesion, and come very near the Nature of Rosins, do hardly yield to *Digestion*. But if Sal Armoniac be mix'd with them, then the *Tincture* is not only extracted sooner, but made stronger, and fitter for Medicinal Uses. So that Vigan's Opinion of Myrrh seems very true, that little or nothing is extracted in common *Elixirs* ; therefore he took Myrrh, and hung it up in a little Bag, with Salt of Tartar, till such time as it grew soft : for by this means it dissolves sooner in Spirit of Wine. Which holds good in extracting the *Tinctures* of resinous, gummy, or glutinous Bodies ; for the Salt of Tartar divides and loosens the Cohesions of their Parts, so that they are more easily attracted by, and join with those of the *Menstruum*. This Method of Vigan's, in making *Elixirs*, was borrow'd from Paracelsus, who sharpen'd the Spirit of Wine with Oil of Sulphur.

S E C T. VI.

Of Dissolution.

UNDER this Head so much of the *Materia Medica* comes to be examin'd, that we cannot be too particular in explaining it. And as the Solution of Salts seems to be as simple an Operation as any which falls under this Head, we shall begin with that: first examining from what Causes their constituent Parts are set in motion in a Fluid; and then, how by means of that Motion they are separated and dissolv'd.

This Motion therefore may very well be accounted for, from that *attractive Force*, which has been taken notice of to be so very extensive in *Natural Philosophy*, that there is no kind of Matter in the whole Universe, but what is subject to it. We are to observe then, that the Corpuscles of *Salts*, which are the most simple of any, (tho at last, when they are left to chrySTALLIZE, they unite into *Molecula* full of Pores) are withal very minute, and for their Bulk very solid; and therefore exert a very strong *attractive Force*, which *ceteris paribus* is proportional to the Quantity of Matter. Hence it comes to pass, that the Particles of *Water* are more strongly attracted by the *saline* Particles, than they are by one another. The Particles of *Water* therefore cohering but loosely, and being easily movable, approach the Corpuscles of *Salt*, and run as it were into their Embraces; and the Motion of them is quicker or slower, according to their less or greater distances; the *attractive Force* in all Bodies being

strongest at the point of Contact, as the Mathematicians have demonstrated. Therefore if you throw *Salt* into the middle of a Dish full of *Water*, we shall find the *aqueous* Particles, which are in the middle of the Dish, will be sharp and pungent to the Taste; but the *Water* upon the sides of the Vessel continues almost insipid. So that when such a Motion once arises, the aqueous Particles are carry'd with some force towards the *Salts*; and the Moment of them is to be estimated, as *Mechanicks* teach us, from the *Ratio of their Weight and Celerity conjunctly*. By the Force of this Impulse they open themselves a Passage into the Pores of the *Salts*, which are very numerous; and at length they so break and divide their Texture, that all Cohesion of their Parts is destroy'd: hereupon, being separated, and remov'd to a convenient distance from one another, they are dispers'd, and float here and there about the *Water*.

Thus from this great, tho simple and intelligible Principle of *Attraction*, we find this Operation accounted for. And this we not only deduce by Reasoning, but can evince by ocular Demonstration. For we plainly see, that when *Sugar* is put into *Water*, the aqueous Particles will rise up immediately, and by degrees insinuate themselves into the Parts of the *Sugar*, which are above the Surface of the *Water*. This *attractive Force* is likewise demonstrated from *Oils*, which are made

per Deliquium; for by this Force it is, that they continually absorb and draw in the Moisture of the Air.

But in the Solution of these *Salts*, we meet with some Variety; for some, such as *Nitre*, and *Sal Armoniac*, &c. require a less time to dissolve them; but others, such as *Common Salt* and *Vitriol*, a longer. And there is also another Difference in *Salts*; for some will dissolve in a less, others in a greater proportion, in the same quantity of *Water*. So that if we would compare the Weight, between the *Water* and the *Salts*, we shall find by Experience, that *Common Salt* dissolves but in a half proportion, *Alum* in almost an equal, and *Sugar* in a double. This Variety of Solution does not proceed from the *Water*, which is perfectly the same in all these Instances, but from the different Cohesion of the *Salts*; for such as are of a rarer Texture, as *Sugar* seems to be, are more easily broken in pieces by this intestine Motion, and so melt in larger quantities.

That the Solution of *Salts* made *per Deliquium* in the open Air, is by their Attraction of the aqueous Particles from the Air, is manifest from this constant Observation, That nothing hastens this kind of Solution more than the Moisture of Place and Weather. Hence the *Water*, which is thus contain'd in the Air, is the occasion of the Increase of Weight in the *Salts*, when they are dissolv'd: so that from an Ounce of *Salt of Tartar*, we have two Ounces of Oil. Just so too does *Oil of Vitriol* gain in Weight, when 'tis set in the open Air. But if *Salts* be first reduc'd to *Chrystals*, they will hardly yield to a Solution *per Deliquium*, by reason of their greater Cohesion, and consequently a stron-

ger Resistance to any outward Force. And those *Salts* which are extracted from the Ashes of Plants, and call'd *Alkalizate*, tho they dissolve in the open Air the easiest of all; yet if once *chrySTALLIZ'd*, will not melt but with the utmost difficulty. But this we must observe concerning these Solutions, that by application of Fire, they are all perform'd sooner, and in larger quantities. For the igneous Particles do not only break and destroy the Cohesion of the Particles of *Salt*, but also increase the Moment of the aqueous Particles, and by that means assist them. The same is to be said of any other Motion and Agitation whatever.

'Tis a common Notion, that tho *Water* be impregnated with one *Salt*, till it can take no more, yet after that, it may imbibe some of another kind. This, as affirm'd of *Salts* in general, may with good ground be doubted. For in the very Experiment they here give us, they take for granted what ought first to be prov'd, while they let the *Water* lie a long while upon the *Salt*, in order to make the Solution more saturated. For when the Solution has stood a considerable time, a great part of those *Salts*, which first floated in the *Water*, subsides and turns to *Chrystals*. So that the *Water* is so far from having imbibed all the saline Particles it could, that if you should again add some more of the same kind of *Salt*, it will without any difficulty absorb that too. And if the Experiment be made after this manner, why may not we suppose, that it may as well be capable of receiving some saline Particles of another kind? However, I don't deny, but it may sometimes happen, that *Water*, when it can take in no more of some kinds of *Salts*, yet will very readily admit some of another

other kind ; as we find *Sugar* will dissolve in the strongest Solution of *common Salt* that can be made. Nor is this any ways inconsistent with Reason : for since there is such a Variety in the Cohesion of Salts, the Water must naturally leave that untouch'd which is of a more firm Texture, and dissolve and imbibe that which is of a more loose one. But it can be hardly thought, that this can ever be the cause, in those that are of the very same Texture. This will appear more clearly to us, if we make a nicer Inquiry into the Reason, why only a certain determin'd quantity of Salts can be dissolv'd. For when a good part of the saline Body is melted down in the Water, those Corpuscles, which are already dissolv'd, attract one another every way ; so that the mutual Attraction of the aqueous Particles among themselves grows much stronger : when, in the mean time, the Motion, which at first they exerted upon the undissolv'd Mass, is so broken and languid, that at length it quite ceases. For all the Motion, which was first rais'd, was owing to the Difference which is between the attractive Force of the Water, and that of the Salt. Therefore when the Attraction is equal on both sides, the Motion must cease, and so there can be no further Solution. This will make us understand, why we may use an indefinite quantity of *Crocus Metallorum*, in the making of *Emetic Wine* ; for put in as much Powder as you please, only a certain Portion of it will be dissolv'd. Upon this account, the Dose of a Vomit is determin'd, not from the quantity of the *Crocus*, but from the quantity of *Wine*.

Salts are commonly reduc'd into Powder, that they may dissolve more easily ; by which means, not only

the Cohesion is lessen'd, but the Attraction is increas'd. For by this Contrivance a greater number of Particles are expos'd to the *Menstruum*, and by their united Forces attract the Water more strongly. For the same reason it is, that we beat the harder Bodies into Plates ; or take the Filings of them, that they may be more easily corroded by the *Acids*.

By these Principles we may account for the Solution of all other Bodies : to explain which exactly, we must consider not only the Force of Cohesion, and Magnitude of the Pores, in the Body to be dissolv'd, but the Aptness to Motion, and the Strength of Moment in the *Menstruum*.

If all these Particulars could be accurately determin'd and settled, they would very easily let us into the Reasons of all that Variety, which is observ'd in Solutions. Let us take, for instance, *Water* and *Spirit of Wine*, whose Natures are very different ; for *Salts* will easily dissolve in the first, because the aqueous Particles are more strongly attracted by the saline Corpuscles, than they are by one another : whereas in *Spirit of Wine*, which is indeed much lighter than *Water*, but more impregnated with saline Particles, they continue untouch'd. So that the Particles of the *Spirit*, upon account of the Minuteness of their Bulk, attracting one another more strongly than they do the *Salts*, are not able to break the Cohesion of the Particles of Salt. From the same Cause it is, that the Feathers of Water-Fowl, and fat Substances, have no Moisture stick upon them, when they are put into Water. On the contrary, *Spirit of Wine* easily dissolves *Rosins*, which *Water* can by no means do ; the Particles of *Rosin* seem

seem to be so closely united and compact, as to leave but very small Interstices, into which the Corpuscles of the *Water* can't enter, but those of the *Spirit* can very easily, because their Bulk is so much smaller.

Corrosion, with the *Chymists*, is a Dissolution of Bodies, either by an *Acid* or *Saline Menstruum*; so that what we have already said, will afford us some assistance in explaining this too. This is peculiar to *Corrosion*, that it is almost wholly design'd for the Resolution of Bodies which are more strongly compacted, such as *Bones* and *Metals*: so that *saline Menstruums* seem to have a very considerable Moment or Force; the Reason of which it may not be amiss to trace out more distinctly. These Liquors, whether *Acid* or *Urinous*, are nothing but *Salts* diluted with a little *Phlegm*. Therefore these being solid, and consequently containing a considerable Quantity of Matter, do both attract one another more, and are also more attracted by the Particles of the Body, which is to be dissolv'd: And as their *Attractions* at equal Distances are proportional to their Bulks, *ceteris paribus*; so when the more solid Bodies are put into *saline Menstruums*, the *Attraction* is stronger here than in other Solutions; and the Motion, which is always proportionable to the Attraction, more violent. And we may easily conceive, how when the Motion is increas'd in this manner, it should drive the *Salts*, like so many Darts, into the Pores of the Bodies, and open and loosen the Cohesion of them, tho' ever so firm. And we are to observe this in *Corrosion*, that the more minute the Particles of the *Menstruum* are, they penetrate the sooner, and with the greater

force. For the Motion, which Attraction produces, is always greatest and most considerable in the least Corpuscles, and is almost next to nothing in the larger ones. For a small Corpuscle is carry'd with a considerable Velocity, when a greater, by reason of its large Surface, is often obstructed by the ambient Fluid, and depriv'd of all Motion. And there is another Advantage gain'd by this Minuteness of the Particles, that they approach nearer the Body which is to be dissolv'd, without which the attractive Force will not be felt. Hence those very *Salts*, which dissolv'd in *Water* will hardly touch *Metals*, if once turn'd into *acid Spirits*, will easily penetrate and conquer them. For in *Distillation* not only a less quantity of *Water* remains, but the saline Bodies are so minutely divided and broken by the Fire, as to make them more readily capable of being mov'd by an *attractive Force*; therefore such a *distill'd Menstruum* is much more efficacious, than any Solution of *Salt* made with *Water*.

What concerns the Solution of *Rosins*, *Sulphurs*, *Gums*, and such like Bodies from vegetable Substances, will be most properly consider'd under other Heads; as that of *Digestion*, and the *Difference of Menstruums*: Only in this place we shall just take notice, that *Gums* and viscous Bodies do not so soon dissolve in *Spirit of Wine* as common *Water*; because as their Cohesions are strengthen'd by their large Contact of the Surfaces of their constituent Parts, and as *Spirit of Wine* consists of very small Parts, which therefore strongly attract one another, they are by this means unfitted to have any Influence on each other: whereas a Particle of *Water* having more Surface than a Particle of *Spirit*

Spirit of Wine, its Contact with a Particle of Gum being in many more Points, it more forcibly draws to it, and unites with it: and for the same Reason it is that cold Water

sooner likewise dissolves these Substances than hot, as its Particles are broke smaller by Heat, and approach thereby near to the Nature of Spirit.

S E C T. VII.

Of the Difference of Menstruums.

THERE has been great bustle amongst Authors about this Matter, and many Hypotheses invented to explicate why some Bodies dissolve in a *Saline Menstruum*, as *Metals*; others in a *Sulphureous*, as *Rosins*; and others again in an *Aqueous*, as *Salts*: particularly great Controversies have been about *Aqua Fortis*, and *Aqua Regia*; why the first dissolves *Silver*, and not *Gold*; and why the latter dissolves *Gold*, yet does not touch *Silver*. But all which they advance to solve this *Phanomenon*, is so very precarious, that their Arguments won't be thought of any force among sound Philosophers. This indeed is one of the most difficult and abstruse Enquiries in the Chymical Pharmacy; however, the same Principles hitherto made use of may set it in a clear Light. Therefore, that we may have a better Conception of the whole Matter, let us bring it to a Calculation: It will, I think, be readily granted, that the Cavity of the Pores in *Gold* is not so great as that of *Silver*, because its Gravity does much exceed the Gravity of *Silver*. Let us therefore suppose the *Diameters* of their Pores to be as 2 to 1. then it will follow, that Corpuscles, fit to penetrate *Gold*, must be eight times less than those that will enter the *Silver*. Let us again

suppose, that the *Attractive Force* in *Gold* is to that in *Silver*, as 2 to 1, or as 40 to 20. Farther, let the *Diameters* of the Particles, which compose *Aqua Fortis*, be twice as big as those of the Pores of *Gold*, so that they can never enter or penetrate it; and let the *Force*, with which *Silver* attracts *Aqua Fortis*, compar'd with the *Force* whereby the Particles of that *Menstruum* attract one another, be as 20 to 12, and the *Cohesion* of the *Silver*, to the Moment with which the Particles of the *Aqua Fortis* rush against it, as 8 to 3. which degree of *Force* will be sufficient to make them break the Texture of the *Silver*. Lastly, suppose the *Cohesion* of the Particles of *Gold* to be to that of *Silver*, as 3 to 2. upon dissolving *Sal Armoniac* in *Aqua Fortis*, there arises, as is well known by Experience, such a vehement *Fermentation*, that unless it be poured on leisurely, by little and little, the Glass must burst. So that from this violent Motion, and the continual Collision of the Particles one against another, we may very well conclude, their *Diameters* are lessen'd by half, and at length become so small, as to be capable of entering the Pores of *Gold*. We should take notice also, that the *Force* of the *Menstruum* is much increased, when *Sal Armoniac* or

Bay Salt is dissolved in the *Aqua Fortis*; i. e. the Force whereby the Particles of the *Menstruum* attract one another, is increased by the Addition of those Corpuscles, which are very attractive: whereas therefore the Force of the *Menstruum* was before as 12, let us suppose it now to be advanc'd to 16, when the *Aqua Fortis* is made *Aqua Regia*. Hence, if you compare the *Attractive Force*, you will find, that of the *Silver* to *Aqua Regia*, is as 20 to 16. and the *Velocity*, with which the Corpuscles of *Aqua Regia* fall upon the *Silver*, will be proportional to the Difference of *Attraction*, viz. 4. If all the Particles in *Aqua Regia* were just as big as they are in *Aqua Fortis*, then their Quantity of Motion would bear the same Proportion to the Cohesion of the *Silver*, as 4 to 3. But by Supposition, each Particle is eight times less, and consequently must have but the eighth part of the Moment; so that the Moment, with which the Corpuscles of *Aqua Regia* act upon the *Silver*, compar'd with the Cohesion of the *Metal*, will be as $\frac{4}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3, i. e. as 1 to 6. Hence 'tis evident, that in these Circumstances, *Silver* cannot be dissolv'd by *Aqua Regia*; but if we compare the *Attractive Force* in *Gold*, to that in *Aqua Regia*, we shall find it as 40 to 16. therefore the *Velocity* with which the Particles of it attack the *Gold*, will be as the Difference, viz. 24. which Number multiply'd by $\frac{1}{8}$ (i. e. the Magnitude of the Particles) will give us the Quantity of Motion, equal to $\frac{24}{8}$, or 3. We suppos'd the Cohesion of *Gold* to be 2, which being exceeded by the Force of the *Menstruum*, must yield to it, and be dissolv'd. If upon comparing the *Attraction* of the two Metals, that of *Gold* be triple, when the *Attraction*

of *Silver* is 20. that of *Gold* will be 60. and the Difference, which there is between the *Attractive Force* of *Gold* and *Aqua Regia*, viz. 44. multiply'd by $\frac{1}{8}$ (the Magnitude of the Particles in *Aqua Regia*) will give a Moment equal to $\frac{44}{8}$, or $5\frac{1}{2}$: And since the Force of Resistance, or Cohesion, is as 2, the Moment will be to that as $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, or as 11 to 4; that is, it will exceed it almost thrice. The Examples we have given may be vary'd infinite ways, but it will come to the same thing, whatever Numbers are apply'd: but to make the Matter more general, let us suppose the *Attraction* of *Gold* to that of *Silver*, to be as a to b ; and of *Silver* to *Aqua Fortis*, as b to d ; but that of *Aqua Fortis* to *Aqua Regia*, as d to e . Let f signify the Magnitude of the Particles in *Aqua Fortis*, and r those in *Aqua Regia*; c the Cohesion of *Gold*, and g the Cohesion of *Silver*. If the Diameters of the Particles f , are greater than the Diameters of the Pores of *Gold*, they can never dissolve the *Gold*, let their attractive Force be never so strong. But if $\frac{b}{d} \times f$ exceeds g , then the *Silver* will yield to that *Menstruum*, whose Particles are f , and less than the Pores of the *Silver*: And if $\frac{b}{d} \times r$ is less than g , the *Silver* will never dissolve in that *Menstruum*, the Particles of which are r , and the *Attractive Force* e . But if $\frac{a}{e} \times r$, be greater than c , the *Menstruum*, made up of the Particles r , and whose *Attractive Force* is e , will be able to penetrate and dissolve the *Gold*. Now because, in this case, the indeterminate Letters are more than the given Quantities, it is evident, this Problem may be accounted for several ways, every one of which will equally solve the Question: but as yet we are not fully acquainted with

with the Proportion there is betwixt the Pores and Cohesion of *Gold* and *Silver*, nor with the Proportion of the Attractive Forces of the *Metals*, and the *Menstruums* which is necessary to make this Solution: Tho perhaps, when Experiments are more accurately made, and examin'd by

these Mechanical Principles, we may no longer remain in Ignorance about them. At present, 'tis enough for our purpose, if from Numbers and Calculations, we can point out the way, which leads us to a Solution of this *Phænomenon*.

S E C T. VIII.

Of Extraction.

Extraction, taken in its largest Sense, signifies any Solution made by *Menstruums*, unless there be allow'd, as perhaps very well may, this difference betwixt them, That in *Solution*, the *Menstruums* absorb the whole Substance of the Body; but in this, they only carry off certain Particles of it: And in this Sense *Camphir* is dissolv'd in *Spirit of Wine*. But *Jalap* is more properly said to be extracted; for the *Rosin* only is dissolv'd in the *Menstruum*, the other Particles being left almost untouch'd. But the *Extraction* now to be treated of, is such an Inspissation, or thickning of a Solution, as, when there is drawn off a certain Quantity of the *Menstruum*, reduces the remaining Mixture to the Consistence of Honey. So after the *Tincture of Saffron* has been plentifully drawn off with *Spirit of Wine*, afterwards the Spirit is drawn away by Distillation, till it comes to half the Quantity, and then the Remainder placed upon Sand, in an open Vessel, to the end that all the remaining Moisture may evaporate. By this Contrivance, the Particles of the *Saffron* are so broken, and divided by the Spirit, that they very easily mix with it, and produce

a sufficiently liquid Tincture: but there being scarce any Spirit left after Distillation, the remaining Matter must thicken a little of course; and when it is put into an open Vessel, and the more subtile Parts are dissipated by the Force of the Fire, it will be reduc'd into a thicker Consistence than it was before, and is call'd an *Extract*: The same obtains in the Extracts of *Gentian*, *Liquorice*, *Extr. Eustachii*, and the *Aleophaugin Pill*; where the Spirit is drawn away by Distillation, as it will serve the same Purposes over again. Sometimes the Juices of Vegetables run of themselves into *Extracts*. Extraction, done after this manner, does not require any long Discourse to explain it; since whatever has been said of Digestion, may very well be apply'd to it.

Extracts are chiefly made out of the Vegetables, and require different *Menstruums*, according to the different Nature of the Plants; as may be observ'd, especially in *Extracts* from *Gums*: for such as are *Mucilaginous*, as *Gum Arabick*, and *Tragacanth*, &c. are not so easily dissolv'd but in *Aqueous Liquors*; on the other hand, *Resinous Gums*, as *Galbanum*, *Scammony*, &c. must have
burning

burning Spirits to dissolve them. There are others again of a middle Nature, which may be dissolv'd in either sort of *Menstruums*, tho not so easily in one as in the other. Thus *Aloes* and *Rhubarb*, which are something *resinous*, are better made into Extracts with *Spirit of Wine*, than *Water*. But Plants, which abound less with *Rosin*, such as *Hellebore*, &c. are more commodiously extracted with *Water*, than with *Spirit of Wine*. If we would therefore perform *Extraction*, as it should be, we ought to find out a proper *Menstruum*, and one which is as it were a-kin to the Body to be extracted.

There have been more pains bestow'd upon the Extraction of *Opium*, than of any thing besides, it being one of the most noble Medicines we have; and it is still in dispute what is the most proper *Menstruum* for it. 'Twould be a tedious Business to relate all the Forms and Processes given us of this Operation, 'twill be enough just to touch upon one or two of them: some therefore extract *Opium* by the help of *Acid Menstruums*, after it has been evaporated, either upon *live Coals*, or *kindled Brimstone*; for this Reason, that the Narcotick Strength of the *Opium* may be fix'd and corrected: but this way of obtaining the Extract of *Opium* is all trifling, unless we would have a *Caput Mortuum* for an Extract, instead of a Medicine; for the more subtle part of the *Opium*, that abounds most with *volatile Salt*, flies away upon the Application of Fire or Heat. Further, it seems very injudicious to make use of *Acids*; for if we examine the Virtue of *Opium*, we shall find, that *Acids* are quite contrary to it. *Acids* coagulate, and induce a *Lentor* into the Blood; whereas

nothing in the World does more effectually attenuate it, than *Opium*. So that to join *Acids* with *Opium*, for the Intention of Curing, is just like a Surgeon's blunting the Edge of his Instrument, that he may make the better Incision. And for the same reason the *Acid Juices* of Vegetables, with which *Opium* is wont to be fermented, will hardly escape Censure, when they come to be examin'd, how little soever they may diminish its Virtue. Others add Salt of *Tartar*, which is cry'd up so much, as to give it the Name of the *Corrector* of *Opium*; but as there is no great matter of Hurt in it, so no mighty Advantage is to be had from it: for *Opium* has no need of this Salt to facilitate its Extraction, since it dissolves in a *Menstruum* readily enough of it self; nor is that Medicine, which assuages Pain so miraculously, of such a savage and malignant Nature, as to stand in need of being tam'd and corrected in that manner. Without doubt that *Correction*, used by the *Antients*, however improperly so call'd, was much better, who always mixed *Aromatics* with their *Opiates*, by which the Force of the *Opium* was broke so little, that it rather acquir'd from them a new and greater Force for Medicinal Uses. For this reason *Sydenham*, in Imitation of the *Antients*, puts *Saffron*, *Cinnamon*, and *Cloves* in his *Laudanum*. The other *Menstruums*, made use of to extract *Opium*, are *Spirit of Wine*, *Wine* it self, and *Water*, and each of them has its Champions and Defenders; tho perhaps the Quarrel may be fairly ended, if we give the Preference to *Wine*: for, not to mention, that *Spirit of Wine* is too hot for some Constitutions, it too plentifully absorbs the *resinous* part of the *Opium*, and so does often occasion

caſion Loathings and Gripes. Beſides, all *hot Spirits* produce a *Coagulum* in the Blood, which is quite contrary to the Nature of *Opium*, as has been taken notice of already. On the other hand, tho *Water* does extract *Opium* well enough, yet, by reaſon of its Weakneſs, 'tis not very agreeable to the Stomach, eſpecially of one that is ſick. But *Wine*, eſpecially *Canary* and *Sherry*, have none of thoſe faults; for they don't only very well extract the *Volatile Salt* of *Opium*, which contains the greateſt Virtue of the Remedy, but they are both very grateful to the Stomach, and ſerve as a Vehicle to convey the Medicine through all the Circulations of the Blood and Spirits.

One may obſerve, that when *Tinctures* are extracted by *Digeſtion*, they are very much ſaturated; but being afterwards drawn off by Diſtillation, they recover their antient Colour. For when the *Abſtraction*, by the Alembick, is perform'd with a ſtrong Fire, the Particles of the Liquors do ſo rarefy, that they very quickly aſcend, by reaſon of their ſpecifick Lightneſs. Which may be obſerved, eſpecially in *Spirit of Wine*, there being no *Menſtruum* more apt to rarefy than that. But the minute Particles of Bodies, which ſwim in theſe Liquors, and tinge them with a certain Colour, how thin and ſubtil ſoever, being incapable of Rarefaction, becauſe of their Solidity, are deſerted almoſt entirely by the *Volatile Menſtruum*, and can't be drawn off from the Cucurbit. But tho they ſhould, by

the Force and Aſſiſtance of Fire, attempt to raiſe themſelves, they can never aſcend to the top of the Alembick; but by the force of their natural Gravity, muſt fall down again, and precipitate. In this manner thoſe Liquors, which are *abſtracted* from *Tinctures*, keep their proper Nature, and are ting'd with no Colour. But ſometimes the more light Corpufcles, ſuch as thoſe of *Opium*, *Saffron*, &c. riſe together with the *Menſtruum* into the Receiver; which may be perceiv'd both by Taſte and Smell, tho they are not ſo numerous as to give a Tincture to the *Menſtruum*.

Thus *Extraction* is uſually perform'd; but its Uſe does not ſeem to be of ſo great ſervice in Phyſick, as is generally imagined. For almoſt all the more ſubtile Particles fly away, and are diſſipated, either when the *Menſtruum* is drawn off by Diſtillation, or when it evaporates in the open Air. So that if thoſe Particles are any ways uſeful in Medicine, 'tis to no purpoſe to ſeek for them in *Extracts*; but if we would have only a Collection of the more groſs and unactive Parts, there is no other kind of Operation, which will ſo happily ſupply us with them. It is alſo of ſervice, to clear ſome Gums and Roſins from Droſs: as the taking up the genuine Subſtance by a proper *Menſtruum*, leaves all that is not ſo behind, ſo by evaporating the *Menſtruum* again, the Roſin, or whatſoever of that nature it is, will be render'd in its utmoſt Purity.

S E C T. IX.

Of Chrystallization.

THIS is such a Combination of saline Particles, as resembles the Form of a *Chrystal*, variously modify'd, according to the Nature and Texture of the Salts.

The Method used herein is this : The saline Body is dissolv'd in Water ; afterwards the Solution is filtered, which being evaporated until a little Film appears upon it, runs into *Chrystal*. *Dissolution* and *Filtration* are made use of, that the Salts may be purged from all Dross ; for otherwise if any foreign Matter should get in, not only the Transparency of the *Chrystals* would be impair'd, but the Figure also would be mangled and broken.

Therefore these Salts being in this manner wash'd and purg'd afresh, the Water (as of no farther use) is taken off by Evaporation ; which is done with design, that the remaining Solution should be more saturated. And this Saturation of the Solution is necessary, that a greater quantity of the Salts might run into *Chrystals*. Now these being nothing else but a *Congeries* of the saline Particles, if the Cause of this Union is shewn, you will easily perceive why they cannot subside in a more diluted *Menstruum*. This Composition therefore arises from that *attractive* Force, by which Salts, which are near one another, do naturally strive to coalesce and unite : which they do so much the easier, the nearer they are one another. For the Force of *Attraction* exerting it self most at the point of Contact,

is the cause of its being little or nothing, when Bodies are remov'd at a farther distance. Hence Salts, very much diluted with cold Water, scarcely *attract* at all, because they are kept at too great a distance one from another, and hereupon remain quiet in their respective Situations ; and tho the Solution should be stronger, it would part with its *Salts* but very sparingly, without *Evaporation* : but by letting the Water be evaporated to a thin Skin, the Salts are plac'd so near, as almost to touch one another ; and consequently they will attract one another very strongly : and being very closely and intimately united, they are form'd as it were into so many little Bundles.

If any saline Solution were to be let alone for some time, the *Chrystals* would precipitate, and fall of their own accord : for the Water, which obstructs the Cohesion of the Salts, does exhale. But the very same Salts being dissolv'd in warm Water, do quickly and easily melt and swim in it ; nor do they run into *Chrystals*, so long as that retains its Heat. For the Motion, excited by the Heat, hinders and destroys the Motion arising from the *attractive* Force. But as soon as the Water turns cold, and the Parts of it are at rest, the Salts now being able to stand nearer to one another, exert their *attractive* Force, and so unite themselves into *Chrystals*.

Hitherto has been explain'd the Reason of *Chrystals* ; as for the Figures,

Chrystallization this is such

Figures, they are obvious to every Beholder; and their Beauty and Variety are so admirable, that there is scarce any thing in Nature, which can entertain the Eye more agreeably. The Figures of these are sometimes seen by the naked Eye, but by the help of *Microscopes* are discern'd much better. In *common Salt* we plainly discover *Quadrilateral Pyramids*, with square Bases. In *Sugar*, the same *Pyramids*, with oblong and rectangular Bases. In *Alum*, they rise with six sides, supported with a hexagonal Base. The Chrystals of *Vitriols* very much resemble Icicles, united one to another with great variety, among which lie some Polygons, as may be discover'd with the naked Eye. *Sal Armoniac* very elegantly imitates the Branches of a Tree, and *Hartsborn* looks like a Quiver of Arrows. *Glauber's Sal Mirabilis*, which is made of *common Salt* and *Vitriol*, exhibits the Figure of both Salts. *Nitre* appears in certain Prismatical Columns, not much unlike Bundles of Sticks; among which there are interspers'd some Rhomboidal, and some Pentagons, which seem to come very near those of *common Salt*. Hence *Lemery* very justly remark'd, that *Nitre* could not be purify'd by any Art or Contrivance whatever, but something of a *Sal Gem*, or *Fossil Salt*, would stick to it. But *Salt of Tin* outdoes all for Beauty, in which are Lines like little Needles, which spread themselves every where from a Point as from a Center, so as to represent a Star, much like what we see in the *Regulus of Mars*.

But this is very peculiar in these Salts, that let them be never so divided, and reduced into minute Particles, yet when they are form'd into Chrystals, they each of them re-assume their proper Shape: so that

one might as easily divest and deprive them of their Saltiness, as of their Figure. This being an immutable and perpetual Law, by knowing the Figure of the Chrystals, we may understand what the Texture of the Particles ought to be, which can form those Chrystals. And on the other hand, by knowing the Texture of the Particles, we may determine the Figures of the Chrystals. For since the Figures of the most simple Parts remain always the same, 'tis evident the Figures which they run into, when compounded and united, must be uniform and constant. And since the Force of Attraction is stronger in one side of the same Particle than another, there will constantly be a greater Concretion of Salts upon those Sides, which attract more strongly. From hence it may easily be demonstrated, that the Figure of the least Particles is intirely different from that which appears in the *Chrystal*. But we must leave this to the *Mathematicians*, lest we should seem to encroach upon their Province.

From this Theory of the Association and Combination of Salts, we may learn how to avoid such Conjunctions in those Preparations where the Nature of the Medicine requires them to be kept asunder, and in a state of Solution; as in *Syrups*, *Confections*, and *Electuaries*. For in these Forms, as much Care is necessary to prevent the Sugar or Honey in their Composition from running into such Combinations, or *Candying*, as it is usually term'd, as in the former to assist such Conjunction.

For this purpose, in the Preparation of those Medicines, every part ought to be manag'd so as to prevent the too near Approach of those attractive saline Particles to one another.

ther. The Fire ought therefore to have as little share herein as possible: for in boiling those Syrups which have double the quantity of Sugar allow'd to that of the Liquor, if the Dissolution is not by a very gentle Heat, the Fire will carry off so much, as not to leave a Sufficiency to keep the Particles of Sugar from such a near Approach, as will draw them into mutual Contacts: that is, after the Syrup comes to stand some time, it will candy, which is quite out of the Intention of the Medicine. In Syrups made of acid or austere Juices, as *Lemons*, *Raspberries*, *Quinces*, and the like; the Sugar is much more inclinable to do so, as the Particles of such Juices are more apt to favour such Intercourses, by their natural Dispositions to draw and be drawn into them with the Sugar. In the making therefore of all such Medicines, it is much securer to dissolve the Sugar gradually in the Juice, by putting in little at a time, and frequently stirring it; for without the help of any Heat at all, they will in time dissolve Sugar enough to be in a due Consistency: and there is this further Advantage in this Method, that the same which prevents its running into Candy, by preserving the more fluid and volatile Parts, preserves likewise in a much greater degree the natural Flavour of the Juice from which it is made, as in boiling it flies off with the Steam. In this way indeed, if the Juice is not duly supply'd until it is fully sated, and will dissolve no more, it will be apt to corrupt and be spoil'd in the other Extreme; but this is easily prevented with Care.

In boiling up likewise those Syrups to a Consistency, which have not so great a Proportion of Sugar allow'd them, in regard to the Li-

quor when first mix'd; if they be boil'd too high, as it is generally call'd, the Particles of Sugar having not Fluid enough left to keep them at a sufficient distance from each other, they will attract one another, and run into Candy. This likewise spoils many of the *Confections*, where there are not *Species* or *Powders* enough to prevent such Contacts and Cohesions.

And here it may not be amiss to premise a word or two in general, with relation to all those *Electuaries*, which have three fourths of Honey, or thereabouts, in their Composition. The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despumated, and it is the usual Practice of the Shops so to do; which is to dissolve it over the Fire, and continue the Heat till it throws up a large Scum, which is taken off, and the Remainder left transparent. By this means, under a Notion of taking away some Impurities from the Honey, it is divested of those Parts which were necessary to keep it from candying. For by continual Experience it is found how very powerfully the Parts of Honey are, in their Attractions of one another, that unless they be much divided by other Bodies, they will run together: so that by this Error it often happens, that those Medicines which have so much of this in their Composition, are spoil'd by candying; and even the capital ones, as *Venice-Treacle*, *Methridate*, &c. Therefore to keep those Medicines smooth, and in a due Consistency, which is always a great part of their Excellency; it is much more proper not to clarify the Honey at all, but melt it only just enough to admit of a Mixture with the *Species*. In which Management they will never be found to cand. For this purpose indeed Care must be taken

taken that the Honey be as clear from Motes or Dross as possible; but that it almost continually is so, unless what may accidentally be upon the Surface or at Bottom, is owing to this, that upon its first Pressure from the Comb, the Inclinations of its Parts to each other are so considerable, as to work out in its first candying or fixing, every thing which is of a different nature, and foreign thereunto; therefore there is no Ground for those Apprehensions of Impurity, upon which its Despumation or Clarification is erroneously founded.

As to this Head therefore, this

general Rule ought to be observ'd in both the Pharmacies, that where a Combination of Salts, or such Bodies as attract and cohere together, is intended; all interposing Matter ought as much as possible to be remov'd, which is in most cases to be done with Fire: but where such Combinations are not only out of the Intention of the Operator, but injurious to the Medicine he has under Management; such Hindrances must be carefully preserv'd, and therefore Fire in such matters be as little employ'd as possible.

S E C T. X.

Of Incorporation.

THE Process, thus term'd in Pharmacy, is employ'd in bringing and joining together, by the Interposition of a third Body, such others, as in themselves are incapable, or very difficult to be mix'd together. This indeed is not concern'd in any of the standing Shop-Medicines of the *Galenical* Pharmacy, but frequently arises in the Prescriptions of Physicians, in ordering such things together, which either for Decency or Conveniency of taking, are thus to be mix'd. Thus in those Forms call'd *Eclegma's* and *Linctus's*, Syrups and Oils are prescribed together, which by putting only into a Vessel will not intimately unite; but upon rubbing fine a small Portion of Sugar, Salt, or any Substance of the like nature, with the Syrup first, and then gradually dropping in the Oil, they will join into a smooth uniform Sub-

stance, thicker than either was before in Separation.

To understand this aright, it is necessary to take notice, that the Reason why these Bodies do not incorporate of themselves, is, because, as in all viscid light Bodies, they have but very weak attractive Powers, and their Cohesions with one another are very great, being according to their Contacts: and therefore when they are put together, their mutual Attractions are not great enough to overcome their respective Cohesions; which in other words is, they will not mix: but when a third Substance is join'd with them in such a manner, as to open and dissociate their Parts, and lessen their Contacts and Cohesions with one another; they will readily join. And as their constituent Parts have a great deal of Surface in respect to their Solidities, the more they con-

tinue still to be parted respectively by further Mixture with each other, the compound Body they form will be less fluid, or of a thicker Consistency; as the Fluidities of all Bodies are as the Gravities of their constituent Parts, in proportion to their Surfaces, by precedent Demonstration. And upon the same Theory we may proceed to account for the entire Loss of Fluidity, by a Mixture of some certain Fluids; but as this is of no great Importance in the present Affair, thus far may be sufficient to our Purpose.

The same way of Reasoning likewise accounts for the Mixture of several Turpentine and Balsams with aqueous Liquors, by the Interposition of the Yolk of an Egg; which by being long beat and mixed with the Balsam or Turpentine, so divides and opens the Texture and

Cohesions of their Parts, as fits them to join with a Body they would not before touch.

The Amalgamation of Metals, and some other Processes in the Chymical Pharmacy, tho not unforeign to this Head, yet they have been too frequently hinted at already in many of the preceding Pages, to require any further Explication: and what under this has been advanc'd, has not indeed been so expressly necessary with regard to any Dispensatory Compositions, but as it frequently occurs in the Practical Shops. It may not be amiss to have said thus much, the Persons frequently employ'd therein, not being often overstocked with Theory, and the true Grounds of Procedure, even in the most trifling parts of their Profession.

S E C T. XI.

Of Filtration.

THIS is a Method by which Liquors are procured fine and clear, and is chiefly concerned in Tinctures, when some Portion is drawn from the Ingredients, or suspended in the Tincture, which is not necessary thereunto, but disturbs and renders the rest more unpleasant both to the Palate and Sight.

There is a *Filtration*, which has much tortured the Philosophy of some Ages to account for, and is perform'd by the Ascent of the finer parts of a Liquor up a Chord or Skain of Cotton, or such like matter, which is contrived to drop over into another Vessel, and leave the grosser behind; but as this has lit-

tle or no place in Practice, it is not worth taking up any time about it.

The *Filtration* in use, is straining a Liquor through Paper, which by the Smallness of the Pores admits only the finer parts through, and keeps the rest behind.

An Explication of this cannot but be needless to a Person even of the meanest Apprehension of such Matters; it may therefore be sufficient, under this Head, to leave this general Observation, whence will flow a very necessary practical Caution, That in all Tinctures, or Liquors to be made fine by this Method, such only ought to be brought to the Filtre, whose Medicinal Efficacies

cacies arise from the finest and most minute Parts; otherwise the Medicine will remain behind, and nothing but what is useless pass thro. Thus only such Tinctures are to be better'd by this Management, which with a spirituous Menstruum, dissolve and take up Rosins and the most volatile Sulphurs; because such a Menstruum does unite with those Bodies in such very small Parts, and

attracts them so strongly when in Contact, that they will not part in the Filtre, but will be fine enough to pass thro together. But in most Decoctions of Plants, and Roots, and other Ingredients with Water, the Medicinal Virtues of which may consist in some of the grosser Parts; they are not manageable this way, but come under the following.

S E C T. XII.

Of Clarification and Depuration.

ANOTHER way of improving some Medicines, is by what is call'd *Clarification*. This is done by beating up with Whites of Eggs, Decoctions and turbid Liquors into a Froth; which upon boiling will entangle the grosser Parts, and carry them up to the top in a tough Scum: which is either taken off with a Spoon, or separated by the *Hippocrates's* Sleeve, which is a thick flannel Bag.

How this Matter may be accounted for, is not in the least difficult. The clammy and viscous Particles of the Egg mix with and entangle the grosser parts of the Decoction, more than the finer; as with them they are capable of the most Contact, and consequently of the strongest Cohesion: and thereby upon the Impulse of the Fire bearing through from underneath, they are carry'd up together to the top, making there a very tough Scum. The continu'd Fire keeps still driving up the grosser Parts, until they are all, or in a great measure, entangled in the Scum as in a Net; but if it remains longer than while it boils up, that is,

until the Scum breaks, by the Rolling and Waves of the Liquor, the before-separated Foulnesses will be broke from one another, and again mix with the Decoction: and therefore it should either be scummed just before the top breaks, or gently poured into the *Hippocrates's* Sleeve.

Tho this seems a mighty simple and easy Process, yet it is so frequently concern'd in the Shops, that there are many Errors committed by it; the chief of which may be worth mentioning.

Whatsoever Decoctions, whether to be used as such, or to be made into Syrups, have in them Ingredients of a viscous, mucilaginous, or slimy Nature; such ought not to be meddled with this way, because it is manifest, that all such Parts in the Decoction will be mix'd with the Egg, and separated with the Scum, whereby the Medicine will be defrauded of its Intention. How this can justify the promiscuous Clarifications of all Decoctions, especially for Syrups used in the Shops, any indifferent Person may judge.

But I shall endeavour to demonstrate in two Instances only, out of a great many, how the Medicine is entirely destroy'd thereby.

The first is in Syrup of *Marshmallows*, most of the Ingredients of which afford a slimy, mucilaginous Substance in Decoction; and in that Quality it is that the Physician expects his Intention in its Prescription to be answer'd: as in the Body of the Work will be further explain'd under that particular Division of *Diureticks*. But if the Nicety of an ignorant Compounder, to make his Syrup fine, as he calls it, should be such as to do it by *Clarification* in this manner, he will rob the Medicine of all that is valuable in it; and in those cases, where it is usually directed, may as well give common *Molasses*, or Syrup of Sugar only, as Syrup of *Marshmallows*.

But there is another Medicine in the same Tribe of the greatest Importance in its Efficacy, which for want of due Attention to the Influence of this Management upon it, is either entirely spoiled, or so far robbed of its Virtues, that it is very difficult to find it of the same Strength in any two Shops, or in two different Makings by the same Person; I mean *Syrupus de Meconio*, which is a Decoction of Poppies boiled into a Syrup, with a certain Quantity of Sugar. Now every one knows, that in the Decoction, a *Resin* or *Gum* of the Nature of *Opium*, is drawn from the Poppy, and suspended in the Decoction, and that in this lies the Virtue of the Medicine; likewise that it is very glutinous and viscid, is manifest by its adhering to the Fingers, or a Knife in cutting them. It is farther apparent, that all such Substances in aqueous Vehicles will look cloudy, and cannot possibly be managed

otherwise. To attempt therefore to clarify this Syrup, by the fore-mention'd Method, is taking all from it that comes out of the Poppy, or the greatest part of it: so that the more curious a Person is in making, as he thinks, this Medicine fine, the less it is of any worth; as the finer he makes it, the more of the Poppy is taken from it, and thrown away with the Scum: for its Viscidity cannot but join it with the Egg, and whatsoever is rejected therewith.

And by this means it is, that let the Quantity of Poppy to such a Quantity of Syrup be never so exactly assign'd in Calculation, yet while this Method is taken, in proportion to the Success in making it fine, the Prescriber will be cheated of his Expectation from it: for there are several Circumstances in the Clarification, which may accidentally vary its Success; but according to this Method, thus much is certain, that he who thinks he makes it best, quite spoils the Medicine. In such cases therefore as both these mention'd, an Apothecary should be content with so much Fineness as can be procur'd by Subsidence. For if the Sugar be mixed with the Decoction, and just melted in it, in a convenient Vessel, it will settle to a sufficient Clearness; and what can be so poured off should be boiled up to a due Consistence, without any other Endeavours to make it finer. By this means all that comes of the Poppy is preserved, and its true Dose may be assign'd to the greatest Exactness; which in the usual Method is impossible. The Remainder likewise, if it has been strained before through a thick Flannel, may be cleared enough from any gross Foulness, to be boiled up for the *Confectio Fracastorii sine Melle*.

That other way of fining down some Liquors, which is termed *per Subsidentiam*, is too easy to apprehend, to need any Explication: this is chiefly concern'd in express'd Juices, which easily let fall their grosser Parts, and throw up such as are specifically lighter and viscid to the Top in a Scum, until they become per-

fectly fine. Where such things are used, as add to the specifick Weight of the grosser Parts, and by that means throw them down to the bottom, as it is often done in Wines, and the like, the manner of their Influence will be fully explain'd under the Article of *Precipitation*.

S E C T. XIII.

Of Distillation.

Distillation is the Ascent and Elevation of Particles, which afterwards descend again in the form of Drops.

This Ascent of Fluids is chiefly promoted two ways; first, upon account of their specifick Levity; and secondly, by Impulse.

The first way of Elevation is manifest from this Lemma, before cited in what was said of *Fermentation*, viz. *That Particles of Bodies, which swim in any Fluid, if they are specifically lighter, must be borne upwards by that Fluid.* Therefore since distill'd Liquors are carry'd upwards through the Air, it's to be enquired how they can be made specifically lighter than the Air. Now a Fluid may be specifically lighter than another, when under a larger Bulk, it has an equal, or a less Gravity. According to this Proportion, the Bulk of the Fluid ought to be increas'd in *Distillation*; and how easily, by the help of Fire, it may be increas'd, or, which is the same thing, rarefy'd, one who is but tolerably vers'd in Physicks, may comprehend. And whoever has but observ'd a *Thermometer*, a *Cupping-Glass*, or *Boiling Water*, must be

sensible how great a quantity of Air, or possibly of some more subtile Matter, there is contain'd in almost all Fluids, and what a Force there is in Heat to rarefy it; at least, those prodigious Fumes, which rise in the *Receiver*, upon distilling *Viuriol*, do sufficiently prove this: for *Rarefaction* is nothing but the same quantity of Matter diffus'd into a greater space; so that the same Weight remains, though the Bulk grows much larger. From whence 'tis plain, there must be a greater number of Pores in the rarefy'd Body, which are either intirely void of all Matter, or at least of such Matter as hath any considerable Gravity. A very clear Instance of this may be had in the *Air* it self, which is known by Experiments of the *Air-Pump*, to have been rarefy'd to almost an infinite degree.

Having gone thus far in explaining this Matter, it is now to be found out, what proportion of Rarefaction is sufficient to produce this specifick Levity. And, that the Matter may be set in a clearer Light, let us begin with the simplest Bodies, and take our first Instance from *Water*. 'Tis known by Computa-

tion, that the Proportion of the specifick Gravity of *Water*, to that of *Air*, is something more than 800 to 1. Since therefore *similar Spheres, or Solids, are as the Cubes of their Diameters*, and the specifick Gravity decreases reciprocally, in the very same proportion as the Cubes of their Diameters increase; in order to make a Particle of *Water* lighter than a Particle of *Air*, no more is necessary, than to rarefy it till its Diameter become *ten times* greater, which in this case is but a very small degree of Rarefaction: for the Cube of the Diameter, in a Particle so rarefy'd, is 1000. If the Diameter be made *eleven times* greater, the Cube will be 1331; and if *twelve*, 1728. So that *Water*, when rarefy'd but *twelve degrees*, will be above doubly lighter than *Air*. And if the *Rarefaction* be carry'd on farther, it may easily be collected from the Increase of the Numbers, that a Particle of *Water* may be made almost infinitely lighter than *Air*. And that this may be brought a little nearer to the present Purpose, 'tis manifest, that the Elevation of Bodies, equally fluid and heavy, is always proportionable to their different Aptitude to be rarefy'd; that is, they ascend quicker upon the Application of any Force, the more susceptible they are of *Rarefaction*: but in Bodies, whose Aptitude to be rarefy'd is equal, the time of Ascent is to be determin'd by their *specifick Gravity*. So that the time of Elevation, in Bodies distill'd after this manner, is in a compound Proportion of their *Rarefaction* and *specifick Gravity*. This exactly agrees not only to Theory, but to Experience, without which Theory alone is not to be regarded: for by the same degree of Heat, *Spirit of Wine*, *Spirit of Sal Armoniac* prepar'd with *Quick-Lime*, *Distill'd*

Waters, the Gravity of all which is less, and their Rarefaction more easy, than of common *Water*; are drawn off proportionably sooner by the *Retort*. On the other hand, *acid Spirits*, such as the Spirits of *Salt*, of *Nitre*, and of *Vitriol*, tho they begin at first to rise more readily, yet require longer time to carry them off into the *Receiver*, than *Water* it self does: For though the *Rarefaction* of *Water* be less, yet 'tis not sufficient to answer to the Gravity of those Fluids. After the same manner the Particles of *Vegetables* and *Animals*, whose Texture is rarer, and consequently makes them specifically lighter, more easily ascend, than the Particles of *Minerals* or *Metals*. We may here also observe, that a Body, when *distill'd*, is always thinner and more subtile than the *crude* one, from which it was *distill'd*: So *Rose Water* has a less Consistence than the *Juice of Roses*, and is less ponderous; and thus *rectify'd Spirits* have a less *specifick Gravity*, than those which have but once pass'd the Fire.

But the case is otherwise, when *Abstraction* is used in Distilling; for instance, *distill'd Vinegar* is heavier than *crude*: for in this Operation a Liquor is left behind saturated with *saline* Particles, whilst all the *phlegmatick* Part, whose Gravity is less, is carry'd off. The same thing is constantly observ'd in the *Dephlegmation* of *acid Spirits*.

Not only *specifick Levity* serves to elevate Bodies in Distillation, but an *external Impulse* also may cause their Ascent. The Impulse, which we have to do with in this place, comes from the Fire, whose Particles, tho they are extremely small and light, yet 'tis demonstrable by *Mechanicks*, that they may raise Bodies much heavier than themselves, by

by acting upon them with a certain degree of Force: For since the *Moment of a Body, or that Force by which it acts upon another, is in a compound Ratio of the Quantity of Matter, and the Celerity*; the Celerity may be so increas'd, as to give a sufficient Force to the Body, tho the *Quantity of Matter* in it be ever so small. Let some heavy Body therefore be supposed to descend with no other Moment, than what it receives from its own Gravity; in this case then the Air, which is much lighter, may be moved with that Celerity, as not only to sustain that Body, but to mount it up higher: and the more rapid the *Impetus* of the Air is, or the *Surface* of the Body more diffus'd, the higher and swifter will the Elevation be; just as we see Sheets of Lead are sometimes torn away entire by the Wind, and carry'd aloft through the Air. In like manner Fire, tho it be a Body made up of very minute Particles, may be moved with that Rapidity, as to acquire and communicate what Force can be imagin'd towards removing any Obstacles. And this is daily experienc'd in innumerable Instances, but in none more than in *Gunpowder*. When therefore the Moment of Fire is augmented, in the Manner explain'd, so as to exceed the Force of the distill'd Body, it will remove it from its former Situation; or what is here the same thing, because the Direction of its Motion tends upwards, will carry it up. Thus Particles, specifically heavier than the Air, which is contain'd in the Retort, as those of *acid Spirits* are, ascend by a more violent Impulse of the Fire used in *Distillation*.

Another thing, which contributes very much to this Purpose, is, That the same Quantity of Matter is ele-

vated so much the easier, in proportion as the *Surface* is enlarg'd; for the more this is diffus'd, the more Particles of Fire it receives: and so, having this united Force to drive it up, it more easily ascends. So that by the same Degree of Fire, Bodies will not equally rise, tho they are equally heavy, if there be that difference in their *Surfaces* already supposed. The *Air* also has no small share in this business of *Impulse*; for, being rarefy'd by the Fire, it is not only impell'd upwards it self, but carries other Particles up with it: and it may be learned by a very familiar Experiment, what *Impetus*, Bodies so rarefy'd exert. Water, for instance, over a Fire cannot be heated but to a certain degree; for when it has once well boil'd, it can never be made hotter: yet the same Water, if it be shut up in *Papin's Digestor*, will grow excessively hot; and if a piece of red-hot Metal be flung into cold Water, it will occasion much the same Explosion, as is observed in *Gunpowder*. But nothing does so plainly shew the Force of rarefy'd Air, as the Engine by which Mr. *Savery* has taught to draw up Coals out of the Pits. Whoever considers well these three things, and what may be effected by them, viz. *Specifick Levity*, an *Impelling Force*, and the *Extent* of the *Surface*; and how many ways, and in what Proportions all of them may be chang'd, will very easily account for all the Variety, which is found in this Process of *Distillation*.

It must be observ'd, that wherever *Specifick Levity*, or *Rarefaction*, has any place in *Distillation*, there *Impulse* concurs too; for the Fire equally does both at the same time: so that a less degree of *Rarefaction* is sufficient to elevate Bodies, than what was before assign'd. But in those

those Bodies, which are raised by *Impulse*, tis not necessary that *Rarefaction* should concur, for sometimes there is no *Rarefaction* at all. There is also another difference between *Rarefaction* and *Impulse*, that very much favours this account of *Distillation*, that a more gentle Fire may serve for distilling such Bodies as are elevated by means of their *Rarefaction*; but those, which are raised by *Impulse* only, require a very intense Heat.

As to what concerns the different Method of performing this Operation, there are generally two ways used in *Distillation*; for 'tis either *Right*, or *Oblique*: the latter is done by the *Retort*, and the former by the *Alembick*. There is but little difference in the Manner of both these, excepting only that the *right Distillation* has this peculiar Property, that whatever is distill'd by it, is form'd after the Resemblance of *Rain*: for as the watry Vapours, drawn by the Sun's Heat from the Earth and the Sea, and so rarefy'd, as to become specifically lighter than Air, ascend, and are condens'd into Clouds; but afterwards, growing heavier than the Air, descend by their own Weight, and so distil down by Drops in the form of *Rain*: so the very same Reasoning holds in the *Alembick*. The fluid Particles of the Body in *Distillation* are, by the Force of the Fire, as has been explain'd before, press'd out and elevated upon the account of the *Rarefaction* and *Impulse* they undergo, to the top of the *Alembick*, in the form of Vapours; where being resisted and repell'd, and condens'd by the external Cold, they so unite with one another, that by the Force of their *specifick Gravity*, they descend along the internal Sides of the *Alembick*, from whence they are con-

vey'd into the Neck, as it were thro a Canal. The same Explication is to be apply'd to *Oil of Sulphur*, made by the *Bell*. In distilling *Oils*, and sometimes *Spirits*, they apply to the Neck of the *Alembick* a long *Pipe*, turning and winding like a Serpent; which, by passing thro a Vessel of cold Water, keeps the Vapours from flying off, and condenses them sooner into Drops.

There is another sort of *Distillation*, mention'd by Authors, which is by *Descent*; where, when the Particles of the Bodies are separated by the Force of the Fire in the upper Vessel, such of them, which are more fluid, distil into the lower Vessel: familiar Instances of which we have in *extracting Pitch*, and making *Rose-Water*.

But the reason why sometimes the *Right*, and sometimes the *Oblique Distillation* is most convenient, must be deduc'd from the Nature and Texture of the Body, which is to be distill'd. *Right Distillation* is used when the Texture of the Body is such, as allows of an easy Ascent: of this last kind are *Vegetables*. Other Substances, which consist of heavier Particles, give way but slowly to the Fire, and cannot be rais'd to the top of the *Alembick*; such are almost all *Minerals* and *Metals*: and these therefore are only capable of *Oblique Distillation*.

The *Right*, being the more gentle Operation, belongs to those Bodies only, which are easily rarefy'd; but the *Oblique* is design'd for the most part for such as cannot be elevated without a strong *Impulse*: which accordingly is the only *Distillation* made in the *Reverberatory*.

There may be observ'd in *Distillation*, what seldom or never happens in *Calcination*, that the distill'd Matter, tho drawn from solid Bodies, such

such as *Vitriol*, *Hartshorn*, and *Bones*; never returns into its former state, but continues in the form of a Fluid. Any one that reflects upon what has been said concerning Cohesion and Fluidity, under the Head of *Calcination*, will easily understand what Cause this may be ascrib'd to. For in *Distillation*, not only the finer Parts are divided from the gross, but they are intirely abstracted from the Union of others, and lie in a Body by themselves. So that the distill'd Liquor being nothing else but a Collection of fluid Parts, must always of necessity retain its Fluidity. It is to be observ'd, that there is a difference in the Elevation of *Phlegm*, which in some Experiments rises before the *Spirit*, and in others after it. The one is remarkable in distilling the *acid Spirits* of *Vitriol*, *Salt*, and *Nitre*; the other in distilling *burning* and *urinous Spirits*, as those of *Wine*, and of *Sal Armoniac*. Tho the Reason of this Variety may be deduc'd from what has been said, yet it may not be amiss just to touch upon the Explication of it here. Now this arises intirely from the specifick Gravity of the Fluids; for if the Experiment be made, *Phlegm* will be found specifically lighter than those *acid Spirits*, and heavier than the *urinous* and the *burning*. Since therefore the Levity of Bodies causes them to ascend sooner, it is very plain why there should be such Variety in the Ascent of *Phlegm*. Nor does it any way contradict what has been advanc'd, that in the *Distillation* of *Animals*, as of *Hartshorn*, *Vipers*, and *Human Skull*, the *Phlegm* comes off before the *Spirit*, tho the *Spirit* is lighter than the *Phlegm*. For it is to be observ'd, that the *Salts* and *Spirits* of *Animals*, those especially

which are contain'd in *Bones* and *Horns*, are lock'd up and confin'd in certain little Cells, which must be first broke open, before they can be at liberty to ascend. But the *Phlegm* being diffus'd every where, even in the superficial Parts, is sooner drawn out, and carry'd off by the Fire, tho it has a greater specifick Gravity than the *Spirit*. And the Truth of this is evident from the second *Distillation* of these *Spirits*, which is call'd *Rectification*; for here the *Spirits* rise before the *Phlegm*, being freed now from those Cells, which confin'd them before.

In *Oils* 'tis very particularly observable, that tho they be much lighter than *Water*, and boil and rarefy sooner; yet (contrary to what is generally deliver'd) they are not so soon elevated by the *Retort*. But this depends on the various Texture of both; for the Globules of *Water* cohere more laxly, and therefore more easily suffer themselves to be separated. But the Parts of *Oil* are so tenacious, and so link'd to one another, that they cannot be divided and carry'd upwards, unless the Impetus be very strong. For this reason it is, that the more those *Oleose Liquors* are depriv'd of their *Oil*, with so much the more facility they ascend, as we experience in the *Spirit* of *Wine* and *Turpentine*.

The Use of *Distillation* is well enough known; namely, that the liquid Parts may be separated from the more compact, whether they come out in the form of *Oil*, *Phlegm*, or *Spirit*. But as to what concerns the *Apparatus*, in this Process, and the mixing another Body with what is to be distill'd, this will come more properly under Consideration in the next, concerning *Sublimation*.

S E C T. XIV.

Of Sublimation.

*S*ublimation differs very little from *Distillation*, excepting that in *Distillation* only the fluid Parts of Bodies are rais'd, but in *this* the solid and dry; and that the Matter to be distill'd may be either solid or fluid: but *Sublimation* is concern'd only about solid Substances.

There is also another difference, namely, that *Rarefaction*, which is of very great use in *Distillation*, has hardly any room in *Sublimation*; for the Substances, which are to be *sublim'd*, being solid, are incapable of *Rarefaction*: and so 'tis only *Impulse*, which can raise them. It being therefore *Impulse* alone, which is the cause of the Ascent of Bodies now under notice, the Nature of this Operation may be clearly deduc'd from what has been said concerning *Impulse*.

However, it may not be improper to inquire a little more nicely into the Reason of such a Diversity in the Elevation of Bodies; why some do ascend with a gentle Heat, and others are not to be rais'd with the most vehement Fire. And such an Inquiry will more properly come in here, because this Head contains all the business of *Volatility* and *Fixation*; concerning which so much has been writ, and so little to the purpose.

Fix'd Bodies are such as abide the Fire; *Volatile*, such as not being able to endure the Fire, are rais'd by the Force of its Heat. We will therefore begin with the first, and explain the Manner how in *volatile*

Substances, which seem to be of the same nature, there happens to be so great a Variety and Difference of Elevation.

The Cause of this Elevation and Ascent in the Particles of Bodies, is to be ascrib'd to the Fire, not only on the account of *Impulse*, but of another Property the Fire has; namely, to insinuate it self into all the Interstices of these Bodies, and thereby break the Cohesion of their Parts, so that they are at last divided into very small Parts, if not into the smallest, which Art can reduce them into. Particles thus separated and divided, lose much of their *Gravity*, as was taken notice of before. For the *Gravity* of the same Particle decreases in the same proportion, as the Cube of its Diameter is lessen'd. Suppose therefore a Body, whose Diameter is 12, and its Gravity 12: If then its Diameter be made less by 1, (*viz.* 11.) the *Gravity* of that Body will be only $9\frac{1}{4}$, or thereabouts. For 1331, which is the Cube of the last Diameter, bears the same proportion to $9\frac{1}{4}$, which 1728, the Cube of the first Diameter, does to 12, the *Gravity* of the Body. But if the Diameter be reduc'd to 10, the *Gravity* will but just exceed 6; and if it is diminish'd *half*, that is to 6, then the *Gravity* will be less than 2. So that very minute Corpuscles, when their Diameter is lessen'd as much as may be, have scarce any *Gravity* at all. Therefore when once they are divided after such a manner, as has been describ'd,

describ'd, they are very easily sublim'd.

Nor does there only a Decrease of Gravity follow from this Division of the Particles of Bodies, but there is another thing too, which is the Result of it, that conduces very much to quicken the Ascent; and that is, the Variety of their Surfaces: For the Surface of a Body decreases in a very different manner from Gravity, only as the Square of the Diameter is lessen'd. To look back therefore upon what has been said above, where the Gravity decreases in such a Series, as is express'd by the Numbers 1728, 1331, 1000, the Diminution of the Surface will observe this proportion, viz. 144, 121, 100. And when upon reducing the Diameter to 6, the Gravity will be less than 2, the Surface will still amount to 36. So that tho the Gravity of a Particle be so lessen'd, as to be reduc'd almost to nothing, yet there will be Surface enough left, which will serve to raise it. This Argument, which is drawn from the Largeness of the Surface, and which has been explain'd by Calculation, may be demonstrated, as it were to Sense, by the following Experiment. If Water be pour'd upon the Filings of Iron, and a little Oil of Vitriol dropt upon it, a Fermentation will presently arise, and the Globules of Air, in striving to disengage and extricate themselves, will carry up with them some of the Particles of Iron to the Surface of the Water. This can happen upon no other account, but that the Proportion of Gravity in the Filings of Iron is very small in respect to the Largeness of their Surface; and therefore Iron is forc'd upwards by a Body, which is a great deal specifically lighter than it self. But how much this must

contribute to a more quick Ascent, has been in general explain'd already, and will be much more evident, to the Senses from the Sublimation of Camphire, Benzoin, and Arsenic; whose Particles, as they cohere but loosely, are for that reason diffus'd into a larger Surface; upon which account they are the easiest to be sublim'd of any. Nay, these solid Particles, upon account of their Surface, will sooner ascend than some Fluids. So Flower of Sulphur rises sooner than Oil, not only that of Vitriol, but any other, tho never so light. By this Contrivance of Nature, viz. that the Gravity of Bodies decreases in a Triplicate, but their Surface in a Duplicate Proportion of their Diameters; it comes to pass that Bodies, which have a very different Gravity, may be rais'd with the very same Force. Thus the Salts of Animals, as of Hartshorn, Human Blood, of Vipers, &c. being compos'd of very minute Corpuscles, as is found by Experience in distilling them, do easily ascend, because the Surface in them is not lessen'd so much as the Gravity is. And the Salts of Vegetables, as of Tartar, and Balsam, &c. which are of a more close Texture, by reason of their large Surfaces, are without much difficulty rais'd. The Corpuscles also of Minerals and Metals, tho very compact and heavy, do in some measure give way to the Fire, and are capable of being sublim'd. In all these Instances the Breadth of the Surface, which exposes the Particles more to the Impetus of the Fire, is the reason why they are rais'd with as much ease, as if their Gravity had been lessen'd by diminishing their Surface. So that Particles, tho ever so different in Weight, may be equally rais'd by the same degree of Heat, if the

Pro-

Proportion of their Gravity be reciprocal to that of their Surfaces. From what has been thus at large explain'd, may easily be deduced the Reason of all that Variety, which is observ'd in the *Volatility* of Bodies. As for *Fixation*, since

it is owing to just the contrary Causes, it does not want much Explanation. For he that thorowly understands, why some Substances can be *sublim'd*, must of course, at the same time, apprehend why others cannot.

S E C T. XV.

Of Precipitation.

THIS is that Process by which Particles, after having floated, and been suspended some time in a *Menstruum*, do at length sink to the bottom. These Particles sometimes precipitate of their own accord, but oftner by the assistance of some other Liquor dropt into the *Menstruum*. The reason of the Descent in both cases is the same.

It may be easily conceiv'd, from what has been said of *Digestion*, how Fluids may be made to sustain Bodies specifically heavier than themselves; namely, by making the Resistance, arising from the Cohesion of the Parts of the Fluid, equal to the Excess, which there is of specific Gravity, in those Bodies above the *Menstruum*. And it has been shewn, that this Resistance is proportional to the Surface of the Corpuscles. Therefore a contrary Condition to this, is all that is requisite, that they may be sustain'd no longer; or, which is the same thing, that they may be *precipitated*: namely, That the Tenacity of the *Menstruum* be not proportional to the Gravity of the Corpuscles. And this may be produc'd two ways.

In the first place, *Precipitation* generally follows upon dropping in a Liquor specifically lighter. For

by this Mixture, the Gravity of the *Menstruum*, which always is proportional to the compound Gravities of both Liquors, becomes lighter. The *Menstruum* being thus diluted, the Force of Cohesion is also weakened, so that it is not able to resist, or bear up the Bodies dissolv'd in it: hereupon the *Æquilibrium* being taken off, they are precipitated by the Force of their Gravity. Just in the same manner as *Hydrometers*, which are easily sustain'd in Water, upon pouring in a good deal of any *burning Spirits*, sink to the bottom of the Glass. And this does not only agree very exactly with the Laws of Mechanicks, but likewise with Experiments themselves. Thus *Spirit of Sal Armoniac* does very plentifully precipitate the Filings of Metals, which are dissolv'd in *acid Menstruums*, tho it be abundantly lighter than any of them. The same thing is done quicker by *Spirit of Wine*, whose Gravity is known to be almost the least of any. By this Spirit also all *Salts*, which are suspended in *Water*, are precipitated, and so unite into Chrystals. So if you drop in *distill'd Vinegar*, the *Dross* of *Antimony* diffus'd in *Water* falls to the bottom, and affords the *Golden Sulphur*. After the same man-

ner *Water*, *Vinegar*, &c. makes a Precipitation from *Acids*, tho more sparingly. Nay, *Acids* themselves being pour'd upon others, which are heavier, will precipitate whatever is swimming in them. Thus Spirit of *Salt* precipitates either *Lead*, *Copper*, or *Tin*, dissolv'd in *Oil of Vitriol*. So little need is there for *Alkali's* in this business, tho all the *Chymists* have unanimously contended for them as absolutely necessary.

In the second place, *Precipitation* will succeed as well, if there be added a heavier Liquor to the *Menstruum*. For the Particles of this Liquor, what with their Weight, and what with the *Impetus* they acquire in their Descent, carry down and sink all the solid Corpuscles they meet with in their way. So that the Corpuscles being thus forc'd down, and kept there by this adventitious Liquor, cannot mount up into their former Situation. And if any one has a mind to try the Truth of this Reasoning by Experiments, there are enough to confirm it: For not only *acid Spirits*, but *Water* alone, will precipitate Tinctures of Vegetables extracted by *Spirit of Wine*. And the very same Tinctures, extracted with *Water* or *Wine*, are precipitated very copiously by *acid Spirits*, which are heavier. After this manner Metals, which are dissolv'd in *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, are precipitated with *Oil of Vitriol*, or *Spirit of Nitre*. The same Bodies, tho suspended in *Aqua fortis*, are easily precipitated with *Oil of Vitriol*, or *Bezoartick Spirit of Nitre*. And this very Oil, if pour'd upon *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, or any other Solution of *Salt*, ever so much saturated, does not only sink the smaller Particles, but converts almost the whole Liquor into Salt. For when these Liquors are pour'd upon one ano-

ther, the Salts, with which they abound, being put into motion by their attractive Force, run mutually to embrace one another; and because they don't recoil far back after the Congress, they are at length so united, as to become like a *Solid*, there being very little *Phlegm* remaining. The same may likewise be observ'd in *Tartarium Vitriolatum*. In making all these Experiments, there happens such a Conflict and Effervescence, as evaporates almost all the Moisture, with which the Salts are diluted. And upon this depends the *Rationale* of Chymical Coagulation, a thing of very great consequence in the business of *Precipitation*. Nor can we account for *Oil of Tartar's* precipitating Bodies dissolv'd in *Acids*, any otherwise than from its making a kind of *Coagulum* with these Corpuscles, and thereby being too heavy for, and exceeding the Tenacity of the *Menstruum*.

Nor does *Coagulation* succeed only upon the mixing of heavier Fluids, but it also very often promotes *Precipitation*, when the Gravity of the instill'd Liquor is intirely equal to that of the *Menstruum*, or but very little different from it. And this Agglutination of Parts is to be seen in many Liquors, but most of all in saline ones. Thus Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, *Spirit of Hartshorn*, and *Human Blood*, *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, whose Gravities are nearly the same as that of common *Water*, precipitate the Solution of *Sublimate* very plentifully, as you may observe in making the *White Precipitate of Mercury*. In which Experiment, the Increase of the Weight gives a sufficient Indication of an Union of those Salts, which are pretty copious in the *Sublimate*, and Liquors which are pour'd upon it: for that which subsides at the bottom, exceeds

ceeds in Weight the *Sublimate* which was at first put in. Likewise the *Magisteries* of Vegetables, extracted by *Precipitation*, do confirm this account of *Coagulation*; for these have a greater specifick Gravity than the

Powders of the Plants. This additional Weight therefore is to be imputed to the Particles of the *Liquor*, with which *Precipitation* is perform'd.

S E C T. XVI.

An Estimate of the Rarefaction, Ebullition, and Ascent of Liquids.

THE following Liquids were compared one with another in the same Degree of Heat, and in Matrasles of the same Magnitude.

	Rarefaction.	
	Degrees.	Time.
Spirit of Wine	Inch. $\frac{1}{2}$	20 M.
Oil of Turpentine	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Common Water	$\frac{1}{2}$	
	$\frac{3}{4}$	

N. B. Spirit of Wine and Oil of Turpentine rose $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch in a Minute, but Water did not begin to rise till after six Minutes.

Oil of Turnips	Inch. 1	12 M.
Distill'd Vinegar	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Common Water	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Simple Aquafortis	4	
Oil of Vitriol	4	15
Spirit of Nitre, Bezoart and Herm. ana	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Simple Aquafortis	3	12
Common Water	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Simple Aquafortis	2	8
Spirit of Nitre, Bezoart and Herm. ana	2	
Simple Aquafortis	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 M.
Spirit of Wine	3	
Spirit of Sal Armon.	$\frac{1}{2}$	18 M.
Lukewarm Urine	3	
Common Water	2	
Spirit of Sal Armon.	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Cold Urine	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	15
Common Water	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Distill'd Rue-Water	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Rarefaction.

	Degrees.	Time.
Common Water	Inch 2	30
Oil of Vitriol	3	
Aqua fortis	2	
Spirit of Vitriol	1	27
Common Water	$\frac{1}{2}$	

The Time of Ebullition.

Spirit of Wine	9 M.
Oil of Turpentine	15
Common Water	29
Oil of Turnips	4
Distill'd Vinegar	6
Common Water	8
Simple Aqua fortis	6
Spirit of Salt	6
Spirit of Nitre Herm.	9
Simple Aqua fortis	9
Common Water	15
Spirit of Nitre, Bezoar & Herm.	5
Common Water	7
Small Beer	30
Milk	32
Common Water	35
Oil of Vitriol	60 the Fire increas.
White-Wine Vinegar	18 M.
Alegar	25
Red Wine	30
Oil of Vitriol boil'd not till after an Hour.	

At 2 a clock 13 Min. } Simp. Aqua fort. 1 m. $\frac{1}{4}$ In. 3 H. 16 m. 7 In.
 In a moderate Heat } Oil of Turpent. 1 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch.
 and Matraffes of equal } Small Beer 9 } began to arise.
 bigness, the Length of } Milk 5
 their Necks being 13 In. } Common Water 16
 and the Diam. $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch. } Spirit of Vitriol 3 } 3 h. 33 m. 4 Inch.

{ Beer } 3 H.
 { Milk } 3 H. 12 M.
 { Oil of Turp. } 3 H. 16 M.

{ They boil'd to that degree, as to run
 over out of the Matrafs.
 { Milk and Beer do not only rise with
 Bubbles, but with a vast Froth.

At 2 a clock, } Oil of Turnips
 13 M. } Red Wine
 In a stronger } Vin. of Wine & Beer
 Fire } Spir. Sal Arm. Succ. } They arose in one Minute, but the
 Oil of Turnips four times higher
 than the rest.

Oil of Turnips	} 8 m.	In. 5	} 25 m.	In. —	} It boil'd over the Matrafs.	} 60 m.
Sp. Sal Arm.		1		2		
Vin. of Beer		$1\frac{1}{2}$		$3\frac{1}{4}$		
— of Wine		1		4		
Red Wine		$\frac{1}{2}$		$3\frac{1}{2}$		35 m.

To these Experiments it will not be amiss to annex those which are made by Distillation; in which are made use of the same Degree of Heat, and of the same Matraffes.

		The Time of Ascent.	The Quantity Distill'd.
Common Water	} Ana $\frac{3}{4}$ 4.	in two	$\frac{3}{4}$ 4
Oil of Turnips		Hours	$\frac{3}{4}$ 1 scarce
Simple Aqua fortis	} Ana p. æq.	they came off in	
Common Water		the same time.	
Common Water	} Ana p. æq.	in two Hours	$\frac{3}{4}$ 2
Oil of Turpentine			$\frac{3}{4}$ 1
Oil of Turnips	} Ana p. æq.		$\frac{3}{4}$ 1
Double Aqua fortis			$\frac{3}{4}$ 1
Unrectify'd Spirit of	} Ana p. æq.	in two Hours.	$\frac{3}{4}$ 3
Hartshorn			$\frac{3}{4}$ 1
Spirit of Vitriol	} Ana p. æq.		$\frac{3}{4}$ 2
Common Water			$\frac{3}{4}$ 1
In a stronger Fire,	} Oil of Vitriol Sp. Nitre Bez. Com. Water Spirit of Wine Solu. Camph. in white Wine	in 3 H.	$\frac{3}{4}$ 1 in five
		9 m.	$\frac{3}{4}$ 5 Hours.
		9 m.	$\frac{3}{4}$ 7 in three
		7 m.	$\frac{3}{4}$ 7 Hours.
		9 m.	There was
[more Camphire than Wine ascended.]			

An Estimate of the specifick Gravity of Solids.

		The Weight.		Diminution of Weight.	Proport. Gravity.
In Air.	In Water.				
OF Crude Mercury—	gr. 60.	gr. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$		gr. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14
Lead —————		54 $\frac{3}{4}$		5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{2}{5}$
Copper —————		53		7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brass —————		id.			
Crude Tin —————		id.			

Sect. 16. Of the specifick Gravity of Solids.

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The Weight.

	In Air. gr. 60	In Water. gr. 52	Diminution of Weight. 8	Proport. Gravity. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Regulus of Antimon —				
Reg. of Steel and Copper		id.		
Block-Tin —		id.		
Iron —		51 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{5}{8}$	7 almost
Cinnabar of Antimon. —		51	9	6 $\frac{4}{5}$
Litharge of Silver —		id.		
— of Gold —		50 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
Silver Sixpence —		49	11	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Calcin'd Copper —		id.		
Glass of Antimon. —		48	12	5
Lapis Calamin. —		id.		
— Tutty —		47	13	4 $\frac{1}{5}$
Crocus Metall. —		46 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Crude Antimon. —		45	15	4
Steel prep. with Sulphur		41	19	3 $\frac{1}{15}$
White Lead —		id.		
Green Glass —		39	21	2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Red Coral —		id.		
Flint —		38	22	2 $\frac{1}{11}$
Bole Armon. —		id.		
Lapis Judaicus —		38 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flint Glass —		id.		
Bone of Sheep just kill'd		33	27	2 $\frac{1}{27}$
Filings of Steel —		30	30	2
Terra Lemnia —		id.		
Ivory —		29	31	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Hartshorn —		28	32	1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Mineral Sulphur —		id.		
Crude Tartar —		27	33	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Venice-Glass —		26 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{6}$
Rust of Brass —		25	35	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Burnt Lead —		24	36	1 $\frac{1}{9}$
Gum Arabick —		18	42	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
Opium —		16	44	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lignum Guaiacum —		15	45	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Gum Tragacanth. —		id.		
Myrrh —		12	48	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cortex Guaiaci —		id.		
Gum Guaiacum —		11	49	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rosin of Scammony —		10	50	1 $\frac{1}{5}$
Lignum Nephre. —		id.		
Isinglass —		6	54	1 $\frac{1}{9}$
China-Root —		4	56	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Frankincense —		id.		
Gall —		2	58	1 $\frac{1}{29}$
Gentian —				

less 15

E 2

Peru.

	The Weight.		Diminution of Weight.	Proport. Gravity.
	In Air.	In Water.		
Peruvian Bark —————	gr. 6	less 16 $\frac{1}{2}$		$\frac{13}{1} \frac{0}{3}$
Oak —————		less 26		$\frac{6}{8} \frac{0}{0}$
Fir —————		less 48		$\frac{6}{10} \frac{0}{8}$

The Weight of Salts in Spirit of Wine, were found to be as follows.

	The Weight.		Abatements of Weight.	Proport.
	In Air.	In Sp. Wine		
Of Crude Mercury —	gr. 60	gr. 57 $\frac{1}{3}$	gr. 2 $\frac{1}{3}$	17 near
Mercurius Dulcis —		56	4	15
Panacea Rubr. —		55	5	12
Merc. dul. 3d time sub. —		id.		
———— 4th time subl.		54	6	10
Turpith Mineral —		id.		
Corrosive Sublimat. —		52 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8 alm.
Sugar of Lead —		42	18	3 $\frac{6}{8}$
Fix'd Salt of Nitre —		id.		
Magistery of Coral —		39	21	2 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{8}{1}$
Sympathetick Powder		id.		
Tartar Vitrioliz'd —		38 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{4} \frac{4}{3}$
Glauber's Sal Mirabil. —		38	22	2 $\frac{8}{11}$
Emetick Tartar —		37 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sal Guaici —		37	23	2 $\frac{1}{2} \frac{4}{3}$
———— Prunella —		id.		
———— Polychreston —		id.		
———— Enixum —		id.		
Cream of Tartar —		34	26	2 $\frac{4}{3}$
White Vitriol —		id.		
Salt of Steel —		33	27	2 $\frac{6}{7}$
Green Vitriol —		32		
Red Chalcantum —		id.		
Sal of White Vitriol —		id.		
Nitre —		id.		
Volatile Salt of Hartshorn		27	33	1 $\frac{2}{3} \frac{7}{3}$
Ens Martis once subl. —		26	34	1 $\frac{1}{3} \frac{7}{7}$
Sal Armoniac purify'd —		id.		
Ens Martis 3d time subl.		22	38	1 $\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}$

An Estimate of the specifick Gravity of Liquids.

The Weight of a Piece of Lead in Air, Gr. 455.

	Weight.	Diminution of Weight.	Proport.
I N Oil of Vitriol ———	gr. 379	gr. 76	5 $\frac{75}{100}$
Hermetick Spir. Nitre	383	72	6 $\frac{28}{100}$
Sp. Nitr. with Oil Vit.	396	59	7 $\frac{49}{100}$
— of common Nitre ———	397	58	7 $\frac{50}{100}$
— Nitre Bezoartic ———	id.		7 $\frac{53}{100}$
Double Aqua fortis	400	55	8 $\frac{5}{100}$
Spirit of Vitriol ———	406	49	9 $\frac{16}{100}$
Sp. Salt with Oil Vit. ———	408	47	9 $\frac{34}{100}$
Solut. of common Sal $\frac{3}{2}$ } with $\frac{3}{5}$ 6 of com. Wat. }	id.		
Sp. of Sal Armo. Succ.	409	46	9 $\frac{61}{100}$
— with Pot-Ashes	id.		
Simple Aqua fortis ———	410	45	10 $\frac{5}{100}$
Solution of Sal Enix $\frac{3}{5}$ } in Water $\frac{3}{5}$ }	id.		
A Decoction of Gentian	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{20}{100}$
Spirit of Tartar ———	411	44	10 $\frac{25}{100}$
<i>The same</i> <i>Piece of</i> <i>Lead.</i> A Decoction of Snakeweed	id.		
Spir. of Hartsh. not rectif.	id.		
A Decoction of Sarsaparilla	412	43	10 $\frac{36}{100}$
— of China-Root	id.		
Spirit of common Salt	412 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{5}{100}$
A Decoction of Arum	id.		
A Solution of Alum $\frac{3}{5}$ } $\frac{3}{5}$ 1. in Wat. $\frac{3}{5}$ 6. }	413	42	10 $\frac{5}{100}$
Syden. Liqu. Laudan. ———	id.		
Liqu. Panacea of Opium	id.		
Decoction of the Peru Bark	id.		
— of Pomegranats	id.		
In a Solut. of Sal Armon. } pur. $\frac{3}{5}$ 1 and white Vit. }	id.		
$\frac{3}{5}$ 1. in Water $\frac{3}{5}$ 5.			
Urine ———	413 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{80}{100}$
Sweet Spirit of Nitre ———	414	41	11 $\frac{4}{100}$
Common Water ———	id.		
A Tinct. Alo. with Wat.	id.		
A Decoction of red Sanders	id.		

	Weight.	Diminution of Weight.	Proport.
Distill'd Vinegar —————	gr. 414 $\frac{1}{4}$	gr. 40 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Mint } Rue } Water Distill. Savin }	415	40	11
Vinegar —————	415 $\frac{1}{4}$	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Milk —————	415 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	
A Decoction of Savin	id.		
An Inf. of Horehound	416	39	11 $\frac{26}{39}$
— of Mint —————	id.		
— of Wormwood ———	id.		
Elix. Pro. with Sal Vol.	416 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	
An Infusion of Tea ———	id.		
Spirit of Saffron —————	417	38	11 $\frac{37}{38}$
The same Piece of Lead	Spirit of Sal Armon. with quick Lime ————— }	418 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Sweet Spirit of Salt ———	id.	
	Tincture of Castor ———	419	36
	Spirit Wine with Camph.	id.	12 $\frac{7}{12}$
Mynsicht's Tinct. Steel.	420	35	13
Tinct. Sulph. with Spirit of Turpen. ————— }	id.		
Oil of Turnips —————	id.		
Tincture of Coral ———	421	34	13 $\frac{33}{34}$
Spirit of Wine —————	421 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{32}{33}$
Oil of Turpentine ———	422 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Spirit of Wine rectify'd	423	32	14 $\frac{7}{32}$
Boil'd Water —————	424	31	14 $\frac{31}{32}$

The Numbers in the last Column show the Proportion of the specifick Gravity of Fluids, if compar'd reciprocally: For as 11 $\frac{37}{38}$ is to 5 $\frac{75}{76}$, so is the Gravity of Oil of Vitriol to the Gravity of Spirit of Saffron, viz. about double.

For the better Confirmation and Support of the precedent Theory, it may not be amiss to annex thereunto the Defence which the Learned Person, from whom it is chiefly extracted, was brought under a neces-

sity of making for it, by an Account given in the *Leipsick Transactions* of his *Prælectiones Chymicae*, with Reflections thereon: And with this we shall close this Introductory Part.

Dr.

*Dr. FREIND's Remarks upon the Account given
in the Leipſick Transactions of his Prælectiones
Chymicæ.*

WHEN I firſt publiſh'd my Chymical Lectures, I was apprehenſive I might incur the Diſpleaſure of the Chymiſts, for preſuming to bring a little plain Senſe into an Art, which the Profeſſors of it would never yet ſuffer to appear in any other Dreſs, than that of Fable and Jargon; but I thought my ſelf ſecure of not offending any Inquirer after Truth, who would, I imagin'd, be pleas'd to ſee ſomething new in this part of Philoſophy, and the Science it ſelf reduc'd to the Laws of Nature; which are undoubtedly the true and only Principles, by which an Inquiry of this kind can proceed with Succeſs, and which have never yet been apply'd to this Subject.

But the Reader will find by this Account, that it has happen'd quite otherwiſe; the Publiſhers of the *Leipſick Transactions*, without making any Objection to the Experiments themſelves, or ſhewing any falſe Reasonings in the manner of explaining them, attack ſome of the Principles upon which the Explication is founded: and this they do, before they give any account of the Treatiſe it ſelf, with a Deſign to raiſe a Prejudice againſt it: A Method ſurely very new, and very unfair in theſe Retailers of Learning, who pretend only to give a naked and impartial Relation of what is contain'd in Books, and to leave the Readers at liberty to judge for themſelves. The

Grounds upon which I proceed in my Theory of Chymiſtry, were the Principles and Method of Reasoning, introduc'd by the incomparable Sir *Iſaac Newton*; whoſe Concluſions in Philoſophy are as demonſtrative, as his Discoveries are ſurprizing. And ſince the *Editors* ſeem to have no true Notion of his Method, which is the only one by which Natural Knowledge can be advanc'd, I will here endeavour to explain it to them. I ſhall ſhew, that 'tis to this we owe the late great Improvements in Philoſophy; That the Objections they produce againſt it, ariſe from their wrong Apprehenſions of it; That the ſame Objections are of much more force againſt their own Principles, than thoſe of Sir *Iſaac Newton*: And if from what I have to offer upon theſe Points, the Reader be convinc'd, that the Principles upon which my Lectures are founded, are ſufficiently juſtify'd and confirm'd; I hope he will the eaſier be inclin'd to believe, that they are rightly apply'd: which the *Editors*, by their Silence in this Point, ſeem to confeſs.

It has been the conſtant Method of the *Carteſians*, and of thoſe too, for the moſt part, who call themſelves *Mechanical* Philoſophers, to aſſume an Hypotheſis or Figment, which has no Foundation any where, but in the Imagination only; and then in general Terms, to tell us, how every thing in Nature may be

produc'd according to that Hypothesis, without being able to give a clear and satisfactory Account of one single Appearance. Nothing of this kind can be charg'd upon Sir *Isaac Newton*; he assumes nothing but Observations and Experiments, which are evident to the Sense of all Mankind, and from thence he deduces demonstrative Conclusions: and then again, by the Assistance of these Conclusions, he explains the Causes of many *Phænomena* in Nature. Thus it is evident, by undoubted Observations, that the *Planets* move in *Ellipses* round the *Sun*, and describe *Areas* always proportional to the Times; and that the *Satellites* do the same in respect of their primary *Planets*. From this he clearly demonstrates, that all the *Planets* have a *Tendency* towards the *Sun*, and the *Satellites* towards the *Planets*, which they attend; that this *Tendency* decreases in a duplicate Proportion of their Distance: that moreover, there is an universal *Tendency* of Matter to Matter; and that the *Tendency* of the Moon towards the Earth, is the very same with the Force of Gravity, and is the Cause of the Flux and Reflux of the Sea. This *Tendency*, or *Attraction*, some indeed may if they please term an *Occult Quality*, and I believe it will always remain so; for I cannot find, that the greatest Philosopher among the *Editors* will undertake to shew, how it may be produc'd mechanically. But then, however *Occult* it be, as to its Cause, it cannot be called, what their Principles are own'd to be, an *Hypothesis* or *Figment*; since the Existence of it is as undeniably prov'd, as that of the *Sun* or the *Planets*. If then there be such a Principle, which demonstrably belongs to Matter, what Reason can there be, why we may not make

use of it in Philosophy, and shew how it is the real and adequate Cause of a great many Effects, which we daily observe?

So likewise, by the most evident Experiments and Observations, Sir *Is. Newton* has found the different Refrangibility of the Rays of Light, and by that means discover'd such wonderful Properties of Light and Colours, that all the Attempts, which have been made in this part of *Opticks* before, are trifling in comparison of his Performance.

The true way certainly of proceeding in these Philosophical Inquiries, is first to find out by many and undoubted Experiments, the Properties of Bodies; and then, without any farther Search into the Cause of such Properties, (which perhaps are insearchable) to explain the particular *Phænomena*, which depend upon 'em. By this Method *Archimedes* discover'd the Principles of *Mechanicks*, and the Laws of *Hydrostatics*, without determining the Cause of Gravity and Fluidity. He assumes such Facts, as are evident to Observation and Sense, and from thence he demonstrates the Principles of those Sciences. So likewise *Galilao*, tho he knew no Hypothesis which explain'd the Cause of Gravity, did notwithstanding find out the Laws of *Acceleration* in heavy Bodies, the Motion of *Projectils*, and the Doctrine of *Pendulums*; and in a word, laid a Foundation for all the Discoveries, which have been made in Natural Knowledge since his time. Have not the Mathematicians made great Advancements in the Science of *Opticks*, by assuming two Principles of *Reflection* and *Refraction*, which are evident to Experience, tho the real Cause of these two Principles is still unknown to most of them?

According to the Principles of our Philosophical Editors, all these great and noble Discoveries must be rejected, because they are founded upon such Properties of Bodies, as have unknown Causes; and *cannot be explain'd, without admitting occult Qualities, which confound the Principles of true Philosophy, and reduce it to its antient Chaos.* *Wolffius*, in his *Aerometria*, has assum'd for a Principle the Gravity of the Air, and from thence deduc'd the Reason of many *Phænomena* in Nature; but he has no where given us a mechanical Account of the Cause of this Gravity; and, I believe, never any Hypothesis has been yet produc'd to explain it, but what *Wolffius* himself could easily demonstrate to be false. Will the Editors object to him, that he has introduc'd an occult Quality into natural Philosophy? Indeed Sir *Isaac Newton* has gone farther towards explaining the Cause of Gravity, which we feel and observe, than any one besides; for he has shewn, that it arises from the Principle of Attraction, which all Matter has to Matter. Such a Principle of Attraction they are pleas'd to call a *Figment*; but how any thing should be a *Figment*, which really exists, is past Comprehension. Sir *I. Newton* has undeniably prov'd one Species of Attraction to be diffus'd through the whole Planetary Systems; and I have not heard that any Objections, of the least weight, have been rais'd against his Demonstrations. I have more Experiments to prove the Existence of this other kind of Attraction, which decreases in a greater Proportion than the Squares of the Distance, and that it exerts it self vigorously in the minute Particles of Matter, than *Wolffius* has to prove the Gravity of the Air. Why then must we reckon the Prin-

ciples, upon which the Reasoning is founded, more a Figment in one case, than in the other? We find by Observation, that the Particles of Light, which flow from the Sun, the fix'd Stars, or even our terrestrial Fires, are all equally attracted towards the Edges of solid Bodies; and wherever there is Action, there must be Re-action: and therefore it may be concluded, that this Principle is really existent, and equally diffus'd through all the Matter of the Universe. And though it may be inherent equally in all Matter, yet Mr. *Keil* has demonstrated, that it must of necessity produce the most sensible Effects in the smallest Bodies.

But they say, *If we once allow such a liberty of Feigning, others will invent other occult Qualities, and so by degrees we shall return to the old Refuge for Ignorance. As, if there be an attractive Force or Sympathy, why not likewise an Antipathy, or Antiperistasis, and Qualities emitted by way of Species? We may likewise allow of the attractive Funicles of Linus, and the Variation of Extension in the same Matter.*

If there be an attractive Force? 'Tis clear and demonstrable, that there is such a Force. This is not an Hypothesis invented to solve other *Phænomena*, but is it self a *Phænomenon* in Nature; and therefore, though these Editors may think, they have urg'd the Defenders of it to an Absurdity, yet the foregoing Argument, in which they seem to place so much Confidence, has really no more in it than this: If we allow of one Principle, which, by undoubted Experience, we are sure exists in Nature; therefore we ought, upon the same account, to admit of others, which do not exist. For instance, if we allow of Gravity, which

which by Experience we find to be in all Bodies, though we know not the reason of it, therefore we must acquiesce in all the Fictions and Fancies of Philosophers, of which we have no Experience, and for which no Reason can be assign'd. If this be a Mathematical way of Reasoning, I must confess we had better *return to any old Refuge of Ignorance*, than allow of such a liberty of arguing.

But the great Objection against the Principle of Attraction, is, that there can be no Mechanical Reason given for it. Must we then allow of nothing but what we can give a Reason for? Have ever any of them yet given a true and mechanical Account of the Elasticity of the Air? which however is acknowledg'd by all Philosophers, and several *Phænomena* are own'd to be rationally solv'd by it. We don't deny but a Clockmaker may understand the Mechanism of a Clock or Watch, though he knows nothing of the Nature of Gravity or Elasticity, which are the Principles that set all the Wheels in Motion: And for the same Reason, why may not he be allow'd to know the Mechanical Operations of Nature, who has discover'd the Spring, which actuates all the Bodies in the Universe, and preserves them in their Order and Motions, and can give an account, how it mechanically produces each

particular *Phænomenon*; though at the same time he is intirely ignorant, as to the Cause of that first Spring, upon which they all depend? However, if the *Editors* have a mind to attempt explaining this Principle of Attraction mechanically, they have their full liberty: Sir *Isaac Newton*, I dare say, will willingly resign to them the Glory of the Discovery; and be satisfy'd, if he escapes their Censure, for not undertaking the Solution of such an intricate Problem.

I know Mr. L——, whom the *Editors* constantly offer Incense to, in his *Specimen*, which he calls by an elegantly sounding Word, DYNAMICUM, positively affirms, that an active Principle constitutes the very Essence of a Material Substance*.

This active Principle of Mr. L---'s, if I can rightly understand his Meaning, as he explains it, seems to be the same with the Tendency of Matter to Matter, which Sir *I. Newton* had long before discover'd, though he has no where affirm'd, that it was essential to Matter. If Mr. L---'s Opinion be right, we may as well seek for the Mechanical Cause of the Extension and Solidity of Matter, as inquire after a Mechanical Account of an attractive Principle, which is inseparable from it. Upon this Supposition, all the Effects we observe daily in the material World, do ne-

* Apr. 95. *Spec. Dynamicum*, In rebus Corporeis esse aliquid præter Extensionem, imo Extensione prius alibi admodum, nempe ipsam vim Naturæ ubiq; ab Authore inditam, quæ non in simplici facultate consistit, qua Scholæ contentæ fuisse ridetur, sed præterea conatu sive nisu instruitur, effectum plenum habituro, nisi contrario conatu impediatur. Hic nusus passim sensibus occurrit, & meo iudicio ubiq; in Materia, ratione intelli-

gitur, etiam ubi sensui non pater. Quod si jam Deo per Miraculum transcribi non debet, certe oportet ut vis illa in ipsis Corporibus ab ipso producat, imo ut intimam Corporum naturam constituat, quando agere est Character Substantiarum, extensioq; nil aliud, quam jam præ supposita nitentis renitentisq; vel resistentis substantiæ Continuationem sive Diffusionem dicit, tantum abest ut ipsamet substantiam facere possit.

cessarily arise from the Essence of Matter. But I must own, I am not so well acquainted with the Essence of Matter, as to affirm, that such a Power belongs to it essentially, and is as necessary to it as Extension and Solidity. To me this Opinion labours under Difficulties, which are too many to be enumerated, and too great to be remov'd. However, if the Compilers of these Transactions be of Mr. L——'s Opinion, or any way favourable to it, I cannot see why they should be against admitting a Principle, which he finds to be so necessary, as to lay it down for a Maxim, that *it flows from the very Essence of Matter*. But since the Motions of all the Bodies in the Universe do plainly evince the Existence of such a Principle, if they are of Opinion, that it is neither essential to Matter, nor to be mechanically accounted for; I cannot think it will be either *absurd* or *unphilosophical* to assert, that it *depends only on the Will of the Omnipotent Creator*: and that it is an universal Law, by which God directs and governs the *Universe*, and makes all the Parts of the material World move with exact Harmony and Order; tho' this very Principle, as well as the Frame and Constitution of Nature it self, owes its Being merely to his Arbitrary Will and Pleasure. Whereas they, who acknowledge no such Principle, but will have all the Operations of Nature to be mechanical, not only as to their immediate, but remotest Causes; so that every thing in their Opinion results from the Essence of Matter, and the unalterable Laws of Motion; seem to take away the Necessity of owning a supreme, infinite, intelligent Being, who directs and rules the Universe: and by that means they fur-

nish the Atheists with Arguments to defend and support their impious Cause.

However, whether they admit this attractive Power of Matter or not, yet 'tis certain, there must be an active Principle somewhere or other existing in Nature; for Bodies once put into Motion, and then left to themselves, will not produce such regular and constant Appearances, as we daily observe. The sagacious Mr. L—— saw this to be so necessary, that he made the very *Essence of Matter* to consist in *Action*. Now, wherever this active Principle is, it must at last be resolv'd into an *occult Quality*; for as yet we are not able to find out any other Cause for it, than the Will of an Omnipotent Being. Those indeed who pretend most to Mechanism, place this active Principle in the *Æther*, or some extremely subtle Fluid; but then I would ask the Question, What is it that actuates this *Æther*, and constantly preserves it in Motion? How comes it to pass, that contrary Motions do not destroy one another? And what is it that determines these Motions, to produce such particular Effects, and no others? These must necessarily be *occult Qualities* residing in the *Æther*. And indeed if we examine their Hypothesis, we shall find, that they introduce many more *occult Qualities*, than there are *Phænomena* to explain. Whereas Sir Isaac Newton assumes but one simple evident Principle,

--& Speciosa dehinc Miracula promit.

For a Proof of the Obscurity and Weakness of their own Hypothesis, I need go no farther, than by repeating what the *Editors* themselves deliver upon this Subject. They say, that

that the particular Phenomena may be easily accounted for, and are already explain'd by Learned Men, without that Attractive Quality, which confounds the true Principles of Philosophy. For which purpose, they imagine many Particles of Matter surrounded with a certain magnetical Sphere of a subtile Fluid, by whose Motion, as we see in our Magnets, they may either attract, or repel, or dispose one another to a convenient Situation, as soon as they can gain their Liberty. What is a certain magnetick Sphere, but something very occult, which has a Quality still more occult, call'd *Magnetism*? How comes this Sphere of subtile Matter always to accompany the Body which it surrounds? One would think, when the Body is moved, it should leave its Atmosphere behind it; for if we should suppose the Earth to receive a new Impression of Motion, in any Direction whatever, it would, according to the receiv'd Laws of Mechanism, leave not only its Atmosphere, but every thing else, that lies loose upon it, behind. Therefore we must say in this case, that, either by some occult Quality, this Atmosphere must attend wherever the Body is moved; or else, by another occult Quality, there is a new Atmosphere of subtile Matter produc'd. Then I would know what Quality it is, which puts this magnetick Sphere in Motion, and what sort of Motion it is, and how it is produc'd, which makes the Body attract, repel, and dispose other Bodies to a convenient Situation: How many occult Qualities must we admit of for every particular Phenomenon, instead of one, which extends it self through the universal Frame of Nature? I cannot but observe, that these Editors,

who are so very vehement in exploding an attractive Force, and maintain, that all Appearances may be very well explain'd without it, are forc'd however to give it a place in the very Explication, which they pretend to give of Things, without admitting it; and condescend to make use of this very Word, which they think sounds so elegantly, to palliate their Ignorance: for they tell us of a fluid Sphere, which attracts, repels, and disposes to a convenient Situation. Since there is so little Foundation for this Hypothesis, 'tis pity it should have no more Consistence. 'Tis an easy matter, at this rate, to solve all the Phenomena of Nature; for a subtile Fluid and a magnetical Sphere may do Wonders, and serve to explain even Contradictions. And this extremely fine Matter and Magnetism, without any clear Account of their manner of acting, seems to be as great a Refuge for Ignorance, as any occult Quality that ever was yet admitted into Philosophy. After all, are not such Suppositions precarious? Are they not properly Fictions, since neither the Existence nor Properties of such a Fluid can be discover'd by Observation, or prov'd by Reason? Let the Reader now judge, whether all their Objections are not much stronger against their own unhappy Method of Philosophy, than the true one. Their Assumptions are all fictitious, having no Foundation in Experiments and Observations; and after they are allow'd, they are attended with so many dark and obscure Qualities, that Sympathy, Antipathy, and Antiperistasis, are altogether as intelligible as they are. And indeed I never saw any Hypothesis of this sort, but what had something in it more intricate and difficult,

difficult, than the Thing they design'd to explain by it. In the Hypothesis of the *Vortices*, which is their darling System, they have never yet told us, why the fluid Matter moves in curve Lines, and turns round a Center, when 'tis the natural Endeavour of all Bodies to move in right Lines; how so many *Vortices* can avoid confounding one another's Motions; how it is, that the *Comets* pass thorow them, and move in Directions contrary to the Motion of the *Vortex*; and are so far from being disturb'd in the least by its violent Rotation, that they observe the very same Rules, which the Planets do, in turning round the Sun, and gravitate towards it in the same manner. These, and innumerable other Difficulties arise from the Hypothesis of the *Vortices*; which, notwithstanding is made the Foundation of all this sort of Mechanical Philosophy. When they are to explain any particular *Phenomenon*, they introduce a very subtle Fluid, which has some odd Quality or Motion, by which the Thing is perform'd: and may not any one as easily say this, as affirm, that it is done by *Sympathy*, *Antipathy*, or any occult Quality? And is not the one as much a Refuge for Ignorance as the other? And if we once indulge our selves in the Liberty of such Fictions, why may we not admit of all others, which can be thought of, or imagin'd?

How different is the true way of Reasoning from this! In it nothing is assum'd, but what can be prov'd by evident Experiment and Observation to exist in Nature: Though the Cause and Original of what is thus assum'd, may be unknown, yet upon that may depend a great many Effects, which are constantly observ'd

in the World; and therefore it is the Business of a true Philosopher, first to discover by Experiments the Properties of Bodies; and then, when they are once certainly establish'd, to shew clearly and distinctly, what Effects naturally flow from them. 'Tis hard to conceive, there can be any Objection of consequence against this way of proceeding in our Philosophical Inquiries. If the Principles or Assumptions be founded upon Experiments and Observations; if the Premises be allow'd, and there be no Inferences made against the Rules of Logick, the Conclusion must be certain: And whatever Appearances are explain'd this way, must be allow'd Advancements in the Discovery of natural Knowledge. And so I presume the Principle of *Attraction*, for any thing which the *Editors* have to object to it, remains still in its full Force, and stands immovable.

There is another *Postulatum*, which they are likewise pleased not to allow of, viz. *That the Moments of Bodies, or the Quantities of Motion, are in a compound Proportion of the Quantity of Matter, and their Velocity; an erroneous way of calculating, they say, which has often been remark'd in their Transactions.* 'Tis true, there are two or three || Papers of || *Ann.* Mr. L——'s upon this 1686, Subject, but as they are & 1691 fill'd more with a Contest

about Words, than any Mathematical Reasoning, so what he has advanc'd is against the Sense of all the Mathematicians in the World; many of whom have expressly demonstrated the Truth of this beyond Contradiction. To them therefore I refer the Reader for further Satisfaction, if he desires it, in this point; the Controversy

verly being too long and too foreign to the purpose, to be renew'd or inserted here.

'Tis time now to take my leave of the *Editors*, which however I can't do, till I have first return'd

them my Thanks for tacitly owning, that the Principles made use of in these Lectures, supposing them to be true, are not at all strain'd or perverted in the Application.

PART

P A R T II.

*Of the Distributions, Virtues, and Preparations of
Simples. 1. Vegetable. 2. Animal. 3. Mi-
neral.*

The INTRODUCTION.

Of the Distribution of Simples.

HAVING passed thro what has been thought necessary to a true and rational *Pharmacy*, it seems most proper, in the next place, to take a general Survey of the Materials which come under the Management of this Profession, as they arise in the Productions of Nature, before their Properties are alter'd by Preparation and Composition. But as the Number of these is prodigiously multiply'd by the injudicious Luxuriancy of some Writers this way, they having had somewhat to say of the Medicinal Virtues of many thousand *Simples*, which have never been brought into use; and as the Space, intended for this Part, will not admit of such a Length: we shall here, in the best Method we can, and much better fitted to Practice than any one hitherto contriv'd, endeavour to set in view such *Simples only*, as have, by long Tryal, obtain'd a place in the Compositions of the best *Dispensatories*, and are now found in the

Prescriptions of greatest Note and Esteem.

To this purpose they are distributed under distinct Heads, according to the general Denominations they have obtain'd in Medicine, either of *Cephalicks*, *Diaphoreticks*, *Catharticks*, &c. which must be of much more Ease to the Reader, than turning to almost so many different Places by the Directions of an *Index*, when he would collect, or take a Survey of all of the same Efficacies. But the principal Advantage of this Method, is its Suitableness to the intended Explications of their Virtues, in answering a Prescriber's Intention; which serves at the Head of each Division, without wanting any Repetition under the particular *Simples*, and has never before been done by any *Dispensatory* Writer.

The whole *Materia Medica* is certainly to be included under these three Distinctions, of *Alteratives*, *Evacuators*, and *Restoratives*. The first comprehends all that has any
Power

Power in altering the Constitution, without *sensibly* encreasing or diminishing any of the natural Evacuations. The second, what promotes visibly those Discharges. And the last, all that contributes to lessen them, and make the Increase greater than the Waste. But as these are somewhat too general, we have broke them into some Subdivisions; although, for the more Conveniency upon other accounts, best suiting our own Scheme, such Subdivisions are not exactly under those respective Heads. The *first, third, fourth, and eleventh*, include what belongs to *Alteratives*: The *fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth*, what comes under *Evacuators*: And to the last, the *second and tenth*. And as even these Divisions are some of them too general, we have found it convenient to distinguish them further into different *Classes*, under more restrain'd Denominations.

In this Part some Authors seem to have taken a great deal of pains, though not to any great purpose. The Method here made use of is the nearest to that of *Ludovicus* of any that have gone before, as to the general Denominations the *Simples* are ranged under: Although in his Division of *Alteratives* into *Primary* and *Secondary*, wherein he follows *Schroder*, and is afterwards copy'd by *Etmuller*, we have not follow'd his Example; as the Grounds of such a Distinction are too trifling to deserve the Trouble. Too contracted a Distribution occasions the same *Simple* in some respects to be plac'd under each Head; and too large multiplies hard Terms, and occasions so many Breaks, as is both tedious and troublesome: for there is almost no end in the Subdivisions some make; and were all the Appellations continu'd in Medicine to

have some share in the Distribution of the *Materia Medica*, there would hardly be a *Simple* for each. In this therefore a *Mean* is endeavour'd at, between the Obscurity of too great a Conciseness, and the Perplexity of too many Subdivisions: so that tho a *Simple* in many places might upon some account be reckon'd in another *Section* or *Class*; yet it is expected that it will seldom be found, but that where it stands it has the most right so to do, by its most predominant Quality.

The most usual Distribution of the *Simples* into *Herbs, Flowers, Barks, Roots, &c.* occasions the same to be repeated more frequently than necessary, as all or most of the Parts of several Vegetables are of the same Use in Medicine: for where the different Parts are not prescribed for different Purposes, they might much more conveniently be mention'd all together, whereby such Repetition would be avoided; and where they are different in their Efficacies, as it happens in many Instances, they are much more properly reduc'd under such general Heads, as have one common Intention. To which purpose, in the following Method, as far as is consistent with our main Design, the several Parts of *Simples*, whether *Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral*, are put together according to their nearest Affinities in Production and Growth: As under any Section, particularly of the *Vegetables*, the *Herbs* stand together, next the *Flowers*, then the *Seeds*; and so on in the same manner: but always with such Care, that every Individual, by its most conspicuous Quality, best deserves a place under that particular *Section* or *Class* where it is inserted.

The customary Distinction of Precedency in the three Kingdoms, as they

they are call'd, is neglected here; not only as such Regard is trifling, but because according to the Method we have taken, that has been thought most proper to put first, which supplies us with most Materials for the present Work. For which reason the *Vegetables* arise first; next, the *Animal*; and last of all, the *Mineral* Productions, which have any share in Medicine.

There is one great Error which has run through the whole Tribe of *Dispensatory* Writers; when in the Distribution of *Simples*, and the Explanations of their Virtues, they introduce so much from the *Animal* and *Mineral* Kingdoms, which are never made use of in Medicine, without great Alteration. For what avails it to be acquainted, that there are such Virtues in the *Hair*, *Nails*, *Hoofs*, or *Bones* of such particular Creatures, when no such things are ever met with in Prescription, nor are to be procured in the Shops? Such Accounts may be amusing enough to those who read things of this kind for no other end, and answer the mean Purposes of such wretched Collectors of Rubbish, and Compilers of Books, as the late *Salmon*; but they can never supply any one with the Means of doing good, or increasing any useful Knowledge: and therefore ought long ago

to have been expung'd. For the same reason, in this Part, when we come to the Preparation of *Simples*, no more will be taken notice of concerning the Minerals and Metals, than what is of real Use; although some have injudiciously swell'd their Writings with these Materials. They are none of them of any medicinal Efficacy, as Nature produces them. And notwithstanding what a Knavish and an Enthusiastical Philosophy has invented about *Gold*, and some of the nobler *Metals*, as they call them; yet it will be found in its proper place, that they have no Advantages upon that account over any other (in the common Esteem) viler Portions of Matter. The many *Tinctures*, *Sulphurs*, and I know not what, pretended to be extracted by the *Spagyrical Art* from such Bodies; with the various kinds of *Aurum Potabile*, and the like; are nothing but the Productions of Ignorance or Knavery. By the Expulsion therefore of all that's trifling of this kind, we shall contract this Part much within its usual Dimensions.

Custom has rank'd many of the *Simples* together, under a general Title; by which being often included in Prescription without naming any of them singly, it may not be amiss just to mention them here.

5	Mallows,	}
Emollient Herbs :	Marshmallows,	
	Violets,	
	Mercury,	
	Pellitory.	
4	Anise,	}
Greater hot Seeds :	Fennel,	
	Caraway,	
	Cumin.	

4	Ammi,	}
Lesser hot Seeds :	Ammomum,	
	Smallage,	
	Daucus.	
4	Cucumber,	}
Greater cold Seeds :	Cucurbit,	
	Citruls	
	Melon.	

4 Lesser cold Seeds:	Endive, Scariola, Lettice, Purslane.	}	5 Lesser open- ing Roots:	Grass, Madder, Eryngo, Capers, Cammock.	}
5 Greater open- ing Roots:	Smallage, Fennel, Asparagus, Parsly, Butchers-Broom.	}	4 Cordial Flowers:	Borrage, Bugloss, Roses, Violets.	}

To this of the Distribution of *Simples*, it may not be amiss to give a few useful Hints concerning their gathering and keeping.

Herbs are best, beginning to flower, and should be gather'd when there is no Rain or Dew upon them, else they will be apt to turn black in drying. They are best dry'd in the shade. The fresher they come into use, the better; tho some may be kept much longer than others. So long as the fresh Colour they dry with continues, they may be trusted; but no longer. They are much better for Decoction and Distillation when dry'd, than green; because their saline and volatile Parts will not well mix with a *Menstruum*, until their native *Phlegm* is evaporated. Which will further appear, when we come to consider them in Composition.

Flowers and Seeds should be gather'd likewise with the same Caution, dry; when they are full blown, and ready to shed; unless it be such as are order'd to be used in the *Bud*, as red *Roses* for *Conserve*, &c. *Flowers* are better dry'd in the Sun than the *Seed*; for the quicker they dry, the better they preserve their

Scent and Colour: whereas the Heat of the Sun will destroy the bright Green of many Plants. These must be carefully kept, so as not to grow musty; and the closer the better. If they seem to give, and grow dumpish after the first putting up, which they are very apt to do, they should be laid open again to a warm Sun; and after two or three such Airings, it is rare they give again. With their *Scent* and *Colours* they lose in a great measure their *Virtues*: they are therefore a sure Rule how long they may be kept.

Fruits are best at their full Ripeness, unless such whose Efficacy in Medicine depends upon the Austerity of their Juices; and such not quite ripe, are the better.

Roots are best taken up in the beginning of the Spring, for Reasons obvious to all.

Barks are best for being fresh dry'd, tho many will keep a long time without perceptible Decay. The same also will hold true in Woods of all kinds.

Gums, and inspissated Juices, are the better, the freer they are from Mixtures and Drofs; but they are seldom fit for use before straining.

Ordo Simplicium.

- I. Vegetabilia.
- II. Animalia.
- III. Mineralia.

SECT.

Classis

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| I. Nervina ————— in | { 1. Cardiaca & Cephalica. |
| | { 2. Carminativa. |
| | { 3. Hysterica. |
| II. Corroborantia ————— | { 1. Agglutinantia. |
| | { 2. Astringentia. |
| | { 3. Absorbentia. |
| III. Stomachica. | |
| IV. Balsamica ————— | { 1. Emollientia. |
| | { 2. Restaurantia. |
| | { 3. Vulneraria. |
| | { 4. Detergentia. |
| V. Diuretica. | |
| VI. Diaphoretica. | |
| VII. Emetica. | |
| VIII. Cathartica ————— | { 1. Laxantia, seu Mitiora. |
| | { 2. Draastica, vel Fortiora. |
| IX. Sternutatoria. | |
| X. Hypnotica. | |
| XI. Refrigerantia. | |
| XII. Topica ————— | { 1. Repellentia. |
| | { 2. Suppurativa. |
| | { 3. Detergentia. |
| | { 4. Caustica. |
| XIII. Simplicia anomala vel omissa. | |
| XIV. De Aquis. | |
| XV. De Metallis. | |
| XVI. De Salibus. | |

A Catalogue of the Officinal Simples, according to the foregoing Order.

S E C T. I.

Of Nervous Simples.

Class 1. Of Cardiacks and Cephalicks.

Folia	Herbs or Leaves of
1 B etonica	Betony
2 Euphrasia	Eyebright
3 Majorana	Marjoram
4 Malabathri	Indian Leaf
5 Mari Syriaci	Id.
6 Origanum	Origany
7 Ror. Solis	Sun-Dew
8 Salvia	Sage
9 Schenanthi	Camels Hay
10 Serpylli	Mother-Thyme
11 Thymi	Thyme

Flores	Flowers of
12 Anthos	Rosemary
13 Aurantiorum	Oranges
14 Cariophyllor.	Cloves
15 Jasmini	Jessamy
16 Lavendula	Lavender
17 Lilii convallii	Lillies of the Valley
18 Peonia	Pioney
19 Rosar. Dam.	Damask Roses
20 Stachados	Cottonweed
21 Tilia	Lime

Semina	Seeds of
22 Sinapios	Mustard
23 Thlaspios	Treacle-Mustard

Fructus	Fruits of
24 Alkermes	Kermes
25 Cerasa nigra	Black Cherries
26 Coffea	Coffee
27 Cubeba	Cubebs
28 Nuc. Mosch.	Nutmegs
29 Piper. Per. nig.	Black Pepper
30 Pimento	Jamaica Pepper

Balsama

31 Peruvian.

32 Labdan.

Lignum

33 Aloes

34 Rhodii

Cortices

35 Macis

36 Winterani

Radices

37 Acori

38 Galange

39 Peonia

40 Satyrii

41 Zedoaria

42 Zinziberis

Balsams of

Id.

Id.

Wood of

Id.

Rhodium

Barks of

Mace

Winter

Roots of

Id.

Galangals

Pioney

Id.

Zedoary

Ginger

Class 2. Of Carminatives.

Folia	Herbs of
43 Angelica	Angelico
44 Chamæmel.	Chamomile
45 Fœniculi	Fennel
46 Levistici	Lovage
Semina	Seeds of
47 Anethi	Dill
48 Anisi	Anise
49 Carui	Caraway
50 Coriandri	Coriander
51 Cymini	Cummin
52 Dauci Sylv.	Wild Carrot
53 Fœniculi	Fennel
54 Gran. Parad.	Grains of Paradise
55 Cardamom.	Cardamome
56 Lauri Bacca	Bay-Berries

Radix	Root of
57 Angelica	Angelico

Class 3. Of Hystericks.

Folia	Herbs or Leaves of
58 Artimesia	Mugwort

59 Atri-

59	<i>Atriplicis</i>	Stinch Orache	87	<i>Galiopsis</i>	Archangel
60	<i>Basilici</i>	Bassil	88	<i>Hormini</i>	Clary
61	<i>Dictam. Cret.</i>	Dittany of Crete	89	<i>Plantaginis</i>	Plantain
62	<i>Matricariae</i>	Feverfew	90	<i>Scolopendriae</i>	Spleenwort
63	<i>Nepetae</i>	Catmint		<i>Flores</i>	Flowers of
64	<i>Pulegii</i>	Pennyroyal	91	<i>Consolid. maj.</i>	Larger Comfrey
65	<i>Sabinae</i>	Savine		<i>Semina</i>	Seeds of
66	<i>Rutae</i>	Rue	92	<i>Avenae</i>	Oats
	<i>Semina</i>	Seeds of	93	<i>Faba</i>	Beans
67	<i>Paoniae</i>	Pioney	94	<i>Orizae</i>	Rice
	<i>Gummi</i>	Gums of	95	<i>Pisae</i>	Pease
68	<i>Assefoetide</i>	Id.	96	<i>Tritici</i>	Wheat
69	<i>Galbani</i>	Id.	97	<i>Vermecelli</i>	Id.
70	<i>Myrrhae</i>	Myrrh	98	<i>Sago</i>	Id.
	<i>Radices</i>	Roots of		<i>Gummi</i>	Gums
71	<i>Aristoloch. long.</i>	Birthwort long	99	<i>Arabici</i>	Araback
72	<i>rotund.</i>	round	100	<i>Ichthyocolla</i>	Ifinglass
73	<i>Bryoniae</i>	Bryony	101	<i>Olibani</i>	Id.
74	<i>Bellidis</i>	Daisy	102	<i>Sang. Dracon.</i>	Dragon's-Blood
75	<i>Cassumuniar</i>	Casumunar		<i>Cortex</i>	Bark

Of Animals.

Class 1.

76	<i>Cran. Hum.</i>	Man's Skull
77	<i>Moschus</i>	Musk
78	<i>Stercus Anser.</i>	Dung of Geese
79	<i>Pavon.</i>	of a Peacock
80	<i>Ung. Alces</i>	Elk's Hoof

Class 3.

81	<i>Castoreum</i>	Castor
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Of Minerals.

Class 1.

82	<i>Ambergr.</i>	Ambergreese
83	<i>Succinum</i>	Amber
84	<i>Cinnab. nat.</i>	Native Cinnabar

S E C T. II.

Of Strengtheners.

Class 1. Of Agglutinents.

	<i>Folia</i>	Herbs or Leaves of
85	<i>Burse Pastoris</i>	Shepherd's-Purse
86	<i>Cynoglos.</i>	Hound's-Tongue

Class 2. Of Astringents.

	<i>Radix</i>	Root of
104	<i>Consolidae</i>	Comfrey

Class 2. Of Astringents.

	<i>Folia</i>	Herbs or Leaves of
105	<i>Glausti</i>	Woad
106	<i>Herniariae</i>	Rupture-wort
107	<i>Menthae</i>	Mint
108	<i>Millefolii</i>	Yarrow
109	<i>Pimpinella</i>	Burnet
110	<i>Quercus</i>	Oak
111	<i>Saniculae</i>	Sanicle
112	<i>Urticae</i>	Nettle

	<i>Flores</i>	Flowers of
113	<i>Balaustiorum</i>	Balaustines
114	<i>Rosar. rub.</i>	Red Roses

	<i>Fructus</i>	Fruits
115	<i>Berber.</i>	Barberries
116	<i>Cydonior.</i>	Quinces
117	<i>Cypressi Nuc.</i>	Cyprus Nuts
118	<i>Galle</i>	Galls
119	<i>Glandes</i>	Acorns
120	<i>Granator.</i>	Pomegranats
121	<i>Mespili</i>	Medlars
122	<i>Mori</i>	Mulberries
123	<i>Myrti Bat.</i>	Myrtle-berries

- 124 *Prunel. fylv.* Sloes
 125 *Rub. Idai* Raspberries
 126 *Sorbi* Services
 127 *Pini Mala* Pine-Apples
 Succi insp. Juices
 128 *Acacia* Thorn-Tree
 129 *Hypocistis* Id.
 130 *Bitumen Ind.* Id.
 Cortices Barks of
 131 *Cinam.* Cinamon
 132 *Granator.* Pomegranats
 133 *Quercus* Oak
 Radices Roots of
 134 *Bistorta* Bistort
 135 *Tormentilla* Tormentils
 136 *Osmund. reg.* Osmund Royal

Class 3. Of Absorbents.

- Ligna* Woods
 137 *Santal. omn.* Saunders
 138 *Lentiscinum* Mastich
 139 *Guaiaci* Pock-wood
 140 *Sassafras* Id.
 Cortices Barks
 141 *Guaiaci* Pock-wood Bark
 142 *Sassafras* Id.
 Radices Roots
 143 *China* Id.
 144 *Sarsaparilla* Id.

Of Animals.

Class 1.

- 145 *Rasura C.C.* Shavings of Harts-
horn
 146 *Ras. Eboris* of Ivory
 147 *Sang. Hirci* Goat's Blood

Class 3.

- 148 *Chela* ♂ Crab's Claws
 149 *Oculi* ♂ Eyes
 150 *Margarit.* Pearls
Cum Omnibus Testaceis And all Shells

Of Minerals.

Class 2.

- 151 *Lap. Hemat.* Bloodstone
 152 *Alumen* Alum

Class 3.

- 153 *Creta* Chalk
 154 *Bolus Armen.* Id.
 155 *Terra Japon.* Japan Earth
 156 *Lemnia* Earth of Lemnos
 157 *Samia* Id.
 158 *Sigillat.* Sealed Earth
 159 *Lap. Granat.* Granates
 160 *Rub.* Rubies
 161 *Smaragd.* Id.
 162 *Corralium* Id.
 163 *Hyacinth.* Jacinth
 164 *Saphir.* Id.
 165 *Lazuli* Id.
 166 *Calamin.* Id.
 167 *Tutia* Tutty

S E C T. III.

Of Stomachicks.

- Folia* Herbs of
 168 *Absinth. rom.* Roman Worm-
wood
 169 *Cardui ben.* Id.
 170 *Centaurei min.* Lesser Centaury
 171 *Corallin.* Id.
 Semen Seed
 172 *Santonie.* Wormseed
 Cortices Barks or Peels of
 173 *Aurantior.* Oranges
 174 *Citri* Citrons
 175 *Limon.* Lemons
 Radix Root of
 176 *Gentiane* Gentian

S E C T. IV.

Of Balsamicks.

Class 1. Of Emollients.

- Folia* Herbs or Leaves of
 177 *Althæa* Marshmallows
 178 *Malvæ* Mallows
 179 *Mercurial.* Mercury
 180 *Parietaria* Pellitory

Flores

	<i>Flores</i>	Flowers of
181	<i>Lamii</i>	Archangel
182	<i>Lilior alb.</i>	White Lillies

	<i>Semina</i>	Seeds of
183	<i>Foenugreca</i>	Fenugrick
184	<i>Lini</i>	Flax
185	<i>Citrulli</i>	Id.
186	<i>Cucumer.</i>	Cucumber
187	<i>Cucurbita</i>	Cucurbits
188	<i>Melonum</i>	Melons
189	<i>Pepon.</i>	Pumkin

	<i>Fructus</i>	Fruits of
190	<i>Amygdal. dul.</i>	Sweet Almonds
191	<i>Avellana</i>	Chesnut
192	<i>Jugland. alie-</i>	Walnuts, with o-
	<i>que Nuces ejus-</i>	thers of like
	<i>dem generis</i>	nature

Class 2. Of Restoratives.

	<i>Folia</i>	Herbs or Leaves of
193	<i>Adianthi albi</i>	White Maidenhair
194	<i>Adianthi nig.</i>	Black
195	<i>Eruca</i>	Rocket
196	<i>Scabiosa</i>	Scabious
197	<i>Tussilaginis</i>	Colts'-Foot
198	<i>Virga aur.</i>	Golden Rod
199	<i>Thea Bohea</i>	Bohee Tea

	<i>Semina</i>	Seeds
200	<i>Cicer.</i>	Chiches
201	<i>Hordei, cum</i>	Barley
	<i>omn. Frumentis</i>	
202	<i>Lupuli</i>	Hops
203	<i>Orobi</i>	Bitter Vetch

	<i>Fructus</i>	Fruits
204	<i>Cacao Nuc.</i>	Chocolate
205	<i>Cynosbati</i>	Hips
206	<i>Pistachia Nuc.</i>	Pistach Nuts

	<i>Balsama</i>	Balsams of
207	<i>Tolutan.</i>	Tolu
208	<i>Bdellii</i>	Id.
209	<i>Benzoini</i>	Benjamin
210	<i>Styracis</i>	Id.

	<i>Radices</i>	Roots of
211	<i>Eryngii</i>	Eryngo
212	<i>Iridis</i>	Orris
213	<i>Pastinace</i>	Parfnips
214	<i>Satyriz</i>	Orchis

Class 3. Of Vulneraries.

	<i>Folia</i>	Leaves or Herbs of
215	<i>Abrotoni</i>	Southernwood
216	<i>Acetosella</i>	Woodforrel
217	<i>Agrimonia</i>	Agrimony
218	<i>Brasica</i>	Colewort
219	<i>Chamapit.</i>	Ground-Pine
220	<i>Chelidon.</i>	Celandine
221	<i>Epithymi</i>	Dodder of Tyme
222	<i>Fungus Samb.</i>	Jews-Ears
223	<i>Hed. terrest.</i>	Ground-Ivy
224	<i>Hyperic.</i>	St. John's wort
225	<i>Marrubii</i>	Horehound
226	<i>Meliloti</i>	Melilot
227	<i>Pini</i>	Fir
228	<i>Polii mont.</i>	Id.
229	<i>Pulmonaria</i>	Lungwort
230	<i>Visc. quercin.</i>	Mistletoe

	<i>Gummi & nati-</i>	Gums and Bal-
	<i>va Bals.</i>	fams.
231	<i>Caranna</i>	Id.
232	<i>Juniper</i>	Id.
233	<i>Oppopanax.</i>	Id.
234	<i>Sagapeni</i>	Id.
235	<i>Sarcocolla</i>	Id.
236	<i>Terebinthi & Chio</i>	Chio Turpentine
237	<i>& Cypro</i>	Cyprus
238	<i>Venet.</i>	Venice
	<i>Cortex</i>	Bark of
239	<i>Ulmz</i>	Elm-Tree

Class 4. Of Detergents.

	<i>Folia</i>	Herbs or Leaves of
240	<i>Abietis</i>	Fir
241	<i>Absinth. vulg.</i>	Common Worm-wood
242	<i>Allii</i>	Garlick
243	<i>Anagal. aqu.</i>	Brook-Lime
244	<i>Apii</i>	Smallage
245	<i>Asplenii</i>	Spleenwort
246	<i>Botrios</i>	Jerusalem Oak
247	<i>Cappar.</i>	Capars
248	<i>Chamadrios</i>	Germander
249	<i>Cardaminis</i>	Cuckow-Flower
250	<i>Cochlear. hort.</i>	Scurvygrass gard.

251	<i>Cochlear. mar.</i>	Sea Scurvygrafs
252	<i>Erysimi</i>	Hedge Mustard
253	<i>Eupatorii</i>	Maudlin
254	<i>Fumariæ</i>	Fumitory
255	<i>Genistæ</i>	Broom
256	<i>Hepaticæ</i>	Liverwort
257	<i>Hyssopi</i>	Hyssop
258	<i>Mentastri</i>	Horfe Mint
259	<i>Nasturtii</i>	Water Cresses
260	<i>Porri</i>	Leeks
261	<i>Rusci</i>	Butchers Broom
262	<i>Sambuci</i>	Elder
263	<i>Satureiæ</i>	Savory
264	<i>Secalis</i>	Rye
265	<i>Tanacetii</i>	Tansy
266	<i>Trifolii palud.</i>	Buck-Bean
267	<i>Verbenæ</i>	Vervine
268	<i>Veronica</i>	Paul's Betony

Flores Flowers of

269	<i>Sambuci</i>	Elder
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Semina Seeds

270	<i>Ammeos</i>	Bishops Weed
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271	<i>Eruca</i>	Rocket
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272	<i>Fraxini</i>	Ash
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273	<i>Nasturtii</i>	Cresses
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Fructus Fruits of

274	<i>Amygd. am.</i>	Bitter Almonds
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275	<i>Ficus com.</i>	Figs
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276	<i>Jujubæ</i>	Jujebs
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277	<i>Sambuci Bac.</i>	Elder-berries
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278	<i>Passulæ</i>	Raisins
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279	<i>Pini Nuc.</i>	Pine Apples
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280	<i>Sebesten</i>	Sebestens
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281	<i>Dactyli</i>	Dates
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282	<i>Juniper Bac.</i>	Juniper-berries
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Gummi ex Bal- sama Gums and Balsams

283	<i>Ammoniac.</i>	Id.
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284	<i>Capivi</i>	Id.
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285	<i>è Mecha</i>	Gilead
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286	<i>Mastich.</i>	Id.
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287	<i>Tacamahacæ</i>	Id.
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288	<i>Opobalsam</i>	Id.
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289	<i>Sapon. ven.</i>	Venice Soap
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290	<i>Terebin. omn.</i>	All Turpentine
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Cortices Barks

291	<i>Berber.</i>	Barberry Tree
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292	<i>Capparis</i>	Capers
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293	<i>Ebuli</i>	Dwarf Elder
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294	<i>Sambuci</i>	Elder
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295	<i>Tamarisci</i>	Tamaris
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Radices Roots of

296	<i>Apii</i>	Smallage
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297	<i>Ari</i>	Cuckow Pint
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298	<i>Capar.</i>	Onions
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299	<i>Filicis</i>	Fern
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300	<i>Glycyrrhizæ</i>	Liquorice
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301	<i>Enula Camp.</i>	Elecampane
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302	<i>Lapathi acut.</i>	Sharp - pointed Dock
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303	<i>Pentaphyl.</i>	Cinkfoile
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304	<i>Polypodii</i>	Polypody
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305	<i>Porri</i>	Leek
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306	<i>Rhapontici</i>	Monks Rhubarb
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307	<i>Rubia Tinct.</i>	Madder
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308	<i>Saponariæ</i>	Soapwort
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Animals.

Class 2.

309	<i>Viperi</i>	Vipers
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310	<i>Limaces</i>	Snails
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311	<i>Lac Vaccin.</i>	Milk of Cows
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312	<i>Affin.</i>	Asses
-----	---------------	-------

313	<i>Ovillin.</i>	Sheep
-----	-----------------	-------

314	<i>Caprin.</i>	Goats
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315	<i>Pulmon. Vulp.</i>	Fox Lungs
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Class 3.

316	<i>Sperm. Ceti</i>	Id.
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317	<i>Mummia</i>	Mummy
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Class 4.

318	<i>Lumbrici Ter.</i>	Earth-Worms
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319	<i>Stercus Can.</i>	White Dogs-Turd
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320	<i>Equin.</i>	Horfe-Dung
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Minerals.

Class 3.

321	<i>Lapis Hibern.</i>	Irish Slate
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322	<i>Sulph. Cabal. Com.</i>	Brimstone
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Class 4.

323	<i>Pissileum ind.</i>	Barbadoes Tarr
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324	<i>Sal com. mar.</i>	Com. Salt
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325	<i>Sal Gem.</i>	Id.
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326	<i>Hydragyr.</i>	Quicksilver
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327	<i>Cinnab. Nat.</i>	Native Cinnabar
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S E C T. V.
Of Diureticks.

<i>Folia</i>	Herbs or Leaves of
328 <i>Kali</i>	Glass-wort
329 <i>Oxycanth.</i>	Barberry-tree
330 <i>Perficaria</i>	Arsmart
331 <i>Petroselin.</i>	Parsley
332 <i>Thæ Viridis</i>	Green Tea
333 <i>Saxifragiæ</i>	Saxifrage
<i>Semina</i>	Seeds
334 <i>Ebuli</i>	Dwarf Elder
335 <i>Lithosperm.</i>	Gromwell
336 <i>Bardana</i>	Burdock
<i>Fructus</i>	Fruits
337 <i>Alkekeng.</i>	Winter Cherries
338 <i>Spin. alb.</i>	White Thorn
<i>Lignum</i>	Wood
339 <i>Nephriticum</i>	Id.
<i>Radices</i>	Roots of
340 <i>Althææ</i>	Marshmallows
341 <i>Asparagi</i>	Asparagus
342 <i>Fœniculi</i>	Fennel
343 <i>Filipendulæ</i>	Drop-wort
344 <i>Graminis</i>	Grass
345 <i>Petroselin.</i>	Parsly
346 <i>Raparum</i>	Turneps
347 <i>Raphani hort.</i>	Radishes
348 <i>Raphani rust.</i>	Horfe-Radishes

Animals.

349 <i>Millepedes</i>	Hog-Lice
350 <i>Cantharides</i>	Id.
351 <i>Sterc. Porcin.</i>	Hogs Dung

Minerals.

352 <i>Sal Nitri</i>	Salt Peter
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S E C T. VI.
Of Diaphoreticks.

<i>Folia</i>	Herbs or Leaves of
353 <i>Calaminth.</i>	Id.
354 <i>Dracunculi</i>	Taragon

355 <i>Dracontii</i>	Dragons
356 <i>Galegæ</i>	Goats Rue
357 <i>Melissæ</i>	Baum
358 <i>Scordii</i>	WaterGermander
359 <i>Ulmariæ</i>	Meadow-sweet
<i>Flores</i>	Flowers of
360 <i>Calendulæ</i>	Marygold
361 <i>Croci</i>	Saffron
<i>Semen</i>	Seeds of
362 <i>Sesileos</i>	Hart-wort
<i>Gummi</i>	Gums of
363 <i>Camphoræ</i>	Camphire
364 <i>Gujacæ</i>	Id.
<i>Cortex</i>	Bark of
365 <i>Peruvianus</i>	Peru
<i>Radices</i>	Roots of
366 <i>Contrayervæ</i>	Id.
367 <i>Imperatoria</i>	Master-wort
368 <i>Mei</i>	Spignel
369 <i>Nardi celtic.</i>	Celtick Spikenard
370 <i>Petasit.</i>	Butter-bur
371 <i>Pyrethri</i>	Pellitory of Spain
372 <i>Scorzonæræ</i>	Viper-Grass
373 <i>Serpentariæ</i>	Snake-Root
374 <i>Succisæ</i>	Devils-Bit
375 <i>Valerianæ</i>	Id.

Animals:

376 <i>Coccinella</i>	Id.
377 <i>Scinci</i>	Skincks
378 <i>Cornu Unicorn</i>	Unicorns Horn
379 <i>Os de Corde Cervi</i>	Stone of a Stag's Heart
380 <i>Bezoar or.</i>	East India Bez.
381 <i>Occid.</i>	West India Bez.

Minerals.

382 <i>Lapis Aëtites</i>	Eagle Stone
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S E C T. VII.
Of Emeticks.

<i>Folia</i>	Leaves of
383 <i>Erigeri</i>	Groundsel
<i>Flores</i>	Flowers of
384 <i>Persicarum</i>	Peaches
<i>Semina</i>	

	<i>Semina</i>	Seeds of
385	<i>Carthami</i>	Bastard Saffron
	<i>Radices</i>	Roots
386	<i>Squillæ</i>	Sea Onions
387	<i>Ipecacuanha</i>	Id.

Minerals.

388	<i>Borax</i>	Id.
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S E C T. VIII.

Of Catharticks.

Class 1. Of the milder Purges.

	<i>Folia</i>	Leaves of
389	<i>Senna</i>	Id.
	<i>Fungus</i>	
390	<i>Agarici</i>	Id.
	<i>Flores</i>	Flowers of
391	<i>Rosar. Dam.</i>	Damask Roses
392	<i>Violarum</i>	Violets
	<i>Fruktus</i>	Fruits
393	<i>Cassia fist.</i>	Id.
394	<i>Myrobalani</i>	Id.
395	<i>Prunæ</i>	Prunes
396	<i>Tamarindi</i>	Id.
397	<i>Aloes</i>	Id.
398	<i>Manna</i>	Id.
	<i>Radices</i>	Roots of
399	<i>Hermodytyli</i>	Id.
400	<i>Mechoacanæ</i>	White Jallap
401	<i>Rhabarb.</i>	Id.
402	<i>Turpchi</i>	Id.

Class 2. Of rougher Purges.

	<i>Folia</i>	Herbs of
403	<i>Lini Cath.</i>	Mountain Flax
	<i>Semina</i>	Seeds of
404	<i>Cataputia</i>	Spurge
	<i>Fruktus</i>	Fruits
405	<i>Colocynth.</i>	Bitter Apple
406	<i>RhamniBaccæ</i>	Buckthorn Berry
	<i>Gummi</i>	Gums of
407	<i>Gambogia</i>	Id.
408	<i>Elaterii</i>	Wild Cucumber

409	<i>Scammonii</i>	Id.
	<i>Radices</i>	Roots of
410	<i>Ellebori nigr.</i>	Black Hellebore
411	<i>Jallapi</i>	Jallap

S E C T. IX.

Of Sternutatories.

	<i>Folia</i>	Herbs of
412	<i>Primulæ Veris</i>	Prime Rose
413	<i>Asari</i>	Afarabacka
414	<i>Euphorbii</i>	Id.
415	<i>Ellebori alb.</i>	White Hellebore
416	<i>Nicotian.</i>	Tobacco

S E C T. X.

Of Narcoticks.

	<i>Folia</i>	Herbs of
417	<i>Cicuta</i>	Hemlock
418	<i>Mandragoræ</i>	Mandrake
419	<i>Nicotianæ</i>	Tobacco
420	<i>Solani</i>	Nightshade
	<i>Flores</i>	Flowers of
421	<i>Papav. errat.</i>	Wild Poppies
422	<i>Paralyseos</i>	Cowslips
	<i>Fruktus</i>	Fruits
423	<i>Nux Vomica</i>	Id.
424	<i>Cap. Pap. Alb.</i>	White Pop. Heads
425	<i>Nigr.</i>	Black
	<i>Succi</i>	Juices
426	<i>Meconii</i>	Id.
427	<i>Opii</i>	Id.

S E C T. XI.

Of Coolers.

	<i>Folia</i>	Leaves of
428	<i>Acetosæ</i>	Sorrel
429	<i>Agni Casti</i>	Agnus Castus
430	<i>Cichorei</i>	Succory
431	<i>Cuscutæ</i>	Dodder
432	<i>Endiviæ</i>	Endive
433	<i>Lujulæ</i>	Wood Sorrel
434	<i>Populi</i>	Poplar

435	<i>Portulacæ</i>	Purslain
436	<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettice
437	<i>Sedi</i>	House-Leek
438	<i>Sonchi levis</i>	Sow-Thistle
439	<i>Taraxici</i>	Dandelion
440	<i>Umbilic. mur.</i>	Wall Navel-wort
441	<i>Sem. Canabis</i>	Hemp-Seed
	<i>Fructus</i>	Fruits of
442	<i>Aurant.</i>	Oranges
443	<i>Limonum</i>	Lemons
444	<i>Citri</i>	Citron
445	<i>Cucumeram</i>	Cucumber
446	<i>Cucurbitæ</i>	Gourd
447	<i>Grossulariæ</i>	Goosberries
448	<i>Mal. Precoc.</i>	Apricock
449	<i>Persica</i>	Peach
450	<i>Hortens. omn.</i>	All Orchard Apples
451	<i>Sylvestria</i>	Crabs
452	<i>Melones</i>	Melons
453	<i>Mori</i>	Mulberries
454	<i>Olivæ</i>	Olives
455	<i>Ribesii</i>	Currants

S E C T. XII.

Of Topicks.

Class 1. Of Repellents.

456	<i>Albumen Ovi</i>	White of an Egg
457	<i>Lapis Calam.</i>	Calamine
458	<i>Cerussa</i>	White Lead
459	<i>Letharg. Auri</i>	Letharge of Gold
460	<i>Manus Homi- nis mortui</i>	A dead Hand
461	<i>Regalis</i>	The Royal Touch
462	<i>Minium</i>	Red Lead
463	<i>Pompholyx</i>	Id.
464	<i>Lapis Tutia</i>	Tutty
465	<i>Sedum</i>	House-Leek
466	<i>Spodium</i>	Id.
467	<i>Tela Araneæ.</i>	Cobweb

Class 2. Of Ripeners and Drawers.

468	<i>Adeps Anser.</i>	Fat of a Goose
469	<i>Canis</i>	a Dog
470	<i>Hominis</i>	a Man
471	<i>Viperæ</i>	a Viper
472	<i>Ursi</i>	a Bear

473	<i>Fimus Colum.</i>	Pidgeon's Dung
474	<i>Vaccæ</i>	Cow's Dung
475	<i>Furfur</i>	Bran
476	<i>Flos Cerevisiæ</i>	Yeast
477	<i>Halex</i>	A Herring
478	<i>Hirudo</i>	A Leach
479	<i>Melilotus</i>	Melilot
480	<i>Nicotiana</i>	Tobacco
481	<i>Oleum</i>	Oil
482	<i>Pix Burgund.</i>	Burgundy Pitch
483	<i>Navalis</i>	Common Pitch
484	<i>Resina</i>	Resin
485	<i>Sevum Cervin.</i>	Dear's Suet
486	<i>Bovinum</i>	Ox's
487	<i>Oviorum</i>	Sheep's
488	<i>Thus</i>	Frankincense

Class 3. Of Detergents and Incarnatives.

489	<i>Erugo Æris</i>	Verdigrease
490	<i>Album Græc.</i>	Id.
491	<i>Gum Elemi</i>	Id.
492	<i>Os Sepiæ</i>	Scuttle-Fish
493	<i>Vitellum Ovi</i>	Yolk of Eggs
494	<i>Terebinthinæ</i>	All Turpentine
	<i>et Balsam. omn.</i>	and Balsams

Class 4. Of Causticks.

495	<i>Calx viva</i>	Quick Lime
496	<i>Cantharides</i>	Spanish Flies
497	<i>Cataputia</i>	Spurge
498	<i>Euphorbium</i>	Id.
499	<i>Gossypium ust.</i>	Cotton
500	<i>Moxa</i>	Id.
501	<i>Siliva hirsut.</i>	Cow-Itch
502	<i>Tithymal.</i>	Spurge
503	<i>Sapo</i>	Soap
504	<i>Spongia</i>	Sponge

S E C T. XIII.

Simples omitted, or not reducible under the former Heads.

505	<i>Butyrum</i>	Butter
506	<i>Caseus</i>	Cheese
507	<i>Cerevisia</i>	Ale

- 508 *Mel* Honey
 509 *Muscus Pixid.* Cup-Mofs
 510 *Gum. Tragac.* Gum Tragon.
 511 *Ova* Eggs
 512 *Panis* Bread
 513 *Saccharum* Sugar
 514 *Spir. Vini* Brandy
 515 *Serum* Whey
 516 *Sperm. Rana.* Frogs-Spawn
 517 *Tartar* Id.
 518 *Vinum* Wine
 519 *Urina Hom.* Urine of a Man
 520 *Vacca* of a Cow

S E C T. XV.

Of Metals.

- 533 *Aurum* Gold
 534 *Argentum* Silver
 535 *Ferrum* Iron
 536 *Cuprum* Copper
 537 *Plumbum* Lead
 538 *Stannum* Tin
 539 *Mercurius* Quicksilver
 540 *Cinnabar* Id.
 541 *Antimonium* Antimony

S E C T. XIV.

Of Waters.

- 521 *Aq. Fontan.* Spring-Water
 522 *Fluvialis* River
 523 *Pluvialis* Rain
 524 *Putealis* Well
 525 *Palustris* Pond
 526 *Nivealis* Snow
 527 *Marina* Sea
 528 *Ros. Majal.* May-Dew

Acidula

- 529 *Aluminosæ* Purging-Waters
 530 *Ferruginiæ* Steel-Waters

Thermæ

- 531 *Callidæ* Hot Baths
 532 *Frigidæ* Cold Baths

S E C T. XVI.

Of Salts.

- 542 *Sal commun.* Common Salt
 543 *Sal Fossile* Sal Gemm.
 544 *Nitrum* Salt-Peter
 545 *Alumen* Alum
 546 *Ammoniac.* Sal Armoniac
 547 *Vitriolum* Vitriol
 548 *Arsenicum* Arsenick

- 549 *Succinum* Amber
 550 *Sperma Ceti* Sperma Ceti
 551 *Asphaltum* Id.
 552 *Naptha* Id.
 553 *Petrolæum* Oil of Peter
 554 *Oleum Terræ* Mineral Oil
 555 *Bismuthum* Bismuth

S E C T. I.

Of Nervous Simples.

THIS Term is very comprehensive, and may be extended to take in all those Parts of the *Materia Medica* by which the Nerves are affected; but here it is used in a more restrain'd sense, and is to be understood only of those things

which have an immediate effect upon the Spirits, or which contribute to accelerate and enliven the Motion of the Solids; so that the Sensations at Head and Stomach or Heart, are forthwith much more lightsome and agreeable than before.

What-

Whatsoever answers this End, passes commonly under the Appellations of *Cephalicks* and *Cardiacks*; and therefore we shall join those together, in

accounting for the Manner by which such *Simples* operate, as come under these general Terms.

Class I. Of *Cardiacks* and *Cephalicks*.

THE Reason why these are placed together, is both from the Difficulty of making any material Distinction, and from the Affinity of those *Simples* which are generally rang'd under those two Denominations. What in a proper Sense is a *Cordial*, must be also *Cephalick*, as the Head hath its principal share in such agreeable Sensations. And indeed in some respects, whatsoever is grateful and serviceable to the Solids in any part, may be term'd *Cephalick*, since in the Head is their Origin; whereby as it partakes of their Uneasinesses at a distance, so it also very agreeably sympathizes with their Releasement therefrom. Amongst the *Alteratives* likewise there are none which go under these names in distinction, but what agree in their principal Qualities.

There are Medicines indeed, both *simple* and in *Composition*, prescrib'd properly for Distempers of the Head, from the Operation of which nothing arises strictly to be term'd *Cordial*, but rather have the contrary effect; seeing they, for the present especially, faint and depress the Spirits. Such are *Catharticks* and other *Evacuators*; but as the Head is the better for them only secondarily, or by accident; they cannot come under the Denomination of *Cephalicks*, as we here use it. And as the same may occur in other things, the whole Class of *detergent Balsamicks* being accidentally *Diureticks*; so it is most proper to keep to those general Terms, accor-

ding to their first and chief Intention.

Whatsoever raises the Spirits, and gives sudden Strength and Cheerfulness, is term'd *Cardiack*, or *Cordial*, as comforting the Heart. To understand the Operation of which upon a human Body, it is necessary first to consider that a *Languor* or Faintness must either be the Consequence of too much Exercise, too long Watching, or too great a Hurry of the animal Functions, as in some Distempers; all which so far waste or dissipate the nervous Fluid, or animal Spirits, that the Solids cannot repeat with wonted Vigour their necessary Motions. Or such Depression must arise from an Obstruction of some natural Evacuation, and generally that of Perspiration, from external Cold: which lays a load upon the Constitution, and produces the same Sensation, as a Diminution of Strength with the usual Weight.

In both these Cases the Manner by which a *Cordial* acts, is the same; since it must produce its Effects by adding to the Springiness and Force of the Fibres. And as this Change is most remarkable from Spirits or spirituous Liquors; it may be of use first to examine how they come to obtain such a Denomination: whereby we may the better understand how the Parts of such *Simples*, or Ingredients, taken in substance, operate in producing the same Effect. To this purpose it is of great moment to conceive, as near as our Senies, and reasonable Deductions from thence, will

will carry us, the Make and Contextures of those fine Threds or Fibres, of which the Solids of a human Body are compos'd; and how that Fluid which is call'd *Animal Spirits*, or *Nervous Juice*, is prepar'd and convey'd to them: but this would take up too much room here, and must therefore be refer'd to other Authors; such as *Baglivi de Fibrâ Motrice*, *Bellini de Villo Contractili*, in his *Opuscula*; and to a Digression concerning the *Elasticity of an Animal Fibre*, in a late Edition of *Sanctorius's Medicina Statica*, with Explanations.

It may be sufficient to our present Purpose, to attend only to what is in every one's Experience; that the more spirituous whatsoever is which enters into the Stomach, the sooner a Person feels its cordial Effects. For that Increase of Vigour which a Man obtains from common Food, altho it is the most natural and durable, is not immediately enough obtain'd, to procure the Instruments thereof the Appellations of *Cordials*; since they must pass through several Comminutions or Digestions, and be a long time e'er they arrive to such a Fineness, as to be dispens'd to the Nerves: whereas a spirituous Substance is so fine and subtile in all its parts before it is taken, that it seems to enter or soak into the Nerves as soon as it touches them; whereupon their Vibrations are invigorated, and all Sense of Faintness is remov'd. And upon the same account it is, that *Volatiles* affect the Nose; being so extremely subtile, as to penetrate the olfactory Nerves as soon as they come at them. And thus it is, that the *Effluvia* or Steams of Flowers, Fruits, and all things deem'd *Cordial*, operate upon the Organs of Smelling.

By the same way we may easily conceive how all those things affect the Body, which are rang'd in the following *Class*. For by the Pungency of such Substances both upon the Taste and Smell, it is manifest they are stock'd with many subtile Parts, which by their Fineness, when dissolv'd by Digestion, and mix'd with the animal Fluids, are most fit to enter into the slenderest Fibres, and recruit that Waste their continual Motions do make of their necessary Moistures. Thus all *Aromaticks* and sweet-flavour'd Ingredients have a title to this Rank; and more or less conduce to this End, in proportion to the Subtily and Volatility of their component Parts. And thus when we say, such a thing comforts the Heart, strengthens the Brain, or is a *Cephalick*, we understand that it is suitable to make a part of the nervous Fluid, and maintain the due Vigour and Motion of the Solids. As a Constitution wears with Age, the artificial Helps, by which we understand all that is used as Medicine, become more and more needful: for when the digestive Faculties grow languid, and are not able to keep up such a due Supply from usual Diet, then these Auxiliaries are the more wanted. And whatsoever Means at any times occasion a Distemperature in this Fluid, such Assurances as come under this Denomination are necessary; they being fitted by degrees to wear out such undue Mixtures, and invigorate the whole nervous System with a new Supply of Spirits.

Upon another foot it is likewise, that several Substances come into this *Class*, besides those that supply the deficiency of the animal Spirits; and these are such as have a deterfive Quality, join'd with such a *Stimulus*, that altho they are too fine to be per-

perceptible any where else, yet when they enter into the small Fibres, by their little Vellications, they irritate their Vibrations, and prevent any useless Matter from lodging in their Interstices, and clogging their Motions. This Quality, where it is in grosser Bodies, passes under other Denominations; and may prove a *Vulnerary*, *Diuretick*, or the like, according to the different Texture of the Substances wherein it resides. There are likewise under this Head, *Dryers* or *Absorbents*, by reason they prevent those superfluous Moistures, which the Nerves are frequently overcharg'd with, and occasion *Rheums*, with many other Inconveniencies, attending the Glands; particularly about the Head, where they are large and numerous, and very apt to be affected with them.

Folia, Herbs:

1. *BETONICÆ*, *Betony*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. It is accounted a great *Dryer*, and is much used with *Tobacco* under that Notion, in *Rheums* and moist Suffusions. *Antonius Musa* wrote a whole Treatise about it, and commends it much as a *Vulnerary*, especially in Wounds of the Head. Some recommend its Juice to be boil'd up to the Consistence of Honey, and mix'd with a small quantity of the *Peruvian Balsam*, as a great *Healer*. A Plaster in the *London Dispensatory* has its Name from it, but it is little now in use. *Bartholine* tells a very odd Story, *Cent. 3. Hist. 93.* of a Gardiner, who upon cutting a Bed of *Betony* had his Head so affected by it, that he stagger'd like one fuddled. It is also accounted *Diuretick*, and useful in Decoction to Women after hard Labour. But it is by all accounted a very good *Cephalick*.

2. *EUPHRAGIÆ*, *Eyebright*. It flowers in *June*, *July*, and *August* sometimes. It is reckon'd a great *Dryer*, as the former; and in that respect a *Cephalick*: for which reason likewise it is smoked as *Tobacco*. 'Tis of great account in Distempers of the Eyes; but its Juice is much preferable to the distill'd Water; which used outwardly, is affirm'd to take off all Specks, Films, Mists, and Suffusions.

3. *MAJORANÆ*, *Marjoram*. This blows in *June* and *August*. It is a most fragrant Aromatick, and even in Smell very comfortable to the Head. It is rank'd amongst the *Dryers*, and upon that account is very serviceable in Catarrhs and cold Defluxions. It passes with some likewise for a powerful *Alexipharmick*, and as good against Poisons of some venomous Creatures. The Juice, or dry'd Powder, is a good *Errhine*, and much used in medicinal Snuffs. Its essential Oil is said to restore lost Smelling, and apply'd to the Nostrils in like manner in Infants, who are subject to have their Heads stopt by the Induration of what is discharg'd that way, it is very efficacious in draining and opening those Passages. It makes an admirable Ingredient in the *Sal Volatile Oleosum*. It decays much by long keeping, as all the finest *Aromaticks* do; and therefore is best just after it is dry. The Tops are much better than those parts nearer the Root.

4. *MALABATHRI*, *Indian Leaf*. It grows, by the Relation of *Diascorides*, in wet places, and lies upon the Water like the *Lens Palustris*. But others with more probability affirm it to be the Leaf of a large Tree common in the Gardens in the *East-Indies*, particularly in *Cambaja*. That which looks greenest is the

the best; for Age changes it blackish, when it is good for nothing. It is a warm *Aromatick*, and a Dryer: some also commend it for a *Diuretick*. It is in very few Compounds unless the *Venice-Treacle*, and there but in a small quantity.

5. MARI SYRIACI, the *Mastick Plant*, as some call it. It is reckon'd a kind of *Marjoram*, and substituted in the room of it. But what we have now cultivated in our Gardens, is much more volatile, and is a wonderful good *Errhine* in never so small a quantity put up the Nose. Its Scent is very grateful and pungent, and makes an excellent *Sal Volatile*; and in such Composition makes the best of *Cephalicks*. *Mindererus* makes the *Marum* of the Antients, a principal Ingredient in a Mass of Pills, which from thence he gives the name of *Morocostina*.

6. ORIGANI, *Wild Marjoram*. It flowers in *June* or *July*. It is a very hot spicy Plant, but not quite so gratefully scented as the *Marjoram*. It is not much used in Composition; its chief place is in the *Stephens's Water*. It has been much recommended in *Baths*, both for Distempers of the Head, and in *Hysterick Cases*; as likewise for cutaneous Eruptions. The essential Oil is much in use amongst our *Farriers*, and by its fiery Heat often puts by the *Tooth-Ach*, as with a *Causstick*.

7. ROS SOLIS, *Sun-Dew*. This Plant, or Moss rather, is not taken notice of but of late, and yet enters but into very few of our Compositions. It is accounted very hot; and, according to that old Cant, in the fourth Degree, which occasion'd its Use to be forbid. It is reckoned by some a great Restorative, and a Provoker to Ve-

ner. By its hot, and consequently drying Qualities, it is plain what Affections of the Nerves it is of use in. Apply'd outwardly to the Belly, it is said to promote *Delivery*; held in the Mouth, to cure the *Tooth-Ach*; hung about the Neck, to cure *Madness*; and ty'd upon the Wrists six hours, to cure *Agues*. Mr. Ray takes notice, that its hot escharotick Quality makes it very hurtful to Sheep, in rendring their *Viscera schirrous*; whereby in some Countries it is call'd by the common People the *Red-Rot*.

8. SALVIÆ, *Sage*: for the great esteem some have had of it, call'd *Herba Sacra*. It flowers in *July* and *August*. There are several sorts of this Plant; but there are only two in use. One is the *Salvia major*, or *Latifolia*, most in use in the Shops. This grows of two Colours, red and green. The former is prefer'd; tho the difference is but little. The other is the *Minor*, or *Angustifolia*, not used in the Shops, but much in private Families, under the Name of *Sage of Vertue*, and *Tea-Sage*. The latter has somewhat a more grateful Flavour in *Tea*, but the first is more efficacious, and therefore preferable in Medicine. This Herb has been in such account, as to occasion the Verse;

*Cur moriatur Homo, cui Salvia
crescit in Horto?*

It is undoubtedly a very good *Cephalick*, of the *detergent* kind; and thereby it likewise comes under the Class of *Vulneraries*, *Diureticks*, &c. It has an Austerity upon the Palate, and makes a very good *Gargarism*, especially if sharpen'd with a little *Acid*. It makes an excellent Liquor, after the manner of *Tea*, in Fevers, and is mighty grateful and cooling

cooling with the addition of a little Lemon-Juice, which with the *red Sage* makes it of a delightful Colour. As it is both *detergent* and *absorbent*, it is a very good and common Ingredient in *Diet-Drinks* and *Medicinal Ales*, intended for Sweetners and Cleansers of the Blood. Some have entertain'd a strange Conceit, of *Toads* and *Serpents* delighting to be near a Bed of *Sage*; but it is merely chimerical, and the Practice as ridiculous arising from thence, of planting it near *Rue*, in order to keep them from it.

9. SCHÆNANTHI, *Camels-Hay*. It is also frequently call'd *Juncus Odoratus*, the *sweet Rush*. It grows in some parts of *India*, as common as the *Grass* here. It is a grateful *Aromatick*, of volatile and subtile Parts, and upon that account in this Class of *Cephalicks*. It is only in Composition in the capital Medicines, and in the *Venice-Treacle* principally; being both in the Body of the Prescription, and the *Trochisci Hedychroi*, as likewise in the *Mithridate*, under the name of *Juncus odoratus*, and in the *Trochisci Cypheos* by what it stands under here.

10. SERPYLLI, *Wild Thyme*. It flowers in *May*. It is not much used; altho it makes part of the *Aq. Stephani*. It is hot, pungent, and a Dryer. Some commend it as a good *Uterine*, and say it promotes the *Menses*: And that it is very helpful in many Distempers of the Head, used in *Baths*.

11. THYMI, *Thyme*. It flowers in *July*. It is much of the nature of the *Serpyllum*, that in case of want they may be used for one another.

Flores, Flowers:

12. ANTHOS, of *Rosemary*. They blow in *July*. These are reckon'd

the principal *Aromatick* of our own Growth. They are good almost in all nervous Complaints, especially such as arise from too great Moisture and Cold; as they are hot and drying. In *Epilepsies*, *Aplexies*, *Palsies*, and all of that Tribe, they are hardly ever omitted in Prescription under some form or other. They abound with a subtile detergent Oil, which makes them universally deobstruent and opening. They are therefore prescrib'd in *Uterine Obstructions*, in the *Jaundice*, and even in the *Gout*. With these is made the celebrated *Hungary Water*; a small quantity of which diluted with common Water, is reckon'd excellent in dislodging and bringing away Wax which hardens in the *Ears*, and spoils the *Hearing*. It is injected warm with a Syringe made on purpose for that use.

13. AURANTIORUM, of *Oranges*. They are of an admirable Scent, tho, like all such Perfumes, too powerful for some Persons; and thereby prejudicial. It is with these the *Aqua Naphæ* is made. They are now but little used in Medicine: however, where the Spirits are almost quite extinct in malignant and putrid Fevers, they are sometimes very cordial and refreshing.

14. CARIOPHYLLI HORTENSIS, *Clove-Gilliflower*; call'd also very commonly, *Flores Tunica*. They blow in *June*. They are a fine *Aromatick*, and very grateful to Smell and Taste. They have place in the Syrup made of them, and most *Cephalick* and *Cordial* *Juleps*. There is also a *Conserve* made of them, but hardly ever used. The dry'd *Clove* is of the same kind, but not so much used in Medicine *per se*, as in seasoning of Food. An essential Oil, of which they yield great plenty, is used in many things;

and as it is very warm, and agreeable to the Nerves, it enters into the Composition of many *Catharticks* as a *Corrector*. In this Rank it stands in the *Pil. ex Duobus*, and the *Electuarium Cariocostinum*, powder'd in substance. - It is much used likewise for the *Tooth-Ach*, dropt upon a little Cotton or Lint, and stuff'd into the Hollow, or held as near as can be to the Part affected.

15. JASMINI, of *Jessamy*. They blow almost the whole Summer. These are but little used, and of the same nature as the Oranges, rather a *Perfume* than *Cordial*. But in that respect they are very excellent; and where Perfumes are not disagreeable, they are very grateful to the Smell, and refreshing.

16. LAVENDULÆ, of *Lavender*. They blow in *June* and *July*, and are much of the nature of the *Rosemary-Flowers*, only more sweet, or approaching to a *Perfume*. There are no Diseases of the Head, in which they are not employ'd under some form or other: they are also very grateful and cordial in the Stomach. In all paralytick Affections they are reckon'd to give place to nothing, and in Loss of Speech they do wonders. *Rulandus* mentions one he cured in that case, by drinking a Spoonful at a time of an Infusion of them in Spirit of Wine. The celebrated *Palsy-Drops* are the compound Spirit of *Lavender* of the Shops; and are a most noble Cephalick and cordial Medicine. But in the case *Rulandus* speaks of, it is much better dropt upon Sugar, and gradually dissolv'd in the Mouth, than swallow'd at once.

17. LILII CONVALLII, *Lillies of the Valley*, or *May-Lillies*. They blow early, by the beginning of *May*. They are of a mighty fragrant Scent, but it is so languid and

volatile, that in drying it is quite or very near lost. Therefore where they enter into the Composition of Waters, they ought by all means to be put into the Spirit of Wine as soon as ever gather'd, and if possible before the very Dew is off them; as in the *Aqua Pæonia Comp.* They justly stand in the first Rank of *Cephalicks*, if thus manag'd, otherwise they are good for little; for although they are made the Basis of a *Cephalick Snuff*, they are of very little Efficacy therein: so that what feats such *Snuffs* do, is more owing to the other Ingredients.

18. PÆONIÆ, of *Pioney*. They blow in *May* and *June*. They are much in esteem for Convulsions in Children, and accounted good in all nervous Distempers. The simple Syrup of the Shops is the most they are employ'd in.

19. ROSARUM DAMASCENARUM, of *Damask Roses*. They blow in *May* and *June*. In this Class they obtain a place as the *Orange* and *Jessamy* only, being of much greater efficacy in Medicine by their *Cathartick* Quality; under which Division, they will be consider'd more at large.

20. STÆCHADOS, of *Cotton-weed*. These are of little or no use now, unless in some of the *Capital* Medicines. They are by all rank'd amongst the *Cephalicks*, and some ascribe to them the same Virtue as *Hyssop*, which comes under another Class, as a *Pectoral*. *Schroder*, and after him *Etmuller*, prefer it to *Hyssop* upon that account, and will have it to be very efficacious for such Intentions, but our Physicians prescribe it not.

21. TILIÆ, of the *Lime-Tree*. They are universally recommended in Epilepsies, and all nervous Distempers; and upon that account make

make a part of the compound Piony-Water. Ray also ascribes to them a Nephritick Quality, and to help in some Disorders of the Womb.

Semina, Seeds:

22. SINAPIOS, of *Mustard*. They are a very pungent deterfive *Cephalick*. They are much more used in *Sauce* than in *Medicine*: altho they are mighty efficacious in stimulating the Fibres, and loosening and dissolving Viscidities; whereby they are excellent in all *Paralytick* Cases, and the Decays and Defluxions of Old Age. They are also very *Diuretick*, and serviceable in *Asthma's*, as well as *Dropsies*.

23. THLASPIOS, of *Mithridate Mustard*, as Mr. Ray calls it. These are seldom used in *Medicine*, unless in the *Venice-Treacle*. Schroder ascribes to them pretty much the same Qualities as the former; but forbids them to Women with Child, because he says they will destroy the *Fœtus*, and occasion *Abortion*.

Fruſtus, Fruits:

24. ALKERMES, of *Alkermes*. The Juice of the Berries is wonderfully grateful to the Palate, and a fine *Cordial*. The *Confection* in which it is the principal Ingredient, and to which it gives its name, is not at all better, if so good, as the clarify'd Juice alone. There is a very fine *Cordial* Liquor, which takes its name from it, in *Bates*: see *Part 3. of Compounds*. This Juice, or the *Confection* made with it, is of great account amongst our Midwives, for assisting in Delivery. It is also much used in *Syncopes*, and in Fevers, where the Pulse is low. It is reckon'd likewise a Bringer-out of the *Measles* and *Small-Pox*.

25. CERASORUM, of *Cherries*.

Luxury has prodigiously multiply'd and improv'd the Kinds of these in our own Country. Many of the sorts, and particularly the *Kentish Red Cherry*, is a very wholesome Fruit, and grateful to the Stomach: but the Black only are used in *Medicine*. They are prescribed in all Diseases of the Head and Nerves, and by some are also accounted *Diuretick*, especially the Water distill'd from them.

26. COFFÆ, of the *Coffee-Berry*. These are not employ'd in *Medicine*; yet they are so much in every one's way, (that is, the Liquor made of them) that it may be worth a Person's while to know that they are very drying: and therefore in Disorders of the Head from Fumes, and too great Moistures, they are very serviceable by their absorbent Qualities. This most experience, who try them after a *Debauch* of Wine or strong Liquors. But in thin and dry Constitutions they are very hurtful, as they dry the Nerves too much, and are apt to make them tremble as in *Palsies*: by the same means likewise they promote Watching, by bracing the Fibres too tense for that Relaxation which is necessary for Sleep. Altho in a Case of extraordinary Defluxion of *Rheum* from the Glands about the Head and Stomach, in a cold Constitution, insomuch as to be a great hindrance to the Person's sleeping, I once advis'd them; and according to Expectation, in that case they procur'd Sleep, by absorbing the superfluous and continually distilling *Rheum*. So that the same thing may have different effects, according to the Constitution to be operated upon.

27. CUBEÆ, of *Cubebs*. They are small spicy Grains, or Berries, like Pepper, brought chiefly from

Java in the *East-Indies*, and pretty much of the like Virtue: they are very warm, and are accounted to strengthen the Memory; which they cannot do, but by being very grateful to the Nerves. They are also reckon'd, as most such *Aromatics* are, Provokers to *Venery*; as they fill the Juices with many active, spirituous and titulating Particles.

28. *NUCIS MOSCHATÆ*, of *Nutmegs*. This is a most delicate Aromatick Fruit, and enters into our Sauce as well as our *Physick*. It is a great Comforter of the Head and Stomach; and likewise a good *Carminative*, by its warm discussing Quality. But it is to be used sparingly, for if in too large a quantity, it will fume up too much, and prove offensive in the same manner as Perfumes are to some particular Constitutions. *Etmuller* very much commends it, boil'd with *Motherwort*, in some Affections of the Womb; and used as a *Bath*.

29. *PIPERIS*, of *Pepper*. We have the Distinction of White and Black, but they are both the same Fruit; only some of our Neighbours, industrious and skilful enough in such Practices, have found the knack of smoothing and whitening our *black Pepper*, and selling it to us again for another sort. This is much of the same nature as *Cubebs*, but rather hotter and dryer. This enters therefore not only into many Compositions as a *Cephalick*, but also in *Catharticks*, as a Corrector; it assisting the Bowels the easier to endure the Vellications of a purging Medicine. *Hoffman* commends it in the Cholick, to be drank whole in a little Brandy. And our Country People have got a trick of curing *Agues* with a large Dose of the same just before the Fit comes; but they require good Athletick Consti-

tutions, who submit to be so set on fire, to be cured of a contrary Extreme. It sometimes likewise will relieve the *Tooth-Ach*. The long Pepper, used too in Medicine, tho not by a great deal so much in Sauces as the other, is pretty much of the same virtue.

30. *PIMENTO*: this is call'd by the common People *All-Spice*, and indeed it has in its Taste and Flavour somewhat resembling most of the Spices. It comes to us chiefly from *Jamaica*, and is generally sold by the Name of *Jamaica Pepper*. We meet not with it in either antient or modern *Dispensatory*-Compositions; but is pretty much got into the Shops, as a *Succedaneum* to some Spices which are dearer; and some have found a way to use nothing else in the *Aqua Mirabilis*, tho none of it is order'd; and it answers so well, that if it be carefully distill'd, and the Spirit be good, it is hardly to be perceiv'd from that which is genuine, and may perhaps be not inferior in its Medicinal Virtues.

Balsamum, Balsam;

31. *PERUVIANUM*, *Balsam of Peru*. This is produced from a Tree in the *West-Indies*, call'd *Xylo*: by boiling the Wood, the Balsam rises to the top, which is skimmed off for use. It is of a darkish red Colour, the best; and an admirable Fragrancy. It heals, dries, and discusses, and is a great Strengthenner and Warmer of the Nerves. *Schroder* commends it in *Asthma's*, *Phthisicks*, *Nephritick Pains*, Obstructions of the *Menses*, Weakness of the *Stomach*, and in the *Jaundice*; and says also, that it comforts the Womb, and promotes Conception. It is much used outwardly, not only in Wounds, but in *Palsies*, *Ischia-*
dick

Balsam peruvianum

dick and *Rheumatick* Pains. Some pretend to cure intermitting Fevers by rubbing the Back-bone with it, and applying it in Plaisters to the Pit of the *Stomach*.

32. **LADANUM**, or *Labdanum*. This is a Balsam or Gum ouzing out of the Leaves of the *Cistus*-Tree, which is common in *Cyprus*, and some parts of *Arabia*. It is said to be pull'd off from the Beards of Goats, who feeding upon those Leaves, the viscous Juice by degrees gathers and hardens into little Lumps upon the Hair. That which is brittle, of an ash-colour, sweet-scented, and clearest from Dross, is the best. It warms, dries, and deterges; but is most used outwardly, and is in many of the *Plaisters*, accounted warm, emollient, and digestive.

Lignum, Wood:

33. **AGALLOCHI**, *Aloes*. It is a Tree in the *East-Indies*, brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant Scent. The best is accounted of a blackish purple Colour, and so light as to swim upon Water. It is hot and drying, and accounted a great Strengthner of the Nerves in general; but particularly of the Head and Stomach. *Ang. Sala* was a great Admirer of this Wood, and made an Extract from it with Spirit of Wine, which he wonderfully commended.

34. **ASPALATHI**, *Rhodii*, or *Rosewood*. It is accounted astringent and drying; but tho much in use amongst the Antients, almost quite rejected out of internal Medicines now. An Oil drawn from it, is of an admirable Scent, and very comfortable to the Head, where Perfumes are not offensive; as this may be reckon'd one of the principal. It is chiefly used in scenting *Pomatus* and *Liniments*.

Cortices, Barks:

35. **MACIS**, *Mace*. It comes off from the Nutmeg, and is a kind of Bark or Covering thereunto. It is much of the same Vertues, and used both in *Cardiack* Compositions and in *Catharticks*, as a Corrector.

36. **WINTERANUS**, *Winter's Bark*. This is a warm *Aromatick* Drug, which takes this Name from the Person who first brought the *Europeans* acquainted with it. It is not much used in the Shop-Compositions, nor mention'd by this Name especially in any *Dispensatory*-Writers. It has a Flavour not greatly unlike a *Lemon-Peel*, is subtle and penetrating, soon sensible to the Nerves, and therefore claims a place in this Rank; altho, as many other *Aromaticks*, it is frequently met with in the Prescriptions amongst *Antiscorbuticks*: and certainly with good reason, because the Subtility of its Parts much assists in attenuating the Viscidities and gross Concretions which obstruct and erode the Capillaries and small Glands.

Radices, Roots:

37. **ACORI**, *vel Calami Aromatici*, *Sweet-Cane*. It is a spicy bitterish Root, and an agreeable Ingredient both in *Cephalick* and *Stomachick* Compositions. It is good likewise in *Cholicks*, and all Complaints arising from Indigestion and a cold weak Stomach.

38. **GALANGÆ**, of *Galangals*. It is a small knotty Root; that which is heavy, well-scented, and of a reddish colour, is best. It is much warmer than the *Acorus*, and is much esteem'd in Flatulencies and Indigestions. It is used with success in all Indispositions of either the Head, Stomach, or Womb, arising from Weakness of the Nerves. It is a very good Ingredient in *Stomachick*

chick Bitters; and in all Compositions that answer the Intentions of a *Cardiack* or *Cephalick*.

39. *PÆONIÆ*, of *Pioney*. This Plant is distinguish'd into two sorts, by Male and Female; the former only is that which is in esteem. The Root is bulbous; and, as the Flowers, accounted a good *Cephalick*. The good Women make much of Necklaces made of them to hang about Childrens Necks, for Convulsions and difficult breeding of Teeth. They are likewise *aperient*, and upon that account reckon'd amongst *Diureticks* and *Detergents*; as likewise *Alexipharmick*: whereupon they have a place in the *College Plague-Water*.

40. *SATYRII*, of *Satyrion*. *Disascorides* distinguishes this from the *Orchis*, but Mr. Dale ranks it under that Tribe. It passes for a great *Cordial* and *Restorative*. And amongst all who have been influenc'd by such Whimsies, it has been judg'd from its *Signature* to be a great Provoker to *Venery*. The *Electuarium Diasatyrion*, which is in many Dispensatories, and which takes its name from this Root, is certainly with good reason commended for a great Strengthner; and it wonderfully warms and titillates the Nerves,

whereby such Desires are excited: and on the like account in many Constitutions may cure Barrenness, and promote Conception. But as there are some warm *Aromatics* in that Composition besides, it is to be doubted whether they do not come in for the greatest share in these Effects.

41. *ZEDOARIÆ*, of *Zedoary*. It is the Root of an *Indian* Plant, of a spicy bitterish Taste; and comes under this Class of *Cephalicks* as such. But it is also reckon'd by many amongst the *Alexipharmicks*, whereupon it comes to have a place in the *Capitals*; and it is said even to prevent Infections, by holding it only in the Mouth. By its agreeable Bitter it is prescribed likewise amongst *Stomachicks*, and for its spicy Warmth commended also in *Cholicks* and *Hysterical Affections*; and likewise for promoting the *Menses*.

42. *ZINZIBERIS*, of *Ginger*. This is likewise an *Indian* Root, generally brought over dry, but sometimes in Preserve. It is very hot and penetrating, and thereby a great Warmer of the nervous Parts; whence it enters into Compositions of other Intentions than such as are merely *Cephalick*.

Class 2. Of *Carminatives*.

TO these are given a place amongst the *Nervines*, by reason the nervous Parts are frequently under great Disorders, from Flatus's, or Winds pent up: and therefore what dissipates and expels such Vapours, must be reckon'd of great service to those Parts.

A great many seem to be strangers to this Term, as it does not appear to carry in it any thing ex-

pressive of the Medicinal Efficacies of those *Simples* which pass under its Denomination. This Term had certainly its Rise as thus apply'd, when Medicine was too much in the hands of those *Jugglers*, who for want of a true Knowledge in their Profession, brought Religion into their Party; and what they were ignorant in doing by rational Prescription, and the Use of proper Medi-

Medicines, they pretended to do by Invocations, and their Interest with Heaven. Which Cant being generally, for the Surprize sake, couch'd in some short Verses; the word *Carmen*, which signifies a Verse, was made also to mean an Inchantment: which as it was a very good Covert for their Ignorance as well as their Knavery, was frequently made use of, to satisfy the People of the Operation of a Medicine they could not account for. And as those Medicines now under this Name are of some quick Efficacy, and the Consequences thereof in many Instances very great and surprizing; the most violent Pains sometimes arising from pent up Wind, which immediately cease upon its Dispersion: for these reasons, I say, such Medicines as give Relief in this Case, are more particularly term'd *Carminatives*, as if they cured by Inchantment; the Complaint removed by them being so suddenly, that the ordinary Means of Operation of a natural Cause are not well imagin'd to take place so soon.

But howsoever this Term came into the Profession, its common Use has sufficiently determin'd its Meaning; that by it every one understands such things as conduce to expel Wind. How they do so, may be conceiv'd, when we consider that all the Parts of the Body are perspirable. *Sanctorius* in his *Medicina Statica* makes all we call Wind in the Bowels, such *perspirable Matter* as makes its escape thro the Coats of the Stomach and Intestines. Between the several Membranes likewise of the Muscular Parts may such Matter break out, and lodge for some time. Now whatsoever will rarefy and render thinner such Collections of Vapours, must conduce to their utter Discharge out

of the Body, and consequently remove those Uneasinesses, which arise from their Detention. And as all those things in Medicine which pass under this Denomination, are warm, and consist of very light subtile Parts, it is easy to conceive how a mixture of such Particles may agitate and rarefy those Flatulencies, so as to facilitate their Expulsion: and especially when we consider what a Help to this purpose may be those grateful Sensations which such Medicines give to the Fibres; which cannot but invigorate their tonick Undulations so much, that by degrees the obstructed Wind is dislodg'd, and at last quite expell'd. But if the Obstruction is not great, as it seldom is in the Bowels, by the large Vent both upwards and downwards, the Rarefaction of the Wind upon taking such a Medicine is often so sudden, and its Discharge likewise, that it goes off like the Explosion of Powder.

All the things under this Class, as they are warm and discussive, they are much used in the Compositions of *Catharticks*, of the rougher sort especially. For the Irritation occasion'd by those, would be scarce tolerable without the Mitigation of such grateful Ingredients. Many likewise of this Sortment are in the Compositions of discussive *Topicks*, as they warm, rarefy, and attenuate the obstructed Humours.

Folia, Herbs:

43. *ANGELICÆ*, *Angelica*. It flowers in *July*. This is a warm, fragrant, aromatick Plant, in great esteem by many Authors. *Schroder* will have it to be a most noble *Cordial*, *Sudorifick*, and *Vulnerary*; and also that it promotes the *Menses*, forwards *Delivery*, and strengthens the *Womb*; and that it is efficacious against all manner of Poisons and

pestilential Contagions. But at present it is regarded little otherwise than as a *Carminative*, and therefore we give it a place in this Class. The College hath a compound Water which takes its name from it, in which are many Ingredients of the same Rank.

44. CHAMÆMELI, *Cammomile*. It flowers in *July*. With the *Carminative* Vertues of the former, this is also accounted a good *Antidote*, and excellent against *Cramps* and such like *Spasms*. Outwardly, it is a good *Emollient* and *Ripener*, in *Cataplasms*. It is used with success likewise against the *Tooth-Ach*, apply'd hot, in a Bag, to the Cheek.

45. FOENICULI, *Fennel*. It flowers in *July* and *August*. It is much of the same Qualities as the former two; but is further said to be *Diuretick*, and good against the Stone in the *Bladder* and *Kidneys*. Its Seeds, which are very *Carminative*, are likewise reported to promote *Milk* in Women who give suck; and to communicate their Qualities so far, as to be good against Wind in the Child, by their Influence upon the Milk.

46. LEVISTICI, *Lovage*. This flowers in *July*. Besides its discutive *carminative* Quality, this is likewise accounted a good *Alexipharmick*, *Vulnerary*, and *Strengthenr* of the *Stomach*; and by its deterfive Vertues also to help against the *Faundice*, and Obstructions of the *Spleen*. In *Topicks* too it is a good *Ripener*.

Semina, Seeds:

47. ANETHI, of *Dill*.

48. ANISI, of *Anise*.

49. CARUI, of *Caraway*.

50. CORIANDRI, of *Coriander*.

51. CUMINI, of *Cummin*.

52. DAUCI SYLV. of *Wild Carrot*.

53. FOENICULI, of *Fennel*.

54. GRAN. PA- } of Grains of
RADISI, } Paradise, or
55. CARDAMO- } Greater and
MI, } Lesser Car-
damoms.

56. LAURI BACCÆ, of *Bay-Berries*.

These all agree in their *Carminative* Qualities, and are therefore frequently used in Compositions of that Intention; as also in Clysters, and discutient Topicks. The *Anise-Seed* with *Helmont* was so much in favour, as to obtain the Name from him of *Solamen Intestinorum*. The *Coriander*, as they do not so much abound with Oil as the other, so they are more drying, and therefore frequently used for that Intention. The *Cardamoms*, of both kinds, are much hotter, and upon that account stand frequently in Composition with the Simples of the foregoing Class; and are also accounted Provokers to *Venery*. The *Cummin* have a discutive Plaister from their Name, in the College Dispensatory.

57. ANGELICA-Roots are likewise very efficacious to this Intention; especially those from *Spain*, which are wonderfully discutive, and of a fragrant Flavour.

Class 3. Of *Hystericks*.

UNDER this Head, which may more properly be call'd *Uterines*, we shall include not only all which go

under the same Denomination, in Physick-Writings; but also all those Simples, which are accounted serviceable

viceable in *menstrual Obstructions*; as such Disorders bring on a great many Symptoms always reckon'd *Hysterical*; and consequently, as the means of removing them, justly come into this *Class*.

All of this kind by some are distinguish'd into *Dulcia & Fœtida*, sweet and stinking Medicines. But of the former, such as *Musk*, *Ambregrease*, and the like, there are so extremely few Constitutions with whom they will agree, that we have refus'd them a place here, and rank'd them in the first *Class* of this *Section*.

Disorders of the *Womb*, all which come under the name of *Hysterical Affections*, arise from too titillating or from too uneasy Sensations. The former proceed from that Irritation of the Nerves, which the Make and Secretion of those Parts have naturally subjected them to: this in some sort of Constitutions arising to that degree, as to draw the whole System into disorder, and occasion a surprising Variety of Symptoms, as several sorts of Convulsions, and species of Madness; which therefore are by some term'd *Furores Uterini*. Now these Disorders seem to be most effectually allay'd by such things, as are in a manner the Reverse of *Cordial*, and are both in *Smell* and *Taste* very offensive and disagreeable. And they seem to answer this End, by suffocating as it were the Spirits, and damping their inordinate Sallies, so that such Stimulation ceases, and the Fibres return to their natural Tone and Motions. For as what is grateful to the Senses gives an inexpressible Emotion to the fine Nervous Filaments, so does what is fetid and disagreeable quite destroy that Emotion, and deaden it. And as the former kind consists chiefly of fine subtle vola-

tile Parts, by which, as before explain'd, they are the fitter to penetrate the Nerves, so these are generally of a clammy viscous Contexture, and thereby the fitter to envelope and entangle that subtle Juice, whereby its Motion is much retarded, and consequently the Fibres render'd less springy.

In the latter Case, the Uneasiness of the Burden when with child, and often the Disorders of the *Fœtus*, brings the *Womb*, and by degrees the whole nervous System, into convulsive Disorders; which admits of little or nothing to be done by way of Medicine, but is best remedy'd by contributing to the Ease, and gratifying all the Desires and Cravings of the Mother. But the worst mischief to these Parts are from a Lodgment of some disagreeable Matter upon their Glands, whereby they are frequently apt to cancerate; or from an Obstruction of those Discharges, which at certain times Nature (that is, the Constitution) requires to be made from those Parts. In the first of these, all such come to be deem'd *Hystericks*, which by their deterfive Qualities open those Glands, and by degrees wear away the obstructed Humours. In the latter are employ'd such as either give a greater force to the circulating Blood, whereby it is enabled to break through the *Capillaries*; or which so attenuate it, as to fit it upon that account the easier to flow through, and make the Discharge requir'd. And thus whatsoever in Medicine either *simple* or *compound* contributes to any of those Ends, tho' very different in their Operations, as the original Cause of the Disorder may differ; they all come under this general Appellation of *Hystericks*, or *Uterines*.

Folia, Herbs :

58. ARTEMISIÆ, *Mugwort.* The redder sort is esteem'd the best. This is much used in Complaints peculiar to the Female Sex, both in inward and outward Applications. It is said to be opening and discut-
five, to promote the *Menses*, Deliv-
ery, and to cleanse the Womb of
all Impurities. It is of greatest ac-
count amongst Midwives and Nurses.
For in the Shops it is used in little
else than the compound Syrup of
the College, which has its Name
from it; but is a very indifferently
contriv'd Composition, as we shall
see in its proper place.

59. ARTRIPPLICIS OLIDÆ, *five*
Fœtida, Stinking Orache. This is
of very little use in present Practice,
though of some considerable account
for the same Occasions as the for-
mer. There is a Syrup only made
of its Decoction or Juice.

60. BASILICI, *five Ocimi, Basil.*
This is likewise an ill-scented Plant,
and is found in very few Compo-
sitions of Medicine, unless in the
College compound *Bryony-Water*. It
is reckon'd of the same Efficacy as the
former in cleansing the Womb, and
promoting the *menstrual Discharges*.

61. DICTAMNI CRETICI, *Dit-*
tany of Crete. This is of little use
likewise, but in the foremention'd
Intentions. Though as it has pass'd
with some likewise for an *Alexiphar-*
mick, it has found a place in some of
the *Capitals*, and particularly the *The-*
riaca Andromachi and *Mithridate*.

62. MATRICARIÆ, *Feverfew.*
It flowers in *June* and *July*. This
is near akin to the *Mugwort*, but
much more fetid. It is not of any
use but as an Ingredient in the *Bry-*
ony-Water; though *Schroder* men-
tions it as effectual in all uterine
Complaints; particularly in Cold-
ness and *Impotency*: and likewise

that it purges by *Urine*, and is there-
fore good in *Dropsies*; that it re-
sists putrid Fevers, is good in the
Stone, in Giddinesses, and Pains of
the Gout, outwardly apply'd, and
rubbed upon the Part.

63. NEPETÆ, *Cat-Mint.* It
flowers most of the Summer Months.
This Plant is of an offensive Smell,
and very little in use, unless in the
Bryony-Water, which is a Com-
pound of little else. It has ascrib'd
to it the same Virtues pretty much
as *Mugwort* and *Orache*.

64. PULEGII, *Penny-Royal.*
This flowers in *July* and *August*.
It is a very warm Plant, of very
subtile and penetrating Parts, and is
therefore *Aperitive*, *Discutient*, and
Carminative; but its chief Virtues
are absterging all Impurities from
the Womb, promoting the *Men-*
strual Evacuations, and facilitating
the Expulsion of the *Fœtus*. It is
also of known Efficacy in *Pleurisies*
and the *Jaundice*; as indeed in all
Disorders arising from Obstructions.
It is an excellent *Pectoral*, and gi-
ven with great Success in *Asthma's*,
and all Difficulties of Breathing.
Some commend its Application out-
wardly likewise in Pains of the Head.
For its many good Qualities, it has
a place in several of the Shop-Me-
dicines now in use; and for the a-
bundance of Oil which comes over
with it: the simple Water drawn
from it is very efficacious for many
of the foremention'd Purposes, tho
somewhat inferior to a Decoction,
but not so unpleasant.

65. SABINÆ, *Savin.* This Plant
is an *Ever-green*. It is hot, atten-
uating, and very detergent; and so
forcing upon the Womb, that it has
got into the Practice of ill Persons
to procure *Abortion* with it. It is
a most powerful Cleanser, and there-
fore good in all Obstructions of the
Viscera,

Viscera, where a Constitution can bear its Efficacy. For the same reason it has obtain'd amongst *Surgeons* for cleansing old foul *Ulcers*. In which cases *Paracelsus* much commends it, as does also *Etmuller* pronounce it very effectual in curing any *running Sores*, mix'd with *Honey*. It is likewise esteem'd of great service against *Worms*; and its essential Oil, of which it affords good plenty, is frequently used for that purpose in outward Applications to the Belly.

66. *RUTÆ, Rue*. It flowers in *June*. This Plant is very deservedly of great use in Medicine. *Schroder* commends it as an *Alexipharmick* and a *Cephalick*; says it resists all kinds of Poisons and Malignities, and is therefore to be used in *Fevers*; and that it is good in all convulsive Cases. It is replete with a fat viscous Juice, and by that means yields little to any purpose in Distillation, unless where first digested in a spirituous *Menstruum*. Hence its simple Water in the Shops is worth little, how much soever set by some. It ought to be raised with a spirituous Liquor, or used in *Conserve*, or, which is best of all, eat alone fresh gather'd, as many do with Bread and Butter. It is of excellent Service in all nervous Cases, and particularly in such as arise from the *Womb*, as it detersges the Glands, and by its Viscidity bridles those inordinate Motions, which frequently begin there, and affect the whole Constitution.

67. *PIONIE SEEDS* are often used under this Intention, and seem to owe their Virtues of this kind to the same Tenacity and Disposition of Parts, as most of this Tribe do.

68. *ASSA FOETIDA* is a very stinking Gum, drawn by Incision from the *Lafer Tree* in *Lybia* and *Syria*. It is of known Efficacy in some Ute-

rine Emotions; but by its extreme Offensiveness is seldom used, no Form whatsoever being able to conceal it.

69. *GALBANUM* is a Gum brought from some Parts of *Syria*, of a yellowish Hue. It is warm, emollient, and resolving, and is good in all Hysterical Affections; but it is chiefly used by Application upon Plaisters to the Navel. It loosens the Belly, both inwardly and externally used. It is often met with amongst extemporaneous Prescriptions in present Practice, but is in very few Shop-Medicines; although in very small Quantity in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

70. *MYRRHA, Myrrh*. This is a resinous Gum, and comes from some Parts of *Arabia* and *Ethiopia*; that which is most clear, brittle, light, and fragrant of Smell, is best. It is of great use in Medicine, insomuch as to enter into Compositions almost of all Intentions. It is warm and bitterish, and upon that account found helpful to the Stomach. It will frequently, by a prudent Administration, remove *Agues*. In malignant and pestilential Fevers, it has always been reckon'd excellent; and in times of the Plague, People carry it, and chew it in their Mouths to prevent Infection. It is of manifest Service in ripening the Small-Pox, especially that sort, where the Pustules rise with a pellucid Humour. Its bitter Taste only makes it difficult to give to Children in such Cases, otherwise there is nothing more safe and efficacious; as likewise in abating that Restlessness which arises from tickling Defluxions of *Rheum*: And by the same Quality it is good in all *Catarrhs*. Its peculiar Bitterness makes it effectual against Worms. And the *Elixir Proprietatis* is much the better Medi-

Medicine for what it has of this in its Composition. It is likewise reckon'd outwardly a great Detergent, and therefore *Rulandus* compounds it in many Plaisters. Our own Surgeons much use it now in their Dressings, and have it in great esteem for keeping clean the *Tendons* and *Periostium*, and many kinds of *Ulcers*. It is also an excellent Dentrifice, and keeps the *Gums* from wasting and stinking. But its most celebrated Virtues are what gives it a place in this *Class*, of being both a great *Cleanser* and *Strengthner* of the *Womb*. It provokes the *Menses*, and forwards *Delivery*; and is indeed good in all *hysterical Affections*, administer'd either in *Pills*, *Bolus's*, or *Tinctures*, it not conveniently agreeing in any other Forms.

Radices, Root of,

71. *ARISTOLOCHIAE LONGÆ*, Long Birthwort. It is of a *subacid aromack* Taste, and amongst all accounted a *Cleanser* of the *Womb*, both as a Provoker of the menstrual Discharges, and a Forwarder of *Delivery*. It has ascribed to it also some alexipharmick Qualities, and is therefore in the Composition of the *Theriaca*, and some others of the same Tribe. 'Tis reckon'd *detergent* externally, and *suppurative*; for which it has a place in the stip-tick Plaisters, both of *Crollius* and *Paracelsus*. *Johannis Faber* made from this an *Extract* and an *Es-sence*.

72. *ARISTOLOCHIAE ROTUNDÆ*, Round Birthwort. It differs not from the former but in Shape, and has the same Virtues ascribed to it, and enters into the same Compositions as the former.

73. *BRYONIAE*, Briony. The Root of this Plant is often mention'd as a powerful Purger, and chiefly of

Water; but it is entirely now out of such Intentions, and used hardly in any Composition but the *Aq. Bryoniae Comp.* in which it is reckon'd to assist as a great *Uterine Detergent*, and is therefore prescrib'd in almost all *hysterical Complaints*. It is accounted very penetrating, and therefore good in all *Grumes* and *Coagulations*, and some will have it almost infallible in *arthritick Pains* and *Tumours*, managed into a *Cataplasma*: and *Etmuller* commends the Juice which ouzes into a Cavity made in a large green Root, as doing wonders in the Gout.

74. *BELLIDIS*, Daisy. This is little now in use, though ranked by some Authors under this Intention. It is reckon'd a *Vulnerary*, and particularly a *Uterine*. *Helmont* commends it in a *Pleurisy*; and *Mindererus* infused it in *Vinegar*, and gave it in Fevers.

75. *CASSUMUNIAR*, *Cosumunar*. This is lately come into use, and therefore is yet wanting in the Descriptions of Writers of *Botany* and *Pharmacy*, and has not yet enter'd into the Compositions of the Shops: But it is brought much into Esteem by the Recommendation and Practice of Dr. Mead, who uses it as a *Stomachick*, as well as an *Hysterick*. It seems to be a kind of *Zedoary*, and is of a bitterish aromack Taste.

Of Animals.

Class I.

76. *CRANIUM HUMANUM*, Man's Skull. It is to be feared this has obtain'd a Place in Medicine, more from a whimsical Philosophy, than any other account; and therefore we find it appropriated to Distempers of the Head chiefly, as Apoplexies, Epilepsies, and the like. It is an Ingredient in *Riverius's Pulvis*

Pulvis de Gutteta, but of little account, otherwise than as a *Spirit* is made from it, and a *volatile Salt*, in the same manner as from *Harts-horn*; from which they differ so little, as not to be distinguish'd even by the Operator.

77. *MOSCHUS, Musk*. This is reckon'd the Contents of an Excrecence, growing out of the Belly of a Creature in *India*, not unlike a Goat. It is thought by some to be excerned as a *menstrual Blood*, which it is not very much unlike; and that those Creatures, by rubbing against Shrubs or other hard Bodies, break the Films or Cods it is collected in, and so leave it behind them. The Price it bears subjects it frequently to Adulteration, which the *Jews* have a Dexterity in beyond any other. It is reckon'd a great Cordial, and must certainly be so by its Fragrancy and Volatility, where it is not hurtful as a Perfume, which often happens; but it is experienc'd of service in many hysterical Complaints, both inwardly taken, and apply'd outwardly to the *Navel*.

78. *STERCUS ANSERIS, Goose-Dung*. The Excrements of most Birds are accounted hot, nitrous, and penetrating, tho they may somewhat vary according to their different Food; by which means they pass for *Inciders* and *Detergents*, and are particularly reckon'd good in Distempers of the Head: but they are almost quite now laid aside in Practice, not only as they are troublesome and nauseous, but as they were at first introduc'd more from Fancy than good Reason.

79. *STERCUS PAVONIS, Peacock's Dung*. This passes for a *Specifick* in *Epilepsies*, but with so little Reason, that it is not worth further notice.

80. *UNGULÆ ALCIS, Elk's*

Hoof. This is also esteem'd of mighty Efficacy in Distempers of the Head, and is in the *Pulvis de Gutteta* of *Riverius* before mention'd, but in little else. Naturalists tell us that the Creature it self first gave to Mankind a Hint of its medicinal Virtues; for they say whenever it ails any thing in the Head, it lies in such a Posture as to keep one of the Tips of a Hoof in its Ear, which after some time effects a Cure. But this I leave to be credited by those of more Faith than my self.

Class 3.

81. *CASTOREUM, Castor*. This is generally taken for the *Beaver's* Stones, which is an amphibious Animal, not much unlike an *English Otter*. It is brought from *Hudson's Bay, New England, and Russia*; the latter is much the best. The Cods are much rounder than the other, and harder; and the inclosed *Castor* is of a much redder Colour, and a more volatile and pungent Scent. This is of very extensive Use in Medicine, and enters almost into all the nervine Compositions of the Shops, as well as the extemporaneous Prescriptions in all the like Intentions. It is certainly a most noble Drug, and of great use in all Distempers of the Head: And as many Disorders of the Womb have their Rise from some Distemperature of the nervous System; so in all such Cases it is likewise of great Service. In the Height of Fevers, when the Nerves begin to be convulsed, it is very effectual, not only to keep off a *Delirium*, but to forward a *Diaphoresis*, and bring the Distemper to a *Crisis*. *Etmuller*, with some others, will have it also to be good in the *Measles* and *Small-Pox*. The *Tincture*, which is made of

of it, is an excellent Medicine, but what *Chymists* pretend to sell for a *Spirit of Castor*, is good for little or nothing; for it is too fat and tenacious a Substance, to rise over the Helm with any *Menstruum* whatsoever: It is therefore much the best if given in Substance, or *Tincture*, wherein it will almost entirely open and dissolve.

Of Minerals.

Class I.

82. AMBRAGRYSEA, *Amber-greese*. Naturalists much differ about the Production of this *Simple*; and as we have not room here to enter into a Detail of their Opinions, of but little moment to our present Design, we shall only observe it to be much of the same Medicinal Virtues as *Musk*, (which see above) to be used in the same Intentions, and generally to enter into the same Compositions; but it is of somewhat a weaker Scent.

83. SUCCINUM, *Amber*. This is a bituminous Juice or Resin, which from a *Fluor* grows hard and brittle; for that it has been in a State of Fluidity, is manifest from the several Parcels of it, which have inclosed Straws and Insects of several kinds: The whitest and most transparent is accounted best. It is of no great use in Medicine *per se*, as its Texture seems too compact to open and yield to the natural Elaborations; tho some have a great Opinion of it as a Balsamick, and give it in *Gonorhea's* particularly; and it is also an Ingredient in the *Gascoin's Powder*. But certain it is, that what the Art of Pharmacy extorts from it is of wonderful Efficacy, especially in nervous Cases.

The *Salt of Amber* is an incomparable Medicine, as we shall further see in the following; and the *Oil* likewise is very powerful in many Cases, outwardly used. The *Caput Mortuum*, which remains after the *Salt* and *Oil* is gone over, is, by some ingenious Persons, who have been very inquisitive thereinto, conjectur'd to afford that Powder which has been so industriously quacked upon the World for a Specifick in Convulsions; and is sold under the Title of Dr. Morton's *Antispasmodick Powder*, at 5 s. per Ounce.

84. CINNABAR NATIV. *Native Cinnabar*. There is also in the Shops a factitious *Cinnabar*. The true *Native* is very heavy, and of a beautiful red Colour. There is certainly a great deal of *Quicksilver* and *Sulphur* in its Composition; and *Diascorides* will have it to be a *Minium*, by reason a great deal of *Quicksilver* may be obtain'd from it. We have it chiefly from Hungary, and some Parts of Germany; in which Countries *Schroder* says the very Peasants know how to draw the *Quicksilver* from it. It is by all accounted a wonderful Remedy in *Epilepsies*; and it is very probable that by its Subtlety and Solidity together, it conduces in such Intentions; as by those Properties it is enabled to pass through the minutest Passages, and by its *Momentum* to break through the little Obstructions, which in the Fibres and nervous Meanders are the occasion of such Disorders. Some use it in venereal Cases, and undoubtedly with very good reason. And in Foulness of the Skin, as in the *Itch* and *Leprosies*, there is not any one thing better.

S E C T. II.

Of Strengthners.

BY *Strengthners*, we would be understood to mean such things as add to the Bulk and Firmness of the *Solids*; and that they differ from what has been ranged under the preceding Section, as a Bandage does from a Flesh-Brush. The former are such as facilitate, and drive on the vital Actions; but these such as confirm the *Stamina*, and maintain the Solids in such a Condition, as to exert themselves into Action on all proper Occasions with the greatest Force and Vigour.

The continual Waste which constant Motion makes in the Constitution, were it not for frequent and proper Supplies, would soon wear the Body quite out. The Attritions and Abrasions of the circulating Fluids would quickly carry away the Canals in which they circulate, were not somewhat furnish'd in their Composition, which is suited to fall into, adhere with, and recruit that which is washed off. And those Particles must be much more disposed so to do, whose Adhesions are greatest when once they come into Contact; such are those of Bodies we call glutinous, and which easily form themselves into Jellies, and such like Consistencies: for the Parts of such Bodies are very light, by the Over-Proportion of their Surfaces to their Solidities, whereby their Motions are both more languid when in Circulation, and when once they stop, their Cohesions will be much the stronger with whatsoever they happen to fall into Contact. Medicines

of this Tribe are therefore of great Service in Hecticks, where the swift Motion of a thin sharp Blood wears away the Substance of the Body instead of nourishing it; for they not only retard the inordinate Motion, but give such a Weight and Consistence to the Juices, as fits them also for Nourishment.

There are likewise other Causes, which may weaken the Solids, by admitting, or occasioning them to relax too much. Whatsoever therefore acts as a *Stimulus*, and crisps and corrugates the Fibres into a more compacted Tone, which most austere and pointed Bodies do, will remove such Weakness, and increase Strength: and as also too much Moisture may contribute to such Relaxation, what has no other Quality but absorbing and drying up such superfluous Humidities, may deserve, tho accidentally, to come under this Denomination.

And thus we have a clear Notion of the three Subdivisions made under this Head, and the Manner by which they severally operate in bringing about the main Intention. This therefore, it is hoped, may serve for an Explication of the three subsequent Classes; observing that under the last does very naturally fall in all those which usually pass for *Sweetners*: For that Term can have no other Meaning, than that the animal Fluids are render'd less sharp; and this cannot be done but by either breaking off the Points or Asperities of their Particles, or so absorbing

absorbing and casing them up, by soft and porous Bodies, that they cannot be perceiv'd. Increase of

Motion conduces to the former, and what comes under the third Class of this Division will do the latter.

Class 1. Of Agglutinents.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

85. *BURSÆ PASTORIS*, *Shepherds-Purse*. It flowers in *April*. Its Juice is very astringent and glutinous. It stops bleeding at the Nose, is good against spitting of Blood, and in *Diarrhea's* and *Dysenteries*, and bloody Urine. The Country People with good success apply it to Cuts and fresh Wounds; and it is said to cure *Quartans* and *Tertians* if made into a *Cataplasm*, and apply'd to the Wrists just before the Fit comes.

86. *CYNOGLOSSI*, *Hounds-Tongue*. It flowers in *July*. 'Tis reckon'd to cool and incrassate, and therefore has been used in *Catarrhs*, *Fluxes*, and *Gonorrhea's*. It is not much now in use, tho the *Dispensatories* have a Pill from its Name.

87. *GALIOPSIS*, *Archangel*. It flowers in *May*. There are many sorts, but the white is used only in Medicine. The Flowers are made into a Conserve in the Shops, tho not often prescrib'd. They are accounted good in all Weakness and Fluxes, but particularly in a *Fluor albus*, a Distemper frequent amongst the Females, and which they call the *Whites*.

88. *HORMINI*, *Clary*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. It is of pleasant Scent, and is much in esteem amongst the good Women for Weaknesses they are subject to, and chiefly the *Whites*. The Shops have a Spirit under its name, which is drawn from an Infusion of the Herb in Spirit of Wine, and is very pleasant, and a good Cordial. *Etmul-*

ler will not have it give place even to *Castor*, in Hysterical Affections; and affirms there is not a better Remedy in Cholicks: but it is not now prescribed to such purposes.

89. *PLANTAGINIS*, *Plantain*. This flowers in *May* and *June*. The broader sort is most in esteem. It is reckon'd a great Cooler, and Stopper of Fluxes, particularly of Blood, whether from the Nose, Spitting, or Urine. It is likewise accounted, as most others of this Tribe, a great Healer of fresh Wounds. Some have had strange Notions of its resisting of Poisons; and *Tackius* tells us, that a *Toad* before she engages with a *Spider*, will fortify herself with some of the Plant; and that if she comes off wounded, she cures herself afterwards with it.

90. *SCOLOPENDRII*, *Spleen-wort*. This Plant does not flower. It is little used in Medicine, tho it is accounted binding and strengthening. Formerly it has pass'd for a *Detergent*, and been reckon'd such a Scowrer of the *Spleen*, from whence it's suppos'd to come by the name of *Spleenwort*, that *Diascorides* relates, by steeping it in hot *Vinegar*, and drinking it forty days together, it has wash'd away the whole Substance of the *Spleen*.

Flores, Flowers:

91. *CONSOLIDÆ MAJ.* *Larger Comfrey*. This is the same Plant as the *Symphytum*. They blow in *May*. These are not often prescribed, and are in few Shop-Compositions.

positions. They are accounted good in Seminal Weaknesses, particularly *Etmuller* observes them to be the only Ingredients of this Tribe, which very gently loosen the Bowels.

Semina, Seeds of,

92. AVENÆ, Oats.

93. FABÆ, Beans.

94. ORIZÆ, Rice.

95. PISÆ, Pease.

96. TRITICI, Wheat.

97. VERMECELLI.

98. SAGO. These are very much of the same Virtues. The five first are too well known in our own Country, to need any Description; and the two latter are brought enough into the acquaintance of those who are luxuriant in things of this kind, to want any Explication of their Virtues. They are all very nourishing in Food. And tho the particular Management of some of them in Diet, may give them a place rather amongst the *Detergents*, particularly the Oats; yet they are more likely to increase than diminish the Bulk of the Solids, and therefore are rang'd most properly under this Head. In Medicine they are little used, unless in some particular Intentions, they are prescrib'd *Cataplasms*, and outward Applications.

Gummi, Gums:

99. ARABICI, Arabick. This Gum is very common, but little is to be met with which is genuine. It is suspected to be adulterated with our common *Plumb-Tree* Gums. That is accounted best, which is in smaller pieces, and almost of a white colour. It very easily dissolves in any aqueous Liquor, and is good in all kinds of Fluxes, particularly Catarrhs, by thickning and softening the thin Humours.

100. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ, *Isinglass*. *Schroder* says, it is from a

Fish which is common in the *Danube*. It has no Bones, but about the Head. After 'tis cut into small pieces, they boil it in Water to a thick Jelly, which is spread abroad and dry'd, then roll'd up and brought to us in the form we see it in the Shops. It is of a very glutinous Quality, and consequently good in all Disorders which arise from too thin and sharp a State of the Fluids. 'Tis reckon'd very helpful in Female Weakness, and particularly the *Whites*; as also in all *Defluxions* and *Hemorrhages*.

101. OLIBANI, *Olibanum*. This is a Gum not much unlike *Mastick*, but not quite so white or brittle. It is very glutinous, and consequently strengthening, but partakes so much of the *Turpentine* kind, as to be somewhat *detergent*; for we find it will make the Urine smell, if taken inwardly in a considerable quantity. It is used in some compound strengthening Plaisters, but not in many other Compositions.

102. SANGUIS DRACONIS, *Dragon's Blood*. It is the Weepings of a Tree which bears a Fruit not unlike a *Cherry*; the Skin of which pull'd off, they say resembles a *Dragon*. It is experienc'd to be of an agglutinating Quality, and is prescribed with success in most Fluxes and *Hemorrhages*. Its principal share in Composition is in the *Lucatellus Balsam*, as some make it. 'Tis esteem'd a good Ingredient likewise in strengthening Plaisters.

Cortices, Barks of,

103. CASSIÆ FISTULÆ. This is a Bark which with Infusion, or a little boiling, runs very much into Jelly; and is of the same Virtue with most things of the like nature. It very much resembles *Cinnamon* in Appearance and Taste, insomuch as to

entice some to use it in its stead, being much cheaper, but it is not by much so good. In Distillation the Water drawn from it, stinks of an *Empyreuma*; and in the Composition of an *Electuary*, it will make it so slimy, as hardly to be parted into Doses for use. *Galen* took this and *Cinnamon* to be both the Bark of the same Tree, as many others likewise have done, but very unjustly: For their Difference is too manifest to want any Arguments to refute such a Conjecture.

104. RAD. CONSOLIDÆ, Roots of *Comfrey*. These are more efficacious in this Intention, than the

Flowers above taken notice of. They are sometimes made into a Conserve in the Shops; but such slimy or glutinous Bodies are very imprudently made up into those forms, because the Sugar in a little time destroys that very Texture from whence their medicinal Virtues arise. This Root is very conveniently boil'd up into a Jelly, and a little sweeten'd, as it is used, is not at all amiss. It is very strengthening, and good against all Fluxes whatsoever, but particularly feminal Weaknesses: and where the Virulency is remov'd, it is excellent in old *Gleets*, and to stop the *Whites* in Women.

Class 2. Of Astringents.

Folia, Herbs of,

105. GLASTI, *Woad*. This is cultivated in many inland Countries, and is much used in dying. This is what the ancient *Britons* used to paint themselves with. It is not much used in Medicine, but is accounted very astringent, and effectual in stopping Hemorrhages.

106. HERNIARIÆ, *Rupture-Wort*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. *Schroder* commends it in involuntary pissing; says it helps to dissolve the *Stone*, and absterges the *Mucus* from the *Stomach*, and other Parts, where it is apt sometimes to collect in too great quantities; and that it purges *Choler*, and is therefore good in the *Jaundice*. But its chief Use is in *Emplaisters* and *Ointments*, to be apply'd outwardly against *Ruptures*; upon which account *Hellerius* had it in great esteem.

107. MENTHÆ, *Mint*. This flowers in *July*. It is much used in *Medicine*, as well as in *Sallets* and *Sauces*. It is justly esteem'd a

great Strengthenner of the *Stomach*, and is of great service in taking off *Nauseousness* and *Reachings* to vomit, as also in stopping Fluxes of the *Belly*. Its fragrant Scent makes it enter into many Compositions as a *Cephalick*. There are many Medicines made of it in the Shops; but the Spirit, the distill'd Water, and the Syrup, which is a Compound, are the principal. In the foremention'd Cases it is used with good success in *Fetus's*, outwardly apply'd with hot Cloths to the *Stomach* and *Belly*. It is also in the Composition of some Plaisters, for the same purposes.

108. MILLEFOLII, *Yarrow*. It flowers in *June*. This Plant is not much in use, yet *Schroder* highly extols it for a *Dryer* and an *Astringent*, and says it relieves Hemorrhages and Defluxions of all kinds, whether of the *Nose*, *Womb*, *Bowels*, fresh Wounds, spitting of *Blood*, Vomiting, *Urine*, &c. and commends its outward Use in *Ruptures*, and all manner of Weaknesses.

109. PIMPINELLÆ, *Burnet*. This flowers in *July* and *August*. It is hot, drying, and astringent; yet by the former Qualities it obtains a place also amongst the *Detergents*, as it has a quick Pungency on the Palate: so that 'tis said to open, attenuate, and promote Sweat; that it cleanses the Liver, Kidneys, and Lungs; dissolves the Stone, is good in Stranguries, and helps in Cholicks; that it is excellent in the Pox, and an admirable Antidote against the Mercurial Poisons; that it takes Freckles off the Face, eases the Tooth-Ach, and ripens Swellings. But notwithstanding these wonderful Virtues, ascribed to it by *Schroder* and some others, it is almost wore out of practice, and now in no great esteem.

110. QUERCUS, *Oak*. The Tops or Buds are distill'd, and the Water accounted a good *Astringent* and *Strengthner*; but very improperly, as we shall further see in the next Part, under the Division of distill'd Waters. They are of no other use in Medicine, that I know of, and are not in any of the Shop-Compositions.

111. SANICULÆ, *Sanicle*. It flowers in *June*, when it ought to be gather'd. It heats, dries, and astringes. But we find it in Composition chiefly amongst the *Vulneraries*, in which Intention it is accounted a very good Ingredient.

112. URTICÆ, *Nettles*. They are placed under this Class, for their known Properties in stopping *Hæmorrhages*, and particularly spitting of Blood, and bloody *Urine*; the Roots especially: yet they are commended in other Intentions, and are accounted *Diuretick*, and Breakers of the Stone in the Bladder. They are said to have a singular Property in removing the *Narcotick* Impres-

sions of *Hemlock* and *Henbane*. Their Use in Composition is very little; the Seeds are ofteneft prescribed.

Flores, Flowers of,

113. BALAUSTIORUM, *Balaustines*. They are the Flowers of the *Pomegranate*. They are very rough upon the Palate, and much astringing; and are therefore used in many Compositions of that Intention. They are very serviceable in *Diarrhæa's*, and in such cases are frequently used in strengthening *Clysters*.

114. ROSARUM RUBRARUM, *Red Roses*. These blow in *May* and *June*. They are sufficiently known to all Persons. What are used in the Shops, unless for the distill'd Water, are the Buds before they quite blow; because then they are much rougher and more astringent. The Conserve made of them is deservedly in great esteem; but the common Notion of its being the better for Age, is an Error: for their Astringency, which arises from the Solidity and Asperity of their component Parts, by long lying in the Sugar, which mellows and softens them, very much decays. They are good in almost all Distempers of the Lungs, and particularly in Defluxions of *Rheum*, and spitting of Blood. A very strong Tincture of them greatly helps the Efficacy of the *Bark* in intermitting Cases, and is an excellent pleasant *Julep*. The Conserve is judg'd useful in Inflammations of the Eyes, apply'd outwardly: And the Leaves steep'd in *Vinegar* are accounted good for the Head-Ach, apply'd to the Temples.

Fructus, Fruits of,

115. BERBERIS, *Barberries*. These are fit to gather about *Autumn*:

turn: they are of a delightful, cooling, astringent Taste. They are chiefly used in Conserve. They very agreeably quench Thirst, and fortify the Stomach; and are good in *Diarrhæa's* and *Dysenteries*.

116. *CYDONIORUM, Quinces.* This is a very delicious Fruit, which ripens at the latter end of the Summer. They are very rough and astringent, eaten raw. They mightily cool and strengthen the Stomach, remove Nauseousness, and stop Fluxes of the Belly. For these purposes they are in much use, especially their Juice made into a Syrup, which is both very pleasant and agreeably astringing. The Juice will keep the Year round very good, with Oil upon it, in the manner that Wine is kept in Flasks. And it is much better to keep it so, and make the Syrup often; for all *Astringents* rot or mellow by lying long in Composition with Sugar, so as to lose in a great measure their Efficacy. The compound Syrup of Mint is much the better for what it receives from this Juice. *Etmuller*, after his usual way of talking, ascribes the Astringency of this Fruit to an acid austere Salt with which it abounds. Some of the Antients accounted it an Antidote to some particular poisonous Qualities in *Hellebore*. The Seeds, bruised well with an aqueous Liquor, afford a good Mucilage, which is excellent in some Sorenesses of the Mouth; and answers likewise all the Intentions of the preceding Class.

117. *CYPRESSI NUCES, Cyprus Nuts.* These are little used in inward Composition, but enter into some of the strengthening Plaisters, as they are accounted austere, rough, and astringent.

118. *GALLÆ, Galls.* These likewise hold the same Rank as the former, and are in little else besides

the *Emplastrum ad Herniam*. Their Use in trying the Steel-Waters, is sufficiently known to all. Upon the same account it is, that they make so necessary an Ingredient in *Writing-Ink*. They are accounted effectual in stopping *Hemorrhages*, and therefore *Ink* is put up the Nose to stop bleeding.

119. *GLANDES, Acorns.* These are pretty much of the same Rank and Account as the two former. Some will have them to be great *Carminatives*, and grate them into warm Liquors, as *Ginger* and other Spices, to expel Wind.

120. *GRANATORUM, Pomegranates.* This is a delightful Fruit, not much differing in its Medicinal Virtues from *Quinces*. The Juice is prescribed in Weaknesses of the Stomach and Bowels, and removes Nauseousness, Vomiting, and Fluxes. It is reckon'd also a good Cooler in some inflammatory Fevers. Its Use in the Shops is chiefly in the Syrup of Mint.

121. *MESPILI, Medlars.* These are unacquainted in Medicine, but in Diet they are a grateful Fruit, but not eatable till rotten.

122. *MORI, Mulberries.* They are grateful, cooling, and astringent. They are used only in Syrup, which is very pleasant, and makes a mighty good *Gargarism*, with any simple cooling Water; for which it is most in use.

123. *MYRTI BACCÆ, Myrtle-Berries.* These are very rough and astringent. They are not much in Composition for inward use, the Syrup is the chief: but they are in several of the strengthening Plaisters. The Syrup is esteem'd good against *Abortion*, and used in Fluxes of all kinds.

124. *PRUNELLORUM SYLVEST. Sloes.* We have in the Shops a Conserve made with them, which with care

is a very good one. For this purpose they are to be gather'd before they begin to wither and mellow upon the Trees; for after they are frost-bit, as the Country-People call it, to make them fit for eating, they are not so rough, and consequently not so suitable for this Intention in Medicine. In Looseness of the Belly they are effectual in stopping it; but sometimes they tye the Bowels up so much, as to throw the Patient into the contrary Extreme. Caution therefore is to be taken in their Prescription; and generally some Aromatick Mixtures are necessary to prevent those Gripings, which otherwise their Coldness and Roughness are apt to occasion.

125. RUBI IDÆI, *Raspberries*. These ripen about *August*. They are much like the *Mulberries* for their Medicinal Virtues, but somewhat rougher, and of a more fragrant Flavour. They are used chiefly in *Syrup*, which is likewise much prescribed in *Gargarisms*. It is reckon'd good against Vomitings, and Looseness of the Belly.

126. SORBI, *Services*. They are much of the same kind as Medlars, and as little known in Medicine; tho' as much valu'd in Diet, for the same Qualities.

127. PINI MALA, *Pine-Apples*. They are not different in their Virtues from the *Cyprus Nuts*, and about as much used in Composition, for the same purposes.

Succi inspissati, Juices:

128. ACACIÆ, *Thorn-Tree*. This is the *German Acacia*: but the true *Acacia* of *Dioscorides*, and which ought to be used in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, is the Juice of the Seed or Berry of a Shrub of the same name, of a red colour near approaching to black. It is very austere and bind-

ing, and therefore powerful in all Fluxes. Upon what account it makes an Ingredient in the *Theriaca*, is not easy to be guess'd; as bearing no resemblance, either in Smell or Taste, to any of that Tribe.

129. HYPOCISTIDIS. *Schroder* says this is the Juice of a Sprout, which shoots out from the Root of the *Cistus*, not unlike *Mistletoe* of the *Oak*. It is blackish, and shines like the best *Spanish Juice of Liquorish*. It is reckon'd more powerful in its astringent Quality than the foregoing. But it is used in few officinal Compositions, and never in extemporaneous Prescriptions.

130. BITUMEN JUDAICUM. This is somewhat like the *Hypocistis*, but more hard and friable. Whether it be a Concretion of a *Mineral Fluor*, or how otherwise produced in Nature, is not well agreed; and indeed its Use in Medicine hardly makes it worth inquiring into, being found but in one or two Compositions of the Shops, and never order'd for any one Intention in common Practice.

Cortices, Barks of,

131. CINAMOMI, *Cinnamon*. This, as was observ'd before under the *Cassia Bark*, was by the Antients confounded with that; but it is of a much more aromatick Flavour and Taste, and is rough upon the Palate, whereas the other is quite slimy. This is not only an admirable Astringer, and a great Strengthenr of the Stomach and Bowels, but also a good *Cephalick*. There are no kind of Defluxions or Weaknesses, but what it is of service in. It affords an Oil which will sink in Water, and is of great esteem and much prescribed in extemporaneous Practice. But its Dearness subjects it very much to Adulteration; which is

generally done with a Mixture of Oil of Cloves or Clove-Bark, which are also specifically heavier than Water, for otherwise the Cheat would easily be discover'd. The best way to know its Goodness, is by diluting it; which may be done by dropping it upon Sugar, and then dissolving it in a small Spirit. For before it is so manag'd, its extraordinary Heat upon the Tongue will not suffer one to discern its true Taste; but when it is thus diluted, it easily discovers any foreign Mixture.

132. GRANATORUM, *Pomegranates*. This is reckon'd much more astringent than the Juice, already taken notice of. It is therefore much order'd in Decoctions against *Gonorrhæa's* and Fluxes, and often in astringent *Clysters*; tho its share in the Shop-Compositions is but little.

133. QUERCUS, *Oak*. This has not a place any where in the Dispensatories, as I know of; yet it is a powerful *Astringent*. The chief medicinal Use it is put to, is in Baths for such as are cut for the Stone, into which they are put warm in a proper Vessel, until the Wound heals. To which purpose it is of general use amongst all *Lithotomists*. From its great *Astringency*, and its Affinity upon that account with the *Peruvian Bark*, I have had it often in my Intentions to try how far it would go in answering the same end in the Cure of *Intermittents*, but have not yet found an opportunity.

Radices, Roots of,

134. BISTORTÆ, *Bistort*, or *Snakeweed*. This grows in several Parts of England. Its Root only is of use; and this is very astringent, and therefore used against all kinds of Fluxes. In Decoction it is best. It is accounted good against Vomiting, spitting of Blood, and all He-

morrhages. It passes with some also for an *Alexipharmick*, and is reckon'd to promote Sweat; for which reason it is, that we sometimes find it in Compositions and Prescriptions of that Intention.

135. TORMENTILLÆ, *Tormentills*. No part of this Plant is also used in Medicine but the Root, for the Water distill'd from it is entirely out of use. Although this is most noted for its binding Qualities, yet it is rank'd amongst the *Alexipharmicks* likewise; and is of great account in malignant Cases, attended with any Fluxes, either of the Bowels or the Womb, all which it is reckon'd to restrain. *Schroder* says, there is not a better Vegetable grows than this, in all such Intentions. It agrees mighty well with the *white Drink*, and changes its Colour to a very agreeable red; and much increases its Efficacy in checking a Looseness in the Measles, Small-Pox, or Fevers.

136. OSMUNDÆ REGALIS, *Osmund Royal*. This Plant is to be met with in watry Marshes and Woods. The Root is the only part of it which is used in Medicine. *Schroder* reckons it of a mix'd Temperament, and says it exterges and is subastringent. It is most in esteem for restraining the Whites in Women, and strengthening the Womb. It passes with some for almost a *Specifick* in the Rickets; but how it can do great feats that way, does not appear from any of its sensible Qualities. It enters into the Composition of some Cosmetics, and is reckon'd very good to get Freckles off the Face, and to smooth and soften the Skin. Some esteem it very powerful in dispersing bruised Blood, and taking away the Blackness that arises therefrom: and *Mynsicht* made is the Basis of a *Cataplasma*

plasm for such purposes. But notwithstanding these many Virtues, it grows out of use, and is now in very few Shop-Medicines, and hardly ever in extemporaneous Prescriptions.

Class 3. Of Absorbents.

Ligna, Woods:

137. *SANTALORUM omnium*, all the *Saunders*. There are three sorts in the Shops; the Citern or Yellow, the White, and the Red: The first is reckon'd the best, as it is most aromack; but the last, *viz.* the Red, most astringent and drying. They are in many of the Shop-Medicines, and sometimes used in Prescription amongst the Sweetners and Antiscorbuticks, as they are call'd, and are in *Diet-Drinks* and *medicated Ales*. They are warm and drying, and by that means take their place in this Class. What the red *Saunders* does in *Lucatellus Balsam*, but spoil it, we shall better know when we come to examine that Composition in the following Part.

138. *LENTISCI, Mastick*. *Belonius*, in his Observations, *lib. 2. cap. 8.* affirms this to grow no where but in the Island of *Chios*: But *Schroder* contradicts it, and says that he had a Present of a large Piece of it from his Kinsman *Johannes Glaserus*, a skilful Apothecary, which he brought himself from a Mountain in *Helvetia*. It is much of the same Virtues as the *Saunders*, and prescrib'd in the like Cases; but as it approacheth somewhat nearer to the Turpentine Kind, it is rather more detergent, and passes in some measure by *Urine*.

139. *GUAIACI, Holy-wood*, or *Pock-wood*; for it has many Names. This is the Wood of a Tree that grows very tall in the *East-Indies*; some pretend there are many sorts of it: but *Mathiolus*, in his

Notes upon *Diascorides*, is of the contrary Opinion, and ascribes the Differences of Colour to its different Age and Maturity; the oldest looking of the darkest Colour, and the younger more light. That which is heaviest is best. It is very hot and drying, and thereby a great Promoter of insensible Perspiration rather than Sweat. Upon this account it is reckon'd a wonderful Sweetner and Cleanser of the Blood, and therefore much prescrib'd in cutaneous Foulnesses, of all kinds. By the same hot penetrating Quality it likewise is esteem'd good in the *Gout*, in dissipating and insensibly wasting the Humours thrown upon the Joints; as also in *Dropsies* and *Catarrhs*, by drying up and wasting the superfluous Humidities. But in venereal Cases it is said to do wonders; upon which account it has obtain'd its Name of *Pock-wood*. Dr. *Martin Lister*, in a Dissertation *de Lue Venerea*, lays great stress upon it, and sets light by all that the *Mercury* can do without its Help. Continual Experience does beyond contradiction demonstrate its Usefulness in all Errors of the Constitution, which arise from too much Humidity; but how far it eradicates any particular Infections, I must leave to Persons of more Penetration, and who are better turned to such abstruse ways of Thinking.

140. *SASSAFRAS*. It is the Wood of a very large Tree, which grows in *Florida*. It is of an aromack Scent; some compare it to *Fennel*. It is very drying and hot,

tho not quite so much as the *Guaia-cum*. It is used in all the same Intentions, and is much more met with in extemporaneous Prescriptions, than in the Shop-Medicines; tho the *College* in their *Dispensatory* give us an *Electuary*, of which this is the *Basis*, and whence it has its Name. This is somewhat come into fashion in Families, as common *Tea*, which the Shavings of it make agreeably enough; but the Scandal of being good in *venereal* Cases, is a great Detriment to its Credit, which prevents a great deal more good being done by it, than otherwise might be; for 'tis certainly, in the sense we have explain'd the Term at the Head of this Section, an admirable Sweetener. Tho with some indeed it does not well agree, at first especially, and in a Morning, as it affects the Head like some Perfumes, and occasions Pains, Drowfiness, and Vapours; but Use, and first drinking it in the Afternoon, will with most Constitutions wear out these Inconveniencies.

141. The Bark of *GUAIA-CUM* is so much of the same Virtue as the Wood, as to need no particular Account of it; and they are promiscuously in the same Intentions.

142. The Bark of *SASSAFRAS* is also as agreeable to the Nature of the Wood.

Radices, Roots of,

143. *CHINÆ*, *China*. This Root comes from the Country, whose Name it bears; but it is also brought from *New Spain*, and most of it we have now from *Peru*. That is accounted best, which is white within, and light and mealy. It is drying, and promotes Perspiration; (for in many of those Instances, where antient Authors speak of these things being *Diaphoretick*, they can

be understood only of insensible Perspiration; for the largest Doses will not procure any such Effect.) It is reckon'd likewise to be *discutient*, *aperient*, and *hepatick*; but it is certainly good in all nervous Cases which proceed from too much Humidity, and may deserve to be recommended, as it much is, in the *Gout*, and some kinds of *Palsy*. It comes in for an *Antivenereal* upon the same foot as some of the fore-mention'd Woods. *Beguinus*, in his *Tyrocinium Chymicum*, is at the pains to make an Essence of it; and *Vesalius* wrote a whole Treatise concerning it.

144. *SARSAPARILLÆ*, *Sarsa*, or *Sarsaparill*. This comes from the *West-Indies*. *Nicolaus Monardus* says there are three sorts; one from *New-Spain*, which is most slender and pale; another from the *Honduras*, which is of a darker Colour, and thicker; and a third from the Province of *Quitto*, near *Guaiaquil*, which is the darkest and thickest of all. That is most in Esteem now which is whitest within, and lightest, but not so dry as to run into Powder like what is rotten. It is accounted absorbent, and a great Sweetener, and much in Esteem and Use with some for a kind of *Tea*, which they constantly make with it, and drink with or without Milk, like the common *Teas*. Some much question whether there be really any Medicinal Virtues in this Root, as it discovers little in Taste, Smell or Tincture; and suspect it to have got into Esteem only, as many other things have done of very little worth, by their bearing a good Price, and being brought a great way. There is a great deal of it in the *Balsamum Polycreslon* of the *London Dispensatory*, but to what good purpose I cannot pretend to determine. It is but

but in few of the Shop-Compositions, tho much found in extemporaneous Prescriptions, and consequently a very good Commodity amongst *Druggists*.

Of Animals.

Class 1.

145. *RASURA C. C. Shavings of Hartshorn.* This is much more in Esteem amongst *Family Doctresses*, than in the Shops, although it is used there too upon many accounts; but what most gives it a Title to this Place, is that *Jelly* which it is easily boiled into, in common Water, and is accounted very nourishing and strengthening. Those who make it a Trade to rasp it for Use, have learned the Art of mixing Bone with it, to raise their Profit, insomuch that it is hard to buy any now in the Shops that has not a Dash of it; and some, rather than turn away a small Price, are provided with the Shavings of nothing but Bone. The same Cheat is put upon us frequently in the burned Hartshorn, with which they mix several Bones. But as for that which is the common suspected Fraud, of drawing the Spirit from them before they are burnt, and so divesting them of their better Part; they are not at all the worse, were it so: for if they are put fresh into the *Potmaker's Kiln*, where they are generally calcined, the Spirit is as much forced away, as in the *Chymical Furnace*; and all the difference is, that in the former Case it is dissipated into the Air, and quite lost; and in the latter, it is preserv'd by a proper Receiver: for in both Cases the Horn is robbed of it; and therefore after the Spirit is drawn, it is still as good for Calcination.

146. *RASURA EBORIS, Shavings of Ivory.* This is much of the same Nature as the former, and boils in the same manner into a *Jelly*; and they generally come into Composition together upon the same account.

147. *SANGUIS HIRCI, Goats Blood.* This is in a few Compositions under the same Intention as the former; but is not at all known in common Prescription, and is deservedly almost forgot.

Class 3.

148. *CHELÆ CANCRORUM, Crabs Claws.* They are of the same Virtues as the former. They have the greatest share in the Composition now so much in use, under the Name of *Gascoign's Powder*; and which in the Shops has the Title from them of *Pulvis e Chelis compositus*. What is used, is only so far of the Tip of the Claw as looks black, the rest is thrown away; but the Reason of this Choice is what I am a Stranger to.

149. *OCULI CANCRORUM, Crabs Eyes.* These are much in use both in the Shop-Medicines, and extemporaneous Prescriptions, as indeed are most of the same Tribe. They are not only accounted absorbent and drying, but also discussive, and good against the Stone.

150. *MARGARITÆ, Pearls.* These are brought from several Parts, but the Oriental are reckon'd the best; and of them, those which come from *Persia*. They are very different in Shape and Bulk. The whitest and most glittering are most in Esteem: Some Authors ascribe to these wonderful Virtues, and say they are not only the greatest Cordial, but also powerful Alexipharmicks, and Resisters of Poison. But so far as they are manifestly absorbent, and Destroyers of Acidities,

we are justifiable in ranking them in this place. They who fancy such mighty things of them, have their liberty to prescribe them in such Intentions; and if they do no good, may secure their Retreat, in having done no harm. And 'tis to be feared, that upon this Policy it is, that Simples of this Tribe are so frequent in extemporary Prescriptions.

All the *testaceous Powders*, and the calcined *Hartshorn*, are reducible under this *Class* for the same Reason, as they all have a Quality of sweetning, and are drying. Those which are dearest commonly stand best in Peoples account: but if Reason was to guide us, *burnt Hartshorn* seems preferable to them all in this Intention; and is therefore deservedly so much in use in many kinds of *Fluxes*, as also in the *Measles* and *Small Pox*, in which it is of mighty Service.

Of Minerals.

Class 2.

151. *LAPIS HÆMATITIS*, *Blood Stone*. This is found in many Places in *Germany*. It is very heavy, and of a reddish *Iron Colour*, of which it seems to have a great deal in its Composition. It is cooling and astringent, and generally given in Substance after 'tis reduc'd into a fine Powder. It is reckon'd good in all *Hemorrhages*, and but little used in any other Cases. It is but rarely found in Composition. Some *Chymists* have pretended to extort wonderful Remedies from it, but there remains none of Reputation enough to maintain a Place in the Shops.

152. *ALUMEN*, *Alum*. Some Authors mention several sorts, but it is best to follow *Schroder*, in un-

derstanding the *Alumen rupeum*, or *roche Alum*, whensoever we meet with it in Medicine. This is dug out of the Earth as we find it in the Shops, or with very little Alteration. It is extreme rough and astringent, as every one finds who tastes it. It is apt to provoke vomiting, by its vellicating the Fibres so very much; whereupon it is not much used inwardly, and then not without some smooth aromack Ingredients in Composition with it. I had it from a very worthy Person, that he had cured a great many poor People in the Country of *Agues*, with a large Nutmeg, and its equal Weight of *Alum*, powder'd and divided into three Doses, and giving one every Morning fasting; and that it never failed: But upon some Trials I have been disappointed, altho it has answer'd in many Instances; but most I have observ'd in strong tough Constitutions, for it is offensive to the Stomach at first taking. The *Rationale* of this will somewhat appear, when we come to consider the Operation of the Bark in like Cases. This is likewise used outwardly in some astringent Lotions, and enters into some Compositions of a very good *Dextrifice*, and a Preserver of the *Gums*.

Class 3.

153. *CRETA*, *Chalk*. *Renodens* takes notice of three sorts, but we know of none but the white, especially that is used in Medicine. This is very astringent, and used sometimes as such, tho very imprudently in *Gonorrhæas*; and for that purpose there is a Composition in the Dispensatory that bears the Name of *Pil. de Creta*. Its most experienc'd Virtue is in removing that Uneasiness at Stomach, which is commonly call'd the *Heartburn*. Some commend

mend it in drying of old Ulcers, but that does not seem to be a very rational Practice.

154. **BOLUS ARMENUS**, *Bole Armonick*. This is a natural Earth, and brought chiefly from *Armenia*, whence it takes its Distinction, tho improperly express'd in *English*. Some conjecture, that it has some small mixture of Iron in its Composition. That which is of a palish red, soft, and fattish upon the Palate, and strongly adheres to the Tongue, is the best: for it is very much adulterated in the Shops, or at least a great deal is brought there good for little. It is both a noble *Astringent*, and a *Vulnerary*: and therefore with very great reason frequently found in the Shop-Medicines, and often prescribed for *Diarrheas*, *Dysenteries*, *Hemorrhages*, *Catarrhs*, and all kind of Defluxions and inward Injuries. It is likewise much used outwardly in strengthening Plaisters, and Luxations of the Joints.

155. **TERRA JAPONICA**, *Japan Earth*. It is also call'd *Catechu*. This is also an Earth of a dark purple Colour, is very austere upon the Palate, seems to melt, like the *Bole*, in the Mouth, and leaves somewhat of a sweetish Taste behind it. It is famous for stopping Fluxes of the Belly, and is good in *Catarrhs*. Upon which account it is in many Compositions, and is very often prescribed in those Intentions by the chief Physicians now in Practice.

156. **TERRA LEMNIA**, *Earth of Lemnos*. *Amatus Lusitanus* confounds this with the *Armenian Bole*.

157. **TERRA SAMIA**, *Earth of Samos*.

158. **TERRA SIGILLATA**, *Seal'd Earth*. These are very much alike in their Medicinal Virtues, and are used in the same Intention of drying

and astringing; but they are neither so good as the two former, and therefore seldom are to be met with in Prescription.

159. **LAPIS GRANAT**, *Granates*.

160. **RUBINUS**, *Ruby*.

161. **SMARAGDUS**, *Emerauld*.

162. **HYACINTHUS**, *Jacinth*.

163. **SAPHIRUS**, *Sapphire*.

These are call'd the greater precious Stones, and are in the Composition of the *Confectio de Hyacintho*, which is a good Medicine, and much in use in the Shops: but 'tis much to be suspected, that these are the worst part of it. For they are not reducible into a Powder fit for Use without long Levigation; (for if they are given coarse, by the Hardness and Asperities of their Angles they will be almost as injurious to the Coats of the Stomach, as so much Glass) and in the grinding they will wear off so much even of the hardest Marble, as to increase sometimes double the quantity: whereby the levigating Materials frequently make a considerable part of the Medicine. And if it was not for this Inconveniency, it is not easy to imagine what the animal Digestion can draw out from such hard Bodies; and therefore their Virtues must wholly depend upon the Figures and Bulks of those Parts they are reduced to in Preparation, which is so uncertain and precarious, as a careful Person would not willingly trust to. These seem to have got a place in Medicine, pretty much in the same manner as Gold and some other things which are very dear, more to countenance the extravagant Price of a Composition, than to contribute any real Efficacy thereunto.

164. **CORALLIUM RUBRUM**, *Red Coral*. There are also of other Colours, but this is chiefly used in the Shops. Some Naturalists tell us, it grows at the bottom of the Sea like a Plant or Shrub, and that it is not so hard as we have it, until it is gather'd, and brought up into the Air. The brighter and higher the Colour, it is accounted the better. *Pliny* speaks of it as found only in the *Indian Seas*, but we have it now from many parts of the *Mediterranean*, and *Naples* is a great Market for it. This also by its extraordinary Hardness carries along with it some part of the levigating Stones. It is a very good Astringent, and given with good success in *Diarrrhea's*, and Defluxions of all kinds. It is likewise accounted a great Sweetner, and therefore with good reason prescribed to correct the Acidities in the Stomachs of young Children: by which it very probably has obtain'd the Reputation of being good against Fits, and easing the Teeth in cutting. For those little Convulsions Children are so mighty subject to, may have nothing else in their Cause, but those vellicating Juices in their Stomachs and Bowels. There is a compound *Syrup* in the Shops, which has its name from this Drug, and is much in esteem in some Female Weaknesses. *Paracelsus* speaks of *Amulets* made of *Coral*, against Inchantments, Fits, &c. But such Impositions are now deservedly laugh'd out of the World.

Helmont, and several others, have also given in to the same Delusions. *Kircher*, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, is very copious in his Account of this Drug; and *Gansius* has wrote professedly *de Coralliis*.

165. **LAPIS LAZULI**. This is not much used in any Forms; and its Medicinal Virtues do not seem rightly to be determin'd amongst Authors. Some look upon it as a *Cathartick*, and it will in many Instances purge, and sometimes vomit; as Astringents sometimes accidentally do. It passes with some also for a *Cephalick*.

166. **LAPIS CALAMINARIS**, *Calamine*. This *Fossile* is found in many places. *Glauber* conceited it to partake of the Nature of *Gold*, and *Etmuller* commends his Use of it, to concentrate, as he calls it, the acid Spirit of *Minerals*. It is used as a great Dryer and Absorbent in outward Applications, for it is scarce at all used inwardly. It is used in *Cerates* and *Plaisters*, as an *Incarner* and *Cleanser* of Ulcers; as also in *Collyriums* in Inflammations of the Eyes.

167. **TUTIAE**, *Tutty*. This is also call'd *Spodium*, and *Pompholyx*. It flies off from *Brass* in the Furnace, as the Flakes of *Iron* do, when just taken out of the Fire. It is extremely hard, almost as *Glass*; and loses nothing in Levigation. Its Use is chiefly, as the former, in Lotions for inflamed Eyes; and in little else.

S E C T. III.

Of Stomachicks.

IT is not at all difficult to apprehend the Operations of those things which come under this Denomination. All nervous Medicines indeed have some Claim to this Division; as whatsoever is good for the Nerves, cannot but be serviceable to the Stomach, both upon account of its being such a nervous Part, and as it has generally the first Influences of such Medicines. But as for superior Reasons they are distributed under other Denominations, we shall rank under this, only such as are either seldom used in other Intentions, or hardly ever omitted in this. These are such as, by a peculiar Warmth, give both a grateful Sensation, and a suitable Tensity to the fibrous Coats of the Stomach, whereby the Sense of Hunger is not only excited, but also the Stomach render'd more able to break and digest what is taken in to satisfy it. And as most Bitters are of this Tribe, and also as by that Quality they contribute frequently to the destroying of Worms, we have given some *Simples*, prescribed scarce for any other purposes, a place here.

Folia, Herbs of,

168. *ABSINTHII ROMANI*, Roman Wormwood. This is also call'd *Absinthium Ponticum*. It is not by much so bitter as the common Wormwood, but is a much more grateful Stomachick. It astringes, incides, discusses, prevents Putrefaction, and carries off *Choler* by *Urine*; whereupon it is good in all

Disorders of the *Liver*, and abates Pains and Wind in the Stomach and Bowels. *Etmuller* says, there is not a chronick Distemper in which it is not serviceable. A Conserve made of it, is now much in use in the Shops. And in extemporaneous Prescriptions, for Weakness of Stomach, Loss of Appetite, and bad Digestion, it is hardly ever omitted.

169. *CARDUI BENEDICTI*, *Carduus*, or *Blessed Thistle*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. *Schroder* observes somewhat very odd, that if it be gather'd in the middle or beginning of *June*, it is very efficacious in curing fresh Wounds, but that it has no such Virtue if gather'd at any other time. A strong Decoction of this Herb will vomit, and it is often used to that very purpose; but in composition with other Stomachicks, and drank not in too large quantities, it has no such effect, and is a very good Ingredient. It is also accounted *Cardiack* and *Alexipharmick*, and enters into many Compositions of the Shops of those Intentions. Some have prescribed it in the form of Syrups, Conserves, and many of the like kind; but such are quite now out of use. It enters also into many Fomentations, as a good *Discutient*.

170. *CENTAURII MINORIS*, the *Lesser Centaury*. This flowers in *July* and *August*. It is an excellent Bitter, and very serviceable to the Stomach in all Compositions of that kind; and is good by it self in Decoction, or Infusion, rather in Wine,
or

or small *Gentian* Water. It wonderfully discusses and absterges viscid Humours, which are apt to abound in the first Passages; the Discharge of which, it promotes by Stool and Urine: and in the Glands of the Extremities, and near the Surface, it attenuates such Humours, so as to fit them for Perspiration. It is also very good, as indeed all Bitters are, against Worms. Some extol it very much for its *Alexipharmick* Virtues; and upon this account it may have had a place given it in the *Theriaca*, tho in small quantity. *Etmuller* commends it as a *Febrifuge*, especially in *Tertians*; and *Rulandus* affirms, that in his Practice he never met with any kind of *Fever*, which did not yield to its Efficacies, if a *Vomit* had been before given. This is also much used in *discutient* Fomentations.

171. *CORALLINÆ*. This is the *Muscus Marinus*, Sea-Moss, of *Diascorides*; and like the Moss of Trees grows upon the Rocks, on the Shells of Fish, and on Coral: the last of which is reckon'd the best. It is used hardly in any other Intention in Medicine, than as a *Vermifuge*, to which purpose 'tis very much commended.

172. *SEMINA SANTONICA*, Wormseed. This is the Seed of a Wormwood brought chiefly from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. They are hot, bitter, and drying, and are prescribed scarce in any Case, but against Worms; which Experience shews they are effectual in destroying.

Cortices, Barks of,

173. *AURANTIORUM*, Oranges.

174. *CITRIORUM*, Citrons.

175. *LIMONUM*, Lemons. These are much of the same kind. These Fruits, of which the Peels are used in this Intention, are too well

known to want any Description. They are very agreeable bitter Aromatics, which are always good to repair and strengthen the Stomach. These give also a very grateful Flavour to any Infusions or Textures into whose Compositions they enter.

176. *RADIX GENTIANÆ*, *Gentian* Root. No part of the Plant besides is used in Medicine, and the Root *Schroder* tells us should be taken up in *August* and *September*. It is extremely bitter, but leaves rather an agreeable than nauseous Gust behind. It deservedly stands at the head of the Stomachick Class, as it wonderfully warms the Stomach, and excites the Appetite; and also as it enables it the better to digest what it receives. The Subtily of its Parts makes it also pass for a *Discutient* and *Aperient*, in many Compositions of those Intentions; and likewise for an *Alexipharmick*, and a great *Antidote* against many kinds of *Poisons*, as it wonderfully promotes both *sensible* and *insensible Perspiration*. For killing and expelling Worms, it is in the best esteem: and in *Chirurgery* it not only goes for a *Discutient* in their Fomentations, but is also used in fine Powder to *Issues*, to promote their running, and as a *Tent* both to enlarge and cleanse some *Fistulous Apertures*. Some Authors extol this beyond all Credibility for its *Alexipharmick* Qualities, and rank it almost with the *Peruvian Bark* in *Intermittents*. And for this reason undoubtedly we meet with it not only in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, but in some other Shop-Compositions of the same Intention, altho it now ceases to be prescribed for such Purposes in extemporaneous Practice. That it very much assists in some Compositions for removing *Agues*, and some kinds of *Intermittents*, I have found

found by experience in many Instances, but it is not to be depended upon alone : And by its great Subtily and Heat, if Caution be not used, it will inflame in many cases rather than abate the Symptoms ; as we shall further see in the next Part,

in its proper Division. With this only, and the outer Rind of Orange-Peels, is to be made a much better Bitter than that which has made such a bustle, under the name of *Stoughton's Elixir Magnum Stomachicum*.

S E C T. IV.

Of Balsamicks.

WHAT passes under this Denomination has a great share in the *Materia Medica*. But the Term is so general and lax, that we have subdivided this Tribe into four Subdivisions.

By *Balsamicks* seems to be comprehended all that is meant by *softening, restoring, healing, and cleansing* : to all which Intentions there seems this necessary Requisite, in the Parts of all Bodies which are used therein, That they be soft, yielding, adhesive, and by their Smallness have a ready Disposition to Motion. It is not difficult to foresee how many Ends are to be answer'd by a Medicine with all these Requisites : as likewise what a vast progress they must take in many Instances, before they can arrive at the intended Scene of Action.

For in the Intentions, the Seat of the Complaint is most commonly in the *Viscera*. Now it is certain, a Medicine cannot come at any of these, but by the common Conveyance of the Blood ; and how long from its being taken into the Stomach, it must be before it can be prepared for, and goes its Circuit that way, every one knows, who is but indifferently acquainted with

the *Animal Oeconomy*. Altho even the *Lungs* therefore are by their Situation so near the *Stomach*, yet it must be many hours before a Medicine can arrive there, after it is taken in by the *Stomach*, as it must pass the usual Course into the *Lacteals*, through all the Meanders of the *Mesentery*, and go up with the *Chyle* into the *Subclavian Vein*, and there fall into the Blood, before it can come near the place it is intended for : and even then it has but the Chance of coming thither, only in such a quantity, as has a proportion to the whole which comes into the Blood, equal to that which the *pulmonary Artery* bears to all the other Arteries, which the Heart throws the Blood into in every Pulsation.

But in any particular Subdivision of this general Term, a Medicine given inwardly must pass through considerable Alterations, before it can answer its End, even in the Stomach and Bowels ; and therefore nothing of this kind can be depended upon in a single or few Doses, but must be follow'd and repeated until the Animal Juices are sufficiently charg'd therewith to afford a continual Supply, whether to any particular

cular Part, or to the Whole. We shall the better understand the Operations of these by proper Explana-

tions, under the several sorts we have divided them into.

Class 1. Of *Emollients*.

EMOLLIENTS are such things as sheathe and soften the Asperity of the *Humours*, and relax and supple the *Solids* at the same time. For it is very easy to conceive the Manner how these are both brought about by the same Medicine.

By what means soever, whether in the Stomach or any other parts, (for in the large Glands they are very subject thereunto) the Juices have obtain'd a Sharpness or Asperity, so as to vellicate and render uneasy the Fibres and nervous Parts, which often happens; those things which are smooth, soft, and yielding, cannot but wrap up their Points, and render them imperceptible: whereby they may gradually, by the proper Course of Circulation, be brought to some convenient Emuncatory, without doing any injury by the way. Such Parts likewise draw the Fibres into *Spasms*, keep them too tense, and frequently thereby occasion Obstructions of the worst kind. In all such Cases therefore *Emollients* lubricate and moisten the Fibres, so as to relax them into their proper Dimensions, whereupon such Disorders cease.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

177. **ALTHÆÆ**, *Marshmallows*. It flowers in *July* and *August*. This Plant affords a very soft mucilaginous Substance in *Decoction*; which is therefore good in all Complaints arising from *Acrimony*. Thus it is of great service in *Dysenteries*, where the *Mucus* of the Guts is raked off,

and in many kinds of *Cholicks*. It also greatly assists in Obstructions of the Reins and urinary Passage, from sandy Concretions, by lubricating the Parts, and thereby making them yield better to the Passage and Expulsion of such Matter: tho' *Etmuller* will have it, that this is good in such Cases only by its obtunding and destroying the Acidities from which such Concretions arise; and derides the Notion of its lubricating the Passages, but certainly with great injustice. It is likewise good in Stranguries, and Heat of Urine: and with some Persons is a great Secret in a *Gonorrhea*, insomuch that they pretend to make a Cure, if there is no great Aggravation of Symptoms, without any other Help. It is much used in *Clysters*, and sometimes maturing *Cataplasms*. Mr. Ray mentions it as a *Pectoral*; and it must certainly be of service in some tickling Defluxions, and ease the *Coughs* thence arising, as also in *Pleurisies*.

178. **MALVÆ**, *Mallows*. These flower in *May*, and continue so to do most part of the Summer. They are of the nature of the former, but not reckon'd quite so good. They are used very little, either in Shop-Compositions, or extemporaneous Prescription, unless amongst the good Women, with whom they are in esteem for the Gripes in Children, and are used frequently for that purpose in their Food.

179. **MERCURIALIS**, *Mercury*. This flower's most part of the Summer. It very gently relaxes the Bowels, is softening, and somewhat derer-

deterfivē, which makes it be preſcribed ſometimes in the *Faundice* and Obſtructions of the *Viſcera*. It is likewiſe, as the former, uſed by the Nurſes in Childrens Viſtuals, againſt Coſtivenēſs and the Gripes. Some have extoll'd it prodigiouſly for its *Lithontriptick* Qualities; and in favour of ſuch an Opinion, have a Story of a Mendicant, who made a kind of Cup out of a Stone which he had been cut for, and uſually drank out of it, but as he once had ſome Liquor put into it for that purpoſe, it fell to pieces in his hands; and upon Inquiry was inform'd that *Mercury* had in the Brewing been boil'd in it, to the Virtues of which ſuch a ſudden Diſſolution was attributed, and therefore was brought into Medicine under that Intention. It is by ſeveral accounted a Cleanſer of the Womb, uſed outwardly in the Form of a *Peffary*. And ſome will have it good againſt *Sterility*, both as a Preſervative and a Cure: but *Etmuller* rejects ſuch a Notion, as groundleſs. This is a mighty Ingredient in *emollient Clyſters*. Mr. Ray ſays, its Juice will wear out *Wharts*. In the Shops a *Syrup* is made of it, with Honey, which is uſed in little elſe than Clyſters.

180. *PARIETARIÆ*, *Pellitory*. This grows much out of old Walls, and is therefore call'd frequently *Pellitory of the Wall*. *Etmuller* ſays, for that reaſon it abounds with a nitrous Salt, which with its nutritive Moiſture it draws from the *Lime* in the *Mortar*; and that this gives it a deterſive Quality, and makes it good in the *Gravel*, and Obſtructions of the Urinary Paſſages. Its Uſe is not very great either in Shop-Compoſitions or Preſcription, unleſs in *Clyſters*, and ſome external Applications.

Flores, Flowers of,

181. *LAMII*, *Archangel*. This Plant has been already mention'd amongſt the *Agglutinents*, N° 87. under the name of *Galiopſis*. But the Flowers, which blow about *June*, are chiefly in uſe. They are accounted not only ſoft and lubricating, but alſo ſtrengthening, and are therefore given in ſome Female Weakneſſes, as the *Whites*, and in Heat and Difficulty of Urine. A Conſerve is made of them in the Shops. but not often preſcribed; and upon that account ſeldom to be met with freſh and good.

182. *LILIORUM ALBORUM*, *White Lillies*. Theſe blow in *July*. They are now quite out of uſe in internal Medicines, and therefore we ſhall refer them to the *Topicks*.

Semina, Seeds of,

183. *FOENUGRÆCI*, *Fenugreek*. Theſe are very little uſed inwardly. They are very mucelaginous, and therefore ſoften, relax, and heal. They are much uſed in *emollient Clyſters*. Outwardly they are in great eſteem for ripening, diſcuſſing, and digeſting Tumours, and hardly ever omitted in *Cataplaſms* of thoſe Intentions. They are in the Compoſitions alſo of many of the Shop-Plaſters and *Unguents* for the ſame purpoſes.

184. *LINI*, *Linſeed*, or *Flaxſeed*. Theſe are cooling, ſoftening, and healing. They yield a fine ſmooth Mucilage in Decoction, which is wonderfully good in Eroſions from Acrimony, in Deſluxions of Rheum, Catarrhs, and tickling Coughs; as alſo in *Pleurifies*, *Aſthma's*, and many Diſtempers of the Breſt. The Oil expreſſed from them cold, is now in great eſteem, and very much in the common Prac-

tice, not only in Diseases of the Lungs, but in some Cholicks, Obstructions of the Urinary Passages, and in all Suspensions of inward Ulcerations. It gently relaxes the Bowels in most Constitutions. In Clysters and external Remedies it is used in all the Intentions of the former.

185. CITRULLI, *Citruls*. This is one of the *greater cool Seeds*. Besides those Properties for which they are given a place under this Class, and for which they are in some of the emollient Compositions of the Shops; they are also accounted *aperient* and *diuretick*, and prescribed often where *Choler* and *Acrimony* abound.

186. CUCUMERIS, *Cucumber*. These are also amongst the *greater cold Seeds*. They are not only cooling and emollient, but also reckon'd absterfivè, and are used amongst *Diureticks*.

187. CUCURBITÆ, *Cucurbits*, or *Gourd*.

188. MELONUM, *Melons*. These are the two other of the *greater cool Seeds*, and prescribed in the same Intentions as the former. *Mathioli* says, that the green Leaves of the Gourd apply'd to the Breasts in Lying-in Women, prevents too great an Increase of Milk in the Breasts. And *Schroder* commends them in external Inflammations, and Pains of the *Gout*; and the *Melon-Seeds* in Thirst, Stranguries, and Heat of Urine.

189. PEPONUM, *Pumkins*. These are of the same Virtues as the former, but not so much in use.

Fructus, Fruits :

190. AMYGDALARUM DULCIS, *Sweet Almonds*. These are of a soft, sweet, grateful Taste; and are cooling, healing, and nutritive.

They are much prescribed in Emulsions, in the common Practice, and are good in all Disorders from cholerick and acrimonious Humours. They cool and cleanse the Kidneys and Urinary Passages, and give ease in cholic Pains, and all Irritations of the Bowels. The Oil expressed, which is so very much known and in use, is a mighty safe and good Remedy in *Nephritick* Pains, and may be given in large quantities; for it not only blunts and obtunds the sharp Points which irritate the Membranes, but also so relaxes and stretches the Passages, as very much favours the Expulsion of all such Matter. *Etmuller* mentions a Woman of his own Acquaintance, who could never drink Wine without falling into a Dysury, or making bloody Urine; which this Oil infallibly cured, as often as it was taken. It is also in mighty esteem amongst Nurses, for Costiveness and the Gripes in Children, insomuch that many give a small quantity of it as soon as the Child is born. It is sometimes used in *Clysters*, but Oils of a coarser sort are generally made to serve such purposes.

191. AVELLANÆ, *Chestnuts*. These are not used medicinally, tho much in Food. They are not so smooth and emollient as the former, but have somewhat of a Roughness and Astringency in their Compositions; which occasions a Load at Stomach, and sometimes a Difficulty of Breathing, if too many be eat of them at a time; but these Inconveniencies are prevented by roasting them.

192. JUGLANDIUM, *Walnuts*. These are much of the nature of the *Almonds*, and good in all the same Intentions; but are not by much so often prescribed: and the expressed Oil which is sometimes order'd,

der'd, is generally supply'd with that of the *Sweet Almonds*, as one is always in readiness, and the other seldom drawn. They will neither of them keep long, especially in warm Weather, without growing

rancid; and therefore the new-drawn is much the best. Many others of the same kind may be used for the like purposes: But these are so much in plenty, that they are seldom used.

Class 2. Of Restoratives.

THESE are not greatly different from those of the first *Class* in the second *Section*. And therefore their Manner of Operation may be accounted for much in the same way; only these are of a more subtile and adhesive nature, whereby they pass the finest Strainers, or Secretions, and enter into the Nourishment of the remotest Parts. All under this *Class* are rather nutritive than medicinal, and are more administred to repair the Wastes of the Constitution, than to alter and rectify its Disorders. Whatsoever can answer this End, must be both endu'd with a Disposition to enter into and mix with the most subtile of the animal Fluids, and to fall into and adhere with such Interstices of the Solids, as have been wore away by Action, and stand in need of Recruit.

Folia, Herbs of,

193. ADIANTHI ALBI, *White Maidenhair*. This is very plentiful about *Narbon* in *France*. It grows likewise in many places in *England*, chiefly on rocky Ground. It is used in Decays of the Lungs; and therefore enters much into the Compositions of *Pectorals*, both in the Shops and common Prescription. It is also esteem'd as an *Epatick*, and a Remover of Obstructions in the Kidneys, and likewise a Promoter of the *Menses*; but it is not much used in those Intentions.

194. ADIANTHI NIGRI, *Black*

Maidenhair. This is also used in the same Intentions as the former, and is reckon'd good in Coughs, Asthma's, Pleurifies, Jaundice, and Obstructions of the Spleen and Kidneys; tho not greatly used for those purposes. *Mathiolus* gave it in Powder to young Children, and *Hoffman* commends it in Scorbutick Cases.

195. ERUCÆ, *Rocket*. This is not often met with either in Composition or Prescription. The Seed is mostly in use. It is warm and pungent, not greatly unlike *Mustard*. It is therefore reckon'd good in all nervous Cases arising from too much Moisture, and particularly of *Phlegm*, and such-like Viscidities; and is commended in *pituitous Apoplexies*. It is by all accounted a great Provoker to *Venery*. *Schroder* says, it is good to draw out splinter'd Bones. But we know of no such uses it is put to.

196. SCABIOSÆ, *Scabious*. This is mighty common in the Fields, and flowers in *July*. It has a great character amongst many *Dispensatory* Writers, but seems to grow much out of use, to what it has been. It passes for a very great *Pectoral*, and to do great things in *Asthma's* and *Pleurifies*; and *Et-muller* gives it the preheminance in inward *Abscesses*. It has a place also amongst the *Alexipharmicks*. But hardly any thing is in better esteem for all cutaneous Foulnesses;

upon which account, it is often met with in Decoctions amongst such as are call'd *Sweetners*. There is a compound Syrup under its name in the Shops, but of very little use.

197. TUSSILAGINIS, *Coltsfoot*. It flowers early in the Spring, before the Leaves appear; which has occasion'd some Persons of Conceit to call it *Filius ante Patrem*. It is by all receiv'd as an excellent *Pectoral*; and is in many Shop-Compositions of that Intention, as well as frequently in extemporaneous Prescription. It makes a Decoction smooth and healing. But Mr. Fuller, in his *Medicina Gymnastica*, thinks such Preparations of it are not enough charg'd with the Herb; and is for having the Decoctions made with it boil'd to the Consistence almost of a Syrup: which he commends for a wonderful *Restorative*, in Wastings of the *Lungs* and *Consumptions*. *Lindanus* valu'd it as a mighty Secret in *Asthma's*, and many commend it in such cases to be smoked in the manner of *Tobacco*; which several put in practice, and think it good, so used, against *De-fluxions* of *Rheum*, and superfluous Humidities. Many account it a good Cooler and Healer, outwardly used; and *Etmuller* says, he knew a Woman who cured *Ulcers* of the Breasts with it.

198. VIRGÆ AURIÆ, *Golden Rod*. This flowers in *July* and *August*. This has been much commended formerly as a *Restorative* and a *Vulnerary*, and likewise for its *Diuretick* and *Lithontriprick* Qualities, and was also prescribed in *Diarrhæa's* and *Dysenteries*; but it is little now in use in any Intention, either in the Shops or Prescription.

199. THÆÆ BOHEÆ, *Bohee Tea*. This is one of those things which *Luxury* has introduced into

Diet, but is yet a stranger in medicinal Prescriptions. We have an account of it in many modern Travels, but it has not been known long enough to be met with in any medicinal Authors of long standing. *Schroder* gives a List of such, as in his time had taken notice of it. But they all seem, as well as *Etmuller* and himself, to have been acquainted only with the *Green Tea*. So that this seems to be of much later discovery than the other; unless we can think that *Tulpius's* Distinction regards them both, when in the fourth Book of his *Observations* he speaks of two sorts, one from *China*, of a blackish Green, and the other from *Japan*, of a lighter colour: and his Descriptions of both seem well enough to agree with the difference we find in them. *Simon Pauli* took this to be the *Myrtus Brabanticus*, and its Leaves very much resemble the Myrtle, of which there are an abundance of kinds, both in Phase and Flavour. An insatiable Curiosity after Novelty, especially in matters of sensual Gratification, almost continually multiplies new kinds or distinctions of this Plant upon us; but as the *Bohee* and *Green* include all other Subdistinctions, we shall have regard to no other. This Herb, by all Relations, is prodigiously in esteem, and used in the Oriental Countries which produce it: *Schroder* is very particular in the Manner of their management of it: But the chief is proper most to the green sort, and therefore we shall refer that to the *Section* where it is placed; and observe only here, that the *Bohee* by all Experience is found to be of a softening nourishing Quality, and is therefore much in esteem for a Breakfast, with or without Milk. It very sensibly satisfies Hunger, and affords a fine bal-

balsamick Nourishment ; and is therefore recommended, and very properly, in all inward Wastings, Decays, and Ulcerations, especially of the *Lungs*. This has made some Empirical Impostors, with which this Country very scandalously abounds, put off upon the World a pretended Spirit of *Bohee* for an infallible *Restorative*, and a Curer of all consumptive Cases. But they must be very ignorant, who cannot see through such a Cheat : for such balsamick Qualities, which easily draw out only with hot Water, are the most remote imaginable from any thing of a spirituous nature, and therefore will not rise in a Still, under that Denomination : and if they are endeavour'd to be reduced to Spirit by Fermentation, which does seem altogether impracticable, yet by such an Operation they will be so broke and chang'd, as wholly to lose their smooth, adhesive, and balsamick Quality ; and therefore can in no respect answer in that form the Intention of a *Restorative*. But while the World will be so easily imposed upon, there are never wanting those to do it.

Semina, Seeds of,

200. *CICERIS*, *Chiches*. There are three sorts in the Shops, white, red, and black ; but their medicinal Virtues are pretty much the same. Besides those Qualities for which they have this Rank, they are also accounted absterfve in some measure, and for that reason are met with in *Diuretick* Compositions in the Shop-Medicines, but they are very seldom in other Prescription.

201. *HORDEI*, *Barley*. What is used in the Shops, is under the names of *French Barley* and *Pearl Barley* ; which are both of the same kind, but differ something in White-

ness and Size of the Grain. Boil'd in Decoction, they make it very soft and lubricating, and it is chiefly used for *Emulsions* in extemporaneous Prescription ; and it is drank likewise alone to slake *Thirst*, sheath *Acrimonies*, and lubricate the Passages in *Cholicks* and *Nephritick Pains*. Common *English Barley* is seldom or never used medicinally. With its nutritive Virtues, in which it agrees with all other Grains of the like kind, it is reckon'd to have somewhat more absterfve in it. For which reason, those who are not accusom'd to it in Bread, of which it makes the worst sort, will find it at first to operate with them like a gentle *Cathartick*. It is very probable, that a Change from a finer and more nourishing Bread to this, would in many corpulent Constitutions be of great service, in reducing their exorbitant Bulks, and cleansing the secretory Passages.

202. *LUPULI*, *Hops*. These are used in Medicine as the *Chiches*, in all the like Intentions ; but are hardly ever met with in common Prescription, unless their Flower be sometimes order'd in suppurating *Cataplasms*. That part of the Plant which is such a mighty Commodity in *England*, and used in our Malt Liquors under the name of *Hops*, is reckon'd very discutient, aperitive, and good in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and particularly of the Liver and Kidneys. And therefore the Notion of such Liquors from them receiving a Disposition to breed the Stone in the *Bladder*, can have no foundation. They are likewise of an agreeable Bitter, and are upon that account good to strengthen the Stomach, and render those Liquors much more grateful thereto, in which they are brew'd.

203. *OROBIS, Bitter Vetch.* This is in very little use; tho sometimes it is order'd in *Cataplasms*, for the same purpose as the former.

Fructus, Fruits of,

204. *CACAO, Chocolate.* This is a Nut brought from the *West-Indies*, and is very well known here as a nourishing Food, tho it is not met with in Medicine. It is very oily and soft, and cannot but afford a suitable Nourishment, in weakly and decaying Constitutions; especially if the Stomach is not too far impair'd, to receive and digest it. It must be good likewise not only in all Intentions as a *Nourisher* and a *Restorative*, but as an *Emollient*, by its lubricating and relaxing the Passages.

205. *CYNOSBATI, Hips.* These are the Fruit of the *Rosa Sylvestris*, sufficiently known to all. They are used only in an *Electuary* in the Shops, which is very frequently prescribed in consumptive Cases, and Distempers of the Breast particularly. It is also found good in Coughs, from tickling Defluxions of *Rheum*. This Fruit stands greatly recommended in many Authors, for a wonderful *Lithontriptick*; but is now little used in any such Intentions.

206. *PISTACHIAE NUCES, Pistach Nuts.* These are sometimes prescribed in *Emulsions*, into which form they enter as the sweet Almonds, and taste very agreeably. They are accounted good in all Distempers of the Breast, as they are healing and *balsamick*. They are likewise reckon'd very nourishing and *restorative* in weakly Constitutions.

Balsama, Balsams of,

207. *TOLUTANUM, Tolu.* This is a *Balsam* of a deep yellowish co-

lour, near approaching to red, and of a most delicate Smell, much beyond any other *Balsam*. *Schroder* says, 'tis brought from some parts of the *African* Continent, near *Carthage*; but we have it from the *West-Indies*. It first flows from the Tree which produces it, of the Consistence of ordinary *Turpentine*; but with keeping we meet with it in the Shops frequently hard enough to be brittle: and it seems not the worse for being so, its balsamick Parts cohering too closely, to fly off in the waste. It is a most excellent *Balsamick* and *Restorative*; is very good in all Decays, particularly of the *Lungs*. It softens and thickens the Blood, and cures *Catarrhs*, and all Coughs from tickling Defluxions. Its healing Virtues also extend to the remotest Parts, and it is an extraordinary Medicine in *Seminal Weakness* and old *Gleets*, in both Sexes. In short, there is not a better, pleasanter, and more efficacious Drug in the Shops, in all the above-mention'd Intentions. Both *Lindanus* and *Sylvus de la Boe* were great Admirers of it. There is a Syrup of it in the Shops, but 'tis very injudiciously made, as we shall see when we come to the next Part, of *Compound Medicines*. The best Form is giving it in Pills, or a Solution in some spirituous *Menstruum*, for it will not dissolve its best Parts in any other: which makes the fore-mention'd Syrup good for little, in comparison to those Forms where it is given in substance. Its external Use is recommended in many cases by *Schroder* and *Etmuller*, as well as by many who took notice of it before them; but it is not so apply'd in the present Practice.

208. *BDELLII, Bdellium.* This flows from a thorny Shrub in *Arabia* and the *Indies*. It is somewhat bit-

bitterish to the Taste, looks traluc-
cent when broke, and if rubbed
seems of a fattish Substance. Some
take it to be the Gum *Animæ*, and
make them the same. It is reckon'd
to facilitate *Digestion*, to *discuss*,
and promote Perspiration; and to
be good in Coughs, and many dis-
orders of the Breast. But its chief
use now in Composition, is in *Dis-
cutient Plaisters*; in which it is
mightily commended for reducing
of *Ruptures*, and softening any In-
durations of the nervous Parts.
Schroder mentions it for checking a
Diabetes, and the menstrual Evacua-
tions when they are immoderate;
and for curing the *Whites*. *Rive-
rius* seems to have pretty much the
same Opinion of its Virtues, by
making it an Ingredient in Composi-
tions, for the bleeding of the *He-
morrhoids*, and giving it sometimes
for the same Intention, made up into
Pills by it self.

209. BENZOINI, *Benjamin*.
Mathiolus calls it *Assa dulcis*. This
is also a *Balsam* or *resinous Gum*,
produced from a Tree, which in
some Parts of *Egypt* and *Arabia*
grows very tall. That which is
whitest and clearest is the best, al-
most of the Colour of *Frankincense*,
and of a fragrant Smell. It is a
wonderful good *Pectoral*, and is
very effectual against *Catarrhs*,
Coughs, and *Asthma's*. It has a
place also amongst *Cephalicks*, con-
sisting of very aromatick volatile
Parts. It will not dissolve but in a
spirituous *Menstruum*; and in *Spirit*
of *Wine* it makes a *Tincture* very
much commended in taking Freckles
off the Skin. It is in the Composi-
tion of some Plaisters, as a *Dis-
cutient* and a *Strengthner*.

210. STYRACIS, *Styrax*. Of
this there are two sorts in the Shops,
the *Styrax Calamita*, which is hard

and gummy, and the *Liquid Styrax*,
of the Consistence of a thick Syrup,
not much unlike the *Peruvian Bal-
sam*. But the latter is very little us'd,
being suspected to be factitious, and
not a natural Production. The former
is both an excellent *Pectoral*, and
Cephalick. It is of a very fragrant
Scent, and looks of a reddish Co-
lour, with some whitish Clouds. It
is very subject to great mixtures of
Dross, and not to be strain'd from
them but with great difficulty; which
occasions, that in many Composi-
tions the coarse Lump is put in to
be powder'd amongst the *Species*,
instead of the strain'd *Balsam*,
very much to the detriment of the
Medicine. It mightily thickens and
softens sharp *Rheums*, and cures the
Coughs and Irritations thence ari-
sing. It is good almost in all Dis-
tempers of the Breast; and makes
a very good Ingredient in *Pectoral*
Apozems, if care be taken to boil
them in a close Vessel; for it gives
an agreeable Flavour, and very
much conduces in all such Intenti-
ons. A Syrup may be made of it,
not at all inferior to that from the
Balsam of Tolu, if not better, be-
cause its Parts seem not quite so
subtile and volatile, and therefore
will not be so much wasted in Boil-
ing. There is a *Compound Pill* in
the College Dispensatory, and which
is pretty much us'd in the Shops,
that takes its Name from it. This
is frequently us'd too amongst *Car-
diacks* and *Alexipharmicks*, and is
therefore in most of the *Capitals*.
It certainly warms and strengthens
the *Stomach*, and contributes to Per-
spiration. It is likewise us'd in
some *Uterine Disorders* both inward-
ly, and outwardly in *Suffumigations*;
in which cases it is said to be a great
Restorer and *Strengthner*.

Radices, Roots of,

211. *ERYNGII*, *Eryngo*. This grows in sandy places, and near the Sea-Shore, &c. It is in flower in July. The Root only is in use; and that as an *Epatick*, *Nephritick*, and *Alexipharmick*: but it is acknowledged now only as a *Restorative*, in which Intention it is deservedly in great esteem. It is also deem'd a good Strengthner of the Parts of Generation, and a Provoker to *Venery*. Some likewise prescrib'd it in Venereal Cases, with the same view as *Sarsaparilla*, to sweeten the Acrimony of the Humours, and prevent both their Flux and Erosion upon the *Prostate*, or wherever they make those Ulcerations which are so difficult of Cure.

212. *IRIDIS*, *Orris*, or *Flower-de-Luce*. This flowers in the Spring, about April and May. Its Juice is accounted a powerful Purger of watry Humours, and a good *Errhine*; but it is hardly ever us'd for such purposes. Peas made out of the Root is much in use to dress *Issues* with, to promote their Running: But the *Florentine* sort is most us'd now in the Shops, and is reckon'd a good *Pectoral*, on which

account it is in many Compositions of that nature, and particularly in the *White Lozenges* of the *College-Dispensatory*. *Schroder* commends its use against the *Gripes* in young Children. It is of a fragrant Flavour, and most such Ingredients are *Carminative*; especially to Infants, where the Contents of their Bowels are very sour and rancid; and is much to be corrected by such things which give a contrary Sensation. It is also us'd as a *Cosmetick* in cleansing the Skin.

213. *PASTINACÆ*, *Parfnips*. These are only us'd in Food, and very well known to all Persons. They are reckon'd of good Nourishment, and Exciters to *Venery*, it much us'd.

214. *SATYRII*, *Orchis*, or *Satyrion*. We have already given an account of this, N. 40. amongst the *Cephalicks*, with which, for some of its known Qualities, it was plac'd. But it is also accounted a wonderful *Restorative*, in weak decaying Constitutions, and therefore it was thought not amiss, just to mention it again as such, under this Division.

Class 3. Of *Vulneraries*.

WHAT is collected under this Denomination, is of that sort of *Balsamicks*, which are not only softening and adhesive, but also by a peculiar Activity or Disposition to Motion, joined with a suitable Configuration of Parts, are apt to abrade and carry along with them such Particles as they lay hold on in their Passage; so that they differ from the next Class of *Detergents* only in Degree.

All Medicines of this Intention

are suppos'd both to cleanse and heal, that is, incarnate, or fill up with new Flesh, all *Ulcerations*, and Foulnesses occasion'd thereby, both internal and external. Now to do this, in all internal Cases especially, the Medicine must be suppos'd to maintain its primary Properties, until it arrives at the Place of Action, as was before observ'd under the general Term of *Balsamicks*; and there it does what intitles it to this Appellation, first, by

by its *adhesive Quality*, which consists in the comparative largeness of Surface, and Flexibility of its component Parts. For by this it very readily falls into Contact with, and adheres to the Slough of Ulcerous Exudations, which by their loose situation are easily carried along with the Medicine; and when such Matter is so carried away, which is the cleansing or deterging Part, what was instrumental in this Office will afterwards stick to, and adhere with the Carneous Filaments, until by their Addition, and the Protrusion of proper Nourishment *ab interno* to the same Place, the Waste is made up; that is, the Ulcer is heal'd.

After the same manner is the Operation of such Substances to be accounted for in external Application. By the warmth of their Parts they rarefy, and by their adhesive Quality they join with, and take off along with them in every dressing what is thrown upon the Place to which they are apply'd, until a more convenient Matter is supplied; which it assists, in adhering to, and incarnating the eroding Cavities. Only this may be taken notice of, that internally whatsoever of this kind is mixed with the Animal Fluids, by the known Laws of Circulation, they will be first separated and left behind. For all those Parts which are specifically heaviest will move nearest the Axis of the Canals, because their *Momenta* are the greatest, and will therefore carry them as near as can be in streight Lines; but the lighter Parts will always be jostled to the sides, where they soonest meet with Outlets to get quite off, or are struck into such Cavities we are here speaking of, in which they adhere, and make part of the Substance.

Folia, Herbs of,

215. *ABROTANI*, *Southernwood*. Mr. Dale makes it a *Species* of the *Mugwort*, It has been formerly in great esteem, but is now almost out of use in Medicine: it is of a volatile pungent Smell, which some compare to *Camphire*. *Simon Pauli* gave it in Suppression of Urine, and commends it as a *Specifick* in some Chronical Distempers peculiar to the Female Sex. *Schroder* says it deterges, and wonderfully discusses; that it resists Poisons, particularly from the Bites of venomous Creatures; that it kills Worms, discusses *Hysierical Flatus's*, and is good against the *King's Evil*: with many other Excellencies which present Practice is a stranger to.

216. *ACETOSELLÆ*, *Wood sorrel*. It has also the Name of *Lujula*. It grows in woody Places and a sandy Soil, and flowers about *April*, or the beginning of *May*. Some have conceiv'd it a mighty *Cardiack* from the *Signature* of its Leaf; but such Whimsies are now rejected with contempt. It is gently detergent, and good to assuage the Heat of a *Cholerick Constitution*. It somewhat inclines by Urine, and is reckon'd good in *Schirri*, and all Obstructions of the *Viscera*. There is in the Shops a Conserve and a Syrup made with it, both very grateful, and frequently prescrib'd in *Scorbutick Cases*.

217. *AGRIMONIÆ*, *Agrimony*; the *Eupatorium* of the Antients: and it is frequently met with in *Avicenn* by that Name. It is in plenty in many Places, and in flower the greatest part of Summer. It is commended by *Schroder* for a most noble *Epatick*, *Splenetic*, and *Vulnerary*, and is prescrib'd in *Dropsies* and *Cachexies*. The Country People

ple use the Herb bruis'd, or its Juice in Contusions, and fresh Wounds. And *Etmuller* says, that it takes away all Swellings and Inflammations of the *Scrotum*. It is in very few of the Shop-Compositions, although prescrib'd frequently amongst the *Chirurgeons* in *Discutient* and *Vulnerary Fomentations*, to dissolve hard Tumours, dissipate *Oedematous Swellings*, and absorb superfluous Humidities.

218. *BRASSICÆ, Coleworts.* These are now out of use in Medicine, although much taken notice of by antient Writers. *Etmuller* says they have much Nitre in their Composition, which makes them *Diuretick*. The Authors of the *Schola Salernitana*, make them of very different Qualities, and will have them both to astringe and relax the Bowels; and say also that they prevent *Drunkennes*, from Spirituous Liquors. The common People use them frequently to *Issues*, to cool the Inflammations upon their edges, and make them run; and also apply them to the Wrists and Soles of the Feet in Fevers; but with no great Reason. Some likewise think they give ease in the Gout, us'd in the same manner to the Part affected.

219. *CHAMÆPITYOS, Ground-Pine.* It flowers in July and August. It is of an ungrateful savour to the Stomach, and most of all in Decoction; yet it is prescrib'd as an *Aperitive* and *Diuretick*, and a Cleanser of inward *Obstructions* and *Abscesses*. But its chief Excellency with most is in the Gout, and is greatly commended in rooting out and destroying that Matter in the Joints, which is suppos'd to cause those vehement Pains, Swellings, and sometimes chalky Indurations.

220. *CHELIDONII, Celandine.*

There are two sorts in use, the greater and the lesser, but they do not seem much to differ in their Medicinal Virtues. The latter is also called *Pilewort*, because it is accounted good against those *Ficus's* which in the *Piles* are apt to grow upon the Fundament; but this Quality seems to have no better Foundation than in its *Signature*. It is by all allowed to abound with a sharp acrid Salt, which makes it *Deterfive*; and is therefore recommended in the Jaundice particularly, and all other Obstructions and Disorders of the *Viscera*. The Juice is also in esteem for taking *Clouds*, *Films*, and *Specks* off the *Eyes*. The *Aqua Mirabilis* is almost the only Shop-Medicine in which it is used: but that is little the better for it, as those Parts in which its medicinal Virtues consist, that is the Earthy and Saline, will not rise over the *Helm*. And for the same reason is the Simple Water also, in several Dispensatories, good for nothing; being nothing but Phlegm, and what might as well be produced from any other Plant.

221. *EPITHYMI, Dodder of Thyme.* This is us'd in various Intentions, and in many Authors is rank'd amongst the *Catharticks*, because they say it purges *Melancholy* and *Serous Humours*; but we have given it a place here, as it often is met with in such Compositions as are intended for cleansing the Blood, and cutting off a supply of such Humours as promote *cutaneous Eruptions* and *Exulcerations*, whereby the Cure of such Disorders is much assisted. The *Decoction* in the *College Dispensatory*, which takes its Name from this Ingredient, is a most injudicious Composition, and not practicable to make; the Liquor order'd being so far from enough to boil them, that it will hardly make them

them wet. This is very rarely prescrib'd in the common Practice.

222. FUNGUS SAMBUCCI, *Jews-Ears*. These grow out of the *Elder*; they are little us'd but in Decoction, which they make *Detergent* and *Vulnerary*, and is esteem'd a good *Gargle* in sore *Throats*, and Inflammations of the *Tonsels*, which occasion an abundance of Slough and Nastiness to fur up the Mouth, without the help of such Assistances.

223. HEDERÆ TERRESTRIS, *Ground-Ivy*. It flowers in *April*. This Herb is mightily in use both in the Shops, and common Prescription. It is of a pungent, nitrous and earthy Taste; is very *Absterfive* and *Vulnerary*. It is not only prescrib'd in almost all Distempers of the *Lungs* and *Breast*; but also accounted good in Obstructions of the *Viscera*, for which reason it passes for an *Epatick*, *Splenetic*, *Diuretick*, and *Nephretick*. It is reckon'd to do wonders in *Tubercles* and *Tartarous Indurations* of the *Lungs*. *Willis Pharmaceut. Rational. Part. 2. Sect. 1. Cap. 6.* commends mightily its Powder in obstinate *Coughs*, especially those of young Children. And *Etmuller* relates, that a Maid was cured of a *Scorbutick Consumption*, with nothing else than a strong Decoction of this Herb, after a *Vomit* had been first given. There is a *Syrup* made with it in the Shops; but it is not by much so good as the Decoction, or rather Infusion, which is now much in use in Families: for the Sugar will not lie long with it without fretting, which quite spoils it, and makes it sour and griping. It is likewise a very good Custom which has mightily obtain'd of infusing it in Malt Liquors; for it not only helps to fine down the Liquors,

but also communicates its Salutary Virtues thereunto, and makes them very wholesom. What goes by the Name of *Gill*, is nothing but such a Composition. But in all such Cases the Herb picked clear from its Stalks, and carefully dried, is much better than when it is green, and will make the Infusion stronger and finer; because its saline Parts will not by much so soon mix with a foreign Fluid, when they are as it were dissolv'd in the natural Juice of the Plant while 'tis green, as after that Juice is dry'd away; and in those Parts its medicinal Efficacies consist. And therefore it avails nothing to make this an Ingredient in any thing which is to be managed by Distillation: and consequently likewise, must that be a notorious Imposition which is quacked upon the World for a Spirit of *Ground-Ivy*, and to be a great *Restorative* and Curer of *Consumptions*; for the same Reasons as were given against the Distillation of *Bohee Tea*, No. 199.

224. HYPERICI, *St. Johnswort*. This Plant flowers in *July*. It gives place to none as a *Vulnerary*. It is found in the Compositions of some *Alexipharmicks*, but 'tis never prescrib'd in that Intention in common Practice. It is likewise accounted *Absterfive*, and good against the *Stone*, and Obstructions in the *Urinary Passages*. It has the Credit also of destroying *Worms*. It is much us'd in *Discutient Fomentations*; and the Oil made of its Flowers is in great esteem amongst our Surgeons, both for an excellent *Discutient* and *Deterger*. Some Authors, as *Sala*, have much commended the use of this Herb in *Melancholy* and *Distraction*, which seems to have given Occasion to some *Enthusiasts* to call it, *Fuga Damo-*

Dæmonum. And *Paracelsus* very whimsically prescrib'd it in *Amulets*, against Inchantments and Apparitions; so it be gathered in certain Aspects of the Planets, and with some peculiar superstitious Observations, otherwise none of those Tricks could be play'd with it.

225. *MARRUBII, Horehound.* It flowers in *July*. This is reckon'd a very great *Pectoral* and *Vulnerary*. It is also call'd *Prassum*, under which Name there is a *Syrup* made of it in the Shops. *Diascorides* advis'd its Juice to be boil'd up into a *Syrup* with *Honey*, and given in *Asthma's* and *Consumptive Coughs*. It is by some esteem'd good against Spitting of Blood. The most convenient Form to give it in, is in *Decoction*, which ought to be made very strong.

226. *MELILOTI, Melilot.* This is in flower great part of the Summer. It is *Discussive* and *Aperitive*, consisting of *volatile* and *pungent* Parts, as is manifest by the Smell; but as it is us'd now only externally, we shall refer it to its proper *Class* under the *Topicks*.

227. *PINI, Fir, or Pine.* This is an *Ever-green*, the Tops are of the *Turpentine* kind, and are *Detergent*, *Vulnerary*, and *Diuretick*. The Nuts are most in use. They are *emollient*, *agglutinating* and very *nutritive*, and therefore good in *Consumptions* and inward Wastings. They are very conveniently given in *Emulsion*, as the *Almonds* and some other Nuts of the like kind. Some take notice of them as Strengtheners of the genital Parts: under which Intention *Etmuller* observes two ways of contributing to *Venery*; one is by such things as these, which strengthen the Parts, and encrease the quantity of *Seed*; and the other, such as the warmer

Aromaticks, which only like a *Spur* stimulate and inflame the *Desire*, without adding to the Ability of Performance.

228. *POLII MONTANI.* Some take this to be a Species of the *Abrotanum*. It is accounted *Deterfive*, and therefore good in all the Intentions of this *Class*, particularly as a *Vulnerary*. But its use is not great either in the Shop-Compositions or extemporaneous Prescription: Although it seems to have passed formerly as an *Alexipharmick*, by which it has got a place in the *The-riaca Andromachi*.

229. *PULMONARIÆ, Lung-wort.* This flowers in *April*. It has a glutinous Juice, which helps it to consolidate, and heal *Ulcerations* and *Erosions* which proceed from *Acrimony*. It is commended in *Coughs*, and spitting of Blood. It is little used either in the Shops or Prescriptions.

230. *VISCUS QUERCINI, Mistletoe.* This grows out of other Trees: that which the Oak produces, is reckon'd much the best; altho we seldom have it but from *Apple* or *Pear-Trees*, from the *White-Thorn*, *Ash*, *Lime*, *Willow* or *Elm*. We have accounts of strange superstitious Customs used in the gathering it, and that if they are not comply'd with, it loses its Virtues. This is by some conjectured to be the *Golden Bough*, which *Æneas* made use of, to introduce him to the *Elysian* Regions, in *Virgil's* sixth *Æneid*. But it is not of any moment either to that Poem, or the Virtues of this Plant, whether it was so or not. This is both by the antient and present Physicians in great esteem for *Epilepsies*, against which some will have it a *Specifick*. It is also frequently prescribed in *Aplexies* and *Vertigoes*, and wore a-
bout

bout the Neck by Children to prevent Convulsions, and ease their Teeth. Which altho it is not to be easily accounted for, yet there seems to be a much better foundation for such Expectation and Assistance, than from the impudent Pretensions of the Imposer of a *Specifick* or *Sympathetick Necklace*, which is quack'd upon the Ignorant at the tail of every News-Paper. How the Name of a Person venerable for his Profession and Years comes to be prostituted to the Encouragement of such an Imposition, seems to many very strange and unaccountable. What is given away in its Recommendation, is perhaps as entertaining a *Rhapsody* of study'd and artful Nonsense and Falsities, as hath ever been produced amongst the *Jugglers* of that stamp. Many have thought Children to be the better for wearing this about their necks, and it is certain they never were the worse for it; and therefore it may pass amongst what is call'd safe Practice. It has a place in *Riverius's Pulvis de Gutteta*, but in few Compositions besides.

Gummi & Balsama, Gums and Balsams:

231. *CARANNE*, *Gum Caranna*. This is a hard, brittle, resinous Gum, brought from some parts of the *West-Indies*, as *Carthagera* and *New Spain*. It is of an aromatick Flavour, and has been prescribed as a *Cephalick*. But it is now very little used inwardly; its Virtues externally apply'd, we shall therefore refer to the *Section* of *Topicks*.

232. *JUNIPERI*, *Juniper*. This is hard and resinous, and reckon'd the same as the *Sandaraca* of the *Arabians*. Its inward Use is little; it is *hot*, *detergent*, and *healing*; and therefore is not amiss in the

Prescriptions of some in old *Gleets*, that proceed more from Debility than any Malignity. This is greatly used in *Varnish* amongst some Artificers. Its external Use see amongst the *Topicks*.

233. *OPOPONACIS*, *Opoponax* is a Gum flowing from a Tree. The best is that which is clear, free from Dross, yellowish without side, but whiter within, fattish, and of a fetid Smell. It is not used much internally; and for the rest, see under *Sect. 12*. *Etmuller* places it amongst the *Catharticks*, and says, a Dram taken at a Dose purges pituitous Humours.

234. *SAGAPENI*, *Sagapenum*. This is likewise the Tear or Gum of a Tree, and chiefly comes to us from *Alexandria*. That is reckon'd best, which is of a pungent Smell, somewhat resembling that of a Leek. This is also said to purge pituitous Humours from the Head and Stomach, and therefore to be good in all those Cases arising from thence. But it is much more met with in external Application. See *Topicks*.

235. *SARCOCOLLÆ*, *Sarcocol*. This is a kind of granulated Gum, almost like *Mastich*, of a pungent Taste, but leaving a Sweetness behind it almost like *Liquorice*. It is warm, drying, and consolidating, but of little or no use inwardly. For external Use, see amongst the *Topicks*.

236. *TEREBINTHINA*, *vel Resina Laricis*, *Common Turpentine*. This is procured from the *Larch-Tree*, a kind of *Pine* or *Fir*, which grows plentifully in many parts of *Europe*. Most of it comes to us from *Venice* and *Strasburg*; the latter is most esteem'd, and is of a white greenish hue, transparent, and of the Consistence of a thick *Syrup*. The many purposes for which this

is used in Medicine, can hardly be enumerated. It is a great *Vulnerary*, and very *detergent*; and therefore prescribed in all Suspensions of *Abscesses* and *Ulcerations*, in what part soever. It mightily assists *Expectoration* in Diseases of the *Lungs* and *Breast*, and is therefore good in *Asthma's* and *Pleurisies*. But it most of all is famous for cleansing the Urinary Passages; and its Disposition to pass that way, is very manifest from its altering the *Smell* of the *Water*, tho taken in ever so little a quantity, which it makes of a *Violet Scent*. Upon this account it is very good in all Obstructions of the *Reins*, whether from *Sand* or any *mucous Adhesions*; and also in *Gonorrhoea's*, which it wonderfully cleanses and heals, insomuch that there is scarce a Case of that kind now cured, which has not had some assistance from this Ingredient: tho in some Cases it may be over-done, as it is very warm, and upon that account will dispose the *Testicles* to *Tumours* and *Inflammations*, and likewise sometimes scour the Passages so much, as to make it difficult to bring them to their due Tensions and Capacities afterwards; whence arise *Gleets* and *involuntary Emissions*. It's capable of being disguised in many Forms, but in *Pills*, with a sufficient quantity of proper Powders, is the common; altho much the best is to dissolve it by the help of the Yolk of an Egg, with some convenient Vehicle, into a Draught. This makes what goes by the name in practice of the *Potio alba*; for if it be well mix'd, it looks as white as Milk, and is an elegant and admirable Medicine. To make it more *agglutinating* and less *detergent*, in the same case it is sometimes boil'd in Water until it is hard and brittle, as common *Resin*;

and such Management makes it fitter also to give in other Forms, as *Powders*, *Electuaries*, or *Bolus's*; which before its Tenacity and adhesive Properties made it unfit for. This is frequently in the Composition of *Clysters* against *Cholicks*, especially if they are suspected to proceed from the *Stone* and *Gravel*: into which Form 'tis also brought by its mixture first with the Yolk of an Egg; for that divides it, so as to make it easily mix with an aqueous Vehicle, which of it self it will not do. Its use in *Chirurgery* is likewise very extensive, which see amongst the *Topicks*.

237. *TEREBINTHINA è Cypro, Cyprus Turpentine*. This differs from the former not so much in its medicinal Efficacies as in Consistence, being thicker, and of somewhat more fragrant Scent. It has its Name from the place it is principally brought from. It is more *Astringing*, and less *Detersive* than the common, and therefore more prescrib'd in *Gleets*, after there is no suspicion of Malignity remaining.

238. *TEREBINTHINA è Chio, Chio Turpentine*. This also takes its Name from whence it comes. It's harder and more fragrant in Smell than either of the former; and is much the best as a *Strengthenner*, and not so distasteful to the Stomach as most of this Tribe are. For there are as many kinds almost of *Turpentine's*, as there are *Trees* or *Plants* of the *Fir-kind*, which are abundance: and there is such plenty of it in that which comes to us from *Norway* for Building, that we see it frequently ouze out of the Boards it is cut out into, which makes their Chips or Shavings deservedly in esteem with some, to be boil'd in Diet-Drinks, against some old venereal Remains,

Remains, and all those Cases where the *Turpentine* it self is good. This latter sort is generally brought to us in large *Shells*, like that of a *Gourd*, and grows harder (as indeed they all do) with Age, and is the better for it. The best of this kind, which is of an aromattick Flavour, does not very much fall short of the *Balsam*

of *Tolu*, in its most healing and soveraign Qualities.

239. CORTEX ULMI, *Elm-Bark*. This is not in the Shops, but sometimes prescribed in Decoction as a *Vulnerary*. It makes a good *Gargarism* for sore Mouths, occasion'd by Heat and Sharpness of Humours, but is used in little else.

Class 4. Of Detergents.

THESE differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former *Class*. They are of more subtile parts, and therefore are fitter to mix with, attenuate, and wear away the Contents of *Abscesses* and *Ulcerations*, and those mucous and viscid Collections of Humours, which are apt to adhere to and obstruct the Vessels.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

240. ABIETIS, *Fir*. The green Tops are sometimes prescribed in *deterfive Diet-Drinks* and *Apozems*. They are good against all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, especially of the Kidneys, which they are effectual in cleansing, by virtue of those *Turpentine* Particles which are drawn from it in Decoction. They are also accounted a good Ingredient in Antiscorbutick Compositions; as indeed are all *Deterfives* and *Diureticks*, because the more they cleanse the excretory Passages, especially by Urine, the less will the Capillaries be obstructed by acrimonious Juices, wherein the very Essence of a *Scurvy* consists.

241. ABSINTHII VULGARIS, *Common Wormwood*. This is sufficiently known to all. It has been in great esteem not only as a *Stomachick*, upon the account of its Bitterness, and also for the same reason a Destroyer of Worms, but

as great a *Detergent*; and therefore prescribed in the *Jaundice*, and even in *Dropsies*. But its use in such Intentions is now quite laid aside, and it is little regarded as a *Stomachick*; *Gentian* and *Orange-Peels* being much prefer'd to it, both as they make a more grateful *Bitter*, and are not so extremely hot and drying: for *Wormwood*, by those Qualities, has been observ'd to hurt the Sight, by drying up or dissipating the animal juices too much, whereby the Optick Nerves have sometimes also lost their due Supplies; and by this means occasion'd that kind of Dimness of Sight, which is much the hardest to remedy, as it is much easier to diminish the Quantity of a Fluid, than to add thereunto. This Herb is in some of the Shop-Compositions, and a good Ingredient enough in cephalick distill'd Waters, where its volatile Particles rise and contribute to their medicinal Efficacies; its pungent and almost *caustick Salt*, so hurtful to the Nerves of some dry Constitutions, remaining behind. For which very reason likewise it is used in some external Intentions, in Fomentation; the saline Parts remaining in the Decoction, being very serviceable to stimulate and discuss some particular *Tumours*.

242. ALLII, *Garlick*. It is only the Root of this which is in use. It is very *Aperient* and *Discussive*, being loaded with very subtile and volatile Parts. It passes with some for a *Stomachick*, and a Destroyer of Acidities in the first Passages; for which *Etmuller* ascribes to it its *Nephritick Qualities*; because, according to his way of Reasoning, the Stone is produc'd from such Acidities. And even in *Galen's* time it was prescrib'd in *Cholicks*. It is by some now esteem'd good against *Worms*. However, the present Practice and Experience demonstrates its great Efficacies, in deterging and opening the *Lungs*, whereby it is very powerful in *Asthma's* and Difficulty of Breathing. It is likewise very *Diuretick*, as appears by its Smell in the *Urine*; and upon that account serviceable in some *Dropsies*. It is extremely penetrating and discussive in *Cataplasms*.

243. ANAGALLIS AQUATICÆ, *Brooklime*. This is also call'd *Becabunga*. It grows in Rivulets which run from Springs, as the *Water-Cresses*, and is in flower in *May* and *June*. It abounds with pungent volatile Parts, which enable it to abrade, and clear away those little Viscosities which obstruct the *Capillaries*, and occasion *Scabs* and *Blotches*. It is also *Diuretick*, and a cleanser of all the *Viscera*; which gives it frequently a place in *Antiscorbutick* and *Deobstruent* Compositions: for which purposes its Juice is much us'd with others of the same kind in the Spring-Season, being to be taken every Morning for two or three Weeks together; and is certainly a very good Method with most Constitutions, especially those which are corpulent, and have been much accusom'd to *Malt Liquors*: for they generate by degrees those Visci-

dities, which want such Scourers, and much better give way to them than to the strongest *Purgers*.

244. APII, *Smallage*. This seems to be a kind of *Parsley*. It consists of many volatile and subtile Parts, and is therefore *Aperient* and *Discussive*. Its Root is one of the five greater *Openers*. There is no great need of the trouble of reducing it into any medicinal Forms, because it is so convenient and agreeable in *Sallets*. It is very good in gross Constitutions and *Infractions* of the *Lungs*, especially if eat with *Oil* and *Mustard*. It helps to attenuate and dislodge viscid Humours, and suit them to pass off by *Urine* or *Transpiration*. It also assists in cleansing the *Liver*, and is good in the *Faundice*.

245. ASPLENII, *Spleen-wort*. This is the same as the *Scolopendrium Verum* in *Schroder*. The *Scholopendria Vulgaris* is the *Hart-Tongue*. They are neither much in use. See *Section 2. Class 1. N. 90*.

246. BOTRYOS, *Jerusalem Oak*. This has only a *Syrup* under its name in the Shops, and that but very little in use. Although this has antiently been of great account in Diseases of the *Breast*, and particularly in difficulty of Breathing, as we find in *Diascorides* and *Paulus Aegineta*, who are follow'd in the same Opinion by *Mathiolus* and *Camerarius*; I have not once met with it in extemporaneous Prescription.

247. CAPPARIS, *Capers*. These are the *Buds* or *Fruit* of a Tree, which are brought over to us in *Pickle*. They are in some antient Dispensatory Compositions; but their use in any medicinal Forms is quite laid aside now, and we meet with them only in *Sauces*. 'Tis probable the *Pickle* in which they are preserv'd, may alter their natural Qualities;

ties; but as we have them in that, they are cooling and grateful to the Stomach, conduce to Digestion, and are *Cleansing, Aperient* and *Diuretick*.

248. *CHAMÆDRYOS*, *German-der*. This is much of the same kind as the *Chamæpitys* in *Class 3*. N. 219. It is accounted *Splenetick, Epatick, Diuretick*, and good in all Intentions that are to be answered by deterging. It has a place with some also for an *Alexipharmick*, and therefore is it sometimes to be met with in Compositions, to promote sweating and resist *Epidemical Malignities*.

249. *CARDAMINIS*, *Cuckow-Flower, Meadow-Cresses, or Ladies Smock*. This is a kind of *Nasturtium*, and is *Pungent*, and *Discofusive*; but it has very little room in Composition, or common Prescription.

250. *COCHLEARIAE HORTENSIS*, *Garden Scurvy-Grass*. It flowers in *May*. It is very subtil and volatile, insomuch that there is no bearing one's Nose any longer over the Herb when bruised, than the strongest *Spirit of Harts-horn*. For which reason it is very powerful in cutting and deterging viscid and tough Humours, and enabling them to pass thro' their proper conveyances. This makes them good in all *Infarctions* of the *Viscera*, especially from *Phlegm*; and in such cutaneous Obstructions, as produce *Scorbutick Eruptions* and *Scabs*. Its manifest efficacy in all these Cases, which are the Foundation of many Chronical Distempers, has brought it into use both in the Shops, and extemporaneous Prescription almost in all manner of medicinal Forms. The *Conserve* made of it seems to be the best in the Shops; tho' the fresher it is, the better it

is; the more volatile Parts making their escape before it can be long kept. This Property also suits it very much for Distillation; and the plain *Spirit of Scurvy-Grass*, which is in such mighty Esteem amongst the common People, has the best part of the Herb in it: indeed the weightier saline Parts may not rise, so that it may not be so effectual as a *Diuretick*; yet it will rather the better answer all Intentions as a *Discurtient*, and an *Opener* particularly of the minutest Passages, such as the *cutaneous Glands*. But although these manifest Qualities have brought it so much into use, that it is to be met with not only at the Apothecaries, but in most Victualling Houses in their medicinal Ales; and its Name has given it the advantage in the common Esteem, so as to make it almost every one's *Physick*: yet it is by no means good in thin, dry, and heetical Constitutions; for as it will add to the Heat and Motion of the Blood, it cannot but encrease all those Complaints and Disorders which arise from that Extreme.

251. *COCHLEARIAE MARINÆ*, *Sea Scurvy-Grass*. This is a smaller-leav'd sort, and of the same Virtues with the former: but something more remitted, as it is not so volatile and subtil. It is not us'd so much in the Shop-Medicines, but is frequently order'd in the same Intentions as the other, in Prescription. But as it less abounds with a *Salt* which is volatile, it seems to have more of what is of a fixed nature, and upon that account may be a better *Diuretick* than the former.

252. *ERYSIMI*, *Hedge-Mustard*. This grows in great plenty in many Parts of *England*, and flowers about *July* and *August*. It is biting and pungent, not much unlike the common *Mustard*, and in like manner

is aperient and discussive. It's prescrib'd chiefly in *Asthma's*, *Infarctions* of the *Lungs*, and *Chronical Coughs*. *Lobelius* gives it a high Character for many purposes, and particularly for being a speedy Cure in settled *Hoarseness*. He makes a *Syrup* of it, which the *College* have got in their *Dispensatory* under the same Name.

253. *EUPATORII*, *Maudlin*. This is a kind of *Agrimony*, and is in flower about *July*. Amongst the *Arabian Physicians* this has been in wonderful esteem. *Avicen* us'd it as an *Epatick* and *Vulnerary*, and gave it in *Dropsies*, *Cachexies*, *Catarrhs*, *Coughs*, and *Obstructions* of the *Urine* and *Menses*. *Riverius* commends it to be given in Powder, to cure involuntary Pissing, upon account of an Astringent Quality he ascrib'd to it: and of which Opinion, *Mr. Ray* quotes the late *Dr. Hulse*: and *Gesner* has found in his own Practice a brisk purgative Quality in its Roots. Notwithstanding it has been so long in neglect, that now we hardly ever meet with it order'd in any Intention.

254. *FUMARIÆ*, *Fumetory*. This is to be met with plentifully in many places. It flowers in *May* and *June*. It is bitter, and reckon'd to correct *Choler* and adust *Humours*, which has recommended it in the *Jaundice* and *Hypocondriacal Cases*. For which purpose in *Sennertus's* Practice we meet with it in the Form of an *Electuary*; but it must be very nauseous. It is an Herb difficult to dry, and its Juice, which is us'd as an *Antiscorbutick* with Whey in the Spring-time, will not keep, so that it is now in little use in the Shops. Its distill'd Water is good for nothing.

255. *GENISTÆ*, *Broom*. It grows much upon heathy Ground,

and is in flower almost all the Summer. Many gather the yellow Buds, and pickle them with Salt and Vinegar in the same manner as *Capers*, from which they are not then to be distinguish'd. The Flowers are most in use, and by all accounted *Splenetic*, *Nephritic*, and *Epatick*. They cleanse away Gravel and Serous Humours, both by Stool and Urine, and are accounted extraordinary in *Cachexies* and *Dropsies*. For this reason they are a chief Ingredient in some medicinal Ales. Their Ashes, which are made by Calcination, and are so much extoll'd for purging off Water in *Dropsies*, are no better than any other Ashes made in the same manner; for all Lixivious Salts are *Diuretick*, as we shall further see under its proper Section. There is nothing of this Plant, but what very rarely is prescrib'd in Medicine, notwithstanding it is so much in the Opinion of most People for most of the above-mention'd Purposes.

256. *HEPATICÆ*, *Liver-wort*. This grows near Springs, Wells, and watry Places, very low, almost like a Moss, and puts out Flowers about *June*, not unlike Stars. This is wonderfully commended by *Schroder*, in those Disorders of the Liver which arise from too great Heat; and he says it's good in the *Jaundice*, *Hæticks*, *Gonorrhæas*, and *Fevers*. And some are fond of it, because of the resemblance it bears of the Liver and Spleen in its Leaves; but that Signature Philosophy is exploded. It is not much in the Shop-Dispensations, but frequently prescrib'd in Antiscorbutick and Medicinal Ales and Drinks in the Spring time.

257. *HYSSOP*, *Hyssop*. This flowers in *July* and *August*. It is warm and detergent, and therefore good in many kinds of Coughs, and

and Disorders of the *Lungs* and *Breast*, which arise from *Phlegm* and *Viscid Humours*. It is good in *Asthma's*, promotes *Expectoration*, and gives relief in Difficulty of Breathing. It is almost a constant Ingredient in *Pectoral Apozems*. A *Syrup* is made of it in the Shops, but cannot be good for much; because in all such Forms, there is so much *Sugar* requir'd, as destroys the Virtues of the Plant. This is one of those very few *Simples*, of which there is a distill'd Water in the Shops, that is good for any thing. For there comes over with it so much of a warm essential Oil, as not only preserves it from *mother* and stinking, which most simple Waters do, but also makes it a good *Pectoral*, and efficacious to all those Purposes, which the Herb is given for in any other Forms.

• 258. MENTASTRI, *Horse-Mint*. This is almost unknown in Medicine. Its Virtues, like the Plant it self, have some resemblance to the *Spear-Mint*; but it is stronger, and more rank in Smell, and accounted very deterfive both in inward and external Intentions.

259. NASTURTII AQUATICI, *Water-Cresses*. There is also the *Nasturtium Hortense*, *Garden-Cress*; but 'tis only us'd in *Sallets*, of the same Virtues as the other in a lower Degree. The *Nasturtium Aquaticum* grows as the *Anagallis Aquatica*, in Rivulets or Springs, flowers in *July* and *August*, and keeps green, and in some measure growing, the whole Winter. It has a sharp penetrating Taste, and is reckon'd very *Deterfive*. 'Tis us'd therefore in all Chronical Diseases which arise from glandulous Obstructions, and particularly the *Scurvy*; for which ends its Juice is amongst the *Antiscorbuticks*, which

some go a Course thro in the Spring time. It is also much us'd in *Broths*, after the manner of common *Pot-Herbs*, for the same purpose; as also in Medicinal Ales and Diet-Drinks. *Paracelsus* pretends, that he frequently cured *Quartans* with it. And some will have it good against Malignities in the *Measles* and *Small-Pox*; but the present Practice is a stranger to it in all such Intentions.

260. PORRI, *Leeks*. These are in use much more in Food than in Physick; tho the *Pil. Foetida* of the College is order'd to be made into a due Consistence with a Syrup made of them, but very imprudently, because its Volatility while any such parts remain, is continually agitating the Mass, and throwing out a white Mould upon it; and also makes it soon dry, and be unfit for use. These are so much of the same nature as *Garlick*, N. 242. in this Section, that the Reader may turn thither for the further Properties.

261. RUSCI, *Butchersbroom*. It is of an austere and bitterish Taste, and is accounted *Aperient* and *Deterfive*; but it is not prescrib'd to those, or any other Intentions, either in the Shop-Dispensations, or common Practice, and has no place in Medicine now but upon the merit of its Roots, which are of the *five greater Openers*.

262. SAMBUCI, *Elder*. This Tree has not one part free from the Tortures of Pharmacy. There has been a whole Treatise wrote by one *Martinus Blochwizius*, call'd the *Anatomy of Elder*: but as its several Parts are somewhat different in their Efficacies, and most naturally, according to our Method, fall under other Subdivisions; we shall just take notice here, that the green Leaves are only us'd in the Shops

to make an Oil with for some external Intentions, and that they are sometimes, by way of *Cataplasms*, applied hot to *Erysipela's* and *Inflammatory Tumours*.

263. SATUREIÆ, *Savory*. This is of very little use in Medicine. It is reckon'd warm and discussive; good against Crudities of the Stomach, *Asthma's*, and menstrual Obstructions; but its neglect in Practice shews a distrust of all those Efficacies.

264. SECALIS, *Rye*. This is not in any Medicinal Dispensations, unless in the *Emplastrum de Crustâ Panis*, for it is not there determin'd what sort of Bread is to be us'd. It is the common Bread among the meaner sort in some Countries. It purges those who are not us'd to it, and is reckon'd more *Detergent* than any of the Grains of which Bread is made. It is by some us'd in *Suppurative* and *Discutient Cataplasms*, and not always without success, to the Parts affected with the *Gout*.

265. TANACETI, *Tansie*. It flowers in *June* and *July*. It discusses, is *Vulnerary*, *Uterine*, and *Nephritick*; yet enters into very few of the Shop-Medicines under any of those Intentions. A Syrup is indeed made of it, which is in esteem amongst the good Women, in some Female Disorders, as *Mugwort*, *Motherwort*, and other *Hystericks* in *Class 3. Section 1.* but by none else. It is accounted by many efficacious in destroying *Worms*, particularly the *Seed*, which is for that reason frequently made a *Succedaneum* to *Worm-Seed*, or the *Semina Santonica*.

266. TRIFOLII PALUSTRIS, *five Paludosi, Marsh-Trefoil, or Buck-Bean*. This Plant is hardly to be met with in any Author before *Simon Pauli*, who commends it

greatly in *Scorbutick Cases*, and says 'tis more subtle and penetrating than the *Nasturtium*, *Cresses*; *Bartholine* also just mentions it. It seems, at this time, to be coming into great Repute in many Chronical Distempers, and *Dr. Coatsworth*, with some few others, most eminent in the present Practice, frequently order it amongst *Alexipharmicks*. Many have got it into use in their Families in the Form of *Tea*; and experience its constant use to be very effectual against *Scrophula's*, the *King's-Evil*, and all obstinate *Scorbutick Distempers*. Its Taste at first use is not very grateful, being somewhat of a nauseous Bitter, but time wears off that dislike. Its use in Shop-Compositions is not yet known, nor is like to be, because such regard is seldom so much proportion'd to the Medicinal Virtues of any *Simple*, as to its not being in the acquaintance of the common People; and upon that account capable of those mysterious Appellations, as are necessary to make it a *Nostrum*, and bear a good Price.

267. VERBENÆ, *Vervain*. This flowers in *June* and *July*. It is of a subastringent and bitterish Taste, is *Detergent*, and reckon'd good in all Indurations and Obstructions of the *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Reins* or *Mesentery*. But it is us'd little inwardly. Externally it is of great account in Pains of the Head, applied various ways. *Forestus* gives almost an incredible Instance of its Virtues this way in *Lib. 9. Observat. 52.* Some pretend it is an *Amulet*; and *Marcellus Empiricus*, as *Schroder* relates, directed it, that is, the Root, to be cut just cross-ways, and one part hung about the Neck, and the other in *Smoke* against the *Struma*, which would wear away as the Root dry'd in the *Smoke*. Many Country People

People pretend to do great feats with it in *Agues*, by applying it to the Wrist in the form of a *Cataplasm*; and also to cure *gouty Pains* and *Swellings* with it, used in the same manner.

268. *VERONICÆ MARIS*, *Paul's Betony*, or *Male Speedwell*. This is in flower about *June*. That is most prefer'd by some, which grows near the Root of an *Oak*. It is accounted a good *deterging Vulnerary*, and given in *Erosions* and *Obstructions* of the *Lungs*, both to expectorate and heal. There are also *Alexipharmick* Qualities ascribed to it, which give it a place in some Compositions against *Malignities* and *Epidemical Infections*. It is also prescribed in some *Antiscorbutick Decoctions*, and reckon'd good to cleanse the *Blood*, and wear away *Blotches* and *cutaneous Eruptions*.

269. *FLORES SAMBUCI*, *Elder-Flowers*. They blow from *May* to *July*. These are *Emollient*, *Discutient*, and *Anodyne*, tho little used in any inward Forms, unless in the *Water* that is distill'd from them, which is very good, and will keep well enough if they be sprinkled over with a little *Spirit*, else it will decay before fresh *Flowers* come again, as most simple *Waters* do. They are used in many external Applications, in *Erysipelatous Inflammations*, and *Arthritick Swellings*. There is an excellent *Ointment* to be made with them, but there is seldom care enough taken in the *Shops* to order it right, which shall be directed in the following Part. *Simon Pauli* likewise gave them inwardly to be drank in *Milk*, in *Inflammations*.

Semina, Seeds of,

270. *AMMEOS*, *Bishops-Weed*. These come to us from some parts

of *Egypt* about *Alexandria*; they are of subtile Parts, opening and *dissolutive*: hence they are not only used in *Cholicks* and *windy Inflammations* of the *Stomach*, as *Carminatives*; but likewise in *Obstructions* of the *Menses* and *Urine*. They are an Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

271. *ERUCÆ*, *Rocket*. See Section 4. Class 2. N^o 195.

272. *FRAXINI*, *Ash*. These are inclos'd in what the Country-People call the *Ashen-Keys*. They are very little in Composition, but are accounted good in the *Faundice*, *Pleurisies*, and the *Stone*.

273. *NASTURTIJ*, *Cresses*. See N^o 259. of this Class. They are of the same Virtues as the *Herb*, and for the Convenience of keeping them dry in the *Shops*, are more in use in the *Officinal Compositions*, tho the other much more in *extemporaneous Prescriptions*, and *arbitrary Medicines*.

Fructus, Fruits of,

274. *AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ*, *Bitter Almonds*. These are *aperient*, *detersive*, and *diuretick*; and therefore commended in *Obstructions* of the *Liver*, *Spleen*, *Mesentery*, and *Womb*. They are by some said to take off the Effects of *Drunkennes*, and also to expel *Wind*; for *Bartholetus de Respiratione* contriv'd an *Elixir* under that Intention, in which these were the principal Ingredients. Their expressed *Oil* is now much in use to soften and deterge the *Wax* out of the *Ears*; and they are of very little account in the present Practice for any thing else, unless amongst those Artists who have learnt to make *Black-Cherry Water* with them: for they give very much the same Relish in *Distillation* as the *Kernel* of the *Cherry*.

Cherry-stones. And for the same reason we have them frequently in *Ratasia*, instead of the *Apricock-Kernels*, being to be had much cheaper.

275. *FICUS COMMUNES*, *Common Figs*. These are *deterfiv*e and *vulnerary*; they are therefore in many Prescriptions for Distempers of the *Lungs* and *Breast*, and are a useful Ingredient in *pectoral Decoctions*, very much promoting *Expectoration*, and therefore good in all *humorous Asthma's* and Difficulties of Breathing. They are also reckon'd to be *Diuretick*, and to cleanse the Urinary Passages of *Gravel* and *sandy Concretions*. *Schroder* says, that they were much in esteem amongst the Women in his Country, for forwarding Delivery. They have by some been in great account for suppurating and cleansing *pestilential Buboes*; and they are now much in practice amongst our Surgeons in their *Cataplasms* of the like Intention, into which form they are very easily reduced. Some likewise use them alone, only being toasted by the fire, for *Imposthumations* in the *Ears*, and upon the *Gums*.

276. *JUJUBÆ*, *Jujubs*. These are an *Italian Fruit*, pretty much of the same Virtues as the former, and therefore used in most of the same Compositions, for the like purposes.

277. *SAMBUCI BACCÆ*, *Elder-Berries*. Of these we have a *Syrup* and a *Spirit* made in the Shops. The former is reckon'd *Antiscorbutick*, and therefore prescribed in *Cachexies* and *Dropfies*; for which purposes the latter is also accounted good by some, but 'tis with good reason to be suspected, that the Fermentation, which they undergo in order to enable them to raise a *Spirit*, alters those natural Properties, and leaves it with no other Virtues

than what any other spirituous Liquor has claim to. A great many have a way of managing their expressed Juice into a pleasant agreeable Wine; which does not make by much so great a Change as Fermentation and Distilling, and therefore may preserve most of the natural Virtues of the Berry, and be a very suitable Drink in *Scorbutick Habits*.

278. *PASSULÆ SOLIS*, *Raisins of the Sun*. These are a Grape dry'd. They are a grateful Fruit, and very *deterfiv*e; for which they are in most Compositions, to promote Expectoration, and dislodge obstructed Viscidities in the *Bronchia*, as also to cleanse the *Viscera*, and particularly the *Kidneys* and *Urinary Passages*. They are likewise much in extemporaneous Prescriptions for all the above-mention'd Intentions. The *Passulæ minores*, or *Corinthiacæ*, *Currants*, are of the like nature, but from a smaller and different-colour'd Grape; but not so much used in Medicine, unless sometimes in Grewel or Broth, to cool and relax the Bowels.

279. *PINI NUCES*, *Pine-Nuts*. These are of a moderate Warmth, gently *detergent*, and *vulnerary*. They are therefore recommended in some *Coughs*, and in *Consumptions*; as also in *Stranguries*, and Sharpness and Heat of *Urine*; and are reckon'd good in *Ulcerations* of the *Kidneys*. By some they are said to provoke to *Venery*, and to strengthen the *genital Parts*.

280. *SEBESTEN*, *Sebestens*. These are a Fruit not much unlike the *Damascus Prunes*, and are brought from *Syria* and *Egypt*: they are moderately cooling and *emollient*, and help to obtrund the *Acrimony* of the Humours; wherefore they are recommended in *tickling*

Defluxions, Catarrhs, Sharpness of Urine, Bilious Fevers, and Costiveness. But for their deterfive Qualities, they generally are used in *Pectorals*, for the same Intentions as *Figs, Raisins*, and the like.

281. *DACTYLI, Dates.* These are a Fruit of the *Palm-Tree*, which grows in *Syria, Judea*, and other hot Countries. The *Palm* is distinguish'd into Male and Female; and *Prosper Alpinus* says, the latter will bear no Fruit unless sprinkled over with the Dust or Flowers of the former. Those *Dates* are best which are large, full, fat, and of a yellowish colour. They are somewhat astringent until thorowly ripe, and then much of the same nature as *Figs*. They are said to be good in a Hoarseness, Infarctions of the *Lungs*, and sandy Obstructions of the *Reins* and *Bladder*. Their Stones or Kernels are reckon'd very *Diuretick*, and good in *Stranguries*; and *Fernelius* used them much in Heat of Urine. Outwardly they are sometimes in suppurative *Cataplasms*, as *Figs* and other Fruits of the like kind.

282. *JUNIPERI BACCÆ, Juniper-Berries.* The *Juniper* was so much in the good esteem of *Et-muller*, that he thought it deserv'd a whole Treatise of it self, and is pleased with *Conradus* for bestowing a whole Chapter upon it, in his *Medulla Distillatoria*. All the Parts of this Tree are of a balsamick nature, as indeed are in some measure all the *Evergreens*; the glutinous and adhesive Properties of their Juices preserving them from those Decays other *Vegetables* are subject to in the Winter. This by some has been confounded with the *Cedar*; and *Van Helmont*, in his Medicines to prolong Life from the *Cedar*, substitutes the *Juniper*

for its *Succedaneum*. The *Berries* are suppos'd to contain the Virtues of the whole, and are very much used for many medicinal Purposes. Some will have them to be great Strengthners of the *Stomach*, and effectual against *Malignities* and *Epidemical Infections*. The *Rob* (a Form of Medicine now out of use) made of their expressed Juice, when green, is call'd the *Theriaca Germanorum*, so much were they in esteem amongst them for their *anti-pestilential* Qualities. They are certainly *carminative*, and very much contribute to dissipate Wind, and Flatulencies in the *Stomach* and *Bowels*. But their most celebrated and remarkable Properties, are, in deterging and scouring the *Viscera*, and particularly the *Reins* and *Urinary Passages*, as all indeed of the *Turpentine* kind do. For this reason they are frequently met with in Compositions, both *officinal* and *extemporaneous*, for the *Jaundice, Cachexies, Dropsies*, and Difficulty of Urine. The latter Intention they are so remarkable for, that some rely upon them in *Gonorrhœas*, and *Venereal Ulcerations* and *Erosions* of the genital Parts. They are very convenient in *Decoction*, and in *Distillation* part with those Qualities, as much as any of the like Substances do, to what passes over the *Helm*; insomuch that their *Spirit* is penetrating the same way, and much promotes Urine. What is so common a *Dram* amongst the meaner People, and goes by the name of *Gin*, is only an indifferent *Spirit* impregnated with these Berries. They afford a considerable quantity of Oil in Distillation, effectual to the same purpose, and not greatly differing from Oil of *Turpentine*, in Smell and Virtue. These are mightily used in *Medicated Ales* and

Diet-Drinks, for all the above-mention'd Intentions.

Gummi, Balsama, & Similia; Gums, Balsams, &c.

283. *AMMONIACI, Gum Ammoniack*. This is a Gum from a ferulacious Plant growing in some parts of *Asia*. It has by some been call'd *Ammoniacum*, from its growing near the Temple of *Jupiter Hammon*. That is best which is freest from Dross, of a yellowish Colour without, and white within, and of a bitterish Taste, and Castor Smell. It very much attenuates and deterges, and is therefore properly used in all Distempers arising from *Grumes* and *Viscidities*, which stuff up the Vessels, and prevent particularly a due Motion of the nervous Fluids. For this reason it is found of mighty service not only in *Asthma's* and Infarctions of the *Lungs*, but in nervous Cases, and particularly those term'd *Hysterical*. The most convenient Form to prescribe it in, is in Pills. Some dissolve it in Vinegar, and other Liquors, and call it *Lac Ammoniacum*, much used in *Asthma's*; but that Form to some is nauseous. It is seldom omitted in extemporaneous Prescriptions for the above-mention'd Intentions. It is also in the Composition of many Topicks as a *Suppurative*, and some say it will of it self even draw out *Thorns* or *Splinters*.

284. *CAPIVI, Id.* This Balsam is not taken notice of but by very late Writers, especially under this name. It is of a thinner Consistence than the common Turpentine, but much more fragrant and detersive. It is extremely quick in passing off by Urine, and mightily cleanses those Passages, by which it has obtain'd very much in *Gonorrhoea's*, and all Obstructions and

Ulcerations of those Parts. It is likewise a powerful *Balsamick*, and good in many Distempers of the *Breast*. The Yolk of an Egg will mix it in any liquid Form.

285. *E MECHA: Balm of Gilead* it is commonly call'd, and *Opo-balsamum*; *Mecha* being the place from whence it is chiefly brought. This is the finest Balsam we know; of the Consistence of a Syrup, but of extremely small and subtile parts, and very fragrant, tho of the *Turpentine* kind. It is of so great esteem even where it is produced, that it is accounted a rich Present from the chief Prince of *Arabia Felix*, to whom *Mecha* is subject, to the *Grand Signior*; as likewise to others of greatest Rank. Its Price and Scarcity makes it sometimes come to us very much adulterated. When it is genuine, it is a most noble Medicine. It wonderfully opens Obstructions of the *Lungs*, and heals Erosions from Acrimony, and the worst kind of Ulcerations. There is nothing exceeds it in *Asthma's* and *Pleurisies*, and whatsoever else wants Expectoration. All inward Decays likewise, Bruises and Sores, are relieved by it; and particularly of the Reins, and Urinary Passages: for it very quickly passes that way, and shews it self in the Smell of the Urine. Externally used, it also gently deterges and incarnates. The Yolk of an Egg makes it easily mix with almost any Vehicle; and with Linseed Oil, it is now much in use for the like Intentions; and with Barley-Water, or any Liquor of the same kind, it may be made into an *Emulsion*, or Draught, as the *Potio Alba*.

286. *MASTICHES, Mastich*. This is a resinous Gum of the *Lentisch-Tree*. It grows chiefly in the Island of *Chios*, and that Gum is in most esteem which comes from thence.

hence. It is in small *Granula*, and white, if good; tho Age makes it turn yellowish. Some will have it to strengthen the Stomach, remove Nauseousness and Flatulencies, and stop Vomiting and Fluxes of the Belly; to strengthen the Head, and invigorate the Nerves; stop *Catarrhs*, tickling *Coughs*, Spitting of *Blood*, and blunt the Acrimony of the Humours. It is very strengthening of the *Reins*, as well as *cleansing*, and as a good Ingredient in *Seminal Weaknesses*, *Gonorrhæa's*, and the *Whites*. *Schroder* commends it boil'd in Water, half an Ounce to two Pints, for a *Diarrhæa*; but that seems an indifferent way of managing it. We meet with it in many strengthening external Applications, as Plaisters chiefly, both in the officinal Compositions and extemporaneous Prescription. But with all its strengthening Qualities, it is so much of the *Turpentine* kind, as to deterge, and pass by Urine, very manifestly by its Scent.

287. *TACAMAHACÆ*, *Tacamahack*. This is a resinous Gum, from *New Spain* in the *West-Indies*. It distils from a tall Tree, not unlike the *Poplar*; and differs not much from the *Galbanum*, but is of a more pungent and acrid Smell, which makes it too offensive to be much used inwardly. It is reckon'd good, burnt upon Coals, for hysterical Fits in Women; and likewise apply'd to the Belly in the form of a Plaister. It is by some apply'd to the Temples, in the same manner, and to the Nape of the Neck, for Pains of the Head, Defluxions of *Rheum* upon the Throat, and Inflammations of the Eyes; as also in the *Tooth-Ach*. It is of so subtile and penetrating a nature, that it is greatly used in external Applications, to suppurate or dissolve *Tumours*; and is accoun-

ted effectual even in those which are *scrophulous*. It is likewise apply'd to arthritical Pains with success, and indeed the *Indians* use it for all kinds of Pain; and *Schroder* affirms, that he has seen intolerable Pains in the Leg remov'd by it.

288. *OPOBALSAMUM*. It is difficult to distinguish this from the *Balsamum Verum*, or *Balsamum à Mecha*; for *Schroder* mentions them all as the same sort, unless that which is sometimes received into the Shops under this Title is a Mixture of the *Balsamum à Mecha* and *Capivi* together, as it seems not so fragrant as the former, and somewhat better-scented than the latter. Its medicinal Virtues are the same as those to which it bears so near a resemblance; with whom likewise it sometimes obtains a place amongst *Alexipharmicks*, and is a very good Ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi* and *Mithridate*, tho very ill supply'd with the expressed Oil of *Mace* for a *Succedaneum*; for that does not at all come up to the Subtlety and Activity of Parts as this, but is of a much heavier Texture. This is likewise, as all other *Balsams*, *suppurative*, *deterfive*, and *incarnating*, apply'd outwardly to *Tumours*, *Ulcers*, or *Green Wounds*.

289. *SAPO*, *Soap*. This indeed, strictly speaking, is rather a *Composition* than a *Simple*. It is made by an Incorporation of Oil or fat Substances with those of a different Texture, by the Intermediation of a *lixivious Salt*. Those kinds which are most appropriated to medicinal Purposes, and given inwardly, are from *Venice*, or from *Castile*. This Drug (for as such it is now consider'd) is of a very penetrating, warm, cleansing nature; and consisting of an Union of two Bodies of very different Textures,

it very readily mixes with the Fluids of any kind; wherein by the Subtily of its Parts, and the Asperity of its Salts, somewhat soften'd with Oil, it penetrates and deterges the most minute Passages. And because such *Alkali*, or *lixivious Salts*, have a great deal of fiery Particles in their Composition, it divides and rarefies the most obstinate and viscid Grumes, so as to fit them for Expulsion. By this means it is good in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and Infarctions of the Vessels, and is particularly *Diuretick*. But its most celebrated Virtues are in cleansing the *Liver* in the *Jaundice*, in which case there is not a better Medicine in the World, if the Patient does not spit Blood: for that is a Symptom in the *Jaundice* of a desperate Case, for Reasons too long to insert here; and this Medicine, in such a Symptom, would rather increase it, by deterging and further wearing off the Capillary Branches. This is capable of being given in many convenient Forms, as Pills or Draughts; for it easily dissolves in boil'd Milk, or any other Liquor: but in such Liquids it most discovers it self to the Patient, which it is not convenient sometimes to do, because such a Knowledge frequently lessens their Expectations, and by that means hinders the success, which otherwise it might have had. The *Mathew's Pill* is perhaps as effectual a Remedy in many Intentions, as any Composition in the Shops: the Basis of that, next to the *Opium*, is the *Sapo Philosophorum*, which is an Incorporation of the *lixivious Salt* of *Tartar* with Oil of *Turpentine*. How this is, in the usual Sense of the word, a *Corrector* of the *Opium*, is not to our purpose here to examine: but as an Ingredient, it makes the Medicine very *aperient* and searching, and

powerfully to push off the Humours both by *Urine* and *Sweat*. This is frequently used externally, and is so hot and active, that it will almost blister, apply'd to the dry Skin. It has been much try'd in *Arthritick* Pains, and it seems by its Subtily to be able to carry almost any thing along with it thro the Pores; and therefore in such Cases has been join'd with *Opium*. But none have yet seem'd to have hit the Mean between the too intolerable Pungency of the *Soap*, and the Insensibility which sometimes the *Opium* induces, so as to endanger a *Sphacelation*. How far Experience, inform'd by many trials, has directed me for my own Relief in such Tortures, will be related in some Papers which at times have been wrote on that Subject, when Leisure permits.

290. *TEREBINTHINÆ Omnes, All Turpentine.* There are abundance of Plants and Trees of this kind, which are most of them green the whole Winter; the Warmth and Tenacity of their Juices preserving them from those Changes others undergo from different Seasons. As for Flavour or Scent, there are of this Tribe from the most fragrant and aromattick, thro the several Degrees, to the most rank and fetid; and from the softest and most smooth, to those which are very hot and deterfive. All these are more or less good in the foremention'd Intentions, of cleansing the *Viscera*, in proportion to their Heat and deterfive Qualities, which are to be distinguish'd by their Quickness and Warmth upon the Palate. What uses these are of externally, shall be omitted here, because there is a place reserv'd for them on purpose under *Sect. 12. Class 3.*

Cortices, Barks :

291. *BERBERIS, Barberry.* Altho the Fruit of this Tree, which is well known to all, is acid, cooling, and astringent; yet constant Experience has found the Bark to be opening and deterfive. That part which grows nearest the Tree, is most valu'd. It is hardly in any of the *Dispensatory-Compositions*, but very frequent in common Prescription for the *Jaundice*, or any Distempers from Foulness and Obstruction of the *Viscera*. It is likewise for the same purposes an Ingredient in many of the *medicated Ales* which are publickly sold.

292. *CAPPARIS, Caper.* This is an *Exotick*, whose Buds are sent over to us in *Pickle*, so much used in common *Sauces*. The Bark is in some few Compositions under the same Intentions as the former; but is hardly known in extemporaneous Practice.

293. *EBULI, Dwarf-Elder.* The inner Bark is much esteem'd in the *Jaundice*, and reckon'd likewise a great Purger of watry Humours; for which reason it is given amongst *Hydragogues*, and is found to be very *Diuretick*.

294. *SAMBUCI, Elder.* This is possess'd of the same Virtues as the former, and is a good Ingredient in all those Compositions which are intended against Distempers from Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and particularly of the *Liver* and *Kidneys*; for it mightily cleanses the former, and promotes the Passage and Separation of *Urine* through the latter. It is likewise accounted a good *Antiscorbutick*, and given in many Compositions of that Intention.

295. *TAMARISCI, Tamarisk.* *Schroder* says, this attenuates, opens, and absterges; is *Epatick, Diuretick*, and *Splenetic*; and is good

against all Diseases from *black Choler*, and overflowing of *Serum*; in cutaneous Eruptions, the *Itch*, *black Jaundice*, and the *Whites* in Women. But many commend it in *Hypocondriacal Affections*. *Etmueller* equals it even to the *Sassafras*, in its Efficacy against Defluxions of *Rheum* and *Catarrhs*; and says, there is not a better Remedy in those cases than this Bark boil'd in *Mint-Water*. Altho it is in some few of the officinal Compositions, yet it rarely is met with in common Prescription; and the Consumption of it is so little, that it is not frequent in the Shops, unless very stale, and good for little. It is now of no use outwardly. It grows plentifully near the *Rhine* and *Danube*, large Rivers in *Germany*, and is an arborescent Plant not unlike *Savin*, tho much larger.

Radices, Roots :

296. *APII, Smallage.* This is one of the *five opening Roots*. It is grateful and detergent. It provokes *Urine*, the *Menses*, and dislodges *Gravel*. It is also good in some Distempers of the *Breast*, and promotes *Expectoration*.

297. *ARI, Cuckow-Pint.* This Plant appears very early in the Spring. It is extremely pungent and volatile, insomuch that the least Touch of its Juice upon the Tongue is scarce tolerable, and almost *caustick*. This Quality makes it recommended in all Viscidities, phlegmatick and scorbutick Cases: because it penetrates and rarefies tough Concretions and Infarctions of the Glands and capillary Vessels; it has been prescrib'd in *humorous Asthma's* and Obstructions of the *Bronchia*; and by the great Force and Activity of its Parts, it breaks thro and wears away those little Stop-

pages in the Extremities, and cutaneous Glands, which occasion Itchings and Scabs, and is therefore justly rank'd amongst the most powerful *Antiscorbuticks*. *Van Helmont* commends it greatly with *Vinegar* in Bruises or Falls, because it will prevent the Blood from stagnating and falling into *Grumes*, upon the injured Parts. And *Etmuller*, with such a mixture in *Sallets*, seems to think it to form a *Tertium Quid*, very much of the nature of *Nasturtium*. Some have affirm'd, a Dram of this Root fresh powder'd and taken in any proper Vehicle, to be a most excellent and infallible Remedy against Poison and the Plague. *Mathiolus* commends, and with great reason, a *Cataplasm* made with this fresh-bruised and *Cow-Dung*, to be apply'd hot in arthritick Pains; for such a Composition cannot but do all that can be answer'd by the most penetrating Substances. Dr. *Grew* says, this Root kept long dry, loses its Efficacy; which it certainly does; the volatile Parts, in which it consists, flying away and leaving it insipid. And therefore is the compound Powder, which in the Shops takes its name from it, of little or no virtue, unless such care was taken that all the Ingredients, and especially this, should be as carefully and as suddenly dry'd and powder'd as possible; and then that the Mixture should be kept in a close-stopt Phial. And if it be so manag'd, that the volatile Parts are retain'd, it will soon discover a common Error in extemporaneous Prescription, when 'tis order'd in *Electuaries* or *Bolus's*; for it will quickly work them up like Yeast; but as it is generally found in the Shops, it will lie quiet enough in those forms.

298. CEPARUM, Onions. These

are too much in every one's acquaintance to want any Description. They are very pungent and volatile, but not as the *Arum*, which is of the *Piperine* kind; for that differs as much from these, as the *fiery volatile Salt* of *Armoniack* does from a *soft Sal Volatile Oleosum*: the difference seems to consist in this, that the former is a Collection of subtile active Particles, but very rigid, and, as much as their Minuteness will admit of, pointed; which makes them irritate and strike the Nerves with almost a painful Sensation: whereas the latter sort approach more to the Nature of *Oil*; and altho by their Smallness and Volatility they very sensibly move the Nerves, yet they are softer, and excite more grateful, or at least more tolerable Sensations. For distinction-sake therefore, these two kinds may be understood under the Terms of *Volatile Saline Particles*, and *Volatile Sulphureous Particles*; Terms used amongst Chymists very often in a confused manner, but may be understood with the Restrictions here assign'd. Onions have by some Authors ascribed to them an *Alexipharmick* Quality, and have for that reason been prescribed in Malignant and Epidemical Distempers. To this Intention *Petrus Montanus* used to give them roasted, with *Theriaca* put between them sliced. And *Paracelsus* commends them to be apply'd either with *Honey*, or alone, to the Part bit by a *mad Dog*. *Etmuller* says, that they provoke the *Menses*, if steep'd in *Vinegar*; but they are by all allow'd to be very *diuretick*, and powerful in cleansing and breaking away any Obstructions in the *Urinary Passages*, whether from *Slough* or *Gravel*. They are very efficacious likewise in all Infarctions of the *Lungs*, and wonderfully promote Expectoration, relieve *Asthma's*,

Asthma's, and all Difficulty of Breathing. They are by many also given to destroy Worms, and sometimes with success. That their *Diuretick* Quality does not consist altogether in their lighter and more volatile Parts, is manifest from their retaining it in a great measure, after they have been boil'd long enough to dissipate all those Parts; tho they are much more efficacious unboil'd to all other Intentions, but are so strong from the Breath of a Person that takes them, as makes it very offensive. These are also in great esteem amongst our *Surgeons*, to draw and suppurate all kinds of *Tumours*: roasted and apply'd to the Ear, they help to ripen, break, and cleanse away Impostumations in the Head; which sometimes cannot be influenc'd by any other means.

299. *FILICIS, Fern.* There have been strange Superstitions about the Species of this Plant which is call'd the *Female Fern*, and some still endeavour to cover their Impositions upon the common People with the same Jargon. This is not much used in Prescriptions of any kind, altho it stands in some Authors for an *Aperient* and a *Detergent*; and is reckon'd good in Obstructions of the *Liver, Spleen, and Womb*. *Schroder* drops a Caution against it in breeding Women, and says it is prejudicial to them. Some commend it beyond every thing whatsoever, in *Burns*.

300. *GLYCYRRHIZÆ, Liquorice.* There is not perhaps any one *Simple* so much used in Medicine as this is, both in the Shops and extemporaneous Prescriptions. It grows in many parts of *Europe*, and we have enough of it in *England* for our own Supply, altho a great deal of its inspissated Juice is imported. Its chief place of Growth here is about

Pontefract in *Yorkshire*. It is very sweet upon the Palate, even more than *Sugar* or *Honey*, and is yet accounted a Slaker of Thirst; for which reason alone, *Galen* order'd it in *Dropsies*. It is very *Balsamick* and *Detergent*, insomuch that there is hardly an officinal Medicine, or occasional Prescription for any of the Distempers of the *Breast*, but what have more or less of this for an Ingredient. Altho it is so very *detergent*, that some have suspected its too liberal use to have brought on sometimes a spitting of Blood, yet it has likewise somewhat so soft and even *emollient* in its Composition, as to soften tickling Defluxions, and give relief in *Catarrhs*; which makes it of great esteem in *Coughs* of all kinds. It promotes Expectoration, and is serviceable in *Asthma's*, Difficulties of Breathing, *Pleurisies*, and *Tubercles*, and *Erosions* of the *Lungs*. For these Intentions it enters into *Pectorals* of all forms. It is almost as constant likewise amongst the *Deobstruents*; and is prescribed in the *Faundice*, in *Hypochondriacal Affections*, and amongst *Diureticks*. It has its share also as a Corrector of some *Catharticks*, and Infusions of *Sena* and *Rhubarb* are hardly ever order'd without it. In short, it is almost of universal use, and is hardly superfluous in any one Intention. Its inspissated Juice is the most convenient form to keep it in, in the Shops, for most purposes. But what is made here from our own Roots, is much the best; altho what comes from abroad is cheapest, and therefore most frequently to be met with.

301. *ENULÆ CAMPANÆ, Elecampain.* It passes also by the Name of *Helenium*. This grows in many Places of *England*; but not by much in such plenty as in *Germany*,

many, according to the Writers of that Country, where they make a Wine of it, which they have in great esteem; and *Platerus* for its Spicy Taste calls it the *Aroma Germanicum*, for as such they preferr'd it to *Ginger*. It is very warm, opening, and deterfiv, and is reckon'd of great efficacy in cleansing the *Lungs*, both from tartarous and viscid Obstructions; besides which Quality it has also somewhat so glutinous, tenacious, or adhesive, as makes it serviceable in Wastings and confirm'd Consumptions: for it gives fresh Substance and Vigour to the Solids, and incarnates Ulcerations. Some think its warmth excites Sweat, and for that reason commend it after a Course of *Mercurials* in Venereal Cases, to carry off the Dregs, as they term it, of the *Mercury*; but such do not seem rightly to distinguish between Sweat and insensible Perspiration. This Simple is capable of being reduced into almost any Forms; but the Conserve is the most common, and probably the best, for boiling will be apt to dissipate and waste a great deal of its most subtle and fine Parts. Some make it likewise into an Extract, but that Process is liable to the same Inconveniencies, although its gummy or resinous Parts, which much more abound in its Composition, will remain. We meet with this in many Authors, and particularly *Amatus Lusitanus*, manag'd into Ointments for cutaneous Eruptions, as the Itch; and seemingly for the same reason as *Ginger*: but the Modern Practice has found out much more efficacious and neat Applications for such Purposes.

302. LAPATHI ACUTI, *Sharp-pointed Dock*. This is frequently in occasional Prescriptions for the Jaundice and Scorbutick Cases, and

found very efficacious for such Intentions, being a powerful Detergent. *Willis* commends it as an excellent Antiscorbutick in Diet-Drinks and medicated Ales. But its most celebrated Virtues appear in external Compositions, for cleansing the Skin from Scabs and Tetters, and we have an Unguent which takes its Name from it in the *London Dispensatory*. *Etmuller* extols it greatly in such Cases; but down to his time they have all been ignorant of the neat, safe and efficacious Preparations which *Mercury* has furnish'd for those Intentions.

303. PENTAPHYLLI, *Cinquefoil*. *Schroder* runs thro most Chronical Distempers in its Commendation; as it is not unusual with many German Writers to do; and says, that it is Astringing and Vulnerary: That it cures Coughs which arise from Catarrhs; that it is useful in the Palſey, Gout, Phtisick, too great Humidity in the Womb, Spitting Blood, the Jaundice and Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; that it obtunds the Acrimony of adust Choler, stops Fluxes of the Belly, the Hemorrhoids, and bleeding of the Nose; that it is of service against the Stone, Erosions of the Kidneys, Ruptures and Fevers; and that outwardly it helps Inflammations of the Eyes, Stench in the Mouth, Looseness of Teeth, and absterges Malignant Ulcers. Notwithstanding all these Excellencies, this Simple is now only remembred for a place it has in the *Theriaca Andromachi*, and is not of any other use in the Shops, or Practice.

304. POLYPODII, *Polypody*. It grows in an odd manner out of old Walls, and Ruins; as likewise out of many Trees, but that from the Oak is reckon'd best. This is placed by many Dispensatorians amongst the

the *Catharticks*; but its Power that way is no more than what is common to most of this *Class* of *Detergents*. It is indeed most frequently met with in Prescription with *Purgers*; but it is very convenient also, and proper with all Compositions which are intended to cleanse the *Liver* and other *Viscera*, and therefore it is ordered for these Purposes in many *Decoctions*, *Diet-Drinks*, and *medicated Ales*.

305. *PORRI, Leeks*. These are so much like *Onions*, mention'd above, N. 298. that there needs little further Explication of their Virtues; only these are somewhat of a ranker Scent, and rather more Deterfive.

306. *RHAPONTICI, Monks Rhubarb*. We have much of this grows in *England*; and it very nearly resembles the *Turky*, or rather *East-India Rhubarb*, which is call'd the *Rhaponticum Verum*. It does not come up to a *Purger*, but is so Deterfive as to promote very much the Dislodgement and Excretion of *Cholerick* and *Sabulous Humours*; for which reason it now is frequently to be met with in occasional Prescriptions against the *Faundice*, Foulness of the *Urinary Passages*, and all manner of *Cachexies*. This is a standing Ingredient for these Intentions, in the common *medicated Ales*.

307. *RUBIÆ TINCTORUM, Madder*. This is a Root so much us'd in the *Dyers* Business, that it takes their Name with it. It is us'd as all the former, in Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and *Cachectick Constitutions*, and generally in the like Forms of *Decoctions*, *Diet-Drinks* and *medicated Ales*.

308. *SAPONARIÆ, Soapwort*. By what this has borrow'd its Name from, may be guess'd the common Opinion of its Virtues, which are

opening and deterfive in a great degree, insomuch as sometimes to procure a plentiful *Diaphoresis*. It is of service in *Asthma's*, and all Disorders of the *Breast*, which require *Expectoration*. Outwardly likewise it is commended for discussing and suppurating *Tumours*.

Of Animals.

Class 2.

309. *VIPERI, Vipers. Schroder*, and many other Dispensatory-Writers speak of this *Animal* under the general Name of *Serpents*. It is impossible even just to hint at the many odd Opinions which have been, by some or other, propagated concerning the *Viper*, both as to its medicinal Virtues, and the Nature of its Poison. As to its Poison, the Antients are so confus'd, that it is difficult to gather any consistent Notion from them, even from *M. Aurelius Severinus*, the best who has given an account from them upon this Head. *Van Helmont* amongst the Moderns, very much spiritualized (if we may be allowed the Expression) upon this Subject; and conjectur'd the Poison to be rather of an ideal and an imaginative Nature than material; and that it did not arise from any particular Physical Property in the Juices of the *Viper*, but from a peculiar Determination and Efficacy given them by the enraged Spirits. This Author had certainly the greatest Dexterity in refining Matters of Sense, and Physical Influences, into a Metaphysical Speculation, of any one in the World; for his whole reasoning turns that way. *Rhedi*, an Italian, took a much better Course, and govern'd his Opinion by Experiment and Facts. Upon abundance of Tryals therefore, he found the Conceit of the *enraged Spirits* to be

a mere Delusion, because after the *Saliva*, in which he suppos'd the Poison to be lodg'd, had by a Bite or two been press'd out and exhausted, all the Rage the Creature could be put into, could not make it hurtful. But notwithstanding such convincing facts, a French *Apothecary* Monsieur *Charas*, has fallen into *Helmont's* Conceit; and pretended to support it likewise by Experiments; but with very little Credit, especially since Dr. *Mead* has put the Matter entirely out of Dispute in his *Essay on Poisons*.

But what concerns the Medicinal Efficacies of the *Viper*, is more strictly to our purpose. That they are *Balsamick*, and greatly *Restorative*, is confirm'd by long Experience; for we have many Instances in Physical Histories of Persons arriving to a healthful old Age by their frequent use, as well as recover'd from deplorable Decays and Weaknesses. Here therefore it may not be amiss to observe the Affinity there seems to be between the Juices of this Animal, or any other of the like efficacy, with the Juices of those Vegetables, which are ranked under the same Intention. For that same Property which makes the *Evergreens*, as most of the *Balsamick* and *Terebinthinous* Plants are, continue so through the change of Seasons; makes also these Animals so difficultly to be depriv'd of Life: which is a certain Tenacity in the Fluids, necessary to maintain the Vital Motions, that keep them from Dissipation, or so soon running off by any Wounds or external Injuries. And this same Property it is that makes them equally adhesive to those *Vacuola*, or abraded Interstices in a human Body which want supply; that is, makes them equally *Nutritive* or *Restorative*. But in these

tenacious Confinements there appear, by other manifest Properties, to be wrapped up great quantities of a most *subtile* and *volatile Spirit*; which gives them, under proper Circumstances, a wonderful Activity, or a Disposition to be moved with great Rapidity. Hence arise all those Virtues ascrib'd to them, which give them a place amongst the most powerful *Alexipharmicks*; and for this reason *Andromachus* order'd them in his *Theriaca*; and *Galen*, and all Practical Writers since him, so often mention them against *Malignities* and *Epidemical Infections* of all kinds. But besides this important Intention, by the same Qualities, they have been experienc'd to do wonders in cutaneous Cases; the Force and Activity of their Parts breaking through the little Obstructions in the *Milliary Glands*, which turn into *Ichor*, *Scabs*, and *Blotches*; and by restoring a free Perspiration, render the Skin smooth and beautiful. For these reasons they are given in all cutaneous Foulnesses, in the *Itch*, *Leprosy*, and worst Eruptions and Deformities of the Skin, as can arise even from Venereal Causes. In the latter Circumstance they were a great Secret with *Cardan*, and some others. And *Etmuller* tells us, that one *Elidæus Paduanus* cured a Woman with *Viper-Broth* of a confirm'd obstinate *Leprosy*; and that altho' with her Distemper she had likewise the Misfortune of *Barrenness*, yet upon the loss of that, she afterwards conceiv'd and bore Children: and this reminds us of another celebrated Property of these Animals, That they, in a wonderful manner, invigorate the Organs of Generation, and render prolifick those conjugal Intercourses, which have been often repeated in vain without their

their help. For this purpose the *Viper Wine* is in prodigious esteem, and very commonly made in *Italy*, and those Parts where they are in plenty. In short, their Efficacies are so manifest in many Intentions, that it is a great Misfortune we cannot have them here at a Price which can be comply'd with, but by the most Wealthy. For this reason we meet with them rarely in Prescription. The Fat, which comes in some plenty from the Entrails, is reckon'd that Secret, whereby our *Viper-Catchers* prevent the Mischiefs of a Bite from them. It is much commended by some in *Struma's*; as likewise in Dimness or Decay of Sight, gently to rub the Eye-brows with it. Their *Exuvia*, or Skins, which they yearly shed, are order'd for some purposes, but there does not seem to be much in them. See further in their *Preparations* at the latter end of this Part.

To what we have here said, it may oblige the Reader, who has been so unhappy as not to have seen *Dr. Mead's Essays on Poisons*, to transcribe a Passage or two from that on the *Viper*, concerning its use in *Physick*.

" One of the first whom we
" find in Antiquity to have made
" use of the Flesh of this Creature to
" Medicinal Purposes, was, I think,
" *Antonius Musa*, the famous Phy-
" sician to *Octavius Caesar*; of
" whom *Pliny* tells us, That when
" he met with incurable Ulcers, he
" order'd the Eating of Vipers,
" and by this means they were
" quickly healed. It is not impro-
" bable, that he might have learn'd
" this from the Greek Physician
" *Craterus*, mention'd often by
" *Cicero* in his Epistles to *Atticus*;
" who, as *Porphyrius* relates, very
" happily cured a miserable Slave,

" whose Skin in a very strange man-
" ner fell off from his Bones, by
" advising him to feed upon Vi-
" pers dress'd after the manner of
" Fish.

" Be this as it will, in *Galen's*
" Time the profitable Qualities of
" the *Viper* were very commonly
" known; himself relating very re-
" markable Stories of the Cures of
" the *Elephantiasis*, or *Lepra*, done
" by the *Viper Wine*. *Aretæus*,
" who most probably lived about
" the same time as *Galen*, and of
" all the Antients has most accu-
" rately describ'd the *Elephantiasis*,
" commends, as *Craterus* did, the
" eating of *Vipers* instead of Fish,
" in the same Diseases. And to this
" purpose I remember, that as *Lo-
" pez* in his Relations of the King-
" dom of *Congo* in *Africa*, takes
" notice how greedily the *Negroes*
" eat *Adders*, roasting them, and
" esteeming them as the most de-
" licious Food: so *Dampier* also
" informs us, that the Natives of
" *Tonquin*, in the *East-Indies*, do
" treat their Friends with *Arack*, in
" which *Snakes* and *Scorpions* have
" been infus'd; accounting this not
" only a great Cordial, but also an
" Antidote against the *Leprosy*, and
" all other sorts of Poison.

" The Physicians in *Italy* and
" *France* do very commonly pre-
" scribe the Broth and Jelly of *Vi-
" pers* Flesh for much the same uses;
" that is, to invigorate and purify
" the Mass of Blood exhausted with
" Diseases, or tainted with some
" vicious and obstinate Ferment.

310. LIMACES, *Snails*. These
seem to be much more in use now
than formerly. They abound with
a slimy adhesive Juice, and there-
fore are experienc'd very good in
Weaknesses and *Consumptions*, espe-
cially amongst Children and ten-

der Constitutions. They are best boil'd in *Milk*, or some such proper Liquor. They are conveniently enough brought into the Form of a *Syrup*. The common way amongst the good Women, of tying them up in a Bag with *Sugar*, and letting the Liquor drop through, seems to be the best: but 'tis to be fear'd that the *Sugar* is not very agreeable to Substances of such a Texture, and whose efficacy consists in the soft adhesive Quality of its Parts; because it divides them, and makes the mixture more Deterfive and less Nutritive; which is the main Intention of all under this *Class*. How conveniently they are to be manag'd by *Distillation*, we shall more properly come to consider in the next Part.

311. LAC VACCINUM, *Cows-Milk*.

312. ASININUM, *Asses*.

313. OVILLINUM, *Sheeps*.

314. CAPRINUM, *Goats*.

What these are in Food, is known enough to all, especially in those Countries where these kinds are most in plenty; but they likewise often come under medicinal Consideration, and are prescrib'd as proper to alter a sharp thin Blood into a *Crafsis* more soft, balsamick and nutritive; and in Constitutions, where they agree in the first Passages, they cannot but be proper for such an end, because they are already prepared into Nourishment, as far as is requir'd for their Admission into the Blood: all that is done in the *Primæ Viæ* to our common Food, is but reducing it into *Chyle*, which is *Milk*. But where the Juices are very sharp, and the *Glands* of the *Stomach* overcharg'd with them, they are very apt to run these Substances into *Curd*; a Change very common and observable from any such Causes.

By this the serous, or thinner part soon changes into the same Condition as the Juices which join with it, and the most nutritive part is harden'd into a Substance, which will be so far from admitting any Nourishment thro the *Lacteals*, that 'tis a chance if the *Peristaltick Motion* of the Bowels is sufficient to procure its Ejectment by Stool. Where therefore *Milk*, of what kind soever, is order'd in *Consumptions*, and as a *Restorative*; with very good reason is it join'd with the *Testacea*, and such things as are proper to destroy those *Acidities*. As for the difference of *Milks*, from the different Creatures which produce them, there seems as much to be owing to their different Food and manner of living, as to any specifick difference in the Creatures themselves. That which is most common in our Food, *Cows Milk*, seems to be of the most Substance, and the most nutritive of all. In the use of these a great deal is in being more or less accusom'd to any particular sort; for the first use with many is frequently purgative, but does not continue. In short, Experience is the best guide in these Courses; and Physicians of the best Skill and Penetration sometimes miss in their Expectations from their use. The *Asses Milk*, which is now much more in vogue for *Consumptions*, seems sometimes to be of use to the Physician as well as the Patient; for as Custom has brought it to be look'd upon almost as the last Resort, and the utmost that Natural means can effect, his Credit is generally safe, who loses his Patient in so reputable a manner. There are some other Intentions likewise, for which *Milk Courses* are directed, besides that of a *Restorative*, for they

they are gone into frequently as Correctors and Sweetners : but they must be very indifferently acquainted with the *Materia Medica*, who trust to such Acids in those Cases ; or the Patient's Case must be mighty peculiar and difficult, which will admit of no other means : although these are certainly good Helps with more effectual Means, in the most obstinate Cases of the like Intentions.

315. PULMONES VULPIUM, *Fox Lungs*. These seem to have been introduc'd into Medicine from no better grounds than the imaginary efficacy similar Parts have over each other ; so because a Fox is a Creature which can run a great way, and long together, therefore his *Lungs* must be good to mend those which are hardly able to respire : and no better pretence have we for this making part of the *Materia Medica* ; notwithstanding the *College* preserve yet in their *Dispensatory* a Medicine that takes its Name from this part of a Fox, viz. *Lahoch è Pulmone Vulpis* : but it has been some time neglected, and is now very little made in the Shops, the whole being but an indifferent Composition.

316. SPERMA CETI, *Parmafitty*. The Antients were great strangers to this Drug ; and Schröder himself seems very much unacquainted with it, not well knowing whether to make it an *Animal* or *Mineral* Substance, tho he places it amongst the *Minerals*, and calls it *aliud Genus Bituminis*, his preceding Articles being about such Substances. It is now almost universally known, that a particular sort of *Whale* affords the Oil whence this is made ; and that it is very improperly call'd *Sperma*, because it is only the Oil that comes from the Head, which it can be made from. I say *made from*, because it is by

some peculiar Management, which is in the Knowledge only of very few, mightily chang'd from what it is naturally, before it comes to be fit for use in the Shops ; the Oil it self being very brown and rank. The peculiar Property of it is to shoot into Flakes, not much unlike the *Crystallization* of *Salts*, after it has stood a due time at rest in a proper Vessel. That Fish which about twenty Years since was taken in the *Thames*, and brought ashore at *Blackwal*, was discover'd accidentally to be the true *Parmafitty Whale*. A Person buying some quantity of the Oil, which a poor Body had scumm'd off the Water, as it melted from it, for a small value, set it in a place out of the way, until some use it might be thought fit for should happen ; but after a long time looking upon it, the Owner found it harden'd into a Cake, or a solid Consistence, which a Person skill'd in the Manufacture hearing of, bought it, and procur'd from it as good a *Parmafitty*, as any yet met with in *London*.

That *Parmafitty*, or *Sperma Ceti*, (for they are both arbitrary Names, and equally improper, *Ædeps* or *Oleum Ceti* being more expressive of the thing signified) is the best, which is whitest and most sweet, that is, freest from Rancidity. It is a noble Medicine in many Cases, tho chiefly us'd in Bruises, inward Hurts, and after *Delivery*. It is an excellent *Balsamick* in many Distempers of the *Breast*, and gently deterges and heals. In *Coughs* from sharp *Rheums*, *Erosions*, and *Ulcerations*, it is very safe, pleasant, and effectual ; as also in *Pleurisies*, and inward *Impostumations*, where the *Mucus* of the Bowels has been abraded by *Acrimony* and *Choler*, as in *Diarrheas* and *Dysenteries*, this is a very good Healer. In *Ulcerations*

rations of the Kidneys and Bloody Urine, it is likewise a very suitable Medicine; and by softening and relaxing the Fibres, it contributes frequently to the Expulsion of Gravel, by enlarging the Passages. It is most conveniently made up into the Forms of *Electuaries* and *Boles*, with proper *Conserves*, and things of the like kind: and in such Forms, if it be skilfully mix'd, it gives them an agreeable Smoothness, and is not discoverable by the Patient. In Liquids it is not to be mix'd, unless in *Linctus's* and *Eclegma's*, where it does well enough. It is emollient and healing, outwardly us'd; but its greatest use that way is in the *Small Pox*, melted with Oil of *Almonds*: with this the *Pustules* are just kept moist when they begin to harden, and it wonderfully prevents those Scars they are apt to leave, by softening and healing them up smooth. Although this is but in Modern Practice in this Distemper, yet *Schroder* takes notice of its use in his time, in smoothing and filling up the Fissures or Cavities made by Blotches and Scabs.

317. MUMMIA, *Mummy*. This is the Flesh of Carcasses which have been embalm'd. But although it yet retains a Place in medicinal Catalogues, it is quite out of use in Prescription. What Virtues have been ascrib'd to it, are the same with *Parmasitty*, and other *Balsamicks* of the like kind.

Class 4.

318. LUMBRICI TERRESTRES, *Earth-Worms*. These are often us'd in Compositions for cooling and cleansing the *Viscera*. They are accounted much of the same Nature as the *Snails*; but they seem to have more of an earthy or nitrous Salt,

which makes them afford Parts more penetrating and deterfive. They are good in *Inflammations* and *Tubercles* of the *Lungs*; and are particularly useful in such Affections of the *Reins*, and Urinary Passages, which they cool and cleanse very much. The Compound Water, which has its Name from them in the Shops, is a very good Medicine in the above-mention'd Cases. They are seldom omitted in the Occasional Prescriptions of *Snail Waters*, and make a very good Ingredient therein, having much more in them that will rise in the *Still* than *Snails*, as we shall see in the following Parts. There is also an Oil made of them in the Shops, which retains as much of the Virtues as any such Preparations are capable of, yet it does not answer the Pretensions of many in *Arthritick* Pains, and is not much in use.

319. STERCUS CANIS *officinale*, *Dogs white Dung*, or *Album Græcum*, as it is commonly call'd. This is said to cleanse and deterge; but is us'd in little else than in *Inflammations* of the *Throat*, with *Honey*; and that outwardly as a *Plaster* more than any other way: but it seldom appears to any great Purpose.

320. STERCUS EQUI *non Castri*, *Stone-Horse Dung*. This seems to owe its present Credit in Medicine to the Modern Practice. It is certainly of great efficacy in *Pleurisies*, and Inflammations and Obstructions of the *Breasts*; in *Asthma's* and difficulty of Breathing also it sometimes prevails, where the most powerful *Balsamicks* and *Pectorals* have been tried in vain. In all these Intentions it is now very much prescrib'd. It is best in *Decoction*, wherein it is sometimes join'd with other *Pectorals*, more or less warm and deterfive, as the Case and

and Constitution seem to direct. The Simple Waters of *Pennyroyal* or *Hyssop*, are as good as most Liquors to infuse it in. It ought to have but a gentle Heat, and be kept close stopped. *White Wine* seems best to take off its Nauseousness, but may not be so agreeable in some Circumstances as softer or more oily *Vehicles*. But whatsoever it is infus'd in, I never observ'd it the less effectual for *Clarification*; and that will bring the Liquor to look fine, and be less nauseous, although it will not destroy its natural Smell, but the Patient may still discern it.

Of Minerals.

Class 3.

321. LAPIS HIBERNICUS, *Irish Slate*. It is a black, softish, flakey Stone, not much unlike what is call'd *Coal-stone*, that comes into the Shops under this name. Its Efficacy in Medicine does not appear to have travell'd far; and in our own Country it seems only in the account of the common People, who have a mighty Opinion, from Custom, and its frequent use in such Cases, of its healing Virtues in Bruises and inward Injuries. Its Substance is somewhat soft and fatish, which may probably give some assistance in such Cases; but 'tis rare to meet with it in the Prescription of any Physicians.

322. SULPHUR CABALLINUM, *Common Brimstone*. This is little us'd but in the *Flowers* which are made by burning; tho' some more esteem it when crude in some Intentions, as having then more *Salt* in it, and consequently being more deterfive. This is us'd in little else than *Unguents* for the *Itch*, and such like cutaneous Eruptions, in which it is a good Ingredient, but a very stink-

ing one; and on that account us'd only by the meaner sort of People. See further under its Preparations in the latter end of this Part.

Class 4.

323. PISSELÆUM INDICUM. This seems to be what passes in the Shops by the Name of *Barbadoes Tar*. It has a strong Smell not unlike the common *Tar*, and is not very pleasant to the Sight or Taste; but 'tis certainly a good *Balsamick*, and where the Stomach will dispense with it, will do great Service in some disorders of the *Breast*. It is effectual in obstinate tickling *Coughs*, and sometimes succeeds where more elegant *Medicines* have fail'd. The same has been experienc'd of our common *Tar*; and how much indeed these differ in their Production, I am not able to determine. Some commend this in *Burns*, *Scalds* and *Inflammations*; but the regular Practice does not much justify any such use externally. Amongst the Country People it is in mighty Request for *Scald-Heads*, which is a thing troublesome enough to cure, and often puzzles a good Physician. It is with some also a *Secret* to apply to the Soles of the Feet in *Agues*, and also to the Wrists; and I have known Instances where it has succeeded.

324. SAL COMMUNE, *Common Salt*. It is needless to say what use this is of in Diet. In Medicine, strictly speaking, it is of very little use, unless we include that common *Cheat* which passes in the Shops or the *Salt* of the *Purging Waters*, which is the *Common Salt*, but very little chang'd; as we shall further see under that Head of the *Acidula*. It is sometimes us'd to check the Operation of *Emetics*, which it will certainly do, and make them run sooner off by Stool. The

reason of which we shall better understand, when we come to consider the Operation of the Medicines which come under that Denomination. This is likewise sometimes used to quicken the Operation of *Clysters*, which it does by irritating the Fibres of the *Rectum*; and thereby sollicitating that Motion, which forwards the Expulsion of its Contents.

325. *SAL GEMMA*. This is not in any inward Use, only as the former, in *Clysters* and *Suppositories*, for the same reason.

326. *HYDRARGYRUM*, *Quick-silver*. Of what use this is in Medicine, we shall see when we come to its Preparations in the Close of this Part; but simply it is not much used. It is frequently talk'd of indeed, in some Affections of the Bowels; but there are very few Instances, if any, of its Practice in such Cases. Nor can it at all appear reasonable, which is commonly reported of its quick Passage through the Body; for the Argument which the Favourers of such Reports make use of, is quite against them; that is, its prodigious Weight. For when it first comes into the Stomach, it cannot but fall to the bottom; which is so much below the *Pylorus*, that a vast Force must be required to throw it over into the Intestines: and when it comes there, by their manifold Convulsions, it very frequently must ascend, and particularly while it passes the *Colon*. So that 'tis hardly conceivable how a Body of so great a weight can be lifted over so many Ascents, as it necessarily comes at, between the *Oesophagus* and the *Rectum*. It is reckon'd by some very extraordinary in killing of *Worms*, only by being boil'd in Water; and that altho it communicates such a wonderful Efficacy to the

Water, it loses nothing perceivable in its Weight, by such boiling. This is what, I confess, I never knew an Instance of, and am somewhat suspicious, that had those who have try'd it found it to hold, the Easiness and Cheapness of the Practice would have brought it much more into use. How far some of its Preparations are efficacious to this purpose, we shall see further in its proper place, at the end of this Part.

327. *CINNABARIS NATIVA*, *Native Cinnabar*. This is taken out of Mines as it comes to us; it is brought chiefly from *Hungary*; it is very heavy and of a beautiful colour, not extremely unlike the factitious, which in the Shops has the same name. It is greatly loaded with *Mercury*, which is to be procur'd from it in the same manner as from the *factitious*. It is in great account with some in nervous Cases, and particularly *Epilepsies*, in which it was a prodigious Favourite with *Crato*, from whose name some Authors call a Powder of it *Pulvis Cratonis*. It is much used likewise in *Venereal Cases*, *Leprosies*, and Foulnesses of the *Skin*, in all which it is inferiour to no Medicine in use. And this is further to be said in its commendation, That it is extremely safe, so that it may be given in considerable Doses, without any danger of those Ruffles which sometimes happen from *Mercurials*, especially Salivation, or any Tendency thereunto. This is likewise by many reckon'd good against *Worms*, and with some reason, all *Mercurials* tending to destroy them. It is also frequently in a *Plaster* with *Frankincense*, and apply'd to the Stomach and Wrists for *Agues*; but with what success, I cannot determine, having been acquainted with few Instances of its trial.

S E C T. V.

Of Diureticks.

UNDER this Head will be examin'd those *Simples*, whose most remarkable Properties appear in their increasing the Discharge by *Urine*; or which are suppos'd to have any power in removing its Obstructions, from what Cause soever, whether *Humours* or *Gravel*.

The best way to understand how a Medicine operates to answer this Intention, will be first to consider by what means it comes to be wanted. This must happen either from a Fault of the Passages, or of the Liquid which ought to make its way through them. The Passages may be in fault from any Cause which contracts them, and draws them up too strait; which of course lessens their *Diameters*, and will not let Particles through of the same Bulk as they would before; and they may also, in their natural Capacities, be obstructed by the casual Intrusion of Particles too big to go forward, or by the Concretion of Particles attracting one another in their Progress. The Fluid also which ought to go off this way, may be prevented by its Grossness, and by being united with other Particles too bulky for those Outlets.

In this View, *Diureticks* come under these following kinds. They are either such as soften and lubricate the Fibres which compose the *Urinary Glands* and *Canals*, by which they yield and relax into their due Dimensions and Capacities; of which kind are many of the *Emollients*, Sect. 4. Class 1. already ex-

plain'd: Or they are such as by their attenuating and deterfivè Properties rarefy and thin viscidous *Humours*, and adhere to and carry them along with them in their Passages, which those of the *fourth Class* of the same *Section* have been demonstrated to do, and upon that account prov'd *Diuretick*: Or again, they must be such as have a power of so altering the *Crafsis* of the *Humours*, as to fit those to pass, which could not get through before; and this remains yet to be explain'd, and has particular regard to most of the *Simples* collected under this *Section*.

Without venturing out too far for the Compass here allotted, into the Nature of *Secretion*; it may be proper to take notice, that the thinner Separations increase in proportion to the Blood's Velocity: for the Swiftness of its Motion not only keeps the Parts more divided, but also brings them ofner to the Secretory Orifice, which every where is that which takes off the thinnest of the Blood at that part; some of the viscid and thicker Secretions requiring for the same reason a vast Check of the Blood's Motion, before they can be perform'd: that is, before the Blood has obtain'd such a Consistence by the Slowness of its Motion, that what is to be separated is the thinnest at that part; for no other will go off any where. If therefore from any Cause the Blood does not move with its due Velocity, its Parts will attract one another, and make the whole too thick to

part with any thing by the *Kidneys*, or so much as it ought. Nature indeed seems particularly to have provided against this Inconvenience, by so near a Situation of the *Kidneys* to the *Heart*, that its Motion cannot be retarded when it comes to them, unless it moves slower through the *Heart* it self. In this case such things prove *Diuretick*, which not only stimulate the Blood's Motion by their Irritation of the Solids, and quickening their Vibrations; but are so subtle, as to keep the Blood in as fluid a state as possible. Many under the first *Class* of the first *Section* come into this Rank, because their Volatility gives them such Properties. But besides the Smallness and Aptitude to Motion of some Parts which keep the Blood fluid, there are others which do it by their Roughness and Rigidity; for thereby they hinder such Particles of Blood from coming into Contact, which would make them cohere; and such are of the nature of *alkaline* and *lixivious Salts*, which for this very reason, in all sluggish and viscid Habits of Blood, prove *Diuretick*, and procure sometimes very large Discharges by *Urine*.

Another way of forcing by *Urine*, is to increase the quantity of such *Salts* in the Blood, as seem fitted by their specifick Gravities to pass more easily by the *Kidneys* than any where else; for the Largeness and Swift-ness of the Stream which the Blood comes to them with, cannot admit of the Separation of any Particles, but such as are small and heavy; of which kind are all nitrous and acid *Salts*. For these joining with the *Serum*, makes it more plentifully attract and take up the *Salts* already in the Blood, and help the sooner upon that account, *viz.* adding to their Gravities, to determine them through

the *Kidneys* into the Bladder.

But such seem to be the most natural and safest Medicines for this Intention, which have in their Compositions *Salts* near of this kind, and somewhat at the same time so *emollient*, as to guard them against vellicating the Membranes, and to lubricate and facilitate their Passages with what they take with them into their proper Emunctories. Thus all of the *Mallows* kind, and most of the Ingredients in the *Syrupus Dialthææ*, have a great deal of a penetrating Salt wrap'd up in a soft mucilaginous Juice. Dr. Grew, an able Physician, and a most faithful Recorder of Experiments of this nature, observes more *Salts* to be in Plants of this kind, than many others which seem to discover them more to the Taste. If then Nature be allow'd the best Compounder, then those of her Productions which have these two Properties so well blended together, must be the best that can be contriv'd for the Purposes under consideration. For such Plants or *Simples* seem fitted to answer both those important Intentions at once, of lubricating and relaxing the Passages, and of precipitating at the same time the proper Fluids through those Passages. And this may be a good Hint, to conduct us in those Means which Art contrives to answer the same End, that we are not too busy with such as stimulate much, and are forcing that way, lest instead of making a Passage, those Irritations do not contract and straiten what was before; and therefore that there always be join'd with such things, such as are at the same time softening and emollient, that the Vessels may be enlarg'd, when a greater quantity of Fluid is intended to be protruded through them.

It has been a long Dispute how some things which manifestly pass off by *Urine*, can do it in so short a time as they are often observ'd; especially those of the *Turpentine* kind, which will very soon discover themselves by their Smell, in which no body can be deceiv'd, in the *Water*: but this will take up too much room in this place, and it does not seem greatly to our purpose to determine such Difficulties. Some Hints this way, and especially how large quantities of Liquors drank suddenly, will soon make their way through those Parts, may be met with in the Explications of *Sanctorius's Medicina Statica*.

Folia, Herbs:

328. *KALI, Glas-wort.* This has its *English* Name from the pungent and almost caustick Salt with which it abounds, of the nature of the *Cineres Clavellati*, or Pot-Ash, which is so much used in Glas-making. This Herb has no place now in Medicine, unless in external Application; for as it is very hot and penetrating, it is used sometimes in *discutient Fomentations*, and by some recommended in *Cataplasms* in *Arthritick Pains*.

329. *OXYCANTHÆ:* Under this is generally understood the *Barberry*, but Mr. Ray makes it the *Spina Alba, White-Thorn*. For the Virtues of the former, see Sect. 4. *Class* 4. and of the latter, under the Division of Fruits in this Section.

330. *PERSICARIÆ, Arsmart.* It grows in watry places, and flowers in *July* and *August*. It is also call'd *Hydropiper*, or *Water-Pepper*. *Paracelsus* is very prolix in his Account of it. The Spots in the Leaves are Demonstrations with him of its Efficacy in the *Scurvy*, which sometimes throws out Spots of the same

colour; and he directs some odd Circumstances, by which it obtains a magnetick Virtue, of great force in some Chirurgical Cures. It is extremely hot and penetrating, inso-much that the Taste is hardly tolerable upon the Tongue. This has made it obtain in scorbutick Cases, hypocondriack Affections, and all Disorders from a sluggish Circulation of the Fluids. *Etymuller* says, the *English* have it so much in esteem, as to use it in the *Belly-Ach*, *Cholicks*, *Scurvy*, *Spleen*, and all chro-nical Diseases; but the present Generation are little acquainted with it, either in the Shops or extemporary Prescription, for such Intentions. A very eminent Person indeed of our own Country, Mr. Boyle, commends its distill'd Water greatly in the Stone, in his *Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy*. And in that Opinion he agrees with many, who have valu'd it amongst their Secrets, for its Efficacy in such Cases. Its mighty Warmth has also made it recommended by some in external Application, particularly to dissipate bruised Blood; and some use it for the *Tooth-Ach*, as Pepper and other hot things.

331. *PETROSELINÆ, Parsley.* This stands with most Authors for a lesser *Smallage*, and is reckon'd much of the same virtues. It is well enough known in our Gardens, where 'tis cultivated in great plenty, and comes to us much oftner in our Food than our Physick, in which it is much best to use for any medicinal Intention, as it is pleasant to eat in substance, almost in any thing; and because the *Stomach* is the best Preparer of such Ingredients, for all vegetable Substances easily resolve therein, and yield their native Properties. And there is no Form in Medicine which can draw out the Virtues

Virtues of this Herb to such advantage, as they are in its own Substance; because they manifestly consist in a *fixed nitrous Salt*, which in Distillation does not rise, and leaves the Water good for nothing. This is sometimes used outwardly by the common People in *Cataplasms*, to discuss and resolve them, which by its penetrating *nitrous Salt* it is frequently successful in doing. There is hardly a better Ingredient in our ordinary *Sallets*, for cooling and cleansing the *Viscera*; it absterges too much Slime and viscid Adhesion from the Stomach and Bowels, cleanses all the Passages, keeps the Juices fluid, and assists much their Discharge by *Urine*. The Seeds of the *Petroselinia Macedonica* make an Ingredient in the *Theriaca*. The Roots likewise of our common Garden *Parsley* are very good in Decoctions, Diet-Drinks, and medicinal Ales, for cleansing the Blood, as it is commonly call'd, and draining off ill Humours by *Urine*.

332. *THÆ VIRIDIS*. Green-Tea. We have given some short Account of this elegant Exotick under the Article of *Bohee*. But this seems to have been the sort much longest known, and is meant by most Authors who have mention'd Tea in their Writings. It is certainly in great esteem amongst the Natives of *China* and *Japan*, and those places which produce it, for its sanative Properties: they use it almost in all their Complaints, and many live to a healthful Old Age by its benefit. *Schroder*, or his Editors, have been at the pains, in his Account of this Plant, to give its Use and Virtues, in various Languages: some of it may not be amiss here to transcribe. "The Property of this Herb is to discuss and dissipate or drive away the thinnest Humours;

"whence it follows, that in all Cases where any are affected with Rheums, and thin and moist Humours, it may to good purpose be used, whether to preserve from or cure them of the same. As especially, in those Distillations of Humours which are call'd *Catarrhs*; from whence proceed Infirmities of the Head and Breast, running of the Eyes, Heaviness of the Head, Noise in the Ears, Shortness of Breath, Palpitations of the Heart, &c. 'Tis also useful in the lower Parts of the Body, for weak Stomachs, and want of Digestion. In the Weakness of the Joints it is likewise serviceable, as also for the Gout. In short, the Inhabitants of *China*, who use it much, are free from the Diseases of the Joints and Reins." He also says it is good to take off the ill Effects of hard Drinking, and that it will enable a Person to continue a long time without wanting Sleep. "To sum up all, he goes on, it is esteem'd the great Corroborator of human Strength, preserving from the Accidents which proceed from ill Air or otherwise; to which purpose divers *Embassadors* residing in those Quarters, use it in the Mornings."

This Herb has prodigiously obtain'd in the use and esteem of most People in our own Country, and it certainly deserves very great Commendation. It is admirably grateful to the Smell and Taste, and carries an agreeable Roughness along with it into the Stomach, which gently astringes the Fibres, and gives them such a Tensity, as is very requisite to a good Digestion. This Roughness indeed may be increas'd so far, as to make the Stomach sometimes contract and throw up its Contents;

for

for which reason it is sometimes used as an *Emetick*: and in many Cases, where the Delicacy and Tenderness of a Constitution will not admit of harsher and more nauseous Doses, there is not any thing more proper; for it gently deterges the Over-quantity of Slime from off the Membranes, and leaves such a moderate Restriction behind, as prevents all Nauseousness, and that continual Drain of irritating Juices, which flows in frequently upon other *Emeticks*, and is hard to be stopt. It is wonderfully serviceable after *Crapula's*, by gradually helping off the viscid Remains which nauseate and sicken the Senses, and drawing up the Fibres again to their due Tone. Its Use therefore after Dinner or Eating is of great service in assisting Digestion, and preventing the Uneasiness which attends a full weakly Stomach. It sates the Blood and Juices with such gently deterging Parts, as keep clean all the Emunctories, and is reckon'd by some to carry its Influences to the remotest Parts, and prevent *Arthritick Pains*. The Discharge it most remarkably promotes, is by *Urine*; but in some thin Constitutions it is thought too cleansing, and in the Excess that some drink it, it may possibly abrade and wear away the Substance of the Solids, as well as ill Humours, and thereby bring on a Consumption. It likewise too sensibly vellicates the Bowels of some very nice and tender Constitutions, and occasions cholick Pains, but there are very few Instances of this; it being one of the best, pleasantest, and safest Herbs, that was perhaps ever introduced into Food or Medicine; and in the frequent use of which, Persons generally enjoy a confirm'd Health. It is best in Mornings and after Dinner, and not so good at Night;

Rest and the Posture of the Body not so well favouring its most usual and natural Tendency.

333. *SAXIFRAGIÆ, Saxifrage.* The name of *Stone-Breaker* denotes its Virtues. It has a great Repute with some for its powerful Operation by *Urine*, and breaking the *Stone*, or forcing away *Gravel*: but it is not frequently in use for this Intention, either in the *Dispensatory-Compositions* or occasional Prescriptions. The Simple Water made of it in the Shops, is good for nothing; its *Lithonriptick* Quality, if such it has, consisting in somewhat too specifically heavy to rise in a Vapour, and come over the *Helm*.

Semina, Seeds:

334. *EBULI, Dwarf-Elder.* This is so much in Virtue the same as the several parts of the *Elder*, as to need no further Explication than what may be found already given under them. The Seed only of this sort are chiefly esteem'd for their Diuretick Quality, and therefore they are sometimes prescribed in *Dropsies*, and Distempers which arise from too much Humidity and a cold Habit.

335. *LITHOSPERMI, Gromwell.* These are a small, hard, round Seed of a shining colour, and of a pungent acrid Taste. They are powerful *Diureticks*, and force by the urinary Passages very much; and are therefore very conveniently made into the form of an *Emulsion* with *Barley-water*, or such softening Liquor, because that guards the tender Parts against their Pungency, which otherwise might be too sensible. Some pretend to cure Agues with these given just before the Fit; but common Practice does not justify any such Opinion.

336. *BARDANÆ, Burdock.* This is common in every one's knowledge,

ledge, and some parts of the Plant are much in use amongst the Country-People; as the Leaves for Burns and inflammatory Tumours. The Seeds are by all Authors of the best Note esteem'd extremely *Diuretick*, and some esteem them effectual in carrying off by those Discharges, what is very much the Occasion of Arthritick Pains, when 'tis once deposited upon the Joints.

Fruetus, Fruits:

337. ALKEKENGİ, *Winter-Cherry*. These are by some much celebrated for their *Lithontriptick* Qualities, and are said powerfully to cleanse and scour the Urinary Passages of all Gravel, and whatsoever is apt to obstruct them; and likewise by their deterfive Qualities to be good in the Jaundice, and other Affections of the Viscera. There is a Troch which takes its name from them in the Shops, calculated for these Intentions; but it is of little use, and hardly ever prescribed.

338. SPINÆ ALBÆ, *White-Thorn*. They are call'd *Haws* by the Country People, and well enough known, not to want any description. There is little use made of them in Medicine, and yet they have obtain'd a name for being very *diuretick*, and powerful Expellers of the Stone and Gravel. The mighty *Nephritick Water*, so much in the good opinion of the late Dr. Ratcliffe, was made only from the Flowers of this Plant, which blow in May. But whether this will be able to hold its credit, by its own merit, now its great Promoter is gone, may very much be question'd.

339. LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM, *Nephritick Wood*. This is brought to us from New Spain; it is from a Tree reckon'd of the *Ash-kind*, tho the Wood is hard, and colour'd almost

like *Saunders*. It tinges Water blue. Its Name denotes its Virtues, tho it is but little used at present for any such Intention of dissolving the Stone, or being *Diuretick*, in any kind of Prescriptions.

Radices, Roots:

340. ALTHÆÆ, *Marshmallows*.

These are much of the nature of the Herb before described, *sect. 4. Class 1.* but accounted somewhat more efficacious. They yield a mighty Slime or Mucilage to any Decoction or Infusion, which renders it very smooth and emollient; whereby it makes the Parts give way to almost any thing which presses upon them, and wonderfully facilitates the Passage of any sharp Particles through the minutest Canals, without suffering their Points to wound and irritate the Membranes. Sometimes they are given inwardly, not so much as Promoters of Urine, as to sheath, with that Mucilage they afford the Juices, the Sharpness and Acrimony of the Humours; and with some I know this to be a mighty Secret in *Gonorrhæa's*; and certainly it is very beneficial in such Cases, as it cannot but wonderfully heal, and guard the Parts from those corrosive Salts, which would erode and ulcerate them. The Syrup in the Shops, in which this is the principal Ingredient, and from which it has its Name, is good to the same Intention; but not so efficacious as the Ingredients in Decoction only, because the Sugar is an improper Mixture with all Medicines of a mucilaginous nature, as has already been demonstrated in the *First Part*, and will further appear in the following. They are very emollient and suppurative in outward Applications: and the Ointment under its name in the College-Dispensatory, has

has nothing of this Quality, but what it receives from the *Mucilage* of this Plant; which is to be boil'd for a long time with the Oil, before the other Ingredients are mix'd. The *Emplastrum Diachylon Simplex* has also the same advantage of being soften'd by it.

341. ASPARAGI, *Sparrow-Grass*. Almost every one is acquainted with this, as being a part of his Food; and knows that the Heads, which are so made use of, if eat in any quantity, will discover themselves in the Smell of his Water. But the Roots are yet more *Diuretick*, because they have more of that Salt in them from whence they derive that Quality, than any part above-ground; into which it cannot rise in such plenty, as the Root it self receives it from the Earth. And this may, by the way, pass for a reason why most Roots are more endu'd with this Property than their Plants. This is deservedly amongst the *five opening Roots*, and is a good Ingredient in all Compositions intended to cleanse the *Viscera*; especially where their Obstructions threaten the *Jaundice* and *Dropsy*. They are likewise good in many Disorders of the *Breast*, as operating by *Urine* is of service in most such cases; and are therefore with good success join'd with *Pectorals* in many extempore Prescriptions, amongst which we most often meet with them: who they are a principal Ingredient in the *Syrup* of *Marshmallows* of the Shops; yet *Van Helmont* pretended to produce an Instance of these breeding the *Stone*, and imagin'd that by making the *Urine* fetid, and subject to putrify, they favour'd the Generation of such Particles as bred the *Stone*.

342. FOENICULI, *Fennel*. This is not in the *Dispensatory-Medicines*,

or very little, but often prescribed occasionally, in *cleansing* and *deterging Drinks* and *Decoctions*. They are of a grateful Flavour and Taste; making nothing unpleasant they are put into, which many of this Tribe do.

343. FILIPENDULÆ, *Dropwort*. This is said to be very *deterfive* and *diuretick*, and good in *tartarous Obstructions* of the *Lungs*, as well as the *Kidneys*; whereby it often relieves *Asthma's*, and Difficulty of Breathing. Some will have its *deterfive Efficacy* still reach further, and to scour even the Joints, so as to prevent and ease the *Gout*, and to clear the Brain and nervous Appendages from such Disorders as bring on *Epilepsies* and *Convulsions*. And notwithstanding these *aperitive Properties*, many will have this Root effectual in checking some *Fluxes*; and particularly that of the *Menses*, when it is too large, and the *Fluor albus*. But we meet with it not often enough in Practice now, to warrant any of these extraordinary Virtues.

344. GRAMINIS, *Grass*. These Roots are much of the same kind as the *Asparagus*, and used only in the same Intentions, but not reckon'd quite so efficacious: they are also an Ingredient in the *Dispensatory Syrup* of *Marshmallows*.

345. PETROSELINÆ, *Parsley*. They are much of the nature of the Herb, already described in this Section; and so near the Taste and Flavour of the *Fennel-Roots*, as hardly to be distinguish'd from them. They are also good in the same manner in *Decoction* and *Diet-Drinks*, for cleansing the *Viscera*, and particularly the *Kidneys*.

346. RAPARUM, *Turnips*. These are much more known in Food than in Medicine. They are cer-

tainly very cooling and cleansing, and agreeably absterge the viscid and mucous Adhesions, which often nauseate the *Stomach*, and disorder the *first Passages*. They are a very innocent and light Nourishment to Constitutions extremely weaken'd; and the Liquor press'd out of them when boil'd, is accounted good in *Hæticks*, and *tartarous Obstructions*, and *Tubercles* of the *Lungs*; in which Intentions, *Crato* much commends them: and because it is manifestly *diuretick*, it is used to keep open and cleanse the *Kidneys* and their Appendages. These are a wonderful pleasant *Sauce* to the great quantities of *Flesh* we eat; for they help to attenuate and divide those Parts, which otherwise would make the Juice of too tough and gross a Consistence, to pass readily through the Vessels in Circulation.

347. *RAPHANI HORTENSIS*, *Radish*. This is much in Diet in the proper Season amongst our *Spring-Sallets*, but little used as Medicine. Radishes abound with a penetrating nitrous Juice, which makes them *diuretick*, and cleansing of the Intestines and *Viscera*. They have somewhat also in their outer Skin, which is hot and biting; both which Qualities help to make them good *Antiscorbuticks*.

348. *RAPHANI RUSTICANI*, *Horse-Radish*. These Roots are very much like the *Scurvy-Grass* and *Cresses*, describ'd in *Class 4. Sect. 4.* and are extremely *volatile* and *pungent*, when bruised; insomuch as to equal that of *Sal Armoniack*, or any of those *volatile Salts* when set in action. By this Quality it dissolves and opens all little Viscosities and Infarctions of the Vessels; but because such subtile Bodies are less sensible in the larger Passages and Glands, where they easily get thro,

their Efficacies are most remarkable in the Capillaries: for which reason, this and all of the same Tribe are most valu'd for their scouring the cutaneous Glands, and breaking through such little Stoppages there, as occasion Deformities, and all the Symptoms of a *Scurvy*. This Root is also powerfully *Diuretick*, but most so when join'd with some convenient *Acids*, which add somewhat to the Weight of its Particles, and determine them sooner through those descending Emunctories. Upon this account the *compound Water* in the Shops, which from this has the name of *Aqua Raphani composita*, is very skilfully compos'd; the extremely subtile Particles of this Ingredient, with other of the like nature, join'd with sutable Acids, making it a noble *Diuretick*. This Root in *Decoction* ought to be carefully manag'd, because its chief parts will fly away. Its Virtues are therefore best drawn out by simple Infusion; which hot Water pour'd upon it, and shut down in a close Vessel, will so effectually do, as to make it as pungent almost as Spirit of *Harts-horn*. Its great Activity and Warmth also make it good in all such nervous Cases as arise from cold and viscid Juices, and induce Heaviness of Sense or Inaptitude to Motion, in the same manner as *Mustard*, and all such *Stimuli*.

Of Animals.

349. *MILLEPEDES*, *Hog-Lice*. These are so much in the acquaintance of the common People, that they seem to be Masters of their Medicinal Virtues, and use them in many Cases without any other Direction. They are by all Experience found to be very *Diuretick*, and *Absterfive*, which makes them not only

only frequent in the Prescriptions for Disorders of the *Reins*, but also in Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and in the *Jaundice* particularly. They abound with a *nitrous Salt*, which they seem to derive from what they live on. It is somewhat volatiliz'd by its Digestion and Circulation in the *Insect*; as such *Salt* always is more or less, in proportion to the digestive Powers of the Animal, into whose Food it enters; yet not so much, but that it is brackish and pungent upon the Palate. This makes their deterfive Qualities extend further than the larger Glands, and enables them to scour even the minutest Passages, and keep the Nerves clean from Viscosities, and such things as would clog their *Springs*; whereby they are good in *Palsies*, *Epilepsies*, and all Nervous Distempers; and likewise because they open, and, as it were by their Minuteness and Asperities, cut their way through any Obstructions. They are good in *Struma's*, *Serophulous Tumours*, and inveterate *Ulcers*. Very remarkable Cures have been perform'd in these Cases by a long use of them. They are much best taken in Substance, or bruis'd in White Wine, the Liquor being taken without settling fine, else a great deal of a Saline Nature will fall to the bottom. These are greatly in use amongst all Practical Authors, and frequently to be met with in the present occasional Prescriptions. *Sennertus* in the third Book of his Practice commends them against the *Stone* in the *Bladder*. *Riverius* gives Instances of Wonders being perform'd by them in inveterate *Struma's* and *Ulcers*; as does also the Honour of our Country, Mr. *Boyle*, who takes notice of them for the same Intention, in his Discourse of the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy.

350. *CANTHARIDES*, *Spanish-Flies*. These are sufficiently known to most People, and that their chief use is for raising *Blisters*. They abound with a *Subtile Caustick Salt*, which gives them this Property. By this, when they are apply'd to the Skin, the Heat and Motion of what perspires, sets them in action; whereby they penetrate the *Cutis*, and so wound and stimulate the Fibres, as bring, according to the *Bellinian Doctrine*, such a Flux of Fluid, that raises up the *Cuticula* or *Skarf-skin*, through which it cannot pass, into a *Blister*. But although this is the only purpose to which common Practice knows how to apply them, yet they are of wonderful Efficacy in some inward Intentions, in the hands of those who have skill to manage them. They extremely provoke by *Urine*, which they do more by stimulating the Farts into such Motions, as are necessary for the Protrusion forward, or Ejection of the *Water*, than facilitating its Passage; and this makes them so difficult to be given, without occasioning a *Strangury*: for even in *Blister Plaisters*, they send enough of their acrid Salt into the Blood, to have frequently this Effect. Where therefore these are administered as a *Diuretick*, such means ought to be us'd at the same time, as may guard the sensible Membranes from their Vellications; and these are proper *Broths* and *Emulsions*. But the particular Case where these Flies are necessary, and most safe to scour the Urinary Passages, is when they are obstructed with *Slough* and such *Viscidities*, as are apt to be washed off from Parts which are ulcerated; and this frequently happens, especially in Women, for the *Womb* is subject very much to such Foulnesses, and stands in

in need of the most efficacious *Cleanfers*. In these Cases the solid Parts do not lie so bare, as to be so liable to the Erosions of the *Cantharides*, until they have deterg'd away the Filth, and then it is time to leave them off, their Intention being answer'd. There are Instances of this Practice in Authors of the best Credit. *Schroder* mentions them given inwardly, tho he says by some *Audaculi*, in *Diureticks*. *Et Müller* speaks of them as good in *Suppression of Urine*; to carry off *Water* in *Dropsies*, in *Gonorrhea's*, and the *Stone*, and *Sabulous Obstructions* of the *Ureters*; and he gives a Form of their Exhibition, which is an Infusion of them in Wine, and pouring off the clear Liquor for use. *Dr. Groanvelt*, who publish'd, in Vindication of his own Practice, a small Treatise *De tuto Cantharidum usu interno*, suffer'd much by a Prosecution for giving them inwardly, being charg'd with, and sued for *Male Practice*. The *Issue* ruin'd the unhappy Doctor, and taught his envious Prosecutors the safety and value of his Practice. They are now frequently in extemporaneous Prescriptions for the above-mention'd Intentions; but in Venereal Cases, where a great deal of Slough and Filth has been thrown down upon the genital Parts, there is not a better Medicine; and some Shops have now a *Tincture* made of them for that purpose, by order of the most eminent Physician now in Practice. We shall give its *Recipe* in that part where we shall treat of *extemporaneous Forms*. But it is not every one who must think himself qualified to

meddle with such Medicines, which are sure to do good or hurt as they are adapted. There are some ill Persons who have learn'd to procure *Abortions* by these, and play a great many unwarrantable Tricks. They certainly to a strange degree excite Lust, and provoke to Venereal Practices, not by any better Abilities which they give, but by stimulating those Parts which are the Seat or Incentives to such Desires. *Meckeren*, in his Observations, gives strange Instances of their Effects this way: and tells us of one Man, who by taking a large Dose inwardly, so inflam'd himself, that tho he had almost kill'd his Wife, who declared to the Physicians who were sent for next day, that he that night *Septies Hortum fodivit*; yet he continu'd even in Distraction with fresh Rage, until he dy'd delirious.

351. STERCUS PORCINUM, *Hogs-Dung*. This is not often prescrib'd; but it abounds with a very pungent and nitrous Salt, which makes it greatly *Detersive* and *Diuretick*. It may be manag'd into a Form as cleanly and palatable as the *Horse-Dung* already taken notice of, but hardly so as to be conceal'd from the Patient.

Minerals.

352. SAL NITRI, *Salt-Peter*. This is but seldom us'd without some Preparation, to which we refer the Reader. It is very penetrating and *Diuretick*; and good in Inflammations of the *Throat* and *Tonsils*.

S E C T. VI.

Of Diaphoreticks.

UNDER this Name of *Diaphoreticks* is included what also is understood by *Alexipharmicks* and *Febrifuges*; because all under those Denominations, whose Operations we have any notice of, exert themselves that way, more or less encreasing a *Diaphoresis*; which is a Discharge by the Skin that is sensible, and shows itself like a Dew upon it.

All those Medicines which answer this Intention, must do it either by their Subtlety, whereby they divide and attenuate the Humours to such a degree, that they become fine enough to escape through such small Passages, as those of the cutaneous Glands; or else by their contracting and squeezing the Solids, which force out of the Extremities, what lay before in readiness for Expulsion. Of the former sort are many *Simples*, which for other more manifest Qualities, we have placed under other Heads, and chiefly amongst the *Cephalicks*: for all *aromatick*, *warm* and *subtle* Bodies have a natural Tendency this way, because they cannot but divide and attenuate the Fluids, which make them fitter to go off by the smaller Passages. What we have collected under this *Section*, are mostly determin'd to the same Intention, by a like Texture and Disposition of Parts; but then they are generally such as are seldom met with in Composition or Prescription for any other purpose. And, without transgressing the Rules allotted for determining things of this kind, it may be conjectur'd,

that there is a difference between *these* and the common *Aromaticks*; that the latter act as soon as ever they come into the *Stomach*, and by the Volatility of their Parts, divide and thin the Juices in the *Prima Via*, but go off in a great measure by some of the larger Discharges; whereas the former seem not to have any thing in their Composition so active, as to be sensible, until they have passed the last Communion or Digestion, which is in the circulating Blood: and that there they obtain such a Resolution, as suits them not only for the cutaneous Secretion themselves; but also to break, and as it were fuse the Blood it self, thereby causing its thinner and serous Parts to flow thro in great plenty. And this will not perhaps appear so strange, when we consider a manifest difference in our Food, not unlike what we here assign to Medicine. For some parts of our Aliments are sooner than others broke and digested in the *Stomach* and first Offices; and such always furnish the greatest Supply to the larger Emunctories, and go off mostly by Urine; whereas others, which have subtilty enough only to pass the *Lacteals*, and get into the Blood, but are too solid to undergo the last Communion but by a long Circulation, bestow more Matter both for Nourishment, and the finer Secretions. Those Substances, or Bodies, therefore which obtain this Appellation of being *Diaphoretick*, are such as are capable of being di-

vided into very small and fine Parts, which do not sensibly operate until they are brought into the minuteſt Veſſels, where their Smallneſs and Activity fit them both to paſs themſelves, and beſides make way for many others to go off with them.

But the other Cauſe of a *Diaphoreſis*, or raiſing a Sweat, is moſt extenſive and efficacious, and that is by ſqueezing and contracting the Fibres, and ſo forcing thro what is in readineſs to paſs; which is a great deal in the *Capillaries*, or juſt at the Surface, that almoſt ſtagnates ſometimes for want of ſuch ſhocks. All *Acids* do this, and whatſoever pulls and contracts the Fibres powerfully. Thus we ſhall ſee People preſently ſweat upon eating *Vinegar* or *Lemon-Juice*. Upon the ſame account does Fear, or any ſudden Paſſion, produce the like effect; as likewise do all kinds of Exercise. But theſe are not ſo directly in our Buſineſs to account for; nor likewise how Sweating moſt commonly terminates Fevers, and throws off any Poisons or contagious Infections, by which they come to be term'd *Alexipharmicks* and *Febrifuges*: becauſe this ſeems profeſſedly invading the Phyſicians Province, and requires a thorough Knowledge in the Theory of Fevers.

Folia, Herbs:

353. *CALAMINTHÆ, Calamint.* This flowers in *June* and *July*. It is warm and aperient, and in many *Alexipharmick* Compoſitions of the Shops. A Compound Powder in the *College Dispensatory* has its Name from it. It is alſo reckon'd by ſome to be *Epatick, Peſtoral,* and *Uterine*, to promote *Urine*, the *Menſes*, and forward Delivery; but it is ſeldom preſcrib'd in theſe Intentions.

354. *DRACUNCULI, Taragon.* This is only known in our *Sallets*, and is much of the ſame nature as *Creſſes*.

355. *DRACONTII, Dragons.* This Plant is introduc'd into this *Class* by the *Signature Philoſophers*, becauſe its Stem is ſpeckled like ſome *Serpents*; and therefore, forſooth, it muſt be a reſiſter of Poisons. It is an Ingredient in the *Plague-Water* of the *College*; and a Simple Water is directed to be made of it, but it is good for nothing.

356. *GALEGÆ, Goats-Rue.* This has a great Name amongſt ſome Authors, and paſſes for a powerful *Alexipharmick* and *Sudorifick*, and a Reſiſter of Poison and Peſtilential Contagions. It has been recommended alſo for bringing out the *Meaſles* and *Small-Pox*; but neither the Taſte or Smell of this Plant diſcover any ſuch Virtues likely to be in it, nor does the preſent Practice encourage any ſuch expectations; it being hardly ever preſcrib'd. It is a uſeleſs Ingredient in the *Milk-Water*, and therefore cannot afford a *Water* of it ſelf good for any thing. Some have vented Notions of Animals, and particularly the *Lizard*, which guard themſelves with it againſt the Poison of *Vipers*, and cure themſelves with it when bit; but ſuch are Fables.

357. *MELISSÆ, Baum.* It flowers in *July*. This Herb is very well known in our Gardens. It is of a fine Cordial Flavour; but it is ſo weak, that in moſt medicinal Forms it is loſt, and 'tis hard even to dry it with its Natural Scent. The *Diſtill'd Water* made from it, therefore is beſt drawn when green, which holds in very few other Plants; but with all the care it will ſoon fade, unleſs ſprinkled with a little Spirit before 'tis diſtill'd. It is a good Cordial, and makes an agreea-

greeable Ingredient in many *Alexipharmick Waters*. Any other Forms it is not fit for.

358. *SCORDII*, *Water German-der*. It grows in watry Grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It is somewhat of a *Garlick Smell*, mix'd with an *Aromatick*. It is justly esteem'd a good *Alexipharmick*, and makes an excellent Ingredient in all Compositions of that Intention; as well as in that grand Medicine in the Shops, which has its Name from it, *Diascordium*: tho in Prescription it most frequently bears the Name of its Inventor, and is call'd *Confectio Fracasorij*. There is also an excellent *Compound Water*, which derives its Name from this Simple, and is titled in the Shops *Aqua Scordii Composita*. It is good in all kinds of Fevers, and helps both to raise the Spirits as a *Cordial*, and promote Sweat, or the Eruption of such Humours, as frequently do critically terminate such Distempers. It keeps its Smell if well dryed, even into a fine Powder; and therefore may very conveniently be prescrib'd in *Boles*, as well as Infusion, which makes it strange that it is not oftner met with in extemporaneous Practice, in the room of some things not by much so efficacious, nor so easily to be procured. Some Authors mention this Simple amongst *Hystericks*, and Destroyers of Worms, and also for a good *Deterger* of malignant and inveterate *Ulcers*; but such Practice is not at all warranted by Experience.

359. *ULMARIE*, *Meadow-sweet*. It flowers in *June*. We have this amongst the best *Alexipharmicks*, in some Writers, and it is call'd *Regina Prati*, *Queen of the Meadow*. But it does not in any Volatility of Smell, or Pungency in Taste, discover such Properties, or any thing

more than what is in common *Grass* and *Hay*. There is a *Simple Water* order'd from it in the *Dispensatory*; but it is good for nothing, discovering neither any Smell or Taste, and soon turns mothery, as all such *Waters* do. It is therefore a useless Ingredient in the *Milk-Water*, and cannot be miss'd if left out.

Flores, Flowers:

360. *CALENDULA*, *Marygold*. These blow almost all the Summer. They are well known in the Kitchen as well as the Shops. Amongst Physical Writers they pass for *Alexipharmicks*, tho in a much inferior degree to *Saffron*, which it is compar'd to. Many also speak of them as *Hystericks*, and we meet with them often in *Riverius's* Practice for that purpose. They are an Ingredient in the *Plague-Water*, but do not seem to communicate much thereunto; because the Simple Water which the College order, has neither Smell or Taste, and therefore may justly be suspected to be good for little. The *Conserve* which is order'd likewise by the College, is hardly ever made, or to be met with in Prescription.

361. *CROCI*, *Saffron*. These blow twice in a Year, and are a nice Culture, and a valuable Commodity in some Parts of *England*, particularly in *Essex* and *Cambridgeshire*; and is the best of any in the World that we have yet met with. The *German* Writers mention that for the best which grows in the *Circle of Austria*, but by their Dose it must fall short of ours; for a Scruple was their ordinary quantity, whereas five or six Grains of *English* Saffron that is good, has very sensible Effects. Foreign Authors also speak much of its Narcotick Quality, and pretend that an immoderate Dose of two or three

Drams, will bring on a particular kind of *Delirium*, and occasion Death. *Etmuller* gives a Story of a Person, who trading in this Commodity, for the sake of saving some Duty, conceal'd a Bag of *Saffron* so long under his Clothes, that its Scent had such an effect upon him as to kill him. It is certainly one of the greatest *Cordials* of any *Simple* the whole *Materia Medica* supplies; and as effectually promotes a *Diaphoresis*, which makes it hardly ever omitted in extemporaneous Prescriptions, for any Species of *Fevers*. It wonderfully assists the Eruption of the *Measles* and *Small-Pox*; and at the same time that it puts the Constitution upon a force to throw off somewhat disagreeable, it enables it to sustain such an Exertion. It is also given in almost all Disorders of the *Lungs*; and for its great efficacy in promoting Expectoration, and relieving the Breath, it is call'd by some *Anima Pulmonum*, the Soul of the *Lungs*. There are many Forms which it is made into in the Shops; but it is much best given in Substance, and is very conveniently powder'd, and made into *Boles* and *Electuaries*. The Dearness of this Commodity makes some draw out its *Tincture* for a *Syrup*, or to use by it self; and afterwards dry and powder it for use. It is therefore worth a *Physician's* care to examine what he orders to his Patient. That which has not been so served is almost of a red Colour when powder'd; and upon but just touching it with any Moisture, will stain extremely *Yellow*. The Colour which it gives in *Tincture*, tho deep and fine at first, will fade with keeping, and the sooner as the *Menstruum* is acid: for this reason, that which is order'd with *Treacle-Water*,

and seems best fitted to answer the Intention of an *Alexipharmick*, is hardly ever made: it generally is done with *Canary*, and such Wines, which are most remote from Acidity; but that is only for the beauty of the Medicine. This Flower parts with a great deal in Infusion that will rise in the Still; and therefore what is sold for *Spirit of Saffron*, if well made, is an admirable *Cordial*; and in the strict Sense of the Term, perhaps a greater, than Medicine any other ways does supply. This way likewise there is nothing of the *Simple* lost, because the *Residuum* may conveniently be evaporated into an *Extract*, in which will be retain'd the most deterfive Parts, and make it a good Medicine in the *Faundice*, *Cachexies*, and all Disorders which arise from Obstructions and foul *Viscera*. There are many who extol this also in *Hysterical Affections*; and are of opinion, that it cleanses the Womb, promotes the *Menstrual Discharges*, and assists in Delivery. *Borellus*, in his Observation, speaks of a Person, who by carrying a parcel of *Saffron* a long Journey, for the Sale of a Market, was so affected by its Scent only, as to piss Blood. Some prescribe it to be wore with *Camphire* in a Bag at the Pit of the *Stomach* for *Melancholy*; and others affirm, that so us'd, it will cure *Agues*.

Semina, Seeds of,

362. *SESELIOS*, *Hart-wort*. These Seeds have a great name with some antient *Botanick* and *Dispensatory* Writers, and are mention'd almost in every Intention; but they are grown into neglect in the common present Practice, and are in few Shop-Compositions except the *The-riaca Andromachi*.

Gummi,

Gummi, Gums:

363. *CAMPHORA, Camphire.* This is a pellucid Gum or Resin, which flows from a Tree, and is brought into Europe chiefly from China, and the Island of Borneo in the East-Indies. It is extremely volatile; and *Tachenius*, with some others, will have it to be a pure natural *Sal Volatile Oleosum*. It is the most efficacious *Diaphoretick* that is known in Medicine, its great Subtilty diffusing it thro the very Substance of the Parts, as soon almost as the Warmth of the *Stomach* sets it in motion. In all Fevers therefore, where a *Diaphoresis* is to be encouraged, nothing will sooner raise one. What some are endeavouring at for days together in vain, with *Gascoign's Powder*, and such-like indifferent things, may in fewer hours be effected by this: but its great Heat requires plentiful diluting with small Liquors. Its Smell indeed is so penetrating and particular, that it is not to be disguis'd in any forms. In reducing it to Powder, the *Mortar* must be first rubb'd with a little Oil, else it will not divide. It very readily dissolves in rectify'd Spirit, but it will again part from it, and appear like a Curd, if it be lower'd with any aqueous Mixtures. This has been of great account amongst practical Authors of the best Note heretofore, in all kinds of Fevers, Malignities, and Epidemical Contagions; and we shall hardly meet with any Compositions for those Intentions in *Sennertus*, *Riverius*, or *Emmuller*, without this as a principal Ingredient: yet how it comes about to be so little in the present Practice, is somewhat strange; for it is as safe as it is efficacious. And I believe an Instance can hardly be given, wherein it has been administred to raise a Sweat, and it has fail'd. In

Agues, it is alone almost an infallible Cure; for it prodigiously attenuates the Viscidities, which obstruct the Capillaries, and forces them out by Sweat. If it be given for two or three Fits together, they will sensibly be diminish'd, if not quite disappear; and if there be occasion for the *Bark* afterwards, it will then do in much less quantity, and the Distemper will not be so liable to return, as when the *Bark* is used alone. For that is apt to close up in the Glands and Capillaries such Humours as will again frequently break out into action, as soon as that Tensity which it gives the Solids begins to cease. But to those who appear most acquainted with this Drug, there is one Quality which seems but little known; and that is, how in *Deliriums*, where *Opiates* fail of procuring Sleep, and oftentimes aggravate the Symptoms, this will frequently do it: and as it helps forward a Breathing through the Pores by its Warmth, it does also contribute to the same good End, by its relaxing the Tensity of the Fibres with Rest. There may be almost wonders done with *Camphire* in the Gout; but this we shall leave to some Papers which are intended soon to be publish'd, upon that head. It has much been debated, whether this is really hot or cold; its Sense upon the Palate, at first taking, persuading the former; and its Usefulness in allaying Inflammations, encouraging the latter Opinion. If by Warmth is understood such a Subtilty of Parts, as disposes them into brisk Motion, and to agitate what is about them; this has all the title to be so, of any thing which is not actually Fire. And for its allaying Inflammations, that may be done by the Subtilty of its Parts, dividing and discussing so far the obstructed

Humours, that they either perspire, or are taken up again into Circulation by the reflux Blood : for this, Spirit of Wine, and many things allow'd by all to be hot, will do, by the same means. It has also been much contested, whether *This* is prejudicial to *Generation*, by its abating all Desire of such Intercourses, and procuring *Barrenness* : but as the Authors themselves are divided upon this *Point* so much, that some of them affirm the Countries where it abounds, and is much used, produce almost childless Inhabitants ; and others, that they are the most fruitful ; we shall refer the Decision to those who have more Leisure and Curiosity for such Inquiries. Its Dose is from one to six or eight Grains.

364. *GUAIACI*. This Gum, or rather Resin, is much of the same virtue as the Wood whence it is drawn, but more efficacious. It is reckon'd much to promote insensible Perspiration, and upon that account is good in such cutaneous Cases as proceed from Obstructions of the perspirable Matter in the *Milliary Glands*. It is very warm and detergent, and therefore good in all *Ulcerations* and *Gleets*, both internal and external. In *Gonorrhœa's* it is by some almost deem'd a Specifick. In the *Gout* likewise it does frequently great service, not only by deterging and cleansing the *Joints* and *mucilaginous Glands* from tartarous Matter, but by warming and strengthening the Fibres, enables them to move with that vigour, as shakes off and prevents the Lodgment of such Particles upon them.

365. *CORTEX PERUVIANUS*, five *Quinquina*, *Jesuits Bark*. This comes to us from *Peru* in the *West-Indies* ; whence the Romish Missionaries first brought it into *Europe*,

and gave occasion for its being call'd *Jesuits Bark*. This *Simple* is so lately brought into Medicine, that there is little to be met with in Authors about it ; and People's Notions seem yet so confus'd and undetermin'd concerning its Virtues and Efficacy, that it may not be amiss to transcribe somewhat upon this head, from a *Digression* in the Explanations of *Sanctorius's Medicina Statica*.

“ To know how this wonderful
“ *Drug* displays its Virtues, it must
“ be taken to pieces, and subjected
“ to the same ways of Examination
“ as other Bodies ; which is, to in-
“ quire into the Bulks, Shapes, and
“ Solidities of its constituent Parti-
“ cles. And herein, when we come
“ to consider its Texture as it ap-
“ pears to the naked Eye, its
“ Roughness upon the Palate, and
“ the difficulty of reducing it into
“ a fine Powder by Triture, or de-
“ stroying the natural Dispositions
“ of its constituent Parts by Infu-
“ sion or Digestion, and drawing
“ from it by such means any Tinc-
“ ture endu'd with the same healing
“ Virtues, as it is known to have
“ when given in substance : when
“ all these come to be consider'd, it
“ will readily appear to be made up
“ of Parts very irregular, pointed,
“ and solid. By its Contexture, the
“ Dispositions of its component
“ Parts, which are discernible to the
“ naked Eye upon breaking, it is
“ plain that they are like little Cy-
“ linders or Needles shooting one
“ over another, not much unlike
“ several Salts in their ChrySTALLIZA-
“ tion ; and when it is broke trans-
“ versly, any one may see those
“ Points : which also continue visi-
“ ble upon pounding, as far as the
“ Eye is able to follow them.

“ Their

“ Their Solidity is manifest from
 “ the Difficulty of reducing it into
 “ an impalpable Powder, but most of
 “ all by the little Alteration it un-
 “ dergoes by long Infusion; for if
 “ it be then examin’d after the Li-
 “ quor is strain’d and it is dry’d, it
 “ will not be found to have wasted
 “ much in Weight, and but very
 “ little chang’d either in Colour or
 “ Taste. It loses indeed most of
 “ its *Bitterness*, but its *Roughness*
 “ remains: and upon trial it hath
 “ been found, that if it be then
 “ powder’d and given in substance,
 “ it will make a Cure as effectually,
 “ as when given before such Infu-
 “ sion. The Solidity likewise, as
 “ also the angular Figures of its
 “ component Parts, is further ma-
 “ nifest from its Astringency and
 “ Roughness in the mouth, which
 “ any one who tastes it will soon be
 “ convinc’d of.

“ But besides these grosser Parts
 “ which the Bark is plainly com-
 “ pounded of, and which are not
 “ without great difficulty broke very
 “ small; it hath also in its Compo-
 “ sition some Particles very minute,
 “ and easily dissolvable: as appears
 “ by that which so easily rises and
 “ flies off upon breaking it, as like-
 “ wise by that penetrating *Bitterness*
 “ which is discernible in it by the
 “ Palate.

“ That this is the true Texture
 “ and Modifications of the compo-
 “ nent Parts of this celebrated *Sim-
 ple*, every one’s Senses are so able
 “ to inform him, that it can hardly
 “ be call’d in question. In this
 “ view then it will not be at all
 “ difficult to conceive how this
 “ Drug is of service in curing an
 “ *Ague*, which requires both these
 “ Intentions to be answer’d; first
 “ to break those Viscidities in the
 “ Juices which obstruct the Capilla-

“ ries and small Vessels, and then to
 “ draw up the Solids into that Ten-
 “ sity, as by their invigorated Vi-
 “ brations they may prevent the In-
 “ crease of such Matter again. Now
 “ both by the Smallness, Solidity,
 “ and Irregularity of its Particles,
 “ as soon as it mixes with the Blood,
 “ it cannot but give it a greater
 “ *Momentum*, and increase the Oc-
 “ cursions and Impulses of its Parts
 “ one against another; upon which
 “ account a great many Cohesions
 “ will be broke, and other Parts
 “ prevented from running into such
 “ a close Contact, as occasions those
 “ Cohesions; that is, the Blood
 “ will thereby be render’d less vis-
 “ cid, or more fluid. The other
 “ Intention will be answer’d by its
 “ corrugating the Nerves, and ren-
 “ dring the Contractions of the Vess-
 “ sels more brisk and forcible; by
 “ which, Digestion and a due Com-
 “ minution of the Juices will be
 “ afterwards better perform’d. But
 “ in the latter Intention it seems to
 “ have the most efficacy, because it
 “ never fails to cure for some time,
 “ and so suddenly, that it cannot be
 “ expected to have done it by the
 “ first.

“ And that the Bark is very effi-
 “ cacious this way, viz. in drawing
 “ up the Fibres, and giving a greater
 “ Firmness to the Solids of the
 “ whole Body; is farther confirm’d
 “ by its effects upon such who are
 “ subject to sweat too much, which
 “ it as certainly cures as it does an
 “ *Ague*. For this we are certain is
 “ done by straitning the Fibres, har-
 “ dening the Muscles, and thereby
 “ enabling them to break and di-
 “ gest the Fluids far enough to
 “ throw off that Overcharge by
 “ *insensible Transpiration*, which be-
 “ fore went off by sweat.

“ And this Effect of drawing up
 “ the Solids, is brought about by
 “ the *Bark*, by its corrugating and
 “ astringing the Fibres, wheresoever
 “ it touches them, throughout its
 “ whole Passage, from its first En-
 “ trance into the *Stomach*, to its
 “ Discharge out of the Body. That
 “ it acts as a *Stimulus* both upon
 “ the *Stomach* and *Intestines*, can-
 “ not be question’d, when it is con-
 “ sider’d how often it irritates them
 “ to a Discharge of their Contents,
 “ and goes off as a *Cathartick* :
 “ but then it very much loses its
 “ Efficacy upon other accounts. Its
 “ curing also or putting by a Fit,
 “ by one large Dose only, taken
 “ about an hour before its attack,
 “ is a further Confirmation that it
 “ does it only by drawing up the
 “ Solids into a straiter Tone, and
 “ preventing the Eruption of the ob-
 “ structed morbid Matter into action.
 “ If then it has so much Efficacy
 “ as an Astringent in the *Stomach* and
 “ *Bowels*, where the Fibres are so
 “ much guarded by their natural *Mu-*
 “ *cus*, which always in great plenty
 “ adheres to them ; with how much
 “ more force must it needs act in
 “ the same manner upon the Solids,
 “ when it is brought into much
 “ smaller Vessels, both as it passes
 “ into the Blood, and when it comes
 “ there? For where a Particle in
 “ the *Stomach* chances to strike a-
 “ gainst a *Fibre* once, when it comes
 “ into one of the capillary Vessels,
 “ it is more likely to do it a thou-
 “ sand times : and therefore as the
 “ Blood comes to be pretty well
 “ charg’d with the Particles, the
 “ *Fibres* in all places are corrugated
 “ and shorten’d at once, whereby
 “ the whole Body acquires such a
 “ Firmness and Strength, as will
 “ not only not admit of the attacks
 “ of the morbid or peccant Matter,

“ but such as frequently likewise oc-
 “ casions its Commintion, and Ex-
 “ pulsion quite out of the Body.”

From the same way of Reason-
 ing likewise is to be accounted how
 this celebrated *Drug* is serviceable in
Hemorrhages and *Fluxes* of many
 kinds ; but this place will not give
 room for further Explanation.

Radices, Roots :

366. CONTRAYERVÆ. This is
 an Exotick Root, which *Botanick*
Writers seem not well to agree a-
 bout : *Bauhinus*, with some others,
 making it a kind of *Cypress*, and
 calling it *Cyperus longus*. It has a
 quick aromattick Smell, is of a red-
 dish Colour, rough or wrinkled upon
 its Surface, and has many small Fi-
 bres shooting from it. It is much
 more come into extemporaneous
 Practice of late, than it seems to
 have been heretofore, tho not given
 above a *Scruple* in a Dose at most ;
 whereas some antient practical Au-
 thors speak of a *Dram* as a mode-
 rate one. It is very powerful in
 forwarding the cuticular Discharges,
 and is therefore of great service in
Fevers, by promoting and keeping
 up a convenient *Diaphoresis*. There
 is a good Composition in the Shops,
 which takes its name from it, of
Lapis Contrayerva ; and is very
 justly prefer’d by Physicians to the
Gascoign’s Powder, and such things as
 are fit only for Amusements. It is
 not to be postponed likewise to any
 thing, in bringing forward the *Small-*
Pox and *Measles*, where Expulsion
 is necessary ; and in all kinds of
Fevers, that can be reliev’d by in-
 creasing the Discharges thro the cu-
 taneous Pores.

367. IMPERATORIÆ, Master-
 wort. These are not much unlike
 the *Angelica* Roots, in Flavour or
 Virtue. They are agreeably pene-
 trating,

trating, and are allow'd by all to be good *Alexipharmicks*. They are said to cure many kinds of *Poisons*, and the Bites of *Venomous Animals*. They are also deterfive, and good in the *Faundice*, *Cachexies*, and *Drop-sies*, because they promote the Secretions by *Urine*, as well as by the *Skin*. These are not so often met with in *extemporaneous Prescription*, as they deserve. In the *College Plague-Water* they are an excellent Ingredient; and if they are dispens'd in it in due quantity, what are fresh, give a very agreeable predominant *Taste* to the *Composition*.

368. *MEI, Spignel*. This has an *aromatick* Pungency in its Scent, but also somewhat *fetid*; which is the reason why it is left out of the *College Aqua Epidemica*, altho it remains in many *Dispensatory-Compositions*, most of them *Alexipharmicks*; of which Tribe it is by all Writers accounted. Some ascribe to it Virtues which give it a place in *Hysterical Prescriptions*: it is given to promote the *menstrual Discharges*, and remove any Disorders of those Parts, which proceed from Obstruction.

369. *NARDI CELTICI, Celtick Spikenard*. This is reckon'd of kin to our *Lavender*, both by *Family*, as the *Botanists* term it, and *Virtues*. It grows in many parts of *Germany* and *Italy*, and particularly on the Mountains of *Tyrol*. It is esteem'd as an *Alexipharmick*, being warm and spicy, and helpful to promote Sweating. Upon this account it is an Ingredient in the *Capitals*, and many other *Dispensatory-Compositions* of the same Intention. It is likewise reckon'd a good *Stomachick*, a Strengthner of the *Fibres*, and a Dispeller of Wind and crude Flatulencies: for which purposes it is also an Ingredient in the *Species Hiera Simplex*, which is known in

the Shops to most common People by the name of *Hiera Picra*.

370. *PETASITIDIS, Butter-Bur*. This is not greatly unlike the *Masterwort Root*, in Pungency and Flavour. It has also the Virtues ascribed to it as an *Alexipharmick*, upon which account it is in many of the *Dispensatory-Compositions* of that Intention; as the *Aqua Epidemica*: and there is also a compound Water, tho not so often prescribed as it deserves, in the Shops, which takes its name from it, of *Aqua Petasitidis composita*. It is likewise reckon'd detergent, and good in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and the Distempers thence arising.

371. *PYRETHRI, Pellitory of Spain*. This is a spicy Root, brought to us chiefly from some Parts of *Italy*; but it is mighty subject to decay, so that we meet with it in the Shops frequently rotten and worm-eaten. It is hot, and very discutient, which makes it forward a *Diaphoresis*; and it wonderfully attenuates and draws or squeezes out of the *Fibres* and *Glands* viscid and phlegmatick Humours. For which reason it is not only used as an *Alexipharmick*, but as a *Phlegmagogue*, and a Purger of watry Humours. This makes it a good Medicine in all *Cachexies*, and distemper'd Habits, from too much Cold and Moisture; and is the reason why it is of good service frequently in *Palsies*, and Numbness of the Limbs. It is much used, to be held in the mouth, for the *Tooth-Ach*; and its great Heat and Pungency when so manag'd, occasions abundance of *Rheum* to flow out of the *Glands*: which in many cases gives relief to other Pains of the Head beside the *Tooth-Ach*.

372. *SCORZONERÆ, Viper-grass*. Some Writers extol this for its Efficacy against the Bites of poisonous Ani-

Animals; and others commend it for curing *Melancholy*, *Epilepsies*, and *Vertigoes*: but the present Practice does not know it in any such Intentions, but acknowledges it for an *Alexipharmick*, altho it is not often prescribed. It seems best contrived in *Decoction*, but it is not very palatable. In that form some commend it for bringing out the *Measles* and *Small-Pox*.

373. *SERPENTARIÆ*, *Snake-Root*. This is plentifully brought us from *Virginia* in the *West-Indies*, and therefore has often its name in Prescriptions. It is very hot and pungent, both in Smell and Taste. This is so lately in the acquaintance of *Dispensatory-Writers*, that we find no mention of it but what is very modern. The present extemporaneous Practice justifies it to be a powerful *Alexipharmick*, and hardly ever omits it in most kind of *Fevers*, especially the worse and more malignant sort. Its Heat is so manifest, that where it is plentifully prescribed, it requires to be well diluted with small Liquors; and so manag'd, it seldom fails to raise a *Diaphoresis*. Its Warmth also occasions its Use frequently in nervous and paralytick Cases, which proceed from too much *Rheum* and Humidity. It is an Ingredient in the *College Plague-Water*, and its Name seems to have brought it in esteem amongst many People, and to have introduced it into the *Closet-Cordials* and *Drams*; as they conceive it a great Resister and Preservative against Infections, and what they call *catching Distempers*.

374. *SUCCISÆ*, *Devils-Bit*. This is rank'd by many amongst the *Alexipharmicks*, but it is in few Shop-Compositions, or seldom prescribed in common Practice.

375. *VALERIANÆ SYLVESTRIS*, *Wild Valerian*. This is the

same as the *Radix Phu* in the *The-riaca Andromachi*. It is warm and aromattick, but somewhat of a fetid Scent. Its Efficacy as a *Sudorifick* is supported by the Testimony of both antient and present Practice. It has been reckon'd by some detergent, so much as to make it *diuretick*, and good in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*. It is mightily extoll'd likewise by some for strengthening the *Optick Nerves*, and restoring decay'd Sight; but the present Practice acknowledges it not in any such Intentions. It does sometimes wonders in *Hysterical Affections*, especially where those of the fetid kind are good, and the Spirits are too impetuous in their Motions, so as to occasion Convulsions. I have known it also assisted with *Camphire*, and some other things of the like nature, which are very powerful in breaking thro the minutest Obstructions, to cure obstinate *Agues*. This Root is likewise very efficacious in all nervous Cases, and particularly the *Epilepsy*. This Virtue in it seems first to have been discover'd by *Fabius Columna*; who, pag. 120. of his *Phytobasanos* commends it for that purpose, given in Powder. *Riverius* celebrates it also upon the like account; which makes it a wonder that *Etmuller* says so little of it, who is very diligent in searching after *specifick Qualities*, and prolix enough in their Commendation: for he takes no notice of it but as an *Alexipharmick*, and a Strengthner of the Sight. Monsieur *Marchant*, in the *Memoirs of the French Academy of Sciences* for the Year 1706. has confirm'd this Virtue by many Instances within his knowledge. And what is very remarkable, is, that in the two Observations he enlarges most upon, the Patients voided great quantities of Worms. His custom

custom was always to purge before he administred it.

Of Animals.

376. COCCINELLA, *Cochineal*. This is a mighty Commodity from *New Spain* in the *West-Indies*, and mostly consumed in the *dying Trade*; tho it is much used too in Medicine, but there a little of it goes a great way. Yet notwithstanding our great acquaintance with it, there have been great Controversies about its Production, whether it be an *Animal* or *Vegetable*; but most now come into the former Opinion, and agree that it is an *Insect*, which breeds upon the Leaves of Trees; of which we have many Instances, and particularly in the *Poplar*: that they lay their Eggs, and hatch them there, until the increasing Bulk breaks through its Confinement in the Leaf, and lets out the young Brood. We are inform'd by some Travellers, that the way of procuring these is to set fire to something under the Trees upon which they breed, the Smoke of which suffocates them, and makes them fall off. Their Wings and Legs seem to be broke and sifted or pick'd from them, nothing but the Trunk of the *Insect* being brought to market. *Lewenhoeck* has pretended with his Glasses to have discover'd many Parts in 'em peculiar only to an Animal, and has been so nicely particular, as to have described their *Ovaria*. The Use of these in Medicine is as an *Alexipharmick*, as they raise *Sweat*, and are also accounted *Cordial*. They make a good Medicine of the *Pulvis Purpureus*, in *Bates's Dispensatory*; for it is much preferable to the *Gascoign's Powder*, in Childrens little feverish Disorders, as also in the *Small-Pox* and *Measles*. It agreeably tinges the

White Drink, now known in almost all Families, as well as the Shops. Its Dose is from two to six or eight Grains. In some robust Constitutions, that can dispense with large Doses, it will sometimes cure *Agues*, after three or four times taking; but it is not very safe, for if it does not raise a Sweat, it makes the Patient hot and restless.

377. SCINCI, *Skincks*. Some Authors have ascribed much to these as *Alexipharmicks*, but we find them now in no Shop-Compositions but the *Mithridate*.

378. CORNU UNICORNI, *Unicorns-Horn*.

379. OS E CORDE CERVI, *Stag's Heart*. These are mention'd By some old Writers, and yet remain in some *Dispensatory-Compositions*; but they seem to have got into Medicine only through a false Philosophy, and are of so little efficacy, that they are now justly neglected, and of no regard.

Of Minerals.

380. BEZOAR ORIENTALIS, *Oriental Bezoar*.

381. BEZOAR OCCIDENTALIS, *Occidental Bezoar*. These are both by most reckon'd *animal Substances*, but Dr. *Stare* in a late Book endeavours to prove them only *fæctitious*. Their Value is chiefly determin'd by the Colour they give to the *Gascoign's Powder*, which makes the Oriental much preferable and dearest; and of that, such Stones as are smoothest, small, and strike a deep Green upon white Paper that has been rubb'd over first with Chalk, which is a sure way of trying them. It is wonderful, of what value these are in the Shops, and of what little worth they are to any purpose in Medicine, unless to give a name to some

some Forms, and countenance the Prices put upon them. If they are factitious, according to Dr. Slare, the Art must be in very few hands, or the Materials very scarce, to keep them up so dear. But before him, most were of opinion that they were generated in the Parts of an *Animal* in the *Indies*, like a *Deer* or a *Goat*. *Schroder* says they are *Alexipharmick*, and Promoters of *Sweat*; that they are good in *Epilepsies*, *Palpitation of the Heart*, *Faundice*, *Dysenteries*, *Stone*, and *Obstructions of the Menses*; as also that they cure *Melancholy*, and forward *Delivery*: and in these important Intentions, he assigns the Dose from three *Grains* to twelve. But we have no Instances from Experience to support any such Practice. They have neither Smell or Taste, and upon taking into the *Stomach*, give no Sensation that is perceivable: which is ground enough to suspect them good for nothing; although our Physicians prescribe 'em in much larger Doses than what *Schroder* mentions. In the Shops it is used only in the *Pulvis à Chelis compositus*, commonly call'd *Gascoign's Powder*; which is one of the dearest and most worthless Medicines in Practice: tho as it is join'd in

Prescription with some *Alexipharmicks* of efficacy, it has often the credit amongst the Ignorant of doing what it had no share in.

382. *LAPIS ÆTITES*, *Eagle-Stone*. Some Naturalists give strange accounts of what goes under this name; and tho we have placed it amongst the *Minerals*, yet it's difficult to ascertain to which of the three *Kingdoms* it belongs. That it is found in an *Eagle's Nest*, whence it has its name, most agree; but not how it came there. It is about the bigness of a *Chesnut*, and is hollow, with somewhat in it that rattles upon shaking; which affords some very odd Conceits, it being for this reason term'd by some, *Lapis veluti pregnans, alio in utero sonante*; that is, a *Stone* pregnant with another in its *Womb*. And upon this chimerical Foundation, it seems to have ascribed to it the Power of influencing the *Fœtus* in a *Woman* with child. The Espousers of this Delusion say, that if it be wore about the *Arm*, it prevents *Abortion*; and about the *Thigh*, that it helps *Delivery*: but in the latter Case it is very gravely advised not to be wore too long, lest it draws out also the *Womb* it self: ——— *Risum teneatis, Amici!*

S E C T. VII.

Of Emeticks.

THAT part of the *Materia Medica* which comes under this Head, altho it is not so extensive as some of the precedent Divisions, yet it is of that Efficacy as requires the utmost Skill and Caution in managing. For a *Vomit* cannot

be given, without doing some good or harm: it is not therefore to be indifferently regarded as the Operation of some *Alteratives*, which are frequently prescribed, only to keep the Patient easy under some Expectation, until a Physician more clearly
sees

sees what Nature indicates to be done.

Vomits and Purges are so much alike in their Operations, that one cannot be well apprehended without the other: thus much therefore is common to them both, that any Medicine which so far vellicates the Membranes and Coats of the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, as to draw them into convulsive Twitches, or much accelerate their natural Motions, will be *Emetick* or *Cathartick*, and sometimes both. But the Action of Vomiting is more properly a Convulsive Motion in the *Stomach* than any which can happen in the *Bowels*, unless their Peristaltick Undulations are inverted, as it happens in the *Passio Iliaca*. Whatsoever therefore comes into the *Stomach*, which so irritates its Fibres as to make them contract, or draw up with Force, will throw its Contents upwards; the Vent being much larger that way than thro the *Pylorus*, which would send them down by Stool. The Difference therefore between an *Emetick* and a *Cathartick*, lies only in this, that the latter consists of such Particles as pass the *Stomach* without any violent Vellications of the Fibres, and the former of such as have that Effect almost as soon as they come there; so that a *Vomit* seems stronger than a *Cathartick*, and this is the reason why a *Cathartick*, in an encreas'd Dose, will prove an *Emetick*.

Some are of opinion, that the Substance it self, that procured a *Vomit*, is thrown up again in the first or second Ejection; and that the following Sollicitations are caus'd by the Acrimony of the Juices, which the first Motions pumped, as it were, and occasioned to drain into the *Stomach*. It is of no great importance whether it be thus or not; but

'tis certain, that the Action of Vomiting gives the strongest Shake to all the Muscles and Solids of the Body, as any Motion is capable of; and therefore in all medicinal Intentions it may be consider'd as an *Exercise*. And the last Motions do generally discover a drain of Humours into the *Stomach* from some considerable distance; their Colour shewing they were derived from the Liver, or Parts more remote. But it is not so much to be expected from what these Medicines discharge upwards, as what their violent Emotions and Concussions fit for Separation, and force through other Outlets; and even that by the Skin is prodigiously encreas'd by these means, as is manifest from the profuse *Sweats* which a Person naturally falls into afterwards, upon the least Encouragement thereunto.

Tinctures, *Extracts* and *Resins*, are always observ'd to operate rougher this way than more Simple Preparations; and the reason seems to be, that such Management of an Ingredient divides its Parts too much, and makes them too intimately come into contact with the Fibres; so that they are not so soon shook off by their Convulsive Twitches or Throws, as more gross Parts may be. Upon this account therefore most of the *Simples* which come under this Head, are the best in their natural Forms, and the elaborate Preparations of the *Chymical Pharmacy* especially, produces no Vomit so good as we find amongst Nature's own Productions: and this Opinion the present Practice fully supports; for all the *Antimonial* and *Mercurial Emeticks* are almost quite laid aside, unless in some obstinate Cases; and some *Simple* generally is now prescrib'd, only in Powder, as the *Ipecacuanha*. The *Emetick Tar*

tar likewise, which us'd to be so much in Vogue, is at present to be found only in such hands as are strangers to milder and safer Methods.

Folia, Leaves of,

383. ERIGERI, *Groundsel*. This grows in plenty upon the fallow Land in most Countries: And is much known and us'd amongst the common People for a Vomit. They infuse or boil it in Whey or Posset-Drink, and then strain the Liquor. It is a good and safe Vomit; but it is not us'd in the Shops, nor, as I ever met with, prescrib'd in extemporaneous Practice.

Flores, Flowers of,

384. PERSICARUM, *Peach-Blossoms*. These are us'd only in a Syrup, which is directed in the College Dispensatory. It is a very toothsome and gentle Medicine for Children; provoking them to puke without any manifest Sickness. It also most commonly opens by a Stool or two downwards. There is hardly a better or safer Medicine in Practice, for preventing those disorders which arise from Crudities and Acidities in the *Stomachs* and *Bowels* of young Infants. It may be given them as soon as born, and is better than what the *Nurses* commonly use, which is a mixture of Syrup of Violets and Oil of Sweet Almonds together; for that rather clogs and palls the Inwards, whilst this gently deterges and cleans them.

Semina, Seeds of,

385. CARTHAMI, *Seed of Bastard Saffron*. These are said to purge watry and viscid Humours, and deterge the *Mucus* which adheres frequently so much to the inner Coats of the Stomach; but are very little us'd in Composition, and hardly ever occasionally prescrib'd.

Radices, Roots of,

386. SCYLLÆ, *Sea Onions*, or *Squills*. These are us'd only in Infusion, which is generally in Vinegar, which they make Emetick. It is sometimes boil'd into the Consistence of a Syrup with Honey, and call'd *Oxymel Scylliticum* in the Shops, which retains the same Properties. They wonderfully deterge and scour off the viscid Adhesions in the Bowels, and gently irritate the Stomach to Ejection. They are also, as all of the Onion kind are, very *Diuretick*; and therefore in great esteem with some in *Dropsies*: for if their Infusion be mix'd with *Cinnamon Water*, they will seldom vomit; but work downwards, and very forcibly by Urine. In *Asthma's*, and all Obstructions or Infarctions of the *Lungs*, which are to be remov'd by *Deterfives* and *Expectoration*, there is scarce any thing more effectual. These are also esteem'd *Alexipharmick*, and upon that account have a place in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

387. IPECACUANHÆ. This is a Root but lately in the acquaintance of Medicine. The *French*, since their knowledge of it, seem to have been much more diligent in learning its Virtues than our selves. Monsieur Homberg a *Chymist*, and Monsieur Bolduc an *Apothecary*, have both made *Analytical* Inquiries into its Texture. It will be worth the Reader's while to be inform'd of what the latter says of it in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, for 1700. He takes it for granted, that it has the Consent of all for a Divine Remedy in *Diarrhæa's* and *Dysenteries*; and that it is at the same time *Emetick*, *Cathartick*, and *Astringent*. He leaves to *Botanists* the Description of the Plant, of which it is the Root; and

and contents himself to observe, that there are two sorts of it, the one *grey*, the other *brown*, inclining to *black* on the Outside. The *grey* is less violent in its Operation, tho the other is more certain; as he learnt from his own Experience, as well as the Report of others. But the Gentleness of the *grey* has made it of more general use. He adds, that of late we have another sort brought over, which is white and unlike the others, and which is given to pregnant Women and Infants, for its Mildness. He confines himself for that time to the Examination only of the *grey*, referring the rest to some other opportunity. And this he does both by *Distillation* with a *Retort*, and *Extraction* with different *Dissolvents*, such as are proper and convenient. By *Distillation* he drew off a *Phlegm*, an *acid Spirit*, and a little *Oil*; and from the black Mass that was left at the bottom of the *Retort*, he was able to get but a very little *fix'd Salt*, by a violent Fire. It was not found worth while to take further notice of this *Analysis*; believing the other way by *Extraction* to afford more light into the Nature of this Root. The *Extraction* was begun with very well rectify'd *Spirit of Wine*, by which was drawn off its *Sulphur* or *resinous* Parts, *ten Drams* from *eight Ounces* of the Root. The Remainder, thus depriv'd of its *resinous* Parts and well dry'd, weigh'd *six Ounces*. From this he again drew with distill'd Rain-Water *two Ounces* of an Extract as solid as the former, which contain'd nothing besides the *saline* Particles, accompany'd with some *terrestrial* ones, which were inseparable from the others. This last was but of a lax Consistence, because all the *resinous* Parts were separated by the preceding

Operation. The Remainder, or *Caput Mortuum*, thus depriv'd both of its *resinous* and *saline* Parts, weigh'd but *four Ounces*. Monsieur *Bolduc* believ'd this double *Extraction* to be useful, *viz.* one by the *Spirit of Wine*, the other by the *Water*; being persuaded that the Virtue of the Root did not reside alone in the *Resin*, but likewise in the *saline* Parts, on which the *Spirit of Wine* did not act, and whereof the *Water* is the only proper *Dissolvent*. It hence appears, that the Root contains much more *saline* Parts than *resinous*, independent on the *terrestrial* ones. Whence it is infer'd, that without the help of the *Spirit of Wine*, both its *saline* and *resinous* Parts might be drawn with *Water* alone; since the *saline* more abounding than the *resinous* Parts, the former would attenuate, draw off, resolve and attract the latter, insomuch that they would become one Body, *i. e.* make a Mass compos'd of the *saline* and *resinous* Parts. This is conformable to Experience, since it is the known Property of *Salts* to dissolve the *Sulphurs*; which is confirm'd by trials made on purpose. For with *Rain-Water* alone, and the same quantity of Root, Monsieur *Bolduc* drew *three Ounces and a half* of an Extract, as solid, and consistent and united in its Parts, as the former; and from the remainder, which well dry'd weigh'd *five Ounces*, and whereof the *Water* could extract no more, he could draw with *Spirit of Wine* but a *Dram* of a sort of *Resin*.

In another Dissertation, in the same Year, Monsieur *Bolduc* gives his Observations on the *brown Ipecacuanha*. By *Distillation*, he remarks, that it yielded less *Oil* than the *grey*, and that the last Portion of *Spirit* which comes away with its

Oil upon the greatest Violence of Fire, altho considerably acid, appear'd to him to have more volatile Parts, than the same Portion of Spirit in the former. He says, that by trial with *Salt of Tartar*, the Particles of the *brown* escaped with the greater briskness, and struck the Sense of Smelling more powerfully. Hence he concluded beforehand, that as the *Brown* contains less oily Parts than the *Grey*, so it contains fewer resinous: and in the second place, that this last Portion of Spirit seems to contain more volatile Parts; which is the reason that it is more violent in its effects. This Observation may countenance the Opinion of such as believe the purgative Virtues of Medicines to be exalted by means of a certain *Volatile Salt*; and that they are more or less violent, in proportion to the quantity of volatile Salt contain'd in them. By Extraction both by Spirit of Wine and by Water, that of the *Brown* weigh'd less than the *Grey*. The Proportions are, that from *eight Ounces* of the *Grey*, he had by Spirit of Wine *ten Drams* of a resinous Extract; but from the same quantity of the *brown*, but *six Drams*. From the remainder thus freed of its resinous Parts, by an aqueous *Menstruum*, he drew from the *Grey* *two Ounces* of a saline Extract; but from the *Brown* only between *five* and *six Drams*. The remainder of the *Grey*, after it had been thus depriv'd of its resinous Parts by the Spirit of Wine, and of its Saline ones by the Water, weighed *four Ounces*, but that of the *Brown* weigh'd near *six Ounces*; which shews that the active Principles abound more in the *Grey* than in the *Brown*: which is further confirm'd by the following way of Extraction. In the former he began with the

Spirit of Wine, and then us'd the Water; but here he extracts first with the Water, and afterwards with the Spirit of Wine; and observ'd that *eight Ounces* of the *Brown* yielded by a watry *Menstruum*, *one Ounce three Drams* of an Extract, very solid and compact: and the remainder well dryed, yielded by the means of Spirit of Wine but *twenty four Grains* of a resinous Extract; whereas the like quantity of *Grey*, furnish'd by an aqueous *Menstruum*, *three Ounces and a half* of Extract, and its remainder by Spirit of Wine *thirty six Grains* of a resinous Extract. Whence *Monf. Bolduc* thinks it easy to conclude, that the *Brown* contains less of principal Parts, and more of the terrestrial than the *Grey*. It is however certain, that the *Brown* is more efficacious, which seems a sort of a *Paradox*. The Reason of which is conjectur'd to be, that active Virtues are not to be esteem'd according to the Measure or Weight of their Bodies. Those of less Bulk have often more Force and Energy: *Vis maxima in minima Mole*, is a Maxim which holds good in many Instances. It has been taken notice, that the Spirits drawn last from the *Brown* were more piquant, and strik'd the Senses more briskly than those of the *Grey*; why then may they not have the same Activity in our Bodies, to irritate the interior Parts, and agitate the Humours more violently? The Extracts of the *Brown* are indeed less in quantity, but their Virtues may be more concentrated, and by consequence more active.

In the *Memoirs* for 1701, this same Inquirer discourses farther on the *Ipecacuanha*, and says he has found means to deprive this Root of its *emetick Quality*. The Difference that is between this and other violent

lent *Purgers*, he says, encouraged him in this Search. The other violent *Catharticks*, as *Scammony* and *Colocinth*, however prepared and corrected, leave too often fatal Marks of their Action; but *Ipecacuanha*, tho it may appear so brisk in its Operation, leaves generally behind it nothing but an Adstriction of the Parts it had before open'd and fatigu'd. He made a resinous Extract with Spirit of Wine, and then drew out the saline Parts with Rain-Water, and found by Experience, that its Violence, as in most other *Purgers*, was owing to its Resin. For the Effects of the Resin were more violent than the Root it self, with little or no Adstriction afterward; but the saline Extract was *Diuretick*, purg'd gently, without any or little Nauseousness; and in short, had the Specifick Quality of the Root, that is, to cure Dysenteries.

Thus far we thought proper to follow our *French Guide*, whose Experiments give a good Insight into the

Contexture and Virtues of this Root. But the common Practice here makes any Preparations of it little needed, because it is most esteem'd and prescrib'd in Substance. Its Dose is from *ten Grains* to *two Scruples*; some give a *Dram*, but it will not fail to work in less quantity with proper Management.

Minerals.

388. BORAX. Some Authors give the Method of making this, which is chiefly of *Nitre* and *Sal Armoniack*; others mention it as a Mineral Production of Nature. Its use in Medicine is but little. Taken alone in Powder it will provoke to vomit; but 'tis seldom us'd for that purpose. Mixed with any warm Aromatick, it has no such Operation in the Stomach; but is reckon'd of some efficacy in assisting Delivery; and is by our *Midwives* frequently us'd, with a drop or two of Oil of *Cinnamon*, for that end.

S E C T. VIII.

Of Catharticks.

Somewhat may be understood concerning the Operation of *Catharticks*, from what has been already said about *Emetics*; the Vellication, or Irritation of the Fibres and Membranes being the same in both. But as the Difference of the Parts, in which are their Scenes of Action, makes a great deal of Difference in the Consequences of their Operation on many accounts; it may be further necessary to know what a *Stimulus* will do, in the *Intestines* particularly.

The *Peristaltick*, or *Vermicular Motion* of the *Guts*, is such as con-

tinually helps on their Contents, from the *Pylorus* down to the *Rectum*. Now every Irritation either quickens that Motion in its natural Order, or occasions some little Inversions of it. In both, what but slightly adhered to the Coats, or inner Membranes, will be loosen'd and shook off, and carried forward with their Contents; and they will also be more agitated, and thus rendred more fluid. By this only is it manifest, how a *Cathartick* hastens and encreases the Discharges by Stool; but the same manner of Operation also carries its Effects much further,

in proportion to the Force of the *Stimulus*. For where it is great, all the *Appendices* of the Bowels, and even all the *Viscera* in the *Abdomen*, will, by a Consent of Parts, that is, a Communication of Nerves, be pulled or twitched, so as to affect their respective Juices in the same manner as the *Intestines* themselves do their Contents. The Consequences of which must be, that a great deal will be drain'd back into the *Intestines*, and made a part of what they discharge. And when we consider the vast Number of Glands in the *Intestines*, with the Outlets of those *Viscera* opening thereinto, and particularly of the *Pancreas* and Liver; it will be no wonder what vast quantities, especially in full Constitutions, may be carried off by one smart *Purge*.

It has been a prevailing Notion, that there is some Specifick, or Elective Quality in *Catharticks*, by which some are suited to draw off, and expel such particular Humours, and will not meddle with, or affect any other; and upon this Notion it is, that they are so constantly distinguish'd in Physical Writers, by peculiar Names expressive of their respective Properties: hence such is call'd a *Chologogue*, a *Purger* of *Choler*; this a *Hydragogue*, a *Purger* of *Water*, and another a *Phlegmagogue*, a *Purger* of *Phlegm*. But our Theory in the *first Part* will not admit of any such Conclusion; because no Medicine under this Denomination, how efficacious and surprising soever in its Operation, cannot act but mechanically, according to those Laws of Motion, which all other Bodies are subject to: and therefore when the Discharges by Stool discover an over-proportion of any particular Humours; the *Purge*, to whose efficacy it is ascrib'd, is

not to be suppos'd to have done it by any such Election; but that there was either a Redundance of such a Humour, whose Discharge any common Irritation would occasion, or that there was some peculiar Aptitude from the Figures and Bulks of the Medicine, to deterge those Parts where they were lodg'd, and set them in Fusion. Thus in proportion to the Proximity of some Humours to the *intestinal Tube*, and the Disposition of the Passages to convey them that way, do they require greater or lesser Vibrations, or Shakes of the Fibres from a *Cathartick*, to fetch them out. For this reason the brisker *Catharticks*, which vellicate the Membranes most of all, pump out as it were, from all the *Mesenterial* Glands, and neighbouring Parts, their Contents; which, because they abound so much with *Lymphaticks*, and viscid watry Humours, make the Discharges thin and watry: those which act in somewhat a lower degree, yet irritate enough to deterge and draw out a great deal of mucous and viscid Matter; which sometimes by Lodgment, and want of due Motion, changing into various Colours, occasions different Names of *Phlegm* or *Choler*. As the former therefore pass for *Hydragogues*, so do the latter for *Purgers* of *Phlegm* and *Choler*.

Dr. Keil, in his *Account of Animal Secretion*, seems to favour this Opinion of the Antients about *elective Purgers*, because it appear'd to him solvable by this Theory of Attraction; but it is to be fear'd he transgress'd his own Laws, when he makes the Particles of *Jallap* attract the aqueous Particles out of the Blood as it washes thro the *intestinal Glands*, by any other Power than the Particles of any other Medicine would do it,
in

in the like Circumstances, that is endu'd with the same mechanical Properties. Whatsoever therefore has the same Properties, as by the Effects it appears several Medicines have, as *Fallap*, it will purge Water as much as *Fallap*; and consequently deserve as much the Name of a *Specifick*. But if it can be accounted, as here it is hoped to be done, how such Medicines are fitted by their manifest and mechanical Properties to produce such an effect; then it must be much more instructive to rely upon such Procedure, than have recourse to an imaginary Agency, which puts the Understanding in confusion.

Upon another account also, besides that of a *Stimulus*, a *Cathartick* answers its Intention, and that is by fusing the Humours, or rendring them more fluid than they were before; whereby they are better fitted to pass off by their proper Excretories. And how this is done, may be understood from many Hints already interspers'd in this Work. Those which consist of very subtle and active Parts, are not so sensible in the larger Passages, because of the great quantities of Matter which lays too great load upon them, and makes them unheeded: but when they are got into the Blood in any considerable number, they divide and fuse those Cohesions which obstruct, or move heavily in the Capillaries, and scour the Glands; insomuch, that every Pulsation throws something thro the intestinal Glands, which goes away by Stool, that the reflux Blood had washed away, and brought back from all Parts of the Body. Of this kind are all those *Catharticks* which are said to purge the Joints, and are prescrib'd in *Rheumatisms* and *Arthritic Pains*, as the *Radix Turpethi*,

and all the *Aloeticks*. It may not be amiss here to observe, that the reason why *Catharticks* of this sort are so easily chang'd into the most efficacious *Alteratives*, is because an *Alterative* is a *Cathartick* in this sense in a lower degree, or of a more remiss Operation. Whatsoever brings such Particles to a secretory Orifice which are fitted for its Passage oftner, either by accelerating the Blood's Motion, or breaking it into more Particles of that particular Size and Inclination, will encrease that Secretion. According therefore to the difference of the Parts, where such Secretions are enlarg'd, as the Glands of the *Intestines*, *Kidneys*, or *Skin*, are the Medicines, which are the Instruments therein, term'd either *Catharticks*, *Diureticks*, or *Diaphoreticks*.

Further, another way of promoting the Discharges by Stool from Fusion, or rendering the Humours more fluid, is to mix such Particles with them, as prevent their running into viscid Cohesions, and by degrees divide and break them when in Contact; whereby they are render'd fitter to run off by the most convenient Outlets. This is done by Substances which have Parts rigid, gross, and full of Asperities; and these are many kinds of *Salts*, and tartarous Medicines. For by Experiment, the most easy of any thing to be tried, those Bodies mix'd with any thing tenacious and adhesive, will destroy such Properties. Thus let any one mix a few Grains of *Salt* of *Tartar* with the *Extractum Radii*, which of it self is so tenacious as to draw out into any form; and it will immediately run into almost a dry Powder, and crumble so as not to be capable of being made into Pills. To the quantity of this Salt also in the *Mathew's Pill*, as it

is commonly call'd, is owing, that that Mass is so difficultly made up into *Pills*. All tenacious likewise and mucilaginous Bodies of much thinner Consistence, will by the like means be rendred much less adhesive, and more dispos'd to Fluidity. *Catharticks* of this sort are generally too gross to pass thro the *Lacteals*; and therefore their Influence extends no further then the *Prima Viæ*, that

is, the *Stomach* and *Bowels*. After this manner *Cream of Tartar*, with its *Chrystals*, which differ not much; *Manna*, and all the milder *Purgers* operate: that is, by separating and keeping from Contact and Cohesion, the several Contents of those Parts; which renders them so fluid, as to run off the sooner, and in larger quantities by Stool, than otherwise they would do.

Class I. Of the *Milder Purgers*.

Folia, Leaves of,

389. *SENÆ*, *Sena*. The best comes from *Alexandria*, is the sharpest-leaved of any of the sorts, and smells fresh if it be not old. The Brightness of its Colour, and Quickness of its Flavour, are the Indications of its Goodness; for when it has lost its Scent, and grows dusky, it is good for little. It is one of the most common *Purgers* in the Shops, and in extemporaneous Prescription. Altho it is here placed amongst the milder sort, yet in some Circumstances, and especially in an increased Dose, it will work smartly enough. Its Dose in Powder is from half a *Scruple* to half a *Dram*, but it is seldom given in that manner by it self; altho it is in several of the *College-Compositions of Species*, and one has its name from it of *Pulvis Senæ compositus*: of which there are the lesser and greater, but in both, the Proportions of *Sena* are near the Dose here assign'd; as also in the *Pulvis Diagenæ*, allowing for the addition of *Diagridium*. In common Prescription it is generally order'd in Infusion, from one *Dram* to half an Ounce. Its common *Correctors* are *Liquorice*, some of the *Carminative Seeds*, or *Salt of Tartar*: the latter gives a much higher Colour to

the Infusion, and seems a very agreeable Ingredient as a *Corrector*; for all *lixivious Salts* both divide the *sulphurous* parts of a *Cathartick*, whereby they are not so apt to adhere to the Coats of the *Bowels*, which often makes their Vellications too sensible; and they also assist in attenuating those Viscidities, which a *Cathartick* is intended to carry off, and therefore make them pass away more easily. This *Drug* is apt at first taking to nauseate the *Stomach* much; and therefore in its Infusions, or to the strain'd Liquor if a little *Cinnamon*, or a *Dram* or two of its distill'd Water be added, it passes through with less Sickness, and will afterwards operate never the less. This is exactly conformable to the Sentiments of *Ludovicus*, who says, the purgative Quality of this Herb resides in its mucilaginous or gummy Juice; which the more it is divided, makes it gripe less in its Operation: and therefore he orders its Infusion in Water or small Wine with half a *Dram* of *Salt of Tartar* to a Dose, and some *Cinnamon* or *Ginger*. But the Dose he determines by the quantity of the *Menstruum*, upon a Conjecture that it cannot be sated beyond a certain degree; so that if the quantity of *Sena* exceeds the Proportion which will do that,

it makes it never the stronger, the *Menstruum* being capable of receiving no more. *Rulandus* imagin'd a *Sudorifick Quality* to be in it, and accordingly order'd it in some Compositions of that Intention. This is so antient in Medicine, that *Schroder* says, *Serapion* first described it. There are scarce any Forms of *Catharticks*, in which this is not an Ingredient; and it is generally the principal, in purgative *Diet-Drinks* and medicated *Ales*.

390. *FUNGUS AGARICI*, *Agarick*. This is a *Fungus*, or *Mushroom*, growing on the *Larch-Tree*, that produces the common *Turpentine* and *Resin*. That is accounted best, which is light, spongy, and white; tho the best rather makes People sick, than purges them, for it is extremely nauseous to the *Stomach*, and without the help of other *Purgers* is not strong enough to work of it self. There are many *Correctors* mention'd by some Authors for this *Cathartick*, generally of the *Aromatick* kind, as it has been in great esteem heretofore; but much the best way is quite to expunge it from the Shops, which the present Practice has almost done. A purging Pill in the *College-Dispensatory* has its name from it, but it is hardly at all in use, or to be met with in Prescription.

Flores, Flowers:

391. *ROSARUM DAMASCENARUM*, *Damask Roses*. They blow in *May* and *June*, and are much in use both in the Shops and amongst the common People, who are well enough acquainted with them as a *Purge*. They work gently enough, so as to be safe to Infants in a proper Dose, but it may be increas'd so as to make it very ruffling and strong. From *half a Dram* to *two*

Drams of the Leaves well dry'd, is the usual quantity in Infusion; and of the *Syrup* made of them in the Shops, from *two Drams* to *two Ounces*. In making this last, the Infusion of them when dry is much better than the expressed Juice; for in the remainder, tho press'd ever so hard, there is a great deal of the purgative quality, which Infusion would draw out, left behind. The distill'd Water therefore which is made from them, and is a good *Cordial*, as was before taken notice, *Sect. 1. Class 1. N° 19.* should be made by the *hot Still*; and the strain'd Liquor of what remains will have all the purgative Quality, which may be conveniently made up into a *Syrup*.

392. *VIOLARUM*, *Violets*. These blow early in the Spring, and are in every one's acquaintance, for their Use in Medicine. The *Syrup* which is made of them is the only Preparation in the Shops, but is not by much so often prescribed as formerly; altho amongst the Nurses, it still remains in its wonted esteem, for a safe and gentle Purger of young Children. Its Dose is from a *quarter of an Ounce* to *one Ounce*. It's never given to grown Persons, as no Dose is sufficient to make it a proper *Purge* to them. Some have got the Art of levigating the testaceous Powders for the *Pulvis à Chelulis compositus*, with the expressed Liquor which is made for the *Syrup*; for that changes them green, very much resembling the *Bezoar* colour, so as to save a great deal out, if not all, of that costly Ingredient.

Fructus, Fruits:

393. *CASSIÆ FISTULÆ*, *Cassia*, or *Locust*. This is a kind of *Pod* or *Cane*, which grows upon a large Tree in some parts of *Brasil*,

not greatly unlike our *Walnut*. That part which is used in Medicine, is the Pulp which grows within side, and is black, and extremely sweet, which makes some call it *Wild Honey*. That is best which is of a bright black, heavy, and does not rattle when shaken; because when the Pulp decays with drying too much, the Seeds which lie in certain Interstices have room enough to be heard upon shaking. This Pulp is a gentle Purger, not much stronger than *Syrup of Violets*; and therefore is more used to procure a convenient Laxness in some costive Habits, than as a *Purge* to discharge any Overload of Humours. This *Pulp* or *Extract* is kept in the Shops by it self, chiefly for *Clysters*; but it is seldom boil'd up high enough to make it keep long without Fermentation and Souring. *Etmuller* had an odd Notion of its purgative Property consisting in some fermentative Quality, which made him forbid it to hypochondriacal Persons, and Women big with child; as also at the beginning of a Fever, lest it should add to the febrile Ferment; But such ways of Reasoning have now lost their credit too much to be regarded. Its principal use is in the *Lenitive Electuary* of the College, in which it is a material Ingredient.

394. MYROBALANI, *Myrobalans*. These are a kind of dry foreign Fig. They were not known to the *Greek Physicians*, but are much in the *Arabian Pharmacy*. *Sennertus* much used them, and frequently in *Diarrhaeas* and *Dysenteries*, for some Astringency which attended their purgative Quality. They are in some officinal Compositions, but not regarded in common Prescription.

395. PRUNÆ, *Prunes*. The medicinal Use of these, almost every

one is acquainted with. They are gently laxative and cooling, and are an Ingredient in the *Lenitive Electuary*.

396. TAMARINDI, *Tamarinds*. This is the Fruit of an *Indian Tree* of the *Palm* kind, and not greatly unlike the *English Ash* in manner of Growth. They are by some Writers call'd *Indian Dates*, and by others *Indian Acacia*. They come to us now from both the *Indies*, and are either blackish or red. The latter are prefer'd. The Sailors are apt to enlarge their bulk with too much Sugar, for a little does not hurt them. They are acid, pleasant, and cooling; and gently relax the Bowels. For this reason they are in the *Lenitive Electuary*, and also prescribed in burning Fevers, to moisten and cool the Mouth, by sucking and gradually swallowing them.

397. ALOES, *Id.* The extreme Bitterness of this *Drug* has occasion'd some Writers to call it *Fel Natura*. There are two kinds of it in the Shops: the *Succotrina*, so call'd from a place where it much grows, which comes chiefly from *Arabia* and *Egypt*, in Skins of a blackish colour in the Lump, but of a shining golden hue, when broke and powder'd, and has but little Smell. The other is call'd *Hepatica*, from its dark Liver-colour, and comes chiefly from *Barbadoes* and the *West-Indies*, in large Shells, or Gourds, and is of a strong offensive Scent. The former sort is always expected for inward Use, being mild and safe; the other is so nauseous and offensive to the *Stomach*, that it is used in little else than for Cattel, and is a mighty *Purge* for Horses. It is the Juice of a ferulaceous Plant, that we have some Specimens of in Physick-Gardens here

here in *England*. *Ludovicus, Etmuller*, and many others, will have this compos'd of two sorts of Substances; the one *resinous*, which is soonest dissolv'd and taken up by a spirituous *Menstruum*; and the other, mucilaginous or gummy, which soonest joins with Water, and *Menstruums* of that kind. The former is reckon'd roughest in Operation, and by its Adhesion to the Coats of the Stomach and Bowels, to cause grievous Gripings; but the latter is accounted milder. Hence the Dissolvent in this case is to be more or less spirituous, as the Intention is for brisker or milder Purgation. In the resinous Parts likewise, which mix with a spirituous Liquor, is suppos'd to consist the Quality which makes it so good a *Vulnerary*. Its Bitterness makes it so nauseous, that it is not much used in liquid forms, but generally made into *Pills*, where *half a Dram* is a mean Dose. *Salt of Tartar* is its best *Corrector*; and *Etmuller* insinuates, that so much may be mix'd with it, as will quite destroy its purgative Quality. There are hardly any of the officinal purging *Pills*, without this in their Composition. There is certainly a Dexterity in bringing this to be little more than an *Alterative*; and *Tinctura Sacra*, which is an Infusion of *Species Hiere*, of which this is the chief Ingredient, as it is order'd usually in the Shops, with many will not operate until a long time after taking: and I have known Instances, where it has been so manag'd, as not to work sensibly till after a third or fourth Dose. It appears that many antient Physicians had a skill to use it thus; and in cases where the Vessels are stuff'd, and as it were almost glued up with *Viscidities*, if this be so order'd as not to go off by the first Discharges,

but gradually to mix with the Blood, it cannot but very powerfully break and deterge the Humours in the smallest Vessels, so as to fit them for some Evacuation. And this is the reason, that frequently after repeated Doses, when it once begins to operate, it continues to do so long together; for having in its many Circulations at last so much fused the Juices, they flow through the Intestinal Glands in great quantities, and run off by Stool. But in these cases great caution must be had, that the Evacuation, when it once begins, does not continue long enough to make a waste of the necessary Fluids; which the Strength of the Patient is the surest Rule to know by. It is a good *Cathartick*, in watry, cold, corpulent Constitutions, as it heats and attenuates very much; but it is bad for thin and hectic Persons. It is accounted very efficacious in promoting the *menstrual* Discharges, and is very proper to be intermix'd with *Steel Courses*. It is also good to destroy Worms, and scour away those ropy viscid Humours, so apt to breed them in the Bowels of Children. The *Hepatick Aloes* is so penetrating in its Scent, as to purge, and kill Worms, apply'd only to the Belly in *Plaster*. It is of great account amongst Surgeons, in the *Tincture* of *Myrrh*, for external Intentions. In short, there is not any one *Drug* of more universal Use in Medicine than this is, and of more Efficacy for many important Ends.

398. MANNA. This is a *Drug* in great use now, but does not appear to have been very long so, by the silence of antient Authors about it. It is said to be the Gatherings of *Dew* upon the Branches and Leaves of Trees, which abounds so much with saline Parts, as to crust

them over, and harden into those Flakes, which we meet with it in, in the Shops. But others, with more probability, seem to think it partly an Exudation from the Juice of some Plant, which has join'd with it some saline Particles from the Air, until it arrives to that form we see it in. But howsoever Travellers and Naturalists agree about its Production, Experience has taught us that it is a safe and gentle *Purge*. It is as sweet as Sugar, and, like it, dissolves in any warm Liquor. It is given to Children, from *two Drams* to an *Ounce*, and to grown Persons from *one Ounce* to *two*, or upwards. It is reckon'd only to deterge the *Prima Via*, and carry its Influences no farther than the *Stomach* and *Bowels*. It is therefore not to be depended on in any Cases of *Obstinacy*. That is now accounted best which comes from *Calabria* in *Italy*, and is white, in large Flakes; tho formerly the *Syrian Manna* was in best esteem, and that which granulated like *Mastich*. Some have imagin'd strange Properties in a Spirit to be made from it, from its wonderful Volatility and Penetration, which it receives from the subtile Salts of the *Air*, as *May-Dew*; and pretend great things from it, in extracting the *Sulphur of Gold*. But these are fitter for Amusement, than reducible into any useful Practice. It has been entertain'd by many, that the Virtues of this *Drug* differ, according to the different Plants and Trees upon which it gathers; but as it is brought to us, we have no Marks to distinguish this by.

Radices, Roots of,

399. HERMODACTYLI, *Hermodyctyls*. These are a Root, as most say, brought from *Syria*. *Mathiolum*, with many more, will have that

which is in the Shops under this name, a Species of the *Flower-de-Luce Root*; but others dissent from this Opinion. This stands so much in the account of some Writers, as to be dignify'd with the name of *Anima Articulorum*, the *Soul of the Joints*; because they believ'd it to be so very efficacious in scouring the mucilaginous Glands, and preserving them from the Lodgment of such gritty Matter, as occasions the *Gout* and arthritick Complaints. This is of that kind of *Catharticks*, which exert not themselves but in the smallest Passages, and therefore are slow in Operation, altho of great consequence in their effects. The *Augustan Dispensatory* has a compound Pill with its name from it; and it is a principal Ingredient in the *Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri*; as likewise it is in some *Recipes* of the *Extractum Rudii*, and other official Compositions of the like Intentions.

400. MECOACANÆ, *White Jalap*. This is brought chiefly from a Province in *New Spain*, call'd *Mechoacan*, whence it has its name. Some indeed call it *Indian Rhubarb*, but improperly. *Monardus* will have it a Species of *Exotick Bryony*. This is reckon'd, as the former, a very efficacious *Purge*, but of slow Operation, the Seat of its Action being chiefly in the extreme Parts, and therefore accounted good in all Arthritick Pains; for which purpose it stands in great commendation amongst the Antients, altho it is almost rejected in modern Practice.

401. RHABARBARI, *Rhubarb*. This is brought to us from several Parts; that which comes from the *Levant* is now accounted best. It is of a bright yellowish Colour, and of a *Nutmeg Grain* if it be good, tho a great deal of the best Pieces will

will be decay'd ; and therefore when brought into use, ought to be rejected. There is some comes from *China*, and other parts of the *East-Indies*, but not so much esteem'd. It is of a darker Colour, more fetid in Smell, and is not easily powder'd ; tho it is more purgative, especially in Infusion, than the other, but has not so much of its astringent Quality, which is so efficacious in *Diarrhea's* and *Dysenteries*. That which is accounted the finest of all, is very little purgative, but is much preferable in all the Intentions of a Restricting, and therefore is best in Fluxes of all kinds. The purgative Quality of this Root seems to consist most in its gummy Parts, by reason it is best drawn out with *aqueous Menstruums* impregnated with a *lixivial Salt*. Extreme drying destroys its purgative Virtue, wherefore it is frequently order'd to be toasted on purpose to make it less purgative and more astringing. It is infused from *one Dram* to *three*, for a Dose ; and given in Powder from *ten Grains* to *two Scruples*. It greatly strengthens the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, and is an excellent Medicine against *Choler*, and other distemper'd Contents of the intestinal and *mesenterial* Glands. It is accounted by some to be so great a Purger of the *Liver*, as to have deserved the name of *Cor Hepaticum*, or *Heart of the Liver*. The *Kidneys* do not lie too remote for its influences, for it frequently passes so much that way, as to discover it self in the Colour of the *Urine*. It therefore is very good in Obstructions of the *Reins* and *Ureters*. But in the *Jaundice* it almost passes for infallible. *Paracelsus* pretended to a Tincture from it, which had not its purgative Quality, but only operated by *Urine*, and purg'd away

Gravel and fabulous Concretions. It is good against Worms in Children, and is the best Purge that can be given them, to clean away those Crudities in the Bowels, which are apt to breed Worms : it also gives a Firmness to the Fibres, which from the Slipperiness of their Diet are generally too lax in those young Creatures ; so that its Repetition to them can hardly be too frequent. This is of great use in extemporaneous Prescription, and is also in many officinal Compositions ; particularly in *Syrups* and *Tinctures* : altho none of them are so good as the Root powder'd and given in substance.

402. TURPETHI, *Id.* It is not agreed, of what this is properly the Root : Some will have it of the *Thlaspia*, which *Schroder* is positive in ; and *Clusius*, of the *Scammony*. It is much of the nature of *Hermodytyl* and *Mechoacan*, but more efficacious. It yields good store of resinous Particles to a spirituous *Menstruum*, which affect not much the larger Passages, but is very active and brisk in the smaller Vessels and glandulous Contortions, which it wonderfully clears of all viscid Adhesions. The Antients had a Notion, that where *Agarick* fail'd, *Turpeth* took effect ; and when that was not sufficient, *Coloquintida* was the furthest they could proceed with such Instruments. This is not much in extemporaneous Prescription, but in pretty many of the officinal Compositions ; the *Extractum Rudii* particularly. *Horstius* relates somewhat almost beyond Credibility in his Observations, of bringing away from a Country Person somewhat like *Toads*, with the *Species Diaturbith cum Rhabarbaro*, in which this is a principal Ingredient. The Composition is in *Schroder*, and some other

other German Dispensatory-Writers, but is not in our Shops or Practice, and therefore not taken notice of in the following Part. This Simple is hardly ever given alone: its Dose is from *half a Dram* to a *Dram*, in Powder; and from *one Dram* to *half an Ounce*, in Infusion; hardly

ever given but to grown Persons. Some commend it in obstinate Scorbutick Cafes, and even in the most aggravated Symptoms of the Venereal Distemper; but common Practice does not much own it in those Intentions.

Class 2. *Of the Rougher Purgers.*

Folia, Leaves or Herbs of,

403. LINICATHARTICI, *Mountain Flax*. This is own'd in Medicine only by the common People. It is a rough harsh Purge, and powerfully deterges and evacuates viscid and watry Humours, from the most remote Lodgments. This makes them fond of it in *Rheumatisms*, but it is only fit for very robust strong Constitutions. It is usually infus'd or boil'd in Ale or Wine; what they call a small Handful, in a sufficient quantity of Liquor, being the usual Dose.

Semina, Seeds of,

404. CATAPUTIAE, *Spurge, the lesser*. These are violent Purgers, both by *Vomit* and *Stool*; and therefore hardly ever met with in Practice, unless amongst *Empiricks*, and Persons of no credit.

Fructus, Fruits of,

405. COLOCYNTHIDIS, *Bitter Apple*. This has been a Drug of mighty account in Medicine for many Ages. Its Roughness and Violence of Operation has always tortured the several hands it has pass'd through, to determine in what part of its Composition this Quality resided, that they might better know how to correct and mitigate it. By some it seems to reside in certain resinous Particles, which soonest join

with a spirituous *Menstruum*, and therefore make such Infusion too violent; for which reason they direct more aqueous Dissolvents, and such as are capable of uniting with *Salt of Tartar*, which would separate the Resins, and make their Efficacies upon the Fibres more moderate. *Schroder* and *Ludovicus* speak much of this Management, and commend the Extract made by Evaporation of the Liquor, with *Salt of Tartar* for its *Corrector*. They direct it from *three to eight Grains*. Others conjecture its *Cathartick Property* to be more in its slimy and mucilaginous Parts, which are best drawn out and dissolv'd by plain Water: but most assign it to a penetrating volatile Salt. And this latter seems to have been the Opinion of the Antients, particularly of the *Arabians*; for which reason, in the *Trochisci Alhandala* (for *Handala*, or *Alhandala*, was the name by which this Drug was known to them) it stands corrected with gummy and mucilaginous Bodies; as they were most proper to blunt the Violence of those *Spicula*, and prevent their too great Irritation of the Membranes. *Van Helmont* speaks of this as a thing which might easily be divested of its purgative Quality, and reduced into an extraordinary Alterative in some chronick Cafes; but this is a Secret not yet found out.

In the *Memoirs of the French Academy* for 1701, the above-mention'd Monsieur *Bolduc* has given his Observations and Experiments on this *Drug*, which are worth our notice. He tells us, that it is the Fruit of a Plant of the nature of a *wild Gourd*, and is very purgative, inso-much that its Operation is sometimes attended with Excoriations of the Membranes and Blood. Whence many have conjectur'd, that *Coloquintida* by its volatile *Salts* would render the Blood more fluid; but our Author did not find this by his own Experience; for he put a good quantity of it in Powder to new-drawn Blood, which did not prevent it from running into its usual Coagulations. The little Success of Endeavours hitherto attempted to correct this Remedy, has not hinder'd Monsieur *Bolduc* from trying others. He fermented *four Ounces* of its Pulp with *six Pounds* of good Must of Wine, for ten or twelve days together; then he distill'd this Mixture in *Balneo Vaporis*, by degrees. The first Portion of *eight Ounces* was very clear, moderately spirituous, and excessively bitter. The other Portions gradually decreas'd in their Qualities; and when the Liquor came altogether insipid, he put an end to the Distillation, and evaporated the Remainder into an Extract, which was of a sufficiently solid Consistence, and weigh'd *two Ounces* and a *half*.

With these, Experiments were made upon the *Sick* with all necessary Precaution. An Ounce of what came away first in the Distillation, caus'd great *Nausea's* and severe *Cholicks*, without effect; which were obliged to be appeas'd by other Remedies: tho two Ounces of the same, upon another trial, had its effect, but with Gripings. Of the

Extract made after Distillation, he gave ten Grains, which operated without Violence or Irritation; which he attributed to the *essential Salts* of the Wine, whose Acids had suppress'd, and as it were fix'd the *volatile Salt* of the *Coloquintida*.

Next, instead of Must, Monsieur *Bolduc* made use of Water, and put in Digestion for fifteen days sixteen Ounces of the Pulp, with two Quarts of boiling Water; after which he distill'd the whole. The Liquors which came away, had nothing in them penetrating or volatile, had no taste, and if taken inwardly had no effect. But the Extract made of what remain'd after Distillation, he found to be very efficacious. It was a gentle Purger, and of sufficient force given in but little quantity. Perhaps, says he, as the Substance of the *Coloquintida* is extremely spongy, its mucilaginous Parts, which are in great number, are the most offensive; and a long Digestion in a large quantity of Water may so attenuate, subtilize, and dissolve them, that an Extract made in this manner may be a good Preparation: And he believes the following Experiments do confirm this Opinion. He drew from the *Coloquintida* all the Tinctures possible with Water, and by Filtration separated the clear from the mucilaginous: of each of these he made a solid Extract, of which the former was a more efficacious, tho a more gentle Purger than the latter. The last trial he made, was with Spirit of Wine. From eight Ounces was obtain'd but half an Ounce of a resinous Extract, whereas he had from the same weight, by the means of Water, near three Ounces of a saline one, reckoning both its clear and mucilaginous Parts. Whence he concludes, that the *Colocynth* contains

tains much more *Salt* than *Oil* or *Sulphur*; and that it is probable the *Salts*, particularly the more gross, enveloped in the mucilaginous Parts, are the occasion of its violent Operation.

I shall leave the Reader to make the best Application of this Account to his own Practice he can, and only observe, that the common way of making the *Eustachian Extract*, that is, *Extractum Rudii*, contradicts his first Experiment, of the Spirits coming over excessively bitter and purgative: for the Liquor in which the Ingredients of this Composition, the chief being *Colocynth*, are infus'd, when it is drawn off by Distillation (which most do only for good Husbandry, as it may serve for the same use again) has neither Colour, Taste, or purgative Quality, any more than common Spirit of Wine. So that Monsieur *Bolduc* seems to have committed some mistake in the Experiment, by letting some small quantity of the Infusion inadvertently pass over into the Receiver, which in the least quantity would give an extreme bitterness to the whole that came over by Vapour.

This *Drug* is yet much in the official Compositions, but hardly ever met with in extemporaneous Prescription; its nauseous taste not making it tolerable in any forms but *Pills*, where it can be cover'd. It is so smart a *Purger*, as not to be safe but to athletick Constitutions, and such full Habits, where the Fibres are sufficiently guarded by a *Saburra Humorum* from its vehement Vellications. It is by all esteem'd very efficacious against *Worms*; but its Roughness of Operation makes it hardly safe to give it to Children, who mostly want it upon that account, unless in *Clysters*. The *Confectio Hamech*, which our Col-

lege retain in their *Dispensatory*, is never prescribed, because it is so irksome in taking, from the taste it has from this Ingredient.

406. RHAMNI BACCÆ, *Buckthorn Berries*. These are too well known by all People, to want description. The *Syrup* which is made by many private Families, as well as in the Shops, is the only Preparation of them now in use. It is a strong *Purger*, and effectual in discharging watry and flatulent Humours, and is therefore in esteem in *Dropsies* and *Rheumatisms*. It is also reckon'd by some to be powerful and searching enough, so as to fetch bad Humours from the Extremities, and to do service in the *Gout*. We are told, that one of the *German Emperors* made it his constant Medicine in that Distemper, and with good success. It is frequently given by the poorer sort to purge their Children, but it is too rough for such tender Constitutions. They give of it from *two Drams* to an *Ounce*, and to grown Persons *two Ounces*. It is frequently in extemporaneous Prescription order'd in *Cathartick Draughts*, which are made of other purgative Ingredients by Infusion, in proportion to their strength, both to render them more palatable, and quicken their Operation.

Gummi, Gums:

407. GAMBOGIÆ, *Id.* It has not yet been determin'd of what *Vegetable* this is a Juice; but most agree it to be from somewhat of the *Spurge* kind. It has been longer known in Painting than in Medicine, for its yellow Colour. The Violence of its Operation both by *Vomit* and *Stool* has occasion'd abundance of Search for some proper *Corrector*; but none has yet been found better than the *lixivious Salts*,

Salts, and particularly *Salt of Tartar*. Monsieur *Bolduc*, who has been industrious this way, and given his Experiments to the *Academy of Sciences* upon many of the most efficacious medicinal *Simples*, in the *Memoirs* for 1701, has a Dissertation upon *Gamboge*. He says, that it ought to be reckon'd amongst the resinous Juices, since it will be inflamed and flow in the Fire, and be almost intirely dissolv'd in Spirit of Wine; but on the contrary in aqueous *Menstruums* spreads it self into a milky Substance like *Scammony*, and afterwards precipitates. It seems at first to be insipid upon the Tongue, but soon after becomes sensible in the Throat by its Acrimony, and an insupportable Drought. It is a powerful *Hydragogue* and *Emetick*, but ought to be used with caution, and not until it has been corrected. Monsieur *Bolduc* says, he endeavour'd to get Flowers from this resinous Juice, like those from *Benjamin*, but without success. He made trial on it with Spirit of Wine, a Lye of alkalious Salts, and Water. The Spirit of Wine dissolv'd all, except about a sixth part: the remainder, which the Spirit would not touch, was easily dissolv'd by a Solution of *Salt of Tartar*. This, says he, may be esteem'd the saline part of *Gamboge*; and tho it had no purgative Virtue, was very *diuretick*. The Resin, which was made by the Spirit of Wine, purg'd more violently, and with greater Irritation, than the *Gamboge* it self.

This *Gum* was intirely dissolv'd by an equal quantity of *Salt of Tartar*, and a sufficient one of boiling Water, excepting some few terrestrial parts. The Liquor filtrated and evaporated by a gentle Fire, gave a sort of *grey Salt*, which easily flow'd in the Air, if not kept

close stopt in a Phial. This saline Extract purg'd with less Irritation, and in a smaller Dose than the *Gum*; but caus'd a great Acrimony and Heat in the Throat, insomuch that it was intolerable, and ought therefore to be enveloped in some other convenient Substance, when it is given.

This Experimenter observ'd before, that Water would not dissolve it, but only made it flow into a milky Substance of a yellow colour, which soon precipitated, and left the Water clear above it. This Residence dry'd, differ'd nothing from the *Gum*, only was more pure. By casting *distill'd Vinegar* on this milky Substance, it became clear; *Oil of Vitriol*, on the contrary, made it again turbid; and *Spirit of Wine* gave it a golden colour. There are many ways, this Author observes, of correcting it: he thinks that by *alkalious Salts* the best. However he gives one of his own, which as it is different from any other hitherto used, he also continually practis'd it with success. The manner is by tying the *Gum* in a Rag, and putting it into a hot Loaf as it comes out of the Oven, where it must remain for twenty four hours. Afterwards it is to be powder'd, and this must be repeated four or five times. By this management, he says, he always found it freed from its great Violence, as well *Purgative* as *Emetick*. He farther observes the Crum of the Loaves thus used, to have both a *Purgative* and *Emetick* Quality.

From this account it is not very difficult to determine the Qualities of this *Drug*, wherein their Efficacies consist, and the most advantageous Means of managing it in Prescription; tho it does not clearly appear what way of Reasoning directed

rected the Author to the Loaf of Bread, because it has no relation to the means made use of in other Trials; nor is it easily to be accounted for, how such a method made it of a milder Operation. It is a powerful *Hydragogue*, and therefore good in *Dropsies*, and all watry Corpulency tending thereunto. But its Roughness requires the utmost Caution and Skill in its Exhibition. It is a fit Purge only for grown Persons, and those of a strong Constitution, and to such a *Scruple* is an outside Dose. With all the Care possible to prevent it, it will frequently vomit, before it passes downward. The most convenient form to give it in, is in a *Bole*, or *Pills*; for no *Menstruum* will equally draw out all its Qualities by Dissolution. It will not well powder without some Portion of a *laxitious Salt*, or fine Sugar; and such are its best Correctors, by dividing its resinous Parts, and preventing their Adhesion to the Membranes in too forcible a manner. In several Intentions which are most conveniently answer'd by the *Urinary Discharges*, that particular management of Monsieur *Bolduc's* which divested it of its purgative Parts, and left only the saline which were very *Diuretick*, may be worth putting in practice.

408. ELATERII, *Wild-Cucumber*. This is an inspissated Juice, or Extract, made of the *Wild-Cucumber*. It is the most violent in Operation of any of the *Hydragogues*, and therefore is seldom prescrib'd, but where the Case is stubborn and desperate; and then only from *two to four or five Grains*. But with all the Caution imaginable it will be so violent, that few care to trust their Reputation in its Prescription, unless such *Empiricks* as have none to lose.

409. SCAMMONII, *Scammony*. This is the Juice of a Root inspissated, call'd by many *Scammonium*, of the *Spurge* kind. That which we have now in the Shops, must be different from the *Scammony* of the Antients; because they gave it in much larger Doses, theirs being frequently a whole Dram, whereas ours cannot be trusted in the most robust, beyond a third of that quantity; and this makes *Fallopious*, and many others of opinion, that the present *Scammony* is adulterated with the ordinary *Spurge*. This Drug is of great account in Medicine, and almost in all the officinal *Purgers*, whose Forms are suitable for its Reception; because it is not convenient in any that are more liquid than an *Electuary*, as the *Cariocostinum*. That is reckon'd best which is light and grey; the heavy and black is not much esteem'd. It is so adhesive, that it will not powder unless the *Mortar* be sometimes rubbed with a little *Oil*; and in the powdering, Care should be taken, that it does not get up the Nose, for it will purge the Head so violently, as to occasion oftentimes a great deal of Mischief. *Loaf-Sugar*, and any *Alkalious Salt*, also are very convenient to rub it into Powder with; for they divide its Parts, and make it operate more gently, as they do all other resinous *Purgers*. It wonderfully deterges the Passages and Glands of mucous and viscid Humours; and is therefore a good Ingredient in all Compositions intended against those Distempers which have such Humours for their Cause. It is reckon'd a great Destroyer of Worms, but great care is to be taken how it be given to Children: altho some *Empiricks* put off *Sugar-Plumbs* and *Lozenges* for such Intentions, where this

this is the only purgative Ingredient, as its quantity in a Dose is but small. But such things, although they chance to work off well with some strong Children ; yet they often do a great deal of Mischief, and occasion Convulsions, by their insupportable Vellications of the tender Membranes and Fibres.

Radices, Roots of,

410. ELLEBORI NIGRI, *Black Hellebore*. This has been a medicinal Drug of the greatest esteem amongst the Antients, in the most obstinate chronick Cases ; but grows neglected now, either through our Unacquaintance with its Virtues, or the Sort which comes to us not having the efficacy of that which they made use of. The latter may be our Unhappiness ; for Botanick and Dispensatory Writers differ much in determining which is the true officinal *Hellebore*. *Mathiolus* tells us, that is the right which flowers like a *Rose* ; others, that it has a sky-colour'd Flower ; and *Bauhinus* takes it to be the *Eleborus niger, tenui folio, Bupthalmi flore*. And by the strength and manner of the Operation of what they speak of, ours seems to be of the same *Species*, but much weaker in efficacy. What comes to us now, will not operate much by *Stool* ; but is a powerful *Alterative*, and wonderfully affects the Juices in the most remote Recesses. By this it greatly promotes all the thinner Secretions, and particularly that by *Sweat*, especially if join'd with any convenient *Volatiles*. In the *Gout* and *Rheumatisms*, I have known it do wonders. Its peculiar management in these Cases, is intended for Publication in some little time. This Root is almost infallible in Obstructions of the *Menses*, and where *Steel* is not only ineffectual,

but improper ; as in *Plethorick Habits*: for with such, *Steel* will sometimes raise *Hysterick Commotions*, *Convulsions*, and a sort of *Uterine Furor* ; whereas this so thins the Blood, as to dispose it for that Discharge without making it more impetuous. So that tho *Steel* and *Hellebore* both promote the *Menses*, yet they do it different ways ; one by encreasing the Blood's Velocity, and giving it a greater *Momentum* against the *Uterine Arteries* ; and the other by dividing it, and rendring it more fluid. In all *Nervous Cases* the most ancient Practice confirms its efficacy, but especially in a *Mania* or *Distractio*n. In this last Intention it has been so famous as to make it even Proverbial, *To send such a one to Anticyra*, whom any would insinuate to be mad, because that produced the greatest quantities of this Drug. *Paracelsus* commends its use as instrumental to procure long Life ; to which purpose one *Tackius* made trial of it upon himself.

Monsieur *Bolduc*, to whose Industry in Experiments of this kind we have been much beholden already, gives us some upon this Root also in the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences* for the Year 1701. We shall not take notice of those made by Distillation, because he himself believ'd them to be of no consequence. The Extract which he made with Spirit of Wine, was very little in quantity, because this Root contains few resinous Parts ; and I am, says he, the more confirm'd in this, since of what remain'd I was able to get a great quantity of an Extract with Water.

He also made an Extract of the Root with Water, where was drawn all that could be extracted ; for from the Residue there was nothing to be got by the means of Spirit of Wine.

Whence

Whence it seems reasonable to conclude, that the saline Parts are able so to dissolve its few resinous ones, that both may be drawn off by Water without the aid of Spirit of Wine. He further remark'd, that the first Extract, purely resinous, and made with Spirit of Wine, purg'd little, and with Irritation; that the Extract made of its remainder with Water, purg'd not at all, but was very *Diuretick*; and that on the other side, the Extract made first with Water, and without Spirit of Wine, purged well and gently. And this, he says, he has observ'd of most *Purgatives*: whence he thinks that the Extract made by Spirit of Wine alone, ought to be suspected. Since being depriv'd of its proper Salts, which when join'd to the Ferment of the Stomach, open, divide, and attenuate the Resin, it happens that its thick and sulphurous Parts do adhere to the Fibres of the Stomach, causing Gripings, and by remaining undissolv'd some time, excite a *Tenesmus*. And this is confirm'd by Experience; for the most able practical Physicians are wont to correct the Resin with *Salt of Tartar*. He confesses that to be a good method in these Cases; but supposes one may do without it, by leaving to those resinous Extracts the proper Salts which Nature has endued them with. Whence he affirms, that the way of making Extract with Water, is preferable to the common way of doing it by a sulphurous *Menstruum*; since thereby the Substance is freed from its Terrestrial Parts, without depriving it of any of its Natural Principles. He takes notice, that *Hellebore* which is brought from *Switzerland*, is preferable to that which comes by the way of *England*. This latter, whether it is spoil'd by keeping, or loses its Virtue in Trans-

portation, he found to have little or no effect.

So that by this Person's Account, as well as the Reasons above given, there is ground to suspect very much that our *Hellebore* falls greatly short of the Goodness of what the Antients had in use; when we find there is so great a difference between it, and what so near Neighbours as the *French* have in use among them at this time. Of ours I have frequently given fifteen and twenty Grains in Powder as an *Alterative* and a *Sudorifick*; and in *Tincture*, where the Root has been *one Part*, and the *Menstruum three*, it may be given to *sixty or one hundred Drops* in a Dose. I have found its Virtues best drawn, by rubbing a little *Salt of Tartar* with it in a gross Powder, and letting it lie until the Air runs it; for that so penetrates into the very Substance of the Root, that its Parts immediately join with the *Menstruum*, as soon almost as put into it. Small Wine I have imagin'd the best, as most likely to take up all those Parts of any medicinal efficacy.

411. JALAPII, *Fallap*. This is the Root of a Plant not unlike our *Bryony*, and is therefore by some call'd *Bryonia Peruviana*; for it is brought to us chiefly from *Peru* and *New-Spain*. The *Mechoacan* and this are reckon'd of a Species; and therefore as this is sometimes call'd *Mechoacana nigra*, that goes as often by the Name of *Jalapium Album*. As this does not appear to have been known to the Antients, it has its place in Medicine but since those Parts of *America* have been traded to by the *Europeans*, which now produce it. That which breaks blackest, most brittle, sound and shining within side, is best; by reason the resinous Parts, which give it

it those Properties, are suppos'd to contain its medicinal Virtues. Some take great Pains to extract its *Resin*, which is to be done with any spirituous *Mensstruum*; but afterwards want *Correctors* for it. The most common is *Salt of Tartar*, or *Loaf-Sugar*; for its being rubbed much with it, makes it operate milder for the same Reasons as the *Salt of Tartar*. But if correcting it consists in separating its Parts, what occasion was there for the Pains of drawing them from the Root, and joining them in the Form of a *Resin*? And therefore that Operation seems to have been very needless. Monsieur *Bolduc* has likewise upon this *Drug* some Experiments very useful to inform us in its true Virtues; which we shall therefore a-bridge from the *Memoirs of the French Royal Academy of Sciences* for 1701.

He says it is one of the best *Catharticks* we have. He has found it so by Experience, and wonders that it is so little us'd at present: for as it is so gentle that it stands in need of no *Corrector*; it, on the other hand, wants nothing to promote its Operation: which can be hardly said of any other. Yet he observes, that there are many useless Methods given to correct it, which rather spoil than meliorate it. Some have observ'd to its disadvantage, that it binds the Body too much after its Operation is over, but this he thinks of no force; for that effect is common to other *Purgers*, especially the *Hydragogues*. His Experiments were made by Extraction with Spirit of Wine, and common Water: twelve Ounces of the Root yielded, with Spirit of Wine, two Ounces of a resinous Extract well dry'd; the remainder being likewise well dry'd, weigh'd

nine Ounces and six Drams. Out of this remainder by Water, he got four Ounces of a very solid and pure Extract. He took twelve Ounces more of the same Root, and digested it in common Water with a gentle Fire; then by Evaporation he got an Extract well condition'd, and which weigh'd six Ounces and a half; the thick and mucilaginous Parts which he separated by Filtration, being well dry'd, weigh'd one Ounce and a half, and the Residue weigh'd but four Ounces and a half.

Hence he observ'd, that the Extract made by Water, if given from four and twenty Grains to thirty six, purg'd gently; but was very *Diuretick*, as he had experienc'd in many Hydropical Cases: That the Residue, which yet contain'd a little of what was resinous, purg'd reasonably, but with Gripings; that the remainder, depriv'd of its saline and resinous Parts, purg'd very little, but was extremely *Diuretick*. Whence he takes the liberty to conclude, that Extracts to purge to the purpose, and without Irritation, ought to contain both the saline and resinous Parts. For the former only pass by *Urine*, and the other always, if taken alone, occasion disorders; but both join'd together, their Effects are laudable; for the saline opening the resinous Parts, dissolving and accelerating their Distribution, do thereby hinder them from adhering to, and inflaming the Parts they pass by.

According to the Opinion and Experience of this Person, both concerning this, and other *Drugs* of the like nature, the more pains that is taken in their Preparation, the worse they are; because Nature seems to have furnish'd them with the best *Correctors* in their Production. The *Fallap* Root it self therefore simply

powder'd is the best way of taking it, which may be mix'd into a Draught or a Bole. It may be given to adult Persons from *half a Dram* to *one Dram*: and to Children some make the mean Rule to give so many *Grains* as they are Years old; but that is somewhat in too small a quantity, especially when they are advanced above ten Years. The only reason that can possibly be assign'd

for using the Resin, is, that of the Root it self, some abound with more, some with less of the purgative Parts, which reside in the Resin: hence the Dose of the Root will become uncertain; but that of the Resin, it being thought to be all of it of the same efficacy, may be determin'd very exactly; and its griping Quality may be certainly corrected by fix'd Salts, or Loaf-Sugar.

S E C T. IX.

Of Sternutatories.

THIS is a way of Application in Medicine seldom made use of, but to loosen and drain away such Humours by the Nose, as are not well to be come at by other means. A very little part therefore of the *Materia Medica* falls under this Division, altho many *Volatiles* and *Aromaticks* are us'd for this Intention; which upon other more important Properties are ranked under other Heads: what we have subjoin'd here, being hardly made use of in Medicine for any other purpose.

How a Medicine occasions sneezing, is not at all difficult to understand, to one who has consider'd well the manner *Emeticks* draw the *Stomach*, and its Appendices, into that Motion which is call'd *Vomiting*. The Fibres and Membranes within side the Nostrils are extremely sensible; whatsoever therefore stimulates them, makes them contract, and thereby pull those Parts they have any Communication with; which by degrees brings on that general convulsive Shake, that throws off the irritating Matter. Every one's

own Experience demonstrates, and best explains to himself how this is produc'd; and likewise manifests the great Influences which may be communicated over the whole Body, by the Communication of Fibres, from an almost unheeded Sensation upon the least part.

The salutary Effects of this forcible Concussion of the whole Body, are very considerable. There are many Glands about the Head, destin'd for the Separation of very viscid and mucous Substances; by which means many *Sinus's*, or Cavities, of some service in the OEconomy, are frequently stuffed so with such Matter, as not to give that room to some of the Vessels, as it is their Office to do; whereby the circulating Fluid in some Parts makes them too turgid: which upon many accounts will occasion uneasy Sensations, Pain, Giddiness, and other Distempers frequently experienc'd in the Head. By a particular Conformation the Nose receives and discharges many such superfluous Viscidities. Therefore a *Stimulus*, from what we call *Sternutatories*, or commonly

monly *Snuff*, will provoke those Parts to encrease those discharges, whereby a troublesome load is drawn off, and the Head render'd brisk and lightfom.

But, besides the benefit the Head immediately receives from such a Discharge, the whole Constitution is likewise so sensibly affected, that in many Cases it is of use as an Exercise. There is no Motion whatsoever, even not that of vomiting, which so suddenly and forcibly shakes the whole *nervous System*; so that in all Obstructions of the finer Passages, and particularly of the nervous Fluid, whatsoever produces sneezing must be of great Advantage. And common Experience in Practice confirms this in many Instances of *Paralytick*, *Apoplectick* and *Lethargick* Cases: where this Motion rouses and enlivens, as it were, the Spirits; and by shaking the most remote Fibres, assists their proper Juices in Circulation, which before seem'd to stagnate, or not to irrigate the Fibres enough to maintain their natural Elasticity. And of such great efficacy is this Convulsion, that it is sometimes procur'd on purpose to assist the Expulsion of the *Fœtus*, and with good Success.

How far the Custom of taking *Snuff*, as it now prevails, is serviceable or detrimental, is not directly to our purpose to determine; but thus far it may not be amiss to inform those who comply so much with it as a Fashion, that they put it out of their power to receive any benefit from it as a Medicine, whensoever there may be occasion for such helps: for continually stimulating those Parts with hot pungent *Snuffs*, makes them by degrees grow, as it were, callous, and much less sensible; which all *Snuff-takers* experience, being not provok'd to

sneezing, if they take ever so much, when one Pinch of the same would immediately operate upon a stranger to it. There is another inconveniency also from this Practice, and that is spoiling their Appetites; for most of the common *Snuffs* are *Tobacco*, of one kind or other; whereof some will pass down the Throat into the *Stomach*, especially in those who take much; whence it destroys the natural Appetite, as many confess to find by Experience, although they cannot be prevail'd with to leave it off. For such who imagine continual taking *Snuff* to be necessary or beneficial for them, many things in liquid Forms would much more properly answer their Intention; such as *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, diluted with something proper, where it is too strong by it self. But 'tis to be fear'd no salutary regard can obtain such a Reformation, unless that *Idol*, *Fashion*, would vouchsafe a Sanction thereunto.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

412. PRIMULÆ VERIS, *Primrose*. This flowers very early in the Spring. Both the *Flowers*, *Leaves* and *Roots*, are mention'd by *Schroder* in several Forms for some medicinal Intentions, chiefly *Paralytick* and *Arthritick* Complaints; but the *Roots* only are in any use now, and those but seldom. Their Juice is generally expressed; and after it is fined *per Subsidentiam*, made use of to provoke Sneezing, in such Cases as the Drain which that procures, is imagin'd to do service.

413. ASARI, *Asarabacca*. This is become a mighty *Snuff* of late. The *Leaves* are common in the Physick Markets; and to dry and reduce them to Powder is all that is requir'd in making them into *Snuff*.

Some *Empiricks*, or *Traders* in physical Matters, have put off a *Snuff* by the Name of *Royal*, at a good round Price, which is little else than this, decorated with some *Leaf-Gold*. This has antiently been much in use as an *Emetick* and a *Cathartick*; and in some Authors we find a Superstition in gathering it: for they alledge, that pulled forward makes it work most by *Vomit*; but pull'd backward, most by *Stool*. *Rulandus* frequently prescribes the Root as a *Diuretick*; as also does *Fernelius*, in whom we meet with an *Electoruary*, in which that is the chief Ingredient. Its Operation is very brisk, and therefore commended in Constitutions that are moist and cold, and subject to generate Viscidities, and what obstructs and fouls the *Viscera*, and retards the contractile Force of the *Fibres*; but in none of these Cases does the present Practice acknowledge it. As a *Sternutatory*, it does frequently good service; for it powerfully drains mucous Humours out of the Head. It is not so pungent as to be immediately felt upon taking, like the *Tobacco Snuffs*; but after some time it makes the Nose run very much, and not unfrequently Blood itself, if its use is long continued. The usual way is to take near a *Scruple* going to bed, for three or four Nights together; and by the next Morning its Operation will be very sensible, tho it occasions little or no sneezing, unless by the Acrimony of the Humours which drain off, and irritate the *Fibres* in their Passage.

414. *EUPHORBII, Id.* This is a Gum, or rather inspissated Juice of a Tree, which Authors much differ about. *Dodonaus* describes it as a Plant; but *Diascorides* mentions it as a Tree. *Etmuller* says, the *Eu-*

phorbium of the Antients is not known to us; nor that the Vegetable which produces it, is in the acquaintance of the Modern *Botanists*. Most make it a *ferulaceous Plant*; and some of our Gardens shew *Specimens* of that kind. *Hoffman*, who was no incurious Writer, says it is an inspissated, or rather indurated Juice of an *Indian Tithymal*. It is so extremely hot and penetrating, as to prove even *Cautstick*: wherefore, although it is mention'd as a *Purge* in many Authors, against ferous and viscous Humours, and its Dose assign'd from half a *Scruple* to a whole one; yet it is now never given inwardly, because its Violence tears off the necessary *Mucus*, or Covering of the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, and occasions *Dysenteries*. As a *Sternutatory*, it is to be us'd very cautiously, and never taken alone; but mixed in a small quantity with some other Powders, proper to soften the *Fibres*, and guard them against the intolerable Heat of the *Euphorbium*. In pounding it there may be much danger; because without great care so much will fly up the *Nostrils*, as to do mischief. This is of good use in *Chirurgery*, in cleansing very foul *Ulcers*, and exfoliating of carious Bones. *Etmuller's* reason for this is, because its *Alkaline Qualities* destroy the *Acids* which erode *Ulcers*, and even the Bones themselves, so as to induce Rottenness. *Hildanus* greatly commends it in the like Intentions.

415. *ELLEBORI ALBI, White Hellebore.* The Antients gave this inwardly as a *Purger* of *Phlegm* and viscid Humours; but its violent Operation has expell'd it now from internal use: and it remains at present in Medicine, little otherwise than as an *Errhine*. And even as a *Snuff*, its Irritations are so great, as to

to make it not prudent to venture it alone, and therefore it is join'd to other things which abate its Vehemence. It is also prepar'd in some Lotions for cutaneous Foulnesses, and is successful oftentimes in deterring those little *Ulcerations* which blotch and deform the Skin, and are sometimes infectious, or what the common People call *catching*.

416. NICOTIANÆ, *Tobacco*. There is no occasion for searching Natural History for any Information concerning this Plant; because Commerce, and its continual Use, makes us sufficiently acquainted with it. Its Effects likewise upon the whole Constitution at first use, as it is smoked, is enough in every one's knowledge. If it be infus'd, and the Liquor drank, it produces the same Sickness, Vomiting, and after-

wards dosing Stupidity. And therefore altho it has been used for an *Emetick* amongst some mean ignorant People, yet common Prudence has hitherto kept it out of justifiable Practice. How its constant Use comes to make it so familiar to Persons, as not to have any of those strange effects upon them as it has at first, is not properly our business to explain here; altho the Fact is in every one's knowledge. Some Hints of this may be collected from what will be said hereafter, in our Explication of the *Simples* under the next *Section*. What we place it for here, is as a *Sternutatory*, since it is the Basis of all the *Snuff* now in use; in which manner of taking it, People are as well acquainted with it, as in smoking.

S E C T. X.

Of Narcoticks.

UNDER this Head we include all that Part of the *Materia Medica* which any way produces Sleep, whether call'd by this name, or *Hypnoticks* or *Opiates*. But altho many of this Tribe stand with some Authors in the rank of *Poisons*, yet we shall not here enter into the Controversies, whether such things can be medicinal, or whether a Medicine can *poison*; because it is certain there is Truth on both sides the Debate. These are Instruments whose Agency lie very remote from the reach of our Senses, as wonderful Effects are often produced almost from unheeded Causes. But the difficulty of this part is very much remov'd, by what has been publish'd

by one, whose true Merit has now set him at the head of his Profession, in the opinion of all the best Judges, as well as the common Vogue: the Reader need not be inform'd that hereby is meant Dr. Mead, who in his fourth *Essay on Poisons* has taught us how to reason in these abstruse Matters. And therefore what we there find for our present Purpose, shall be transcribed, as near as conveniently can be, in the Doctor's own words.

To understand the Manner of Operation of these medicinal *Simples*, and to help us to ascertain their Uses in many Cases, we should be beforehand rightly apprised of their Natures and Ways of acting. And

in order hereunto, it is necessary, besides some other *Præcognita*, to define distinctly what *Sleep* is, or rather (to avoid Confusion and Dispute about Words) what difference there is between an animal Body when *asleep* and when *awake*.

First then, there is no one but knows that in *Sleep* there is a Cessation from Action. When waking, we walk, dispute, move this or that Limb, &c. but in natural and undisturbed Rest, there is nothing of all these: that is, whereas being awake we do perform several Motions by the *voluntary* Contractions of our Muscles; when asleep, those Muscles only are contracted, whose Action is in a manner involuntary, or to which the Mind has so constantly determin'd the Spirits, that it does it by a Habit, without the Intervention of the Reasoning Faculty: such are those of the Heart and Breast. So that there is at this time a kind of Relaxation or Looseness of the moving Fibres of the several Members; or at least such a quiet Position and State of them, by which all the Antagonist Muscles are in an *Equilibrium* and Equality of Action, not overpowering one another. For this indeed seems to be one great Design of Sleep, to recover to the Parts overstretch'd by Labour, their former Force: and therefore we do naturally, when composing our selves to Rest, put our Body into that posture, which does most favour the *particularly* weary'd Limbs, and conduce to this end.

In the next place, it is very plain, that there is in *Sleep* not only a Rest and a Suspension from acting most of our bodily Organs, but even of our thinking Faculty too: that is, a ceasing from such Thoughts, as when waking we are exercised a-

bout, which we do *reflect* upon and *will* to employ our Mind with. For tho Dreams are Thoughts, yet they are imperfect and incoherent ones, and are indeed either so faint and languid Representations, as to be consistent with our Sleep, as some may be; or else if they be strong and lively, they are, as every one knows, the Interruption and Disturbance of it. From hence it will follow, that the Motion of the arterial Fluid must be, *ceteris paribus*, more sedate, even, and regular, in the time of sleeping than waking. For besides the various Alterations which in the latter state this receives from the several Passions of the Mind, the very Contractions of the Muscles themselves in Exercises of the Body do differently forward its Course; whereas in Sleep the Force of the Heart and pectoral Muscles, being more constant and uniform, gives it a more calm and equally continu'd Impulse. Hence also it will come to pass, that the *Influx* of the Liquor of the Nerves into the Organs of the Body, as also its *Reflux* towards the Brain, is in sleep either none or very inconsiderable: that is, that this Fluid has at this time but little or no Motion. For 'tis muscular Action and Sensation that require it to be thus determin'd, this way or that, which are now hardly any. And yet by the arrival of Blood at the Brain, this Juice will still be separated there, fit to be derived into its Canals or Tubes. So that by this means there will be a kind of *Accumulation*, or laying up in store, of Spirits, for the Offices and Requirements of *Waking*.

Thus we may in short look upon the time of *Watching* as the time of wearing out, or the Destruction of the animal Fabrick; and the time of *Sleep* as that in which it is repair'd and

and recruited ; not only upon account of what we have just mention'd concerning the nervous Liquor, but also with respect to all other Parts, as well fluid as solid. For Action does necessarily by degrees impair the Springs and Organs ; and in Motion something is continually abraded, and struck off from the distractile Fibres, which cannot otherwise be restored, than by their being at rest from Tension. Besides that such a regular and steady Course of the Blood, as has been observ'd to be in *Sleep*, is by far more fit and proper for Nutrition, or an Apposition of Parts to the Vessels, which an uneven Hurry of it is more apt to tear off and wash away.

The Case being thus, it is very plain that whatsoever can induce such a Disposition of the Fluids and muscular Parts of the Body as this we have described, will cause *Sleepiness*. And in like manner, when any thing interposes and hinders this Composedness and Tranquillity, the removing the *Impediment* will be the causing of *Sleep* ; inasmuch as this is only reducing the Animal OEconomy to its right state, in which by natural Order there must be a succession of Sleeping and Waking. Thus it appears how necessarily continu'd Exercises cause *Sleep*, since these do exhaust the Juice of the Nerves ; that is, both lessen its Influx into the Organs of Motion, and incline the Mind not to determine it any longer that way, upon the account of the Pain and Uneasiness with which too violent a Tension of the Parts is always attended ; which therefore we must desire to relax, or lay to rest.

That Sleepiness which follows upon a Fulness of the *Stomach* after eating or drinking, is owing to a

different Cause ; and does indeed so nearly fall in with the Effects of *Opiate Medicines*, that it requires a particular Consideration.

As Hunger, or the Emptiness of the *Stomach*, is a painful Sensation ; so the satisfying or removing of this, is a pleasing and an agreeable one. Now all Pain is a *Stimulus* upon the Part affected ; and this, we all know, being attended with Contractions of the pain'd Membranes, causes a greater Afflux than ordinary of the nervous Juice that way. On the other hand, *Pleasure*, or a delightful Sensation in any part, is accompany'd with a smooth Undulation, and easy Reflux of the Liquor of the Nerves towards the Brain. This is, as it were, the Entertainment of the Mind, with which being taken up, it does not determine the Spirits to the Organs of Motion : that is, there is such a *Relaxation* of the muscular Fibres, and such a Disposition of the nervous Fluid, as we have observ'd to be necessary to sleep. And this is the reason of that *Chilliness* in the Limbs, which is commonly complain'd of after a good Meal.

If it seems strange that a Pleasure in the *Stomach* should so powerfully influence the Mind, let it be consider'd on the other hand, how violent Effects an uneasy and disagreeable Sense in the same parts does produce ; what a terrible Agony two or three Grains of *Crocus Metallorum* throws the whole Fabrick into ; how readily the Fluid of the Nerves is with a more than ordinary *Impetus* determin'd and commanded into the Muscles of the *Stomach* and *Abdomen*, in order to throw off the Enemy, and remove the ungrateful Sensation.

Now the Consequences which are ascribed to a pleasing Sense of

this Part, are only just the contrary of these which the opposite Affection of Pain induces. And indeed *Pleasure* and *Pain* are two great Springs of Action in the Animal OEconomy. The Changes they make in the Fabrick, are the Causes of many Effects which seem surprising, because we do not regard the Mechanism by which they are produced: but these must be more considerable in the *Stomach*, than any where else; this Part being, for many wise purposes, of so acute a Feeling, that some Philosophers have for this reason thought it to be the Seat of the Soul.

Besides these Considerations, it may be taken notice, that the *Stomach* being distended with Food, presses upon the descending Trunk of the *Aorta*, and thus causes a greater Fulness of the Vessels in the upper parts; whereupon the Brain is loaded, or the Derivation of Spirits into the Nerves diminish'd, upon which *Unactivity* or *Drowsiness* ensues. From hence proceed those *Flushings* in the Face, Redness, &c. after plentiful eating and drinking, most visible in those whose Vessels are lax and weak, as in exhausted and hectic Persons they more especially are. Thus we may, without the assistance of the *new Chyle* entering into the Vessels, account for that Inclination to sleep, which follows upon a full *Stomach*: tho we must also allow the Distension, from this, to be a considerable Cause of the same Effect. But this does not happen immediately, nay sometimes perhaps not within two or three hours after eating; and the sudden *Drowsiness* must (as well as the present Refreshment and Reviving which Meat gives) be chiefly owing to some more speedy Alteration.

Now to apply this more strictly

to the Contents of this *Section*, it may be necessary to consider yet more nearly the Effects of an *Opiate* or *Narcotick*; first upon the *Stomach*, and afterwards, when they have pass'd the *Prima Via*, upon the arterial Fluid it self.

An agreeable Sensation produced in the *Stomach*, together with a Distension of its Membranes, has been already observ'd to be the Cause of that Sleepiness, to which we are so inclinable after eating. The one of these engages the Mind, the other acts upon the Body. For Pleasure amuses the Soul as it were, so that it does not think, or exercise it self about any outward Objects; that is, it is inclined to *Rest*, and the Fulness of the Vessels in the Brain checks and hinders, in some measure, the Derivation of the nervous Juice into the Organs. Now they who take a moderate Dose of an *Opiate*, especially if not long accusom'd to such things, are so transported with the pleasing Sense it induces, that they are, as they often express themselves, in Heaven; and tho they do not always sleep, (which proceeds from the Presentation of pleasing Images to the Mind being so strong, that like Dreams they do over-engage the Fancy, and so interrupt the State of *Rest*) yet they do however enjoy so perfect an Indolence and Quiet, that no Happiness in the World can surpass the Charms of so agreeable an Extasy.

Thus we have from these Medicines, but in a far more eminent degree, all those Effects which were observ'd to follow upon that grateful Sense in the *Stomach*, which a moderate Fulness produces. For no Bodies are so fit and able pleasingly to affect our sensible Membranes, as those which consist of
volatile

volatile Parts, whose Activity is temper'd and allay'd by the Smoothness of some which are lubricating and oily : for they lightly rarefy the Juices of the *Stomach*, and cause a pleasant Titillation of its nervous Coat, whereby there is induced an agreeable Plenitude, and the Mind is entertain'd with Ideas of Satisfaction and Delight. And thus we easily see upon what Mechanism the other Virtues of *Opiates* do depend : for their easing Pains, checking Evacuations, &c. proceed not only from the Mind's being taken up with a pleasing Sense, whereby it is diverted from a disagreeable one ; but all Pain being attended with a Contraction of the Part, the Relaxation of the Fibres, which they cause, eludes and destroys the Force of the *Stimulus*.

In like manner, in immoderate Secretions there is most commonly an Irritation of the Organs, the Removal of which will abate the Discharge. And herein lies the increasing Quality of these Medicines, in that the twitching Sense upon the Membranes of the Lungs, Bowels, &c. being lessen'd, the sharp Humour is suffer'd to lodge there in a greater quantity, before it is so troublesome to be thrown off and expell'd ; it being all one as if there were no Irritation of the Part, if the uneasy Sense thereof be not regarded by the Mind. These Effects will all be heighten'd by the mixture of the *Narcotick* Particles with the Blood ; which is hereupon rarefy'd, and distends its Vessels, especially those of the Brain : and thus does still to a greater degree lessen the Influx of the nervous Fluid to the Parts, by pressing upon the *Tubuli*, or little Canals, through which it is derived. This is the reason of that Difficulty of Breathing, which they

do for a time experience who take these kind of Medicines ; this Symptom being inseparable from the Rarefaction of the Blood in the Lungs.

From hence it appears, that the Action of these Medicines, and particularly that of *Opium*, is very analogous to that of other volatile Spirits ; only that a small Portion of the former has a force equal to that of a greater quantity of the latter. And this is very evident in those who accustom themselves to take large Doses of *Opium* ; as the *Turks* and *Persians* do to that degree, that it is no uncommon thing there to eat a Dram or two at a time ; for the effects of it in them are no other than downright *Drunkenness* : upon which account it is a common Saying with them, and on the same occasion, *He has eat Opium* ; as with us, *He has drank too much Wine*. Neither indeed do they bear such large quantities of it otherwise than *Tipplers* will a great deal of Brandy ; that is, by habituating themselves to it by degrees, beginning with small Doses, and requiring still more and more, to raise themselves to the same pitch. Just as *Galen* tells of a Woman at *Athens*, who by a gradual Use had brought herself to take, without any hurt, a considerable quantity of *Hemlock* : which Instance is the more to our purpose, because *Nic. Fontanus* knew one, who being recover'd of the Plague, and wanting sleep, did, with very good effect, eat *Hemlock* for some time ; till falling ill again of a Fever, and having left off the Use of this Remedy, he endeavour'd to procure Rest by repeated Doses of *Opium*, which (Nature having been accustom'd to a stronger *Alterative*) had no Operation, until the help of *Hemlock* was again call'd in, with the desired success.

It is a sufficient Confirmation of all this Reasoning, that *Prosper Alpinus* observ'd amongst the *Egyptians*, those who had been accus-tom'd to *Opium*, and were faint and languid for want of it, (as Drinkers are, if they have not their Spirits) to be recover'd, and put into the same state of Indolence and Pleasure, by large Doses of *Cretick Wine*, made hotter by the Infusion of *Pepper*, and the like strong *Aromaticks*. Nor is it perhaps amiss to remark, that in *Maniacal* People, as is frequently observ'd, a quadruple Dose of an *Opiate* will scarce produce any considerable effect. Now in Persons so affected, the Mind is deeply engag'd, and taken up with some Images or other, as *Love*, *Anger*, &c. so that it is not to be so easily moved or diverted by those pleasing Representations which it would attend to at another time, and upon which the Virtues of these Medicines do in a great measure depend. Besides this, those who are *Maniacal*, do to a wonder bear the Injuries of Cold, Hunger, &c. and have a prodigious degree of muscular Force; which argues the Texture of their *Blood* to be very strong, and the Cohesion of its *Globules* great: so that the spirituous parts of an *Opiate* cannot make that Disjunction and Rarefaction of this Fluid in them, which it does in ordinary Bodies and Constitutions.

How far this Theory is improvable into Practice, all such are Judges, who have a true acquaintance in the Animal *Oeconomy*. And because many medicinal *Simples* under this Division, have often Effects which are term'd *deleterious* and *poisonous*, inso-much as to kill, and that very suddenly; it may be worth while to inform our selves from the same Instructor who has conducted us

hitherto on this head, how such Instruments act in bringing about those fatal Consequences. For the most gentle of this *Tribe*, in an Over-Dose, have the same effects as a *Poison*, and prove equally destructive. *Opium* in too great a quantity will inflame the *Stomach*, and rarefy the *Blood* to such a degree, that the Vessels cannot again recover their Tone; whereupon *Apoplectick* Symptoms, &c. will ensue.

To be convinc'd of this, *Dr. Mead* tells us, that he forced into the *Stomach* of a small Dog about half a Dram of crude *Opium*, dissolv'd in boiling Water. He quickly vomited it up with a great quantity of frothy Spittle; but repeating the trial, by holding up his head and beating him, the *Doctor* made him retain three or four Doses, intermitting between each about a quarter of an hour. When the Dog had thus taken, as near as he could guess, about two *Drams*, he watch'd him an hour, when he began to sleep, but presently started up with Convulsions, fell into universal Tremblings, his Head constantly twitch'd and shook, he breath'd short and with labour, and at length lost intirely the use first of his hinder Legs, and then of the fore ones, which were stiff and rigid like Sticks. As he lay snorting, the *Doctor*, to hasten his end, was giving him more of the Solution, but on a sudden his Limbs grew limber, and he died. Upon opening his *Stomach*, it was found wonderfully distended, tho empty of every thing but some Water and *Opium*, together with some parcels of frothy *Mucus* swimming in it: the inside was as clean as if scraped and wash'd from all the Slime of the Glands, with some Redness here and there, as in a beginning Inflammation. The *Pylorus* was contracted.

tracted. The Blood-Vessels of the Brain were very full; and he took out a large Grume of concremented Blood from the upper part of it, cutting into the *Sinus Longitudinalis*, as is not uncommon in Apoplectick Carcases: but found no extravasated Serum in the Ventricles, nor among any of the Membranes.

And thus from the Effects of an Over-Dose of an Opiate may we conceive how many under this Class are so powerful in their Narcotick Qualities, as to prove deadly in very small quantities; and are therefore not safely admitted into Practice. Some of them consist of such hot, acrid, and corrosive Parts, as by rarefying the Juices of the Stomach, and wounding its nervous Membranes, are the Cause of all those Disorders which do immediately follow. For upon the Sense of a violent Irritation and Pain, the Fluid of the Nerves is immediately in large quantities determin'd to the part affected; and this, if the Stimulus is not overgreat, will be only to such a degree as is sufficient, by contracting the Fibres of the Stomach, and Muscles of the Abdomen, to throw off the Cause of the disagreeable Sensation: but the uneasy twitching being too terrible to be borne, the Mind, by a kind of Surprise, does with haste and fury as it were command the Spirits thither. Thus the business is overdone, and the Action of the Fibres become so strong, that the Orifices of the Stomach are quite closed; so that instead of discharging the noxious Matter, the Torment is made greater, and the whole OEconomy put into confusion. The Instance of the Child in *Wepfer*, which in such an Agony made water to the height of five or six foot, with a surprizing strength and violence, is

a Demonstration of this forcible Contraction of the Muscles. Nor is it any wonder, if in these Circumstances all Sense be lost, Blood gush out at the Ears, Nostrils, &c. the Parts being all torn and broke by the Violence of the Convulsions; which tho they begin in the Muscles of the Belly, must at last prevail in the Members too, till the whole Fabric is shock'd and overturn'd; and some corrosive Salts perhaps getting into the Blood, and by the Rarefaction of it distending the Vessels, the membranous Coats of them being already overstretch'd, will the more easily give way and let out their Fluid.

And besides the irritating saline Particles in the Composition of some of this kind, many of them abound with an extremely fetid and offensive Sulphur; which gives such a disagreeable and uneasy Sensation to the Nerves, as suffocates in a manner the Spirits, and deadens their Motions. But those who are yet for further Inquiry and Satisfaction concerning the Operations of these parts of the *Materia Medica*, may turn to the Learned *Baccius de Venenis*, and Dr. *Mead's Essays upon Poisons*, from whence this has been principally transcribed.

Folia, Herbs of,

417. *CICUTÆ*, Hemlock. This Plant grows much like Parsley, and it is so difficult to distinguish them when young, as in all probability they have sometimes been gather'd and sold together. For there have been many Instances of Persons, and sometimes whole Families, being suddenly taken ill, so as to occasion Suspicion of Poison; when they had reason to suspect it in the Parsley, by having eat stuff'd Beef, as is common, or some other Food where

where that had been used. It has so much the Disreputation of being *poisonous*, that it is never taken inwardly, unless by such accidental Mistakes as above mention'd; but I never heard of an Instance where it has proved deadly, tho many are so caught with it. It first affects Persons with a Giddiness of the Head and Dimness of Sight, and afterwards operates violently by Vomit and Stool. Fat Broths and oily softening Liquors are good in such Accidents, to defend the *Stomach* and *Bowels* against its Vellications. After its Fury is over, which lasts not long, it leaves sometimes a Drowsiness or Heaviness to Sleep, and goes off without any further mischief. The *OEnanthe*, which *Wepfer* describes under the name of *Cicuta Aquatica*, *Dr. Mead* thinks to be very probably the Poison which was used so much of old, especially at *Athens*, for killing: But the common *Hemlock*, he says, is not by much so malignant. *Et-muller* mentions a Person who took the Root inwardly, to the quantity of a *Dram*, which cured him of a *schirrous Liver* and *Spleen*; and recommends, for further knowledge of its Properties, to *Kircher*, *Simon Pauli*, and *Amatus Lusitanus*. But we have but indifferent warrant for such Practice; and so antiently as *Diascorides*, does it stand rejected from all inward Use, for its poisonous Qualities. However, it is by many in esteem externally, for the *Spleen* and *Hypocondriack* Inflations. Its Juice is boil'd up with *Gums*, and such convenient Ingredients, as are necessary for the form of an *Emplaster*. Our *College* has one which bears its name, and is pretty much prescribed in the above-mention'd Case; as likewise to discuss

hard, flatulent, or cold Tumors, in other parts.

418. *MANDRAGORÆ*, *Mandrake*. This is of a strong *Narcotick* Quality, and is mention'd in some antient Writers as convenient to be given before an Amputation, to deaden the Sense of Pain by stupefying the Patient; but modern Practice owns it not for any such use. It is reckon'd cooling in external Applications, and therefore commended in Inflammations of the Eyes, or any *Erysipela*; upon which foot it stands in the *Unguentum Populneum* of the Shops in present use.

419. *NICOTIANÆ*, *Tobacco*. Common Experience manifests, upon the first Use of this, its *Narcotick* Properties, altho it is only smoked according to the usual custom; and chew'd, as some take it, or administer'd in *Snuff*, it has always the same effect. But upon long Practice, like many other things of this kind, it grows less perceivable in such Qualities, and with some seems to have no influence at all. Its inward Use is no way practis'd, but amongst some poor People for cheapness sake, as a Vomit; unless in those unnatural ways Invention has found out, of smoking, chewing, or taking it in *Snuff*.

420. *SOLANI*, *Nightshade*. This is reckon'd very cooling, insomuch as not to be safe in inward use, being deadly in its Consequences. Some Authors commend its external Application to the Temples, against the *Head-Ach*, and in Inflammations of the Eyes; and to the Feet, in burning Fevers: but it is little used now any of these ways, and is lost in our *Materia Medica*, except for the small share it has in the *Unguentum Populneum*.

Flores,

Flores, Flowers of,

421. PAPAVERIS ERRATICI, *Wild Poppies*. They blow in *June*, and have a fetid faint Scent, but make that *Syrup* pleasant enough, which is much used in the Shops. They are gently Anodyne and Narcotick, so that they are given safely to young Children; of the *Syrup* two Drams to half an Ounce in a Dose, very moderately inclining to Sleep, and also promoting a *Dia-phoresis*. There is an Infusion made of them in a low Spirit, in some Shops; which being dulcify'd, and warm'd with a few proper *Aroma-ticks*, makes a very toothsom *Dram*; and is much used by some with good success, under the title of *Aqua Papaveris rubra*, in cholick Pains and Flatulencies at the *Stomach*. And these are the principal Ingredients in most of those Waters, which are sold in the Distillers Shops, by the name of *Cholick Waters*; and answer their End in giving present Ease, by their soporifick Properties. This Quality does not restrain somewhat which is detergent in their Composition; for they help Expectoration, and are good in many Distempers of the *Breast*, more particularly the *Pleurisy*, in which some will have them to be a Specifick, especially *Van Helmont*. The simple *Syrup*, which is commonly made with them, has a beautiful red Colour, and not only is an agreeable Sweetner of *Alexipharmick Juleps*, but makes them pleasant both to the Eye and Palate. The distill'd Water of these is good for nothing, but the Flowers caked and dry, as they come out of the cold Still, are sometimes apply'd to the Head with success against Pains there.

422. PARALYSEOS, *Cowslips*. These are reckon'd of the same Virtues as the former, but in a remisser

degree. They are in use very little, but for a *Syrup*, a simple Water, and a *Conserve*. The *Syrup* is well enough to sweeten *Juleps* for Children, but is not so effectual in any respect, as to deserve an Assignment of its Dose, there being no fear of Error in Quantity. The Water is good for nothing; and the *Conserve* for little else than to give a convenient Consistence and Bulk to *Electuaries* or *Boles*, amongst Ingredients of more efficacy.

Fruetus, Fruits of,

423. NUX VOMICA, *Id.* We are not ascertain'd by Naturalists, what this is the Fruit of, but by its Efficacy it seems not remote from the *Solanum*. Nor indeed can we imagine how it is here consumed in the quantities it is imported, for 'tis a stranger in Medicine. Its principal Use is to do mischief with, by killing a Dog or Cat which has forfeited its Life. It has all the Operations of a violent Poison. The *Semena Hyosciami*, *Coccula Indica*, and *Stavifagria*, are all so much of the same nature, that we have forbore to give them distinct places. They are commended for destroying such Vermine as are apt to breed in uncleanly People. *Riverius* prescribes the *Coccula* in a Cataplasm, against the Gout. Some Poachers have learn'd a trick of making these up into a Paste to intoxicate the Fish with, so that they may be taken out of the water with one's hand. And this appears to have been an old Practice, as we find them for this reason in some Authors distinguish'd by the name of *Bacca Piscatoria*.

424. CAPITA PAPAVERIS ALBI, *White Poppy-Heads*. These are cultivated in the Gardens, and contain a great deal of a Juice, which may

may be extracted into an *Opium*, and of the same Virtues.

425. *CAPITA PAPAVERIS NIGRI*, *Black Poppy-Heads*. These grow as the former, but wild amongst the Corn, and are reckon'd stronger. With these is made the *Syrupus de Meconio*, so much in use. They are so *Narcotick*, that their Scent will even affect Persons with Drowsiness. Of this I once knew an odd Instance: A whole Family insensibly fell into such an Inclination to Sleep and Heaviness, as not for two or three Days to be scarce able to keep awake; until at length imagining the Cause to be from a great many green *Poppies* which were hung almost in all the Rooms to dry; the *Poppies* were removed, and the *Lethargy* wore off.

Succi, Juices:

426. *MECONIUM*, *Id.* This is the Extract of our *English Poppies*, which has all the Virtues of the Foreign *Opium*, but in somewhat a lower degree.

427. *OPIUM*, *Id.* This is the inspissated Juice of the *Turky Poppies*, and very much in the acquain-

tance of all concern'd in Medicine. This Drug is of so great consequence, that there is no following the Notions of all Authors concerning it; many Treatises have been wrote profess'dly about it. The most worth the Reader's while to consult, is *Hartman*. Some have been fearful in meddling with it; but others again are very bold in its use. *Platerus* extols it prodigiously; and *Sylvius* us'd to say, it was not for *Opium* he would not practise. Its most difficult use is in *Deliriums*, which sometimes it does mighty service in, and sometimes much mischief. *Van Helmont* forbids it at such times; but so much is requir'd of Skill in a Physician in this case, that the room we have here for Hints only cannot teach any Person its use, who is not so qualify'd. What concerns its Principles and Preparations, we shall be as large upon as possible in the latter end of this Part. For further Acquaintance herein, let the Reader consult Dr. *Mead's* Essay upon it; and a Book wrote by Dr. *Jones*, call'd, *The Mysteries of Opium reveal'd*.

S E C T. XI.

Of Coolers.

THESE are of as little regard in Medicine as any Class of *Simples*; being of slight efficacy, and us'd for no important Intention, seldom prescrib'd any otherwise than as *Pallatives*; and to mitigate the uneasy Sensation of some particular Symptoms, more than to cure the Disease whence they arise.

All of this Rank may be consider'd under these two Divisions: The first are such as immediately produce a present Sense of Cold. These are chiefly *Fruits* and *Acid Juices*, and are most commonly order'd to cool the Mouth and Stomach, and allay that extreme Thirst, which an inflammatory Fever is apt

to occasion. What comes under this Intention, seldom has any further effect, than giving a grateful Sensation to those Parts, which were before uneasy with Heat and Drought, unless they are taken down in large quantities; and then they may, from a sudden Chilliness, make such alteration in the Pulsation of the Fibres, as will shock the whole Constitution. And this is an effect so much in the Experience of every body from such things one time or another, that it needs no large Explication: only these two Consequences are most likely to happen; such convulsive Contractions of the Vessels, may either obstruct their Contents, and thence cause *Stitches* and Inflammations; or may so suddenly retard the circulating Juices, as will dispose them to undue Cohesions and Consistencies.

The other kind of Coolers are such, as by their Viscidity are dispos'd to communicate the same Quality to the Animal *Fluids*, with which they are mixed. These can be prescrib'd in no salutary Intention, unless to check the inordinate Celerity of the Blood, which arises from a Debauch with spirituous Liquors; or to give a thicker Consistence to that of hectick Constitutions, whereby it may be restrain'd from flowing too fast. But in both Cases there is a great deal of hazard from the same means, because the diminution of the Blood's Velocity cannot so exactly be restrain'd, but it may be too much: whereupon such Substances for want of due Motion from Circulation, will fall into one which is fermentative; and so by allaying one Heat, raise another of much worse consequence. Through this Error, Coolers in the hands of injudicious Persons, fre-

quently change simple *Inflammatory Fevers*, which would perhaps soon go off by a critical *Diaphoresis*, into *Putrid* and *Malignant* ones, which frequently terminate in Death.

Folia, Herbs or Leaves of,

428. ACETOSÆ, *Sorrel*. This flowers in *May*, and is common, both wild, and in the Gardens. It is well known in our common *Sallets*, and is little else us'd. It is acid and grateful to the *Stomach*, quenches *Thirst*, allays the Heat of *Choler*; and as *Schroder*, with many others, say, resists Putrefaction, and is of great use in Pestilential Fevers. But a better *Theory*, and Experience, now renounces such Practice, and convinces us, that such things by retarding and chilling the Juices too much, give them an opportunity of fermenting, and running into Corruption and Putrefaction. It is a grateful and salutary Ingredient in a Summer *Sallet*, if eat in moderation. But it is little taken notice of in medicinal Prescription.

429. AGNI CASTI, *Agnus Castus*, or *Chaste Lamb*. This has got a Name for a Cooler, and particularly of the genital Parts, so as to have been prescrib'd to allay those inordinate Emotions and Desires, which arise from Seminal Turgency: for which Intentions many Authors have Compositions, wherein this is a principal Ingredient, and from whence they take their Names. But they are not now in any esteem, or scarce ever made or us'd in the Shops.

430. CICHOREI, *Succory*. This Plant has generally pass'd for a Cooler; but *Schroder*, and after him our own Mr. Ray, from its Bitterness, pronounce it rather on the contrary side, and will have it to be a good *Detergent*; and upon that foot, of service

service in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and particularly of the *Liver*, which makes it in their account an excellent *Epatick*: and, indeed, in this view is it regarded in those Shop-Compositions where it is concern'd. Almost all Authors extolling it in Cases from a Redundance of *Choler*, may have occasion'd it to pass for a *Refrigerative*. *Etmuller* greatly commends the *Syrupus de Cichoreo, cum Rhabarbaro*, which the College yet retain in their Dispensatory, for Children. *Panarolus* much commends this Herb in all Intemperatures of the *Viscera*; and *Spigelius* mentions it as an *Antiarthritick*. In extemporary Prescription we seldom meet with it, unless in a few medicated *Ales*.

431. *CUSCUTÆ, Dodder*. This grows out of, or so closely adheres to some Plants, from whence it is reckon'd to have its Nourishment; that some have disgrac'd it with the Names of *Herba Inferni*, and *Diaboli Intestina*, i. e. *Hell-Weeds* and *Devils-Guts*. Some question whether it be properly a Plant, or rather an Excrecence of another. It is somewhat aperitive, and therefore reckon'd amongst *Epaticks*, and other *Detersives*. *Hoffman* observes all Plants of the like manner of Production to be of the same Virtues. And some, from the *Signature* which is taken from its shape, suppose it to derive those Properties. It is now hardly ever met with in any kind of Composition, either officinal or extemporaneous, although taken notice of by most Dispensatory-Writers.

432. *ENDIVIÆ, Endive*. This flowers in *July* and *August*. It is very much like the *Succory*, and prescrib'd for all the same Intentions, but reckon'd rather more cooling.

433. *LUJULÆ, Wood-sorrel*. This is also call'd *Acetosella*. It flowers in *April* and the beginning of *May*. It is reckon'd much of the nature of common *Sorrel*; but it is not quite so sharp, and it seems somewhat more of a *Balsamick* kind. It has pass'd with many for a *Cardial* from its *Signature*, its Leaf resembling a Heart; but such Conceits are not now regarded. The *Syrup* which is made of it in the Shops is very pleasant, and a good Sweetner of *Juleps* and *Apozems* prescrib'd as *Cleansers*. Its Conserve also is much us'd in *Electuaries*, and to mix *Alexipharmick Species* into the Form and Consistence of Boles.

434. *POPULI, Poplar*. The Leaves of this Tree are us'd for the Ointment, which borrows its Name from it in the Shops of *Populneum*, and are accounted cooling in that Composition; but they are of no other use.

435. *PORTULACÆ, Purslain*. This flowers in *June*. It is very little us'd besides in *Sallets*; tho formerly it stood recommended for a great assuager of cholerick Heat. It is also accounted good in the *Scurvy*, and all cutaneous Eruptions.

436. *LACTUCÆ, Lettice*. This is also much more us'd in *Sallets* than in Medicines, and is found sufficiently in the Gardens. It is reckon'd pretty much of the nature of the *Succory*; but more cooling, whereby it inclines to sleep: upon which account it procures ease in Pains, both taken inwardly and externally apply'd. *Schroder* says it affords great Nourishment, and much encreases Milk in the Breasts of such as give Suck; as likewise that it cools the *Urine*, and upon that account does service in *Gonorrhæas*.

437. *SEDI, House-Leek.* This stands commended by some former Writers as a convenient Cooler in Fevers; but the present Practice knows it not in any such Intention. It is us'd in the *Populneum*, and in some other outward Applications for Burns and Inflammations.

438. *SONCHI LEVIS, Sow-Thistle.* This has a white milky Juice, and is reckon'd much of the same Virtues as the *Succory*, but hardly every prescrib'd.

439. *TARAXICI, Dandelion.* This is much like the *Endive* and *Succory*, tho somewhat more cooling. It flowers in *April* and *May*. It absterges, opens, and is a good *Epatick*. *Etmuller* says it is not a despicable Medicine in *Pleurisies*, and other Obstructions from grumous Blood. It is accounted outwardly also a good Absterger and Cleanser of foul *Ulcers*. Some have foolish Superstitions in gathering its Root, and wearing it as an *Amulet* against some Distempers of the Eyes, and also against *Tertian Agues*.

440. *UMBILICI MURALIS, Wall Navel-wort.* This is not known of late in Medicine, but in the *Populneum*; and is the true and only sort which ought to be in that Composition, the other *Umbilicus Veneris* being of a contrary Quality. Although as the Ingredients for that Ointment are generally dispers'd in the Markets and Physick-Gardens; the rough sort is put for both, that being most in plenty, and few being curious enough to distinguish one from the other.

441. *SEMINA CANNABIS, Hemp-Seed.* This is very rarely met with in use. They are said to have the same Virtues as the *Agnus Castus*; and to abate Venereal Desires. Some commend them also in the

Faundice, but not hitherto with Authority enough to bring them into Prescriptions of any kind.

Fructus, Fruits of,

442. *AURANTIORUM, Oranges.*

443. *LIMONUM, Lemons.*

444. *CITRI, Citron.* These are well enough known to all People. They very much agree in their Medicinal Virtues, only the Lemons are somewhat the sharpest and most efficacious. Their Juices are wonderfully grateful to the Stomach, and very proper to allay Drought in Fevers, and any disorders attended with that Symptom, where common Drinks are not proper, and particularly in *Diarrhea's*. They are very good to take off *Nausea's* from the Stomach, and stop vomiting which proceeds from Redundance of *Choler*. The Lemon-Juice wonderfully astringes and hardens the Fibres in the Stomach, which makes it greatly assist it in Digestion: And there is hardly any one thing, which better enables it to retain its Food without any Regurgitation, after hearty eating.

445. *CUCUMERUM, Cucumbers.* These are sufficiently known in Food, both *Raw* and in *Pickle*. They are very cooling and viscid, and therefore apt to dispose the Blood to putrid Fermentations; insomuch, that it is to be fear'd these have no small share in occasioning those ugly Fevers which appear at the latter end of the Year, which are often of the malignant kind. They do well therefore, who dress them with a good quantity of *Vinegar* and *Pepper*; for as the former helps to keep up the due Tensity and Contraction of the Solids, the other preserves the proper Fluidity of the Juices, and prevents them from running into morbid Cohesions. They are likewise pretty well

secured against the above-mention'd Mischiefs by pickling, with the like Ingredients. They are of little or no use in any officinal Compositions, or occasional Prescriptions; only as their Seeds are sometimes in *Emulsions*, and stand first amongst the *four greater cold Seeds*.

446. CUCURBITÆ, *Gourd*. This Fruit seems to be of the same *Species* as the former, and grows in the same manner, but larger. It is of no use in Medicine, unless for the *Seeds*, which are also of the *four greater cold ones*.

447. GROSSULARIÆ, *Gooseberries*. These are by all known to be a grateful cooling Fruit, and very wholesom, if eat in moderation. There is a great deal of difference between what they are when *green*, at which time they are us'd for baking, &c. and when ripe enough to eat as they come from the Tree: the former are much more acid, cooling and astringent; and the latter more inclining to Viscidities, likelier to produce Disorders, and what the common People call *Surfeits*. There is a fine pleasant Wine which many make of this Fruit, little inferior to many Foreign Wines.

448. MALA PRECOCIA, *Apricocks*. This is a fine Fruit, and if not too ripe, or too mellow, as it is usually call'd, agreeably astringent and strengthening of the *Stomach*.

449. MALA PERSICA, *Peaches*. This is much of the nature of the former, but hardly so restringent: of the same kind is also the *Nectarin*, a Fruit now much known in our Gardens.

450. MALA HORTENSIA *omnia*, all *Orchard Apples*. These generally agree in the common Property of cooling and assuaging Thirst; tho they somewhat differ in

dégré, as they are more or less acid or austere. Those are most healthful, which most abound with this last Property; because that maintains the due Tensity of the Fibres, and prevents their corrupting with the animal Juices. These make a very good part of our Food in the Summer-time, when the Heat evaporates so much of the animal Moisture, as would be insupportable to the Constitution, were it not frequently refresh'd with the grateful Sensations which such Coolers produce.

451. MALA SYLVESTRIA, *Crabs*. These are so extremely sour, and restringent upon the Palate, as not to be eaten raw; they are therefore us'd only for their express'd Juice, which serves in some Countries instead of Vinegar, and is much of the same Virtues. It is sold by the Name of *Verjuice*, and makes in many cases a very good *Gargarism*.

452. MELONES, *Melons*. These differ not much from the *Cucumber*, either in Property, or manner of Production, only as they are a larger Fruit, and somewhat more delicate. The Seeds also are another of the *four greater cold Seeds*.

453. MORI, *Mulberries*. These afford a grateful austere Juice, and are us'd pretty much in the Shops for the *Syrup* which is made of them, and bears their Name. It both cools and astringes the *Stomach*; and is often an Ingredient in *Gargarisms* for its deterfivè Roughness. If the Fruit hangs until it is too mellow, it grows more slimy, and is not so good.

454. OLIVÆ, *Olives*. These are not the Produce of our own Country; but come to us in *Pickle*, chiefly in *Salt-Water*. They are very oily and smooth; and are therefore not

so good for the *Stomach*, being apt to pall and relax it too much, as most things of the like *Properties* generally do. It is from the same Fruit we have the *Oil of Olives*, so much in use; the *Virtues* of which we shall consider under the thirteenth Section, N. 505.

455. *RIBESIÆ, Currants*. These are of many sorts, but the red and white only are in use, unless for some very singular Purposes. For the black, and chiefly the Leaves

upon first coming out, are us'd by some to flavour *English Spirits*, and counterfeit *French Brandy*. The red and white are very agreeably acid, and accounted as wholesom Fruits as any we have of our own Growth. They greatly assuage Drought, cool and fortify the *Stomach*, and help Digestion. They may indeed be eat in too great quantities, otherwise no Harm can be receiv'd from them.

S E C T. XII.

Of Topicks.

IN this Division the Reader will meet with several of the *Simples*, which have been placed under the foregoing Heads for some internal Intentions; but the great share they will also be found to have in external Applications, may justify such a Repetition. The Materials which

necessarily come into this rank, are so few, without such as for more important efficacies have been already taken notice of under some other; that we have made the number of Subdivisions, expressive of the Intentions of what they contain, as small as possible.

Class 1. Of Repellents.

TO understand rightly the Operation of such *Simples* as will occur under this Head, it may be necessary to observe, that by *Repelling* is meant those means which prevent such an *Afflux* of Fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a Tumour: But to know how this may be effected, it will be convenient to attend to the several Causes which can produce a Swelling, or force out of the Vessels any of their fluid Contents by some unnatural Discharge.

All Tumours have necessarily one of these in their Cause; either an Increase in the Velocity or Quantity

of the Fluids, or a Weakness in some particular Part; and sometimes both concur. An Increase in the Velocity of the Fluids, makes them more forcibly push against, and distend all the Parts in their Circuit: if therefore any part be unequally pressed, or relaxed by external Injuries, that will be more elevated than any other; and for want of equal resistance with the rest of the Body, will at length receive such a quantity of Fluid, as will raise it into a Tumour, especially if any of its Vessels be obstructed; because the Protrusion of fresh Matter à Tergo will

continue to add thereunto, until the Part is upon the utmost stretch, and can hold no more. In this case all those means are said to be *repellent*, which check the growth of the Tumour, and assist the refluxent Blood in taking up the obstructed Matter, and washing it again into the common Stream. This Intention is chiefly favour'd by Evacuation and Revulsion; for whatsoever lessens the quantity of the Fluid, will diminish the force upon the tumefy'd Part: But it concerns us most here to know, how external Application to the part it self, helps in this Affair.

Herein a Medicine comes to be a *Repellent*, by consisting of such subtile Parts, as may transmit some of them thorough the Pores, and help to render the obstructed Matter more fluid; so that it becomes the more easy to be loosen'd, and fall again into the circulating Current. But in this case there is a hazard of such things likewise putting the obstructed Humour into a Ferment, whereby it sooner turns into *Pus*, and then they come under the Denomination of *Suppuratives* or *Ripeners*. What therefore in the most strict Sense is to be reputed a *Repeller*, is that which astringes and strengthens the Part, so as to make it resist any such Lodgment. These are such whose Qualities are most manifest in their Coldness and drying Properties. But there are so very few Instances wherein *Bandage* is not better than such Application, that very little comes to be us'd for that purpose. In *Hemorrhages* and *Ouzings* out of *Serum*, so as to deform the Skin, *Simples* of this nature mostly take place; which answer their Ends in astringing the Fibres, whereby those Apertures

are so clos'd, as not to admit thro them afterwards any such Fluid.

Some things also answer this end only by stimulating the Fibres of the tumefy'd part, so as to give them sudden and forcible Twitches, whereby the Obstruction is sometimes loosened and shook, as it were, away into the refluxent Current. Such a sort of Motion will be occasion'd by the sudden Application of any thing extremely cold, as common Water: but the Practice is seldom safe; because, if the first Efforts, which the Fibres are put upon by those means, do not succeed in breaking away the inclos'd Matter, they will be strain'd, and not able afterwards to repeat their natural Vibrations: the Consequence of which is weakening the Part, which will render the Tumour more obstinate. There are many other Means and accidental Circumstances, which contribute to favour or retard this Intent; but these Hints may be sufficient, especially for a Part which cannot be allow'd any great length in this Work.

456. ALBUMEN OVI, *White of an Egg*. This is of a glutinous binding Quality, and therefore is often mixed with *Bole Armoniack*, and other things of the like nature, to defend any strain'd part from Distension and Elevation into a Tumour, and to restore it to its due Tone and Elasticity; and likewise under convenient Bandage and Compresses, to prevent the Luxation of Bones after Reduction. It is us'd also in some mixtures for consolidating fresh Wounds, and preventing too great an Effusion of Blood.

457. LAPIS CALAMINARIS, *Calamine*. This has been already mention'd under *Class 3. Section 2.* as an *Absorbent*. Externally it is us'd

us'd in *Collyriums* against *Inflammations* of the Eyes, and in *Cerates* to cool, and in some measure deterge foul Ulcers.

458. CERUSSA, *White Lead*. This is a Preparation of *Lead*, whose Virtues we shall consider amongst them at the latter end of this Part; as also in the following.

459. LETHARGYRUS AURI, *Letharge of Gold*. It generally is call'd thus for its Colour sake, tho it arises in the Purification of *Silver*; and therefore ought more properly to be nam'd *Letharge of Silver*. It is much us'd in *Emplaisters*; and boil'd with Oil, dissolves in it, and gives it a proper Consistence, as in the *Diachylon*. It is reckon'd to be cooling, and to give a Tensity to the Parts upon which it is apply'd; whereupon it is reckon'd a *Repellent*, altho it is also in some Compositions of other Intentions.

460. MANUS HOMINIS MORTUI, *A dead Hand*. This has obtain'd, from some superstitious Conceits amongst common People, to be of great efficacy in dispersing *Scrophulous Tumours*. The Part, forsooth, is to be rubbed with the dead Hand for some time; and Report furnishes us with many Instances of Cures done hereby. Some of which may not improbably be true, both as the Imagination in the Patient contributes much to such efficacies, and because the Sensation which stroaking in that manner gives, is somewhat surprizing, and occasions a shuddering Chilliness upon the Part touched; which may in many cases put the Fibres into such Contractions, as to loosen, shake off, and dislodge the obstructed Matter; in which consists the Cure: but such Practice as this is too whimsical to be countenanced

by any of Worth in the Profession of Physick.

461. MANUS REGALIS, *The Royal-Touch*. I must confess never to have met with this before in any *Catalogue of Medicinal Simples*; but the foregoing reminded me of this extraordinary Drug, which seems to claim a place here pretty much upon the same foot as that does, and may as often be attended with Success from the same reason: for the solemn Appearance and Ceremony of the Matter, may wonderfully strike the Imagination of most who are the Subjects of this *Exorcism*. And what strange and surprizing Effects may be produced in the Animal OEconomy by such means, cannot be novel to those who are acquainted in the Histories of Physick. But there are too many Instances of Miscarriage in this Craft, to suffer any thinking Persons to believe there is any thing more in it, than to contribute to that superiour regard, which political Views may have made necessary to the Person in whom such a Power is said to be lodg'd. These Articles so naturally suggest somewhat of Pleasantry and Laughter; that it is hard to leave it, without saying something perhaps too light, as well as foreign, to a work of this nature. This Virtue is suppos'd to be transmitted to a whole Royal Race, on account of the pretended Piety of one of their Ancestors. The famous *Laurentius*, in the first Part of his excellent *Treatise de Strumis*, has very ridiculously endeavour'd to prove such a miraculous Virtue in the Kings of France; and very confidently denies, as most French Writers on that subject do, any such Qualification in our British Monarchs: but honest Master *Wise-man*, in Chap. 1. of his fourth Treatise, has from many grave and

sober *Historians* attempted to vindicate this Right of our *Princes*, from the Designs of these Pragmatical *Frenchmen* to lessen it. However, perhaps the present *Royal Line*, whose Merits have so justly placed them over us, will never condescend to make use of such a Stratagem to awe their superstitious Subjects, as may have been necessary to a Weak or Tyrannical Governour.

462. MINIMUM, *Red-Lead*. This is Lead calcin'd, as we shall show under the Preparation of Lead, and we shall also give its Virtues there.

463. POMPHOLYX, *Id.* This differs not from the *Tutty*, which see in *Sect. 2.* N^o 167. An *Unguent* in the Shops has its name from it of *Diapompholygos*. It is reckon'd cooling and drying, but is of little use.

464. LAPIS TUTIÆ, *Tutty*. This is in no respect different from the former, tho they pass under different names, and one officinal *Unguent* bears the name of the latter.

465. SEDUM, *House-Leek*. This has been mention'd in inward Use, and therefore we took notice of it in *Sect. 11.* N^o 437. but it is very little used that way; nor even in external Applications, only amongst the common People, who have got a way of managing it into an Ointment with Cream, for Burns and Inflammations, by reason it is a great Cooler.

466. SPODIUM. This differs not from the *Tutty* above, N^o 464.

467. TELA ARANEARUM, *Cobweb*. Every one knows what this is, and how produc'd. It appears not in medicinal Prescriptions, but as any Accident, for want of other Helps, has taught its Use to common People for stopping Blood upon a fresh Wound. And this it seems to do by its extraordinary Fineness, which makes it adhere to and stop up the mouths of the Vessels, so as to prevent the Effusion of their Contents.

Class 2. Of Ripeners and Drawers.

THIS Intention is frequently of mighty Importance in *Chirurgery*, but there are very few who well weigh the Consequences of the Operation in those Medicines which are prescribed to answer it, nor the Accidents which they are liable to. For a *Ripener* or *Drawer* is what by the Activity and Warmth of its Parts is able to penetrate the Pores, and mix with and rarefy any obstructed Matter, so that it may be render'd fit for Discharge upon laying open the part by a *Cautstick* or *Incision*. Now in many Instances, as the Matter by this means rarefies and grows more fluid, the reflux Blood is apt to wash it back into the common

Mass; which sometimes is of that nature, as to do a great deal of mischief; or by making it take up more room upon its Rarefaction, occasions it to distend more the Parts in which it is contain'd, whereon a Sense of Pain is excited, and thereby a greater Concourse of Fluid, and consequently a needless Increase of the Tumour. So that Medicines under this denomination require to be in the hands only of such, who are so well acquainted with the Mechanism of the OEconomy, as to be able to apply them to the best advantage, and know how to avoid the hazards which may arise from their Abuse.

468. ADEPS ANSERIS, *Fat of a Goose.*

469. CANIS, *of a Dog.*

470. HOMINIS, *of a Man.*

471. VIPERÆ, *of a Viper.*

472. URSI, *of a Bear.*

These are all to be met with in this Intention, because they are reckon'd to be of a penetrating nature, and therefore suited to dissolve and rarefy the inclos'd Humours, and bring them, as it is call'd, to *Maturity*. There are some specifick Virtues ascribed to these in particular Cases, but Reason cannot be convinc'd of any such things. And they seem not possess'd of any Properties different from other Substances of like kind, unless what may arise out of their different Consistences, and Degrees of Volatility. That of the *Viper* seems to have the most right to claim something extraordinary upon that account; and therefore we shall give the Reader the Thoughts concerning it, of the best Authority the Profession can produce, in an Essay upon this Animal. Having inquired into the many ways of curing the *Viperine Poison*, which is inflicted upon a *Bite*; he tells us, that the *Viper-Catchers* have a Remedy far beyond them all, and in which they place so great Confidence, as to be no more afraid of a *Bite*, than of a common Puncture; immediately curing themselves with this *Fat*, which they value in such Cases as a *Specifick*, as he discover'd upon the strictest Inquiry. But to be convinc'd himself further of the Truth, in so important a Point, the *Doctor* enrag'd a *Viper* to bite a young *Dog* by the nose; both the Teeth were struck deep in: he howl'd bitterly, and the Part began to swell; but upon Application of some of the *Axungia*, which was ready at hand, he was very well the next day.

But because some Gentlemen who saw this Experiment, were apt to impute the Cure rather to the *Dog's* Spittle (he licking the Wound) than to the Virtue of the *Fat*, he was caus'd to be bit again in the Tongue; upon which, forbearing the Use of this Remedy, he died within four or five hours. The same trial was made another time with like success; which the *Doctor* ascribed to the clammy and viscid parts of the *Fat*, tho' withal it was more penetrating and active than other *oily* Substances. For by this Property he supposes it to involve, and as it were sheath the volatile *Salts* of the *Venom*, so as to prevent their shooting into those *Spicula*, which were observ'd to be the Instruments of those deadly Mischiefs which attend the Bite.

473. FIMUS COLUMBÆ, *Pigeons Dung*. This is sometimes order'd in *Cataplasms*, to be apply'd to the Soles of the Feet in malignant Fevers and *Deliriums*, as they are suppos'd to draw the Humours downwards: which may not be ill guess'd, for if we may judge of the nature of this, from that of the Bird of which it is the Produce, which is no ill Rule, it certainly consists of subtiler hot parts, which open the Pores where it is apply'd, and by rarefying and expanding them occasions a greater Flux of Fluid that way. But that these things particularly draw away the peccant Humours only, is a groundless Figment. There may perhaps at such a time be separated in readiness for a critical Discharge, somewhat in the Cause of the Distemper, which may happen upon such a *Stimulus* to be provoked or derived that way; but that would happen equally from any the like Alteration in the Part, without any specifick Quality in the Medicine that did it.

474. *FIMUS VACCÆ, Cows Dung.* This seems to be of a hot penetrating nature, and is experienc'd to do good in *Erysipelatous* Swellings; which it seems to do, by dissolving the beginning Obstructions in the Capillaries, and breathing them away by Transpiration. It is used in the form of a *Cataplasme*, with the mixture of enough of some unctuous Matter to prevent its hardening upon the part. And here it may not be amiss to take notice of the difference between allaying an Inflammation by Coolers, and curing of them by Transpiration with things of this kind. The former rather palliate than cure, and seem to give only a more agreeable Sensation to the Part, by assuaging at present the troublesome one of Heat; in which there is often danger of fixing either the Humours more obstinately upon the Part affected, or sending them back into the common Mass, both which may be attended with bad Consequences: whereas the latter way discharges in a little time the offending Humours, not only from the Part affected, but from the whole Body. This *Cataplasme* is highly commended by some in the *Gout*, and it seems consonant enough to Reason to answer with success; yet I cannot say I have ever try'd it, tho often enough provoked thereunto by my own Sufferings in the like cases.

475. *FURFUR, Bran.* This being of a porous spongy Substance, in the Composition of a *Cataplasme*, the Warmth of the Part it is apply'd to, so rarefies it, that being kept from external Air, all that can transpire will be suck'd up into its Interstices; by the same Reason, or *Mechanism*, as the Flesh rises up into a *Cupping-Glass*. Things that are efficacious therefore in this manner,

should be only apply'd where there is good probability of the Matter's transpiring; otherwise they will draw more to the Part, and thereby increase the Malady.

476. *FLOS CEREVISIÆ, Yeast.* By the common Use this is put to, in raising other Bodies into Fermentation, as well as from the manner of its Production, may easily be conceiv'd how it comes by the Denomination of a *Drawer*. For by the Subtlety of those spirituous Parts with which it abounds, it cannot but transmit a great many of them into the Part whereunto it is apply'd; and there, by rarefying the inclosed Humours, dispose them to what is call'd *Maturation*.

477. *HALEC, a Herring.* This Fish, as it is in *Pickle*, is often prescribed in a *Cataplasme* to the Feet, in Fevers; because it is reckon'd to draw the Humours downward, and thereby relieve the Head. But such a Property seems more likely to arise from the *Salt* which is used in the *Pickle*, than the Virtues of the Fish: for the Heat of the Part will put the saline Particles into motion, which by vellicating the Fibres, which are very sensible in the Soles of the Feet, occasion a greater Derivation of Fluid that way, and thereby may make a Revulsion from other parts.

478. *HIRUDO, a Leach.* The Use of this is commonly enough known to all Persons. They are convenient sometimes to draw Blood from a particular part, as the *Temples*, *Hemorrhoidal Veins*, and where the *Lancet* cannot well be used; as likewise from young Children, whose Veins seem too small to admit of Puncture by an Instrument with safety. It is the general Opinion, that these are good to draw away the Humours from any particular part, espe-

especially if it be much pain'd; and under this notion they are apply'd to the *Gums* in the *Tooth-Ach*. But in some Habits of Body, and peculiar Disposition of Humours, they occasion such Derivation to the part suck'd, as to raise great Swellings, and sometimes an *Erysypelas*. They ought not therefore to use them inadvertently, and without proper Advice.

479. MELILOTUS, *Melilot*. This was just mention'd before, *Sect.* 4. *Class* 3. N° 226. But its Use being chiefly external, we judg'd it proper to take notice of it again here, upon that very account. It is the principal Ingredient in the *Plaster*, which has its name from it in the Shops, so much in use. It consists of warm subtile Parts, as is manifest by the very Scent of the Plant, and upon that foot comes under this Head of *Ripeners*. It is mostly employ'd in dressing *Blisters* until they cease running, and skin over: for its Warmth still promotes the Discharge, and prevents Mortification, which in some Constitutions they are very liable to; especially if dress'd with things that are cooling, which the Heat of the Part frequently provokes Persons very injudiciously to do.

480. NICOTIANA, *Tobacco*. Altho this has been before mention'd, both as a *Sternutatory*, *Sect.* 9. N° 416. and as a *Narcotick*, *Sect.* 10. N° 419. yet it deserves also to be consider'd particularly as a *Topick*; being of more real use that way, than any other in medicinal Intentions. It is so hot and penetrating, as to yield to none of this Rank as a *Drawer* or *Ripener*, especially when we consider that at the same time it gives this Disposition to the inclosed Humours, it also quiets and sooths the Parts with its

Narcotick Qualities; whereby that *Irritation* is prevented, which many of this Tribe too much occasion. Upon this account it is frequently of great service where there are sharp Pains, attended with a Tumour; and particularly in those of the *Rheumatism* and *Gout*. The Leaf bound upon the part, is the best way of Application; especially if it be rubb'd over first with a little Oil.

481. OLEUM, *Oil*. Hereby is meant only the common Oil of *Olives*. Some oleous and fat Substances prove *Ripeners*, as those first mention'd under this Head, by their having something in them subtile and penetrating; but this lays claim to the same title upon a different account, proving so only by relaxing the tumefy'd part, and thereby giving more room for the inclos'd Humours to expand and rarefy, upon which they sooner come to *Maturation*. And for this very reason it's judiciously practis'd, to mix with all *Cataplasms* of this Intention some oleous Materials, because by such means the Part is kept supple and lax, and more vent given for the Humours either to transpire, or turn into *Matter*, fit for an artificial Discharge, by a *Caustick* or *Incision*.

482. PIX BURGUNDICA, *Burgundy Pitch*.

483. PIX NAVALIS, *Common Pitch*.

484. RESINA, *Resin*. These are all too well in the acquaintance of common People, to want any Description, or Account of their Production. And therefore we shall only observe, that they prove *Ripeners* or *Drawers* after a manner peculiar to all hard adhesive Bodies; which is by their sticking so close upon the Part affected, that they stop the Transpiration of the common perspirable Matter through the

Skarf.

Skarf-Skin, or *Cuticula*. The Consequence of which is, that such comminuted Matter returns with some degree of force, and at last by a Tendency to move the same way occasions such frequent Encounters and Occursions, as will by degrees attenuate and dislodge the obstructed Humours; whereby they either suppurate into Matter, or are propelled through the true Skin; and for want of room, by means of the *Plaster*, to get further, they elevate the *Cuticula* from it into a *Blist*er, and lie collected between both in the form of a thick *Serum* or *Jelly*. And this is the reason why such Substances apply'd to any part undistemper'd, will often raise *Blisters*; as it is frequently practis'd to make Revulsions, in some Pains of the *Head*, *Defluxions*, and sore inflamed *Eyes*. These are more or less in the Composition of most officinal *Plaisters*, because they give a due Consistence, and are a kind of Cement to other Ingredients: as is also the *Bees-wax*, which seems indeed to be of this *Class* upon a double account, both as it sends somewhat into the included Juices, in the same manner as many things already explain'd under this Head; and also by its sticking, tho not quite so strongly as the Ingredients under these Articles.

485. *SEVUM CERVINUM*, Deer's Suet.

486. *BOVINUM*, Ox's.

487. *OVINUM*, Sheep's.

These stand in the Catalogue of *Medicinal Simples*, much upon the same account, and can hardly be distinguish'd in their Efficacies, in any Intention, from what were assign'd before to *Oil*, N^o 48. only these seem somewhat more to approach to the *Bees-wax*, and therefore may not quite so much, or so soon, relax as *Oil*; and (as indeed

most animal Fats have) they may have some small share of Subtility, or what is volatile, whereby they enter into the Pores, and assist also that way, in bringing the destin'd Humours to maturity. The common *Axungia*, or *Lard*, is likewise for the same reason more a *Ripener* than any vegetable expressed *Oil*; altho it does also, as *Oil*, assist by relaxing the Fibres, and giving the Part larger dimensions. This holds good in all animal *Oils*, or *Fat*, that they are more penetrating than such as are expressed from vegetable Substances, because by a stronger Digestion they are in themselves more subtile, and have also wrapp'd up in them some Portion of a volatile animal *Salt*, which makes them more effectual in this Intention.

488. *THUS, Frankincense*. This comes to us of different Consistencies and Colours; some being hard, and more brittle, and others so soft as to run; that is, too fluid to keep in any form upon a Plain, as being almost like a thick *Turpentine*. The former sort some distinguish to be a *Male Frankincense*, and take it to be the officinal *Olibanum*, described *Sect. 2. Class 1. N^o 101*. And the latter, *Thus Fœmineum*, or *Female Frankincense*. But both sorts fall in with this Intention, by having somewhat considerably penetrating and warm in them; whereby the inclos'd Humours are agitated, divided, and dislodg'd, so as to forward their *Maturation*, or *Ablution* into the reflux Current. This *Drug* also is very adhesive, and sticks close to the Skin, either by it self, or in the Composition of *Emplaisters*; so that on that account also it forwards the same End. Some pretend, that this ty'd to the Wrists, and Soles of the Feet, will cure Childrens Intermittents; and others also apply it to the

the Pit of the *Stomach* for the like purpose; but it does not seem fitted to answer any such important End. And what is frequently ascribed to

this in such cases, is much more likely effected by *Cinnabar*, *Camphire*, and such-like things which are mix'd with it.

Class 3. Of Detergents.

THE Operation of all *Topicks* of this Denomination, may be understood by what has been said in Explication of the third *Class* of the fourth *Section*, concerning *Vulneraries*, and the following of *Detergents*. The Reader is therefore desired to turn back thither, for what concerns this *Class*.

489. *ÆRUGO ÆRIS*, *Verdigrease*. This is a Solution of *Copper*, the Manner of which will be taught under the Article of *Copper*, amongst the Preparations of *Simples* at the latter end of this Part; and also its Uses in Medicine.

490. *ALBUM GRÆCUM*. This is the white Dung of some Dogs: it is reckon'd to have a deterfive Quality, but upon that foot is used only by the common People for sore *Throats*; it is spread also with *Honey* in the form of a Plaister, and apply'd outwardly in the like case.

491. *GUMMI ELEMI*, *Id.* This claims a place under this *Class*, upon the merit of the *Linimentum Arcei*, or *Unguentum à Gummi Elemi*, in the *College-Dispensatory*, in which it is a principal Ingredient; and is in great account in Chirurgical Practice, for a *Digester*; but it is little met with besides.

492. *OS SEPIÆ*, *Scuttle-Fish Bone*. This is white and spongy, and seems almost to be calcin'd by the *Sun*. It is rough and abster-

sive, and used chiefly as a *Dentrice*; for it wonderfully cleanses the *Gums*, and whitens the *Teeth*. Some commend it in inward Uses, but it is now never met with in Prescriptions of that kind.

493. *VITELLUM OVI*, *Yolk of Eggs*. These are mix'd with the *Turpentine*s frequently, for their *glutinous incarnative* Qualities. For in some Intentions the *Turpentine*s deterge too much, and draw off the Matter of Nourishment as well as what is morbid. These therefore moderate in some measure the Violence of their Action, and after an Ulcer is once well cleans'd, mightily help to incarnate and fill it up with sound *Flesh*.

494. *TEREBINTHINÆ & BALSAMA OMNIA*, *All Turpentine*s and *Balsams*. These all come under this Head, and are more or less so, as they more or less abound with warm, aromack, and subtile Particles. Some of them are too cleansing, and therefore the *Yolk of an Egg*, as was taken notice of under the preceding Article, is mix'd with them to check their Activity, and administer as it were an external Nourishment to the abraded part. Medicines of this Tribe sometimes incarnate too fast, and fill up the Ulcer with a *Fungus*, or what is commonly call'd *Proud Flesh*; which brings on a Necessity of the subsequent *Class*.

Class 4. Of Causticks.

THESE are such things as by their violent Activity, and Heat thence occasion'd, destroy the Texture of the Part it self to which they are apply'd; and eat it away, as we commonly express it, or burn it into an *Eschar*. And they differ from the former, pretty much as before was observ'd the *Piperine Volatiles* do from those of the *Garlick* or *Onion-kind*. *Ripeners* and *Detergents* have something soft and smooth in their Composition, which guards them against wounding the Fibres themselves, tho it does not hinder their Volatility: but in these we call *Causticks*, the volatile Parts are altogether unguarded by any thing of that kind; and by their extreme Minuteness, Asperity, and Quantity of Motion, like those of Fire it self, tear asunder all Obstacles, destroy the Textures of the very Solids themselves, and change what they are apply'd to, into a Substance like burnt Flesh; which in a little time, with detergent Dressings, falls quite off, and leaves a Vacuity in the Substance of the Part. These are of use generally in *Abscesses* and *Impostumations*, to eat through to the suppurated Matter, and give it vent; and also to make *Issues* in Parts where cutting is difficult or inconvenient. We have rank'd some under this Head, which do not come up to so great a degree of efficacy as to make an *Eschar*; but because they are able to raise the Flesh into *Blisters*, and make considerable Changes by the same manner of Operation, in a remissier degree, we thought it most proper to give them a place here.

495. *CALX VIVA, Quick-Lime*. This altogether comes by those Qualities which intitle it to this *Class* from the Fire; for before burning there is nothing in the Stone which has any such Properties. Those who are acquainted with the manner how this is burn'd in Kilns from Pit-stone into this Substance, will not wonder that such a number of igneous Particles may be lodg'd in it: but however, the Bustle and Heat which arises from its being first wetted with common Water, sufficiently demonstrate what it has in its Composition. Whensoever therefore this is used as a *Caustick*, its Operation is to be accounted for in the same manner as that of Fire it self; which is to be understood from the preceding Explication. This is also used for many medicinal purposes besides that of a *Caustick*. The Water in which it is slaked, as the usual Term is, partakes so much of its hot drying nature, as to be wonderfully good in washing and cleansing some sloughy foul Ulcers, as also tetters Eruptions; its *Alkaline Salts*, made so by *Calcination*, greatly destroying those Acidities which so ouze out and deform the Skin. It is also in internal Prescription, as a *Dryer* or an *Absorbent*, which it obtains by the same Qualities. The Ingredients therefore for sweetning *Diet-Drinks*, are frequently boil'd in it. It is likewise accounted one of the best Remedies in a *Diabetes*, for reasons which the Reader may find in Dr. Keil's Book of *Animal Secretion*, but too long to be inserted here.

496. *CANTHARIDES*, *Spanish Flies*. The external Use of these is sufficiently known to all. They raise *Blisters* by their Pungency and Activity; for stimulating the cutaneous Fibres, they occasion a greater Derivation of Fluids to that part, which passing the *Skin*, and not being able to penetrate the *Cuticle*, they divide them and elevate the latter up into a *Blister*, as has been already hinted under N^o 482, &c. of the second *Class* of this *Section*. The Subtily of these is manifest from their entring into the Blood in such quantities, when only externally apply'd, as are sufficiently felt beyond the *Kidneys*, and often bring *Stranguries*, and great *Heat of Urine*. These are sometimes managed so as to open *Issues*, but it is a painful and uncertain way. The perpetual *Blister-Plaisters*, which are so much advertis'd, are nothing else but the common *Epispastick*, dress'd with a mixture in which the *Cantharides* are finely powder'd and mix'd: therefore those who value themselves upon it as a Secret, either abuse themselves, or other People. By the same management *Issues* may be provoked to make the greater Discharges, putting the least Particle at the bottom of the *Pea*, or touching the *Pea* with an Unguent, with some of them in its Composition.

497. *CATAPUTIA*, *Spurge*. The Juice of this Plant, which looks white like Milk, will, apply'd to the Skin, corrode it into an *Eschar*; but it is seldom used in any medicinal Forms. The common People, with the ordinary *Tythimal*, or *Spurge*, use it to eat off *Wharts*; which it will do by frequent Application, if the Crust which hardens upon them, be pair'd off between whiles.

498. *EUPHORBIIUM*, *Id.* We

mention'd this amongst the *Sternutatories*, Sect. 9. N^o 414. But its wonderful Subtily and Heat sometimes gives it a place in external Compositions, which are intended for powerful *Stimuli*, and to make a Derivation of serous Humours to the Part where it is apply'd. Upon this foot it is an Ingredient in the *Emplastrum Cephalicum* of the *College-Dispensatory*, which is laid upon the Head to draw out serous Humours, and make a Revulsion from those Glands which suffer by the continual Drain of Rheum, in common Defluxions and *Catarrhs*. The same Compound is also prescribed to be apply'd to the Feet in Fevers, for the like Property.

499. *GOSSIPIUM*, *Cotton*. This in no respect has a claim to this Class for any medicinal Virtues, but as it is sometimes order'd to be burnt upon the Parts afflicted with the *Gout*; in which cases its Operation is to be accounted for in the same manner as that of *Fire* or *Quick-Lime*, it having no efficacy but from its burning. Of the Effects of Ustion you will find a good account, at pag. 143. of *Van Horne's Microtechnie*; which has been lately very well translated into *English* by Mr. *Banyer*, a Surgeon.

500. *MOXA*. This is also a particular sort of *Cotton*, put to the same use as the former, and operating by the same means only. The notice Sir *William Temple* has taken of this in one of his Essays, gave it credit enough to be talk'd of for some time; but I cannot find that any Success from trial made with it has yet encourag'd it to be brought into practice.

501. *SILICUA HIRSUTA*, *Cow-Itch*. This stands in some Catalogues of medicinal *Simples*, but seems good for nothing; and is of

of no use but to gratify wanton People in playing Tricks with it. It grows almost like a *French Bean*; and a Down, or hairy Substance, which is found within the Pod, is so pointed, as like a Nettle to sting the Flesh, but not with so painful a Sensation; this provoking only to Itch: which continues so long, and at last will grow so troublesome, as to excite much Pain in rubbing to allay it; so that it frequently occasions a Flux of Humours to the Part.

502. **TYTHIMALUS**, *Spurge*. This differs not in *Specie* from the *Cataputia*, nor in its Physical Properties; and therefore needs no further explication than what is to be met with there.

503. **SAPON**, *Soap*. What we mean here is the black Soap, which has so much of the Pot-Ash *Lixivium* in it, that it is extremely penetrating; and this makes it much order'd in *Cataplasms*, to be apply'd to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers. It is so very searching also, as to reach even the Seat of the *Gout* in the Joints, and cause sometimes the

Exudation of a great deal of Serous Matter. But the Severity of its Operation in such Cases, renders it hardly to be bore; and therefore some have skill to allay it with a convenient mixture of *Opium*, and such *Unguents* as the *Populneum*; but this is not for unskilful Persons to meddle with. In a Treatise preparing for Publication upon that Subject, further Directions may be found for its management in such Cases, than our room will admit of to insert here.

504. **SPONGIA**, *Spunge*. We have rather subjoin'd this to the *Class* of *Causticks*, than made it a part of them. Its use in *Chirurgery* thus far agreeing with the former, that they all are design'd to drain, or make discharge of some Humours. This is us'd for this purpose as a Tent, to dilate the Orifices of *Fistula's*, or of any Abscesses which are too narrow to make proper Evacuation. And this it does by being put in dry, whereupon filling with the Moistures of the part, it swells, and gradually thrusts wider the place it was put into.

S E C T. XIII.

Simples omitted, or not reducible under the former Heads.

505. **BUTYRUM**, *Butter*. This seldom is met with in Medicinal Prescription. There is a small Preparation made of it by the *College*, which in their *Dispensatory* is under the Title of *Butyrum Majale*; but I never yet have known it order'd in any case. Every one knows the use of this in Food.

By the Texture and Nature of its Substance, it tends to relax the Solids, and supplies the Juices with Particles light and adhesive. Upon the first account it may be good in dry and costive Constitutions; but must be hurtful in lax, moist, and corpulent ones. By the Levity also, and Tenacity of its Parts, it is also
very

very apt to stop in the Glands and Capillaries, whereby it fouls the *Viscera*, but particularly the small Glands of the Skin: hence it is apt to produce Blotches, and all cutaneous Deformities. And this Opinion is much confirm'd by the Experience of all whose Business has made them much conversant with young Children, they having much of this in their Diet; whereby they have been observ'd to grow weakly, corpulent, big-belly'd, and very subject to Breakings out, and to breed Lice, and such like Uncleanlinesses; but upon restraining them from it, without any other visible means, they have out-grown all those Inconveniencies. Oil of Olives is much of the same Nature as Butter, and is us'd in Countries which abound with it for the same purpose.

506. CASEUS, *Cheese*. This is somewhat of the same nature as the former, consisting of light, tough, viscid Parts; which for the same reason, as given before, will occasion Obstructions, with their Consequences: but in this respect *Cheese* is not so liable to those Inconveniencies as the other, because of the subtile *acid* which it has from the *Rennet*, that gives it a warm biting Taste, and makes it more easy of Digestion and Comminution. However therefore the Palate may be prejudiced, yet without doubt that is the wholesomest, which is the strongest, as we usually say, of the *Rennet*. Tho indeed all the sorts tend to Viscidities, and are therefore bad in all cases which arise from such a state of Blood; but particularly Disorders of the *Breast*, as *Pleurisies* and *Asthma's*.

507. CEREVISIA, *Ale*. Under this Article is intended all that belongs to *Malt potable Liquors*: and

these may be consider'd under the following Divisions: 1. Hopp'd and Unhopp'd Drinks. 2. Small or Strong. 3. Pale or Brown: and 4. New and Old.

1. The difference made by *Hops* is best discover'd from the nature of the *Hops* themselves. These are known to be a subtile grateful *Bitter*. In their Composition therefore with this Liquor, they add somewhat of an *alkaline* Nature, that is, Particles which are subtile, active and rigid. By this means the ramous viscid Parts of the *Malt* are more divided and spiritualiz'd, if we may use that Term: and therefore not only more easy of Digestion and Secretion in the Body, but also while in the Liquor prevent it from running into such Cohesions, as would make it ropy, vapid and sour. But for want of this in unhopp'd Drinks, that clammy Sweetness which they retain after *working*, soon turns them acid and unfit for use; which is sooner or later, in proportion to the Strength they receive from the *Malt*, and the Comminution it has undergone by Fermentation. It is much in the Opinion of some, that *Ale* is more *Diuretick* than *Beer*; that is, *unhopp'd* Liquor more than that which has *Hops* in it. In some particular Constitutions it may so happen, because *Ale* is more smooth, softening and relaxing; and therefore where *Urine* is to be promoted by enlarging the Passage, that is most likely to do it; and this is mostly the case of thin dry Constitutions. But where the Promotion of *Urine* is to be done, by attenuating and breaking the Juices, and rendring them more fluid, it is certainly best answer'd by those Drinks which are well *hopp'd*. As to the Controversy whether *Hops* tend to breed the *Stone*, it is too long here to enter into,

into, and seems to have little foundation on the affirmative side: but thus far we may venture to say, where one Instance can be produced, of any probability for such an Effect from this Cause, there may many more be brought, which can admit of no doubt, where Constitutions have been spoil'd by *Ale* on the contrary extreme. For that manifestly fouls the Glands, stuffs the Vessels with Slime and Viscidity, makes the Body unweildy and corpulent, and paves the way for *Cachexies*, *Jaundice*, *Asthma's*, and at last incurable *Dropsies*. The Urinary Passages, which likewise it is imagin'd to clear, it will by degrees fill with *Slough*, and Matter of as bad Consequence as *Gravel*.

2. The Strength of these Liquors, makes them of different efficacies, as to any Medicinal Regards. The stronger they are, the more viscid Parts they carry into the Blood; and although the spirituous Parts make these imperceptible at first, yet when they are evaporated or gone off, which will be in a few Hours, the other will be sensibly enough felt by Pains in the *Head*, Nauseousness at the *Stomach*, and Lassitude or Listlessness to Motion. This those are much the best judges of, who have experienc'd the Extremes of Drinking of these Liquors, and of Wines: for a Debauch of Wine they find much sooner wore off; and they are more lively and brisk afterwards, than upon over-tipling *Malt Liquors*, whose viscid Remains will be long before they can be shook away. These Liquors therefore are much the more wholesom for being small, that is, of such a Strength as to carry some small degree of warmth into the *Stomach*; but not so as to pre-

vent their being proper *Diluters* of our necessary Food. People of robust Constitutions, who labour very hard, may dispense with reasonable quantities of the strongest, especially as their Food is frequently poor and slender enough; the Deficiencies of which this supplies, and their continual Exercise, and Strength of Body, digests and breaks the Viscidities of the Drink into convenient Nourishment: altho in Persons of another Habit, and way of Living, they would only produce Obstructions and ill Humours.

3. *Malt Drinks* are distinguish'd into *Pale* or *Brown*, from the *Malt* they are brewed from. That which is slenderest dry'd, makes it less tinge the Liquor in Brewing, and therefore is call'd *Pale*; whereas that which is higher dry'd, or roasted as it were in comparison of the other, makes it of a high Colour; and a mixture of both of an *Amber*, which Name likewise several of those Liquors bear. The *Pale Malt* has certainly most of the Grain in it, and is therefore most nourishing; but also for that very reason requires a strong Constitution, sufficiently to digest it. Those who drink much of it are generally sleek and fat in the Bloom of their Age; but if they are not suddenly cut off by Fevers, as they generally are, they fall very early into a distemper'd old Age, and hardly support the Burden of Life, with a Retinue of Diseases. The *Brown* makes a Drink much less viscid, and fitter to pass the several Strainers of the Body; but what is very strong of it may be us'd in excess, enough to bring on the Inconveniencies of the former, tho a single Debauch much more easily wears off. How far it may be a useful Hint to those who find their accounts only in the Profits of brew-

brewing, I cannot be 'a judge; but for the Health of the Consumer, I can venture to assure him, that the *Pale Malt* brew'd with hard Waters, such as those of *Springs* and *Wells*, is the best: because the Mineral Particles, with which they are impregnated, will help to prevent the Cohesions of those drawn from the Grain, and enable them to pass the proper Secretions the better; as the viscid Particles of the Grain will likewise defend them from doing the Mischief, which otherwise they might occasion. But softer Waters, as *Rain* and *River* Waters, seem most suited to draw out the Substance of high dry'd *Malts*, which retain many igneous Particles in their Contexture, and are therefore best lost in a smooth Vehicle.

4. The Age of these Liquors is the last thing we are to consider, by which they become more or less wholesom. And this seems to do somewhat the same as *Hops*: for those Liquors which are longest kept, are certainly least viscid; Age by degrees breaking the viscid Parts, and rendring them smaller, makes them fitter for Secretion. But this is always to be determin'd by their Strength; because in proportion to that, will they sooner, or later, come to their full perfection, and likewise to their decay. For when *Ale* or *Beer* is kept until its Particles are broke and comminuted, as far as they are capable, then it is always the best; but beyond that it will continually be upon the decay, until the finer Spirits quite make their escape, and the remainder becomes vapid and sour. By what therefore has been already said, it will appear that the older Drinks are the most healthful; so that they be kept up to this standard, but not beyond

it; and likewise the Reasons why it is so.

There is so much which might be said upon this Head of Use, because these Liquors have the greatest share in our way of living, that it would exceed the Bounds we have set our selves. We shall therefore only make this further Observation, that those whose Fortunes permit them to intermix *Wine* with their common Drink, are not so subject to *Coughs*, with other Distempers of the *Breast*, and *Dropfies*, yet they are more afflicted with *Gravel* and *Arthritick* Pains: so that although the *French* may be merry, (as what is not a subject of Mirth to them?) with the *English* coughing at *Church*; yet we can return it, that the *English* do not so often cry out under the Torments of the *Stone* and *Gout*, unless it be their unactive *Wine-Drinkers*.

We have not given *Wine* here a distinct Article, because it is a Foreign Liquor; and this Work is professedly calculated for our own Country: however, as it is so much in our common Drink, amongst the higher Order of People especially; it may not be amiss to observe, that the stronger Wines seem much the more agreeable to *English* Constitutions; but where they are too strong neat, they may be diluted with Water. These by their Spirituousness wonderfully conduce to the Digestion of the gross Food of our Country; especially the great quantities of *Flesh* we eat, and are the more necessary by reason we eat but little Herbs. But the thinner Wines, tho they are most grateful to the *Stomach*, and less disorder the Head; yet they carry a *Tartar* with them into the Blood, which they leave behind in the *Mucilaginous* Glands of the Joints; where it occa-

frons those racking Pains of the *Gout*, and sometimes by degrees takes away the use of the Limbs, so far as to reduce Persons to be Cripples.

508. MEL, *Honey*. Monf. *Lemery* the Younger has a Dissertation on *Honey* in the Memoirs of the Academy for 1706: He says, that the Spring-*Honey* is the best, because the *Bees* are then in their Vigour. He esteems that which is made in *Languedoc* and *Dauphine*; but that of *Corbiere* three Leagues distant from *Narbonne*, is preferable to all; and they therefore call it *Honey of Narbonne*. The Excellency of this is thought to be owing to the abundance of *Rosemary* that is to be met with thereabouts; but when he was in those Parts, notwithstanding all the *Rosemary* was destroy'd by the severity of the preceding Winter, yet he observ'd the *Honey* to be as good as was ever known. In our Country *Hampshire Honey* has the greatest name, but I cannot say, whether for its greater Excellency, or the Quantity which that Country affords. That which is whitest and hardest is most prefer'd, but the browner and smoother sort is best in Medicine, because it is not so apt to cand, which deforms and spoils it: besides, *Lemery* the Elder, in his *Chymistry*, says, it is more spirituous; which very well agrees with its keeping more fluid. And that certainly must most abound with saline Parts, which shoots soonest into what is commonly call'd *Candy*. *Schroder's* Authority also justifies the Choice of Monsieur *Lemery*; for he prefers the *Mel flavum*, the yellow, and next to that *Mel album*, the white *Honey*. Some Naturalists and physical Writers speak of *Honey* being found in many places where there are no *Bees*, and it is by them therefore call'd *Ros*, and *Cibus Cæ-*

lestis. *Pliny*, Book 21. Chap. 14. mentions a Mountain in *Crete*, where there was found great plenty of *Honey*, but never were seen any *Bees*. And *Galen* affirms, *Lib. 11. de simp. Medic. Facult.* that he found *Honey* perfectly form'd upon divers Trees and Plants. His words are; *I remember I have sometimes in the Summer observ'd Honey upon the Leaves of Trees and Plants, in-somuch that the Hinds have with joy cry'd out, Jupiter rains Honey!*

The medicinal Virtues of this are many and great, in-somuch, that no Author from the most antient times but makes mention of them; especially from the Divine Old Man, *Hippocrates*, down to this Age. It is very penetrating and deterging, and is therefore good in all Obstructions, especially from viscid and tough Humours. In Infarctions and Stuffing of the *Breast*, it is of great efficacy, and wonderfully promotes Expectoration. In short, there is no Disorder from *Phlegm*, or any thing which is the Produce of a cold Constitution, which it is not of service in. But in thin and hot Habits, it is not good. It was antiently used as *Sugar* is now; and great pity it is, that it is not at present more used. It does great service to such as are troubled in a morning with thick tough *Phlegm*, with which they cannot be easy until it is hawk'd up, tho it gives a great deal of difficulty and straining to do it. For this purpose it is very conveniently eat over night upon a Toast, or dissolv'd in any warm Liquor. Some affirm it will destroy Worms, drank in Milk: but the Reason given for such an effect, seems to be very odd; because they do not suppose it disagreeable to them, but that on the contrary they like it so well, as to feed upon it until it kills them by Excess.

This

This has much been used in *Chirurgery* to cleanse foul *Ulcers*, either by immediate Application, or washing them with Liquors in which it had been dissolv'd.

509. MUSCUS PIXIDATUS, *Cup-Moss*. This, with some other Mosses of the like kind, have been mightily in vogue amongst the good Wives for their Childrens Coughs, but have never obtain'd much in officinal or extemporaneous Prescription. Dr. Willis is the best Authority we have for the wonderful Virtues ascribed to them; and he makes them almost infallible in that Cough particularly, call'd the *Chin-Cough*.

510. GUMMI TRAGACANTHI, *Gum Tragon, Dragant, or Tragacanth*. It is the Gum of a Plant. That is best, which is whitest and lightest. It dissolves easily in any aqueous *Menstruum*, which it will give the Consistence of a Syrup to, in the small proportion of a Dram to a Pint. It is smooth and softening, and therefore good to obtund the Acrimony of any Humours; which makes it of service in such Coughs as proceed from *Catarrhs* and Defluxions of *Rheum*. It is also very strengthening in some seminal Weaknesses, and prevalent against the *Whites* in Women; especially if skilfully dissolv'd in rough red Wine, in which form I have often known it given in those cases with good success.

511. OVA, *Eggs*. The medicinal Uses of these have been already taken notice of under the preceding Section in Class 1. N° 456. and Class 3. N° 493. Here therefore we have to do with them only as a part of our Food, in which respect all know them to be of good Nourishment, and warm, but subject not to pass well through the *Stomach* with some People; which

may arise from their softening and relaxing the Membranes, and also their Tenacity and Difficulty of Comminution, especially if they are made hard in the dressing. The best way of remedying this Inconvenience, is with *Vinegar* or *Pepper*, or both, as the usual Custom is; because such things astringe the Coats of the *Stomach*, and make them perform their Attritions more forcibly, whereby Digestion is sooner finish'd.

512. PANIS, *Bread*. Most of what concerns this Article may be found under Sect. 4. Class 2. N° 201. concerning *Barley*, and all kinds of *Bread-Corn*. Only here we shall just observe, that the *Bread* which is most baked is easiest of Digestion; because what the Heat does in baking, forwards that Comminution of the most viscid Parts which is to be finish'd in the *Stomach*. The *Salt* and *Yeast*, or what is added to it as *Leven* to give it a gentle Ferment, very much assists to the same end; the lighter therefore it is, the better. The coarse Bread which the Country People fare with, makes a good Change of Diet with some Citizens, who live upon Meats too nourishing, and for want of sufficient Exercise grow corpulent; because it is deterfive, and will gently purge them at first.

513. SACCHARUM, *Sugar*. The Plant which produces this, is call'd *Arundo Saccharifera*, or *Calamus Saccharinus*, the *Sugar-Reed* or *Cane*. It has been in dispute, whether this was known or not to the Antients. *Quercetan* is of the opinion, that *Aegineta* was the first Physician who mentions it; altho *Schroder* is persuaded, that both *Hippocrates* and *Galen* are to be understood to mean *Sugar*, when they speak of *Honey concreted in Canes*,

and Honey found in Reeds; and indeed *Paulus Aegineta*, who all sides agree to have known it, calls it sometimes *Indian Salt*, indurated by the Heat of the Sun. But this is not greatly to our purpose, since we are sufficiently now acquainted with its Production. Its medicinal Effects vary something, according to its different degrees of Fineness: the brownest is most sweet, because there is most of an *oily* nature in its Composition, which makes it more adhere to, and abide longer upon the Palate; it is also most opening, and therefore best to use in purgative *Syrups*, as also in *Clysters*. The finer has more of a binding Quality, but the finest of all has a detergent one, and is therefore useful where *Phlegm* abounds; for it cuts and attenuates viscid Humours, and promotes Expectoration. The common *Sugars* have so much in them that is gross and viscid, that if much used they foul the Glands, particularly those of the Skin, and occasion many scorbutick Symptoms. Many Authors too have a Notion of their being hurtful to hysterical and hypocondriacal People, because of their fermentative nature; and for the same reason also forbid them in Fevers. The *Arabians* first brought them so much into Medicine, and contriv'd a great many *Syrups*, which were to have their Consistence from them.

§14. SPIRITUS VINI, *Brandy*. What is strictly a Spirit of Wine, is only a *Vegetable* highly exalted by volatile Salts, as was before hinted in the first Part, concerning Principles; but here we mean that which is in common use in potable Liquors, which is the former with a large share of *Phlegm*: for what comes up to that Standard, which the *Distillers* call *Proof*, contains near seven

parts of *Phlegm* to nine of *Spirit*. For upon the exactest Trial I have known made, *thirty two Ounces* of Brandy of common Proof would raise over nineteen Ounces, or very near, of Spirit which would all burn away, but no more, the rest being mere *Phlegm*. The medicinal Effects of this may be found in the Explanation of the first *Class* of the first *Section* of this Part.

§15. SERUM, *Whey*. This is accounted a great Cooler and Sweetener of the Blood. By taking away the *Curd* from the *Milk*, the most viscid and grumous part is gone, and the *Whey* which remains is thereby left thinner and fitter to pass the several Strainers of the Body: and for this reason, where it does not too much chill the *Stomach*, it is very good to drink in good large quantities, to rince the *Viscera*, and particularly the Kidneys, by which it is very apt to pass off. The Custom of infusing *Fumatory* in it, to drink for many Mornings together fasting, is of long standing, and is greatly approv'd of by many antient Physicians: Where it is not too nauseous (for the *Fumatory* is very bitter) it cannot but be an extraordinary good Medicine for moderately deterging, cleansing, and strengthening the *Inwards*.

§16. SPERMA RANARUM, *Frogs Spawn*. This was forgot under the Division of *Coolers*, and indeed there would be no great damage was it quite lost, and expung'd the *Materia Medica*; for there is only a *simple Water* made with it, which stands in the account of some for many good purposes: but it's an insipid *Phlegm*, and good for nothing more than common Rain-Water, and will not keep long without mothering and stinking.

517. **TARTARUM**, *Tartar*. This is what is found sticking to Wine-Casks, like a hard Stone, either white or red, as the Colour of the Wine from whence it comes. The white is preferable, it containing less Dross or earthy Parts. The best comes from *Germany*, and is the *Tartar* of the *Rhenish* Wines. It is not used but in Preparation, whose Virtues we shall mention in their proper place.

518. **VINUM**, *Wine*. So far as is necessary to take notice of this, may be already found under N^o 507. of this Section.

519. **URINA HOMINIS**, *Urine of a Man*. Some have got a notion

of this being good for the *Scurvy*, and drink their own *Water* for that end; but I cannot see with what reason. Some commend it boil'd into the Consistence of *Honey*, for Rheumatick Pains, rubbing it in to the Part affected; in which case it may do good, because it cannot but be very penetrating.

520. **URINA VACCAE**, *Cow's-Piss*. Some drink this as a Purge; it will operate violently: but it is practis'd only amongst the ordinary People, and has nothing in its Virtues to prefer it to more convenient and cleanly Medicines, any more than the former.

S E C T. XIV.

Of Waters.

WATER is so useful and necessary a part of all that we are concern'd in, with regard either to Diet or Medicine, that we cannot be too inquisitive into its Nature and Difference; nor too solicitous and nice in our choice of it. It is the main Diluter of our Food, and is the best for that purpose, the freer it is from the mixture of any foreign Particles. By this Element, or Division of Matter, we understand nothing but a simple unmix'd Fluid; and Water, as such, is not manageable by *Pharmacy* to alter it for the better. But as it is not to be met with unmix'd with some heterogeneous Particles, we shall be better instructed how to use and chuse it for the Purposes of Life, by inquiring how it is alter'd and affected by the Mixtures it receives of such foreign Matter, in the several Con-

ditions we meet with it.

In this Search we meet again with the best Helps from some short Hints (and such only we have room for) from Dr. *Mead's* last *Essay on Poisons*; which we shall here venture to transcribe in his own words.

“ Water is of so constant a service, not only for our Drinks, but also in preparing our Flesh and Bread, that it may justly be said to be the *Vehicle* of all our Nourishment: so that whenever this happens to put on other Properties than are necessary to fit it for this purpose, it is no wonder if in its passage thro the Body these do make sutable Impressions there. Thus at *Paris*, where the Water of the River *Seine* is so full of stony Corpuscles, that even the Pipes through which it is carried, in time are incrusted and

“ stopt up by them ; the Inhabitants are more subject to the Stone in the Bladder than in most other Cities. The same has been observ’d in the Baths of Abano, a few miles from Padua, to that degree that it is frequently necessary to clear the Wheel of a Mill driven by the Current of those Springs, from the great quantity of petrify’d Matter, with which it is from time to time incumbered.” Naturalists give us many Histories of such Waters, and one Instance I have my self seen in Northamptonshire, in the Parish of Rothwell or Rowell, of the same kind the Doctor mentions near Padua. It is what the Country People there call an *Overshot-Mill*, where the Water turns the Wheel by its Weight falling upon it into little Buckets, placed round the Periphery at convenient distances : which Contrivance in most places wears away, and widens the Passage in which the Wheel moves ; but such is the petrifying nature of this Water, which comes from a Spring but a little above, that they are forced with convenient Instruments, in no great distances of time, to cut way for its Motion.

“ In like manner, let the gross Particles with which the Water is saturated be of any other nature, *Metallick, Salts, &c.* these, according to their various Gravity, the Capacity of the Canals, and such-like Circumstances, will, when they come to circulate in the animal Body, be by the Laws of Motion deposited in one part or other. So those mineral Bodies and nitrous Salts, which abound in the snowy Waters of the Alps, do so certainly stuff and enlarge the Glands of the Throat in those who drink them, that scarce any

“ who live there are exempt from this Inconvenience.

Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus ? Juv. Sat. 13.

“ For this reason, the Choice of Water for Drink amongst the Antients was by weight ; the lightest being prefer’d, as most free from all heterogeneous Bodies.”

A great Neglect in this respect the Doctor charges upon the Inhabitants of this City ; “ and that is, in chusing of stagnating impure Well-Water for the brewing of Beer, and making other Drinks. Such a Fluid indeed has a greater Force and Aptness to extract the Tincture out of Malt, than is to be had in the more innocent and soft Liquor of Rivers : but for this very reason it ought not, unless upon mere necessity, to be made use of ; this Quality being owing to the mineral Particles and aluminous Salts with which it is impregnated.

“ A late Author, Dr. J. H. Scelerus *Aquarum*, or a Supplement to Mr. Graunt on the Bills of Mortality, by searching into the first Accounts of the Distemper we call the Scurvy, described by Pliny and Strabo under the promiscuous names of *Stomacace* and *Scelotyrbe* ; and examining the authentick Histories of it in later Years, made by the most observing Physicians in those Countries where it was unhappily revived, as Olaus Magnus, Baldunus Ronsseus, J. Wierius, Solomon Albertus, &c. finds that the Origin of it was in all times and places charged upon the Use of unwholesom stagnating Waters. Then by comparing together the Clayey Strata of the Earth about

“ the

“ the Cities of *London, Paris, and Amsterdam*, he shews, that where the Water is worst, there this Malady is most rife. So that he has put it out of all doubt, that most of the perplex’d and complicated Symptoms which are rang’d under this one general Name, if they do not intirely owe their birth to the Malignity of this Element, do however acknowledge it to be their main and principal Cause.

“ And indeed *Hippocrates* himself, as he has very plainly decipher’d this Disease by the title of *σπλῆνες μεγάλοι*, or *great Milts*; so he does very particularly in another Treatise take notice, that drinking of *stagnating Well-Waters* must necessarily induce an ill Disposition both of the *Milt* and *Belly*.

“ If we inquire into the Reason of such ill Effects, we must consider that *Clay* is a *mineral Glebe*, and that the gross Particles and metallick Salts with which Waters passing through such a Bottom do abound, are, as *Dr. Lister* observes, not to be master’d; that is, indigestible in the human Body. Not only therefore will these cause, as he very well argues, calculous Concretions in the *Kidneys, Bladder, and Joints*; and, as *Hippocrates* experienc’d, hard Swellings in the *Spleen*, but they must necessarily oftentimes by their corrosive Quality twitch and irritate the sensible Membranes of the Stomach and Bowels, and thus hinder and interrupt the Digestion of our Food. Nay, besides all this, when they come into the Blood, it is no wonder if the small Canals of insensible Transpiration are frequently stopt up and obstructed by them; for it is

“ upon this score that *Sanctorius* teaches us, in his *Medicina Statica, Sect. 2. Aphor. 6.* that *heavy Water* converts the Matter of Transpiration into an *Ichor*, which being retain’d, induces a *Cachexy*.

“ What Mischiefs will ensue hereupon, every one sees; not only Pains in the Limbs, livid Spots in the Surface of the Body, Ulcers, &c. from the Acrimony of the undischarg’d Moisture; but many besides of those perplexing Symptoms, which go by the name of *Hysterical* and *Hypocondriacal*, may take their rise from the same Source. For the before-cited *Sanctorius* has remark’d, in *Sect. 3. Aphor. 13.* that the *Flatus* or Wind, so inseparable from those Cases, is no other than the *Fluid of Perspiration, rude and unfinished*. If the Inconveniencies are oftentimes not felt, at least not till towards a declining Age, in strong and active Habits of Body; yet I am from very good Experience assured, that they deserve Consideration in weaker Constitutions and a sedentary Life, especially of the more tender Sex. I have the honour to be nearly related to a worthy Person, who had formerly an afflicted Life, from the frequent Returns of violent *Cholick Pains*, till she was with happy success advis’d by the Noble *Van Helmont* not to drink, as she then did, Beer brew’d with Well-Water: and her Health is even now so far owing to this Management, that an Error is unavoidably follow’d with the wonted Complaints.

“ For these reasons *Pliny* tells us, that those Waters are condemn’d in the first place, which when boil’d do incrust the Sides of the Vessels: and that our Well-Wa-

“ters do this, no body who looks
 “into the Tea-Kettles of our Gen-
 “tlewomen can be ignorant. And
 “indeed in antient times, when
 “Physick was more a Science,
 “which is now more a Trade; as
 “that part of it which relates to
 “Diet was more carefully study’d
 “than it is now-a-days, so this
 “Point particularly, of which we
 “are treating, was of so great mo-
 “ment, that *Hippocrates*, who wrote
 “the best Book on the Subject that
 “ever was publish’d, has in a great
 “measure accounted not only for
 “the Disease, but even for the
 “Temper and Disposition of the
 “People of several Countries, from
 “the Difference of the Waters
 “with which Nature has supply’d
 “them.”

§21. *AQUA FONTANA*, *Spring-Water*. By the Course of this, we are liable to a Mixture, in one sort or other, of all the metalline or mineral Particles which lie conceal’d in the Earth. For the Water of all Springs (that is, all Waters which are circulated or strain’d through the Earth, and which we call Springs when they break out upon the Surface) wash off and carry along with them some Particles of the Soil they travel through; so that they become salubrious or mischievous, according to the nature of the mineral Matter, which they have taken up and join’d with in their Course. So far as this answers any medicinal Purposes, and makes the Water in any respect purgative, will come under enquiry in the Article of *Acidula*. Here therefore we have only to be satisfy’d what are best for the common Occasions of Life, as they must necessarily make a part of our Diet; and these are the lightest, as the precedent Reasonings demon-

strate, and such as are freest from mineral Mixtures.

That Spring-Waters are thus loaded in their Current, cannot be doubted by those who have ever experienc’d but the Taste and Efficacy of our ordinary medicinal Springs: and tho our own Country furnishes us not with any such Instances, unquestionable Authority informs us of some Springs which bring along with them poisonous and deadly Company; which must be by their having corrosive Corpuscles mix’d with their Water, that cannot fail when forsaken, in the Canals of the Body, of their Vehicle, to do the same mischief as they would if taken by themselves undiluted; only with this difference, that they may in this form be carry’d sometimes farther into the animal Frame, and so discover their Malignity in some of the inmost Recesses. Thus the *Fons Ruber* in *Ethiopia*, mention’d by *Pliny*, about which abundance of native *Minium* or *Cinnabar* was found, shew’d its ill effects chiefly on the Brain: which gave occasion for *Ovid* to say of it,

—Si quis Faucibus hausit,
 Aut furit, aut patitur mirum
 gravitate Soporem.

But there is no need of enlarging further on this Head, since any mineral *Poison* may impart its deadly Quality to perfluent Streams: and accordingly there are Instances of *Arsenical*, *Mercurial*, &c. Fountains, of which the Histories may be seen in the Collections of *Baccius de Thermis*, lib. 6. and one very remarkable in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 8.

We are taught many curious ways of trying what are the principal Mixtures in these Waters, which must

must be of great use to such as travel in unfrequented Countries, and where Necessity often forces them to unexperienc'd Springs; but that would be too long for us here: we shall therefore only drop this general Rule, That those Waters are best for use which are lightest; and this may be determin'd with the utmost exactness, by weighing other convenient Bodies in them, which we are taught by the common *Hydrostatical* Scales, now any where to be had in the Shops. The common Experiment of trying them with *Soap* is also useful; for the more remote they are from lathering with that, the more unfit they are for use. Those Springs which arise from a chalky Earth, are generally accounted best; which may be either for their not giving to the perfluent Waters any thing unwholesom, or their absorbing many mineral Particles from them in their Percolation.

There may Circumstances happen, where Spring-Waters have been found of good advantage drank alone. In some relax'd Stomachs from Intemperance, these drank in a morning not only help to wash off a great deal of slimy Filth, the Remains of a Debauch, but also to astringe the Fibres, and draw up the Membranes to a due Tensity. And the more loaded such Waters are with some mineral Particles, especially of the aluminous or nitrous kind; the more absterfiv and more restraining will they be, and the better to answer those Intentions.

522. ——— *FLUVIALIS, River-Water.* This likewise has its various Qualities from the different Soils it travels through, tho not so much as that of Springs. The River-Waters may be reckon'd a Composition of Spring and Rain-Waters together: near the Head therefore of any con-

siderable Spring, they may partake much of the *Oar* or *Mineral*, which that Spring washes along with it; but at greater distance may be affected and charg'd by its proper Soil. For in its progress the mineral Particles will fall, or be entangled and lost in the ouzy and clayey Mixtures they pass through. As the Spring-Waters take up in their Meanders many heavy mineral Particles, so these either wash up from ouzy Bottoms, or have so much Filth drain'd into them, especially near large Towns, that they abound with a foreign Matter of a very different nature, and which sometimes will ferment: as is manifest in that of the *Thames*, tho Travellers affirm no other Waters do the same. Of this kind therefore those which come into use with such Mixtures may be more or less convenient in particular Cases and Constitutions, according to the nature of what they have got so mix'd. But in the general these Waters are softer much than such as travel under ground; and therefore are fitter for use, where hard Waters are condemn'd.

523. ——— *PLUVIALIS, Rain-Water.* This is reckon'd the most simple of all, and to come nearest to a homogeneous Fluid; and therefore, as a Diluter, is to be prefer'd. *Quercetan* and many others lay stress upon the Circumstances of these falling whether suddenly or more slow, and from what Quarter of the Heavens the Clouds bring them: but this seems to be as little to the purpose, as under the former Articles what parts Springs or Rivers run from, as to the Divisions of the Globe, and its Position to the Sun. Some are of opinion, that Rain-Water brings somewhat of a *nitrous volatile Salt* along with it, and think, by that means, it gives Fertility to the

the Earth; but if it does so, they must be too fine to injure any of the secretory Strainers, by obstructing them, and too active or susceptible of Motion to draw into Contact, and form hurtful Concretions; and indeed in many Instances such a Mixture might be of service: therefore whatsoever *Rain-Water* brings along with it, it is notwithstanding certainly the most of all simple and elementary, and the properest Diluter or Vehicle that we can be supply'd with.

524. ——— *PUTEALIS, Well-Water.* This is subject to all the Inconveniencies that *Spring-Water* brings with it, with this additional mischief, that stagnating so long in the Well, it may there take up from the Bed it lies upon, such Particles, further than what it brought along with it thither, as to render it still more unwholesom: whereas that which breaks out in Springs, is preserv'd higher than such heavy Matter is usually lodg'd. Of all Waters therefore whatsoever, the *Well-Waters* are most to be distrusted; and of those, such as come out of the deepest Wells.

525. ——— *PALUSTRIS, Pond-Water.* This may include all stagnant Waters, which are generally from Rain only, for here we do not suppose any Springs concern'd. To this therefore no more can be said than this, That where it is upon a clean Bottom, it comes so near to the *Rain-Water*, as not to be distinguish'd from it: but generally even the Motions of Wind, or some other Causes, as the treading of Cattel, so disturbs these, as to force up with them such Filth, as there corrupts and ferments; which makes such Waters the most uncleanly and disagreeable of all.

526. ——— *NIVEALIS, Snow-*

Water. This undoubtedly brings a considerable Portion of Nitre along with it, so much as to make it *deterfive* and *diuretick*. But this comes so little either into our Diet or Medicine, that it is not worth much Sollicitation about it. As for what washes into the Rivers, and accidentally comes to us that way, after the Fall of great *Snows*, it is lost so much, that it hardly can be imagin'd to communicate any efficacy to the share we have of it.

527. ——— *MARINA, Sea-Water.* The Saltness of this is sufficiently known, and how upon that account it is both disagreeable and unwholesom in our Food; and therefore never experienc'd but in Extremities.

528. *ROS MAJALIS, May-Dew.* This is what falls in the night, and hangs upon the Grass next morning in small drops. It is extremely subtle and penetrating, from a *volatile Nitre* of the Air, with which it abounds. *Etmuller* says, in Digestion it will, as it were, ferment; and how in Distillation it affords a Spirit, of a sulphurous empyreumatical Smell, and that the residue will swell and ferment of it self. Several have strange Notions of the Subtily of this, and have flatter'd themselves with obtaining from it a universal Dissolvent. *Johannes Faber* seem'd to take great pleasure in contriving an inflammable Spirit to be drawn from *Rain-Water*; and as this is yet of a more volatile nature, Expectations have been rais'd of doing strange feats with it. But all hitherto these great Promisers have done, is not worth our notice; since they have not been able to preserve to us one Medicine out of all their Pretensions. Some Country People have learnt a way of mixing it with Powder of Brimstone,

for

for the *Itch*, to be used outwardly; and many Instances they give of its Success in such Cases. It has the repute too, amongst the Women, of being a Cosmetick.

ACIDULÆ, Medicinal Waters.

These have been taken notice of in all Ages and Countries, and have gone through various Opinions, in accounting for their Virtues and Efficacies, as the Humour of Philosophizing has happen'd to run. *Helmont* and his Disciples have strangely spiritualiz'd upon this head, as on most others; and talk much of a *Gas* and *Aporrhea* of the Earth in their Composition. But we must content our selves within the compass of sensible Qualities, and pretend to know no farther than they will conduct us; and these we are pretty well inform'd of, from the visible Mixture of mineral Matter, which medicinal Waters discover. Some are very needlessly elaborate in the Distinctions of such; we shall therefore consider them under these two Divisions only, of *Aluminosa* and *Ferruginia*.

529. AQUÆ ALUMINOSÆ, Purging-Waters. There is no County scarce in *England*, but discovers some of these Springs. Those about *London* are chiefly *Epsom*, *Dulwich*, *Acton*, and *North-Hall*; tho there are many others, and perhaps as good, but of inferiour note. They all agree in this, that they abound with a Salt of an *aluminous* and *nitrous* nature, which they take up, and wash along with them in their Passages. This is not only manifest to the Taste, but upon Evaporation they leave it in considerable quantities behind. It is not of moment enough to distinguish the several kinds of these Salts, which some Persons of great Leisure have

done; such as are therefore very inquisitive, may consult Mr. *Allen's Natural History of Mineral Waters*, where they will meet with Nicety and Perplexity enough. By this saline Mixture these Waters greatly deterge the Stomach and Bowels, and carry along with them by Stool a great deal which it may be beneficial to have well gotten rid of. They do often therefore good service where the *Prima Via* want cleansing; but this is to be done with a few Repetitions: but if Persons go on longer, (as it is too customary, some thinking the more they purge, the further they are from being sick) the Salts will too much get into the Blood; which by their Grossness will by degrees be collected in quantity enough in the Capillaries and Glands, as to obstruct them, and occasion Fevers *pessimi moris*. For all those Fevers which come after long Purging, especially after the Waters, are of the worst kind, and often fatal. Some soften these Waters by boiling up enough Milk with them to make a kind of Whey, which is agreeable to some tender Persons, who might be too much chill'd with the Water raw. These do great service sometimes in such *Cholicks* as invert the Peristaltick Motion of the Intestines, and, as People commonly express it, *twist the Guts*; where the Patient can walk about, or be kept conveniently in an erect Posture: for their Weight pressing downwards, and their Moisture softening and relaxing the Fibres, concur to promote their Passage quite through, wherein consists the Cure in such cases. But it is suppos'd here, that they are boil'd with some Milk; a Quart of Water with half a Pint is the usual quantity: for that much contributes to its relaxing Quality.

It is difficult to pass by this Article, without setting a mark upon that abominable Cheat which is now sold by the name of the *Salt of Epsom-Waters*. Dr. Grew, who was a most worthy Physician, and an industrious Experimenter himself, made trial how much Salt these Waters would leave upon Evaporation; and found that a *Gallon* left about two Drams, or near, according to my best remembrance, for I have not his Writings by me. He likewise found the *Salt* thus procured answer'd the Virtues of the Water in its Cathartick Qualities. Of this an account was given before the *Royal Society*, in a *Latin Dissertation* or *Lecture*. But the avaritious Craft of a certain Furnace-Philosopher could not let this useful Discovery in natural Knowledge rest, under the Improvement and proper Use of Persons of Integrity; but he pretended to make a great quantity for Sale; and to recommend his Salt, translated the Doctor's *Lecture* upon it into *English*, in order to give away in his Shops as a Quack-Bill. The Doctor not suspecting so vile a Fraud, interrupted him not in that, but was forc'd to translate his own *Latin*, to rescue it from the Blunders of the Chymist. And thus went off somewhat for the true Salt of the *Purging Waters*, until Competitors in such fraudulent Practices forced the Price to be lower'd: so that what was first sold at one Shilling an Ounce, and could not honestly be made under, is now come to be sold for not much above thirty Shillings per Hundred weight, which does not much exceed Threepence per Pound. We should not have took up so much room about such a Trifle as this, but as it still continues to be put upon the Ignorant for genuine, and is of

pernicious consequence in those who take much of it. Common Salt dissolv'd would work as well in the same quantity of Liquor, as this is generally taken with, and would not bring a worse Drought along with it. But this is not the only Fraud by many, which we suffer by these People, who from Philosophers by the Fire, and Enthusiasts, are sunk down into mere Cheats; as we shall have occasion to observe too often in the subsequent Part of this Work.

This Counterfeit indeed is of some service in Cathartick Infusions; for a Dram in an Infusion of *Sena*, *Rhubarb*, and such-like things, helps to extract the purgative Virtues the better, and assists their Operation; but this, *Tartar* did before as well.

Of those Waters above-named, their Strength is much the same; if there be any difference, those of *Dulwich* seem to be the quickest in Operation. They are all of them best at the Well-head, tho they are used in Town some days after they are taken up: for by standing they let fall some mineral Particles, which seem necessary in their Operation.

530. *AQUÆ FERRUGINIÆ*, *Steel-Waters*. These are likewise in many parts of *England*. Those of most note are *Tunbridge*, *Scarborough*, *Hampstead*, and *Islington*. The small differences of Oar, or mineral Mixture, is not here also worth our while to take up room about: it sufficeth, that it is out of all doubt that that Quality, to which they owe their Use in Medicine, is from *Iron*; for of this their Taste, and what they let fall upon standing, as well as the Rust they fur the Borders of their Springs with, besides the known Experiment of the *Galls*, put out of all dispute. In considering therefore the medicinal Efficacy

of these *Waters*, we are to regard them as an *Iron* dissolv'd in an aqueous *Menstruum*; and because that Mineral, with the many Preparations made of it, will presently come in our way to examine in this light, we shall say the less of these here, only observing what is necessary of a Chalybeate Medicine in this form.

There is perhaps not any one *Alterative* of greater efficacy, than those from this *Mineral*; and yet with how little Care or due Consideration do many run into a *Course of the Waters* impregnated with them? For they are not of the number of such things which may be used in wantonness or diversion; for it may be depended on, whosoever meddles with these, is much the better or worse for them afterwards. Whosoever takes *Iron* in Medicine, if it passes the first Digestions, and mixes with the Blood, will find it to warm them, and make their Veins full and turgid. In *Plethorick* Habits therefore, these *Waters* are to be forbid; and how many Fevers are observ'd after drinking them, which are manifest from that Extreme? as also *Vertigoes*, *Epilepsies*, and *Apoplexies*. For raising the Blood too high, crowds the Vessels, and makes them in the Brain press upon the Conveyances of the nervous Fluid; whereby they put the whole System into disorder, and occasion the foregoing Mischiefs. In most young Persons proper Evacuation ought to be made while they are drinking, and especially if, as with many, they render them more costive.

In such as by long Illness, or any other Cause, the Blood is render'd poor, thin, cold, and watry, these *Waters* will give wonderful assistance. In a *Chlorosis*, which is

commonly call'd the *Green-Sickness*, and in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, especially of the *Kidneys* and *Uterus*, they do great service. In a relaxed Tone of the *Stomach* likewise, from *Crapula's*, or any other Cause, they greatly astringe the Fibres, and bring them to a due Tensity, although at first their Roughness brings them up again by *Vomit*. See further, N^o 535. in the next Section.

THERMÆ, Baths.

Of these we have two kinds: the Hot and Cold.

531. THERMÆ CALLIDÆ, Hot Baths. The chief we have of this kind in our Country, is that famous one near *Wells* in *Somersetshire*; another there is of inferiour note at *Buxton*. We shall leave it to Naturalists and Philosophers, to account for the Production of these *Waters*, and content our selves with observing, that they greatly abound with a *mineral Sulphur*; which appears beyond all doubt, from its turning *Silver* or *Copper* blackish. The Bath-Mud, rubb'd upon *Silver*, is what the Guides use to gild it with of a gold colour. And some who have been so curious as to boil it in *Oil*, affirm it to have made a good *Balsam of Sulphur*.

From the principal Mineral Ingredients then, with which this Water is impregnated, we may pronounce it a soft healing *Subastringent Balsamick*. We add *Subastringent*, because we never meet with *Sulphur*, even in the sublimed Flowers, which has not some Portion of a Salt in its Composition; which when boil'd in *Oil*, as in making the *Balsamum Sulphuris*, shoot like Needles, or the Branches of *Sal Armoniac*: so that 'tis very improbable these *Waters* should take up any *Sulphur* in their

their subterraneous Current, without bringing also some of that saline part along with them, which it is never found without above-ground; and especially when we consider, how much more it is in the nature of Water to attract and join with such Particles, than those which are purely sulphurous.

From these Premises, we are very naturally directed to the Cases where-in those Waters, and bathing in them, must be of service: and first of all, in Languors, Debility, and any Waste of the Constitution, that is not out of possibility of Repair. They are like a Fomentation, which both supples and strengthens the Parts all over the Body at once, and by gently shaking and undulating the Fibres, helps forward those animal Motions, which were ready to be at a stand. In old Pains and Aches, which have been the Remains of nervous Distempers; and where some particular part continues contracted, or has any Humours fix'd upon it, which it cannot dislodge; these Waters pump'd upon such Parts hot from the Spring, do more towards a Cure, than all the Compositions of *Pharmacy*. General Bathing in these Springs cannot but wonderfully open that almost infinite number of secretory Orifices upon the Surface of the Skin, and clear the cutaneous Ducts of Matter which is apt to stick in them: by the Aperture of which *Spiracula*, the Fluids of the whole Body have more room to flow in, and have proper Vents to reek out a great deal, which it is of service to the OEconomy to get rid of. Thus are *Rheumatisms* of many kinds, *Arthritick Pains*, contracted and paralytick Limbs, with all the deplorable Attendance of Aches and Lameness, cured by what

is more a Pleasure and Enjoyment than a Medicine.

These *Sulphur Fountains*, likewise inwardly used, to amazement warm and strengthen a decay'd Stomach, especially if relax'd and worn out almost with Luxury and Debauch. The most grievous Nausea's and Vomittings, from these Causes, have been remov'd by them. For they both soften again with proper Moistures the Fibres which have been render'd incapable to vibrate by the use of hot, burning, spirituous Liquors, and at the same time draw them into a greater Tensity; as a Chord which relaxes with over-drying, fills up and straitens upon the Contact and Attraction of a convenient Moisture. The small share of a fine *Salt*, which likewise attends, and is as it were wrapp'd up in the Particles of *Sulphur*, cannot but contribute somewhat in restoring the Tone of such decay'd Parts. But besides the benefit these do particularly to the *Stomach*, they also carry along with them into the most remote Recesses, a *Balsamick* of Nature's own Preparation; whereby such Decays, as we have been speaking of, in the *Stomach*, or in any of the *Viscera*, from *Abscesses*, *Ulcerations*, or any the like Causes, are with great success reliev'd. And particularly if they be of the *Kidneys* or *Urinary Passages*, because they wash through them in more plenty, than where they come only by the ordinary Course of Circulation. Indeed the Excellencys of those Springs deserve a Volume to do them justice, but we have room here only for these Hints. Such as desire more, may consult *Guidott*, *Peirce's Bath-Memoirs*, and *Oliver* on *Bath-Waters*.

532. THERMÆ FRIGIDÆ, *Cold Baths*. These have been long banish'd

banish'd out of Medicine, and hardly heard of during the Usurpation of *Monkish Philosophy* and *Chymistry*. For the Antients had them in the greatest esteem; and by good luck some Improvements of Reasoning in Physick, from *Geometry* and *Mechanicks*, have brought them into tolerable good countenance again: And the present Age can furnish us with an abundance of noble Cures perform'd by Cold-Bathing, which were long in vain attempted by the most efficacious Medicines. What a delightful sight is it to a Person of Humanity and Tenderness towards his Fellow-Creatures, to see the number of Crutches, and other artificial Aids of a Cripple, hang up, as Certificates of the Benefit so many poor Wretches have had from the Bathing only in cold Water, in the Apartments where these Springs are maintain'd?

This Branch of the Means of Cure comes under Demonstration, both as to the Manner and Quantity of its Efficacy, as much as any thing in the whole compass of Physick. The Gravitation of Fluids, the Pressure of the Atmosphere, and its Differences; and that of Water, with its different Weights upon any given Surface; come into Calculation with as much ease and plainness, as any thing that can be stated in common *Arithmetick*. And the Alterations the animal Fluids are subjected to, under such different Weights, is as easy to apprehend. For the *Theory* of this Affair, the Reader may study *Dr. Mead de Imperio Solis ac Lune*, and *Wainwright of the Nonnaturals*, and a late Edition of *Sanctorius's Medicina Statica, with Explanations*.

There are hardly any chronick Diseases but the Cold Bath may be made use of to advantage, if the

Constitution has not somewhat that forbids its use; which is *Corpulency* and unsound *Viscera*. In very fat Persons, the Fibres are so stuff'd round, and as it were bolster'd up, that they have not room to vibrate or contract with the sudden Squeeze of the Bath: instead therefore of enforcing their Springs, and shaking off any unnecessary Incumbrances, they will only be strain'd to no purpose, and consequently weaken'd; for wheresoever an Effort is made to remove any thing by an Elastick Body, if the first Exertion fails, every *Impetus* afterwards languishes, and the Spring is spoil'd. And in unsound *Viscera*, or where any Part is much weaker than the rest, such an additional Force, as the sudden Contraction the Bath gives to the Solids, will press the Fluids upon that part, very much to its damage; which may be either the bursting of the Vessels, or promoting the Discharge of some ill Humours upon that part, which otherwise might drain elsewhere.

But where nothing of this nature forbids the Use of the *Cold Bath*, whatsoever is to be effected by bracing the Solids, invigorating their Vibrations, and accelerating the Blood's Motion, is with certainty to be had from hence. All Diseases therefore from a sily Blood, and a *Lentor* upon the animal Juices, if the Elasticity of the Vessels is not wore out with Age or Debauches, will find relief from the *Cold Bath*: as *Rheumatisms* of the most obstinate kind, *hypocondriacal Affections*, and *Debility*, from too tender, indulgent, and inactive ways of Life. Whatsoever Inconveniencies likewise proceed from a bad Transpiration, or when Humours are thrown upon the Surface, which cannot get through, but ulcerate, blotch, and deform

deform the Skin, this Remedy will be of service in. For upon Immersion, the whole Nervous System is so shook, that the very Capillaries feel the Influence, and the minutest Passages are forced open by an encreas'd Velocity of the circulating Fluids; whereby the Skin will be clear'd, and instead of entertaining gross acrimonious Humours, transmit only the imperceptible Matter of

Perpiration. But in a Work to improve and recommend Medicine, it may not be well perhaps to launch out too far in commendation of Cold Water; we shall therefore refer for any more Information upon this Head to the Learned Letters of Sir John Floyer upon the Cold Bath; and what in late Editions is annex'd thereunto by Dr. Baynard.

S E C T. XV.

Of Metals.

IT is a much harder Task in this Part, not to say too much, than to say what is necessary. Many Persons who have chiefly given themselves up to the *Chymical Pharmacy*, have entertain'd such Notions of *Mercuries*, *Sulphurs*, and other imaginary Existencies in the Compositions of *Metals*, that the Shops are loaded with their Volumes. And a serious pursuit of their Reasonings would not only be the Business of one Life, according to the usual Age of Man; but would also run a Person into Enthusiasm, if not Distraction. And this Contagion has rag'd ever since the Expulsion of Mechanical Knowledge, and the Usurpation of a Spiritual kind of Philosophy, propagated by the *Sons of Fire*: for by this title have the *Furnace Sages* thought fit to distinguish themselves until very lately. The last *English Dispensatory-Writer* (if a Purchaser of others Works may be so call'd) has very injudiciously amass'd together, the worst and most insignificant with the best and most efficacious Preparations. We shall there-

fore in this Part dismiss all that is not of present Use, and real Service in Medicine, how pompously soever dignified with Names: and what is of true Efficacy, we shall endeavour to account for, both as to their manner of Preparation and Physical Virtues, upon such Principles as are intelligible and convincing.

533. **AURUM, Gold.** What should have been the principal Inducement of torturing this Metal with so much Violence, to obtain from it some Medicinal Virtues, is not easily to be guess'd; unless it was to keep up the Authority of an ill-deserv'd Regard, and a Jealousy that they could not be well in the common Opinion for Physicians, who could not do extraordinary things in their Profession, with a Metal which had such a prodigious Influence almost on every other account. Many indeed there have been, who have honestly oppos'd this Artifice, but the contrary sides have a long time prevail'd, and to such a degree, that this Metal it self has not only been transform'd into all the Shapes
imag

imaginable for Medicinal Purposes, but even its Name has been transferr'd to do honour to, and enhance the Price of many other worthless Preparations that bore but any Resemblance to its sensible Qualities. Hence many Tinctures of a yellow Colour, are presently the Golden Tincture of something or other. Most indeed acknowledge, that *Gold* in Substance, or reduc'd into the smallest Particles by the Hammer, as in the *Leaf-Gold*, is not digestible in the *Stomach*, so as to be transmitted into the Blood, and to be there of any efficacy. But there are nevertheless many who are confident of its doing extraordinary Matters, if reduc'd into a Powder, by *Amalgamation* with *Mercury*, and by evaporating the *Mercury* afterwards. *Zacutus Lusitanus* is one of the smartest Pleaders on this side the Controversy, against *Musa*, *Picus Mirandula*, and *Platerus*; who besides many Instances of its Efficacy, urges the Authority of *Avicen*, *Serapion*, *Geber*, and many of the *Arabian* Physicians, with those of other Countries, and of later date. *Quercetan*, *Schroder*, *Zwelfer* and *Etmuller*, with many other more modern practical Physicians, fell into the same Opinion. But which side soever the Truth lies on, the modern Practice rejecting all Preparations of it, will be a sufficient Justification for our retaining so few of them. When I mention Modern Practice, that only is meant which is by regular bred Physicians; for there are still *Juglers* and *Quacks*, who amuse and impose upon weak People with their *Golden Medicaments*. And of the first rank for Ignorance and Confidence, has one at this day, amongst his Worm-Advertisement, frequently made mention of a *Tincture of Antimony*

with *Gold*. Its only justifiable use is to beautify some Medicines to the Eye, and guard the Palate against the Nauseousness of some others which are made into *Pills*.

Monfieur Lemery has been very honest, in exposing the Knavery of the Chymists and Empiricks in this respect; what therefore we find in him retain'd of the Preparations, for any medicinal Use, we shall venture to insert, and no further. In the Purification of *Gold* there happens nothing of any use but to the Refiner and manual Artificer, and therefore we shall begin with

The Preparations of Gold.

The Amalgamation of Gold with Mercury, and its Reduction into an impalpable Powder.

‘ Take a Dram of *Gold* beat into
‘ thin Plates, which must be het in
‘ a Crucible red hot in a large Fire;
‘ then pour upon it an Ounce of
‘ *Quicksilver*. Stir it with an Iron
‘ Rod; and when it begins to raise
‘ a Fume, throw it into an earthen
‘ Pan filled with Water, where it
‘ will coagulate and become tracta-
‘ ble. The Blackness may be
‘ wash'd away with Water; and a
‘ great deal of the *Mercury* press'd
‘ out thro a Linen Rag: the rest
‘ must be evaporated in a Crucible,
‘ and the *Gold* will remain behind
‘ in an impalpable Powder.

This is the surest way of reducing *Gold* into a form to be taken in Substance, for those who have an opinion of it; but the *Gilders* may make a better use of it, because it may be easily thus extended upon their Work.

Aurum Fulminans, or Saffron of Gold.

‘ Take any quantity of *Gold* beat
‘ into thin little Plates; put it into

' a Phial, and pour gradually upon
 ' it three or four times as much
 ' *Aqua Regalis*: set it in Sand a
 ' little heated, until the *Aqua Re-*
 ' *galis* is sated with as much Gold
 ' as it can take up, which may be
 ' known by the Ebullition ceasing.
 ' Afterwards pour the Solution into
 ' a Glass Vessel of five or six times
 ' as much common Water, and
 ' drop into it by degrees the Oil of
 ' Tartar made *per Deliquium*, and
 ' the Gold will fall to the bottom:
 ' after which pour off the clean
 ' Water, and wash it with fresh
 ' warm Water till it grows insipid;
 ' then dry it on Paper by a gentle
 ' Fire lest it explodes, and from a
 ' Dram of Gold there will be about
 ' two Scruples of *Crocus*.

This is said to cause *Sweat*, and
 drive out noxious Humours by
 Transpiration. It may be given in
 the *Small-Pox* and *Measles*; and is
 also reported to stop Vomiting, and
 check the Activity of *Mercury*, so
 as to be useful in lowering a Saliva-
 tion when there is occasion. Its
 Dose is from two to six Grains.
 The washing will not take out all
 the Points of the *Aqua Regalis*; so
 that if it has the Properties afore-
 said, there is a great deal of reason
 to suspect Them from Those more
 than the Metalline Particles. And
 the Operations of many Mercurial
 Preparations are determin'd by the
 same means. The *Aurum Potabile*,
 which some have so many ways of
 making, has no Claim to any me-
 dicinal Virtues, but upon the same
 account: tho' most Preparations
 under that Name are Impositions,
 as may be seen at large in *Le-*
mer's Chymistry.

§34. ARGENTUM, *Silver*.
 Many Medicinal Virtues are attri-
 buted to this against Diseases of the

Head, as to the other preceding, of
 the Heart: but they seem to have
 no Foundation, besides the Imagi-
 nation of *Astrologers* and *Furnace-*
Philosophers; who fancied that the
Moon, whose Influence they place
 this Metal under, held a very friendly
 Correspondence with the Head, as
 the Sun does with the Heart, which
 therefore they make to be comforted
 by the Solar Metal, Gold. But it
 is better to be contented with what
 is known, and of use, than to ad-
 vance strange Notions, and form
 grand Ideas of what we understand
 not.

Purification of Silver.

This is done by the *Coppel*,
 which is an earthen Vessel that re-
 sists the Fire, fashion'd like a Dish.
 It is fill'd with a Paste made with
 Ashes, which have lost their *Salt*,
 such as those of Bones, (for
 their *Salt*, while they are burning,
 evaporates, because it is so volatile)
 a Hole is made in the middle to let
 in the Matter that is to be *coppelled*,
 and so the Vessel is set a drying.
 This Process is only to give the Rea-
 der a Knowledge of *Letharge* which
 arises therein, because that is used
 much in external Remedies.

' Heat a *Coppel*, cover'd over in
 ' the Coals, until it grows red hot;
 ' then throw into it four or five
 ' times as much *Lead*, as the *Silver*
 ' intended to be purified: after the
 ' *Lead* is melted, and the sides of
 ' the *Coppel* fill'd, which will soon
 ' be done; cast the *Silver* into the
 ' middle, and it will presently run.
 ' Pile Wood up round about, that
 ' the Flame may reverberate upon
 ' the Matter; and the Impurities will
 ' mix with the *Lead*, and the *Sil-*
 ' *ver* remain pure in the middle.

The *Lead* being fill'd with the
 drossy parts of *Silver*, will lie on

the sides like a Scum, that may be gather'd up with a Spoon, and this is that which is call'd *Letharge*; which, according to the degree of Calcination, becomes of divers Colours, and is sometimes call'd *Letharge of Gold*, and sometimes *Letharge of Silver*. The Virtues therefore of this *Letharge* may be pretty well guess'd at by the manner of its Production, it appearing to consist mostly of Saturnine Particles, and therefore to be cold and drying.

Preparations of Silver.

Causticum Lunare, the Lunar Caustick.

‘ Dissolve in a Phial any quantity of *Silver*, with three times as much *Spirit of Nitre*: set the Phial in a Sand Fire, and evaporate about two thirds of the Moisture; pour the rest, as it is hot, into a good Crucible that must be large, by reason of the Ebullitions it will make. Place it over a gentle Fire, and let it alone till the boiling Matter sinks quietly to the bottom of the Crucible. Then increase the Fire till it comes to be like *Oil*, and pour it out into an Iron Mold, a little oil'd and heated, and it will presently harden. It must be kept close stopp'd, else the Air will run it, and destroy its Efficacy; but so, it will last for ever.’

This Stone may be made of *Copper*, but it will not keep so well; because that Metal being more porous, sooner admits the Air into it: There are many other Preparations of *Silver*, but they are of no use, unless for Amusement, and to make a shew for no purpose.

535. *FERRUM, Iron*. If our regard of the *Planets* was to be proportion'd to the Medicinal Efficacies of those Metals, which the Chymists have imagin'd them to influence; *Mars* ought to be much more in our esteem than the *Sun* or *Moon*, as *Iron* is vastly preferable in Medicine to either *Gold* or *Silver*, tho suppos'd to be under the Dominion of those great Luminaries.

Naturalists abundantly inform us, concerning the Production of this Metal; and Physical Writers sufficiently prove how much it is preferable for all Medicinal Purposes to *Steel*, which is only a more harden'd compact *Iron* made so by Art; whereby it is render'd more unfit to yield those Principles, or Parts in Preparation, which the Physician requires to be drawn out. What concerns likewise the Controversy of its being an *Acid* or *Alkali*, is too trifling for our Notice here; we shall only therefore enquire, by what manifest Properties this Metal comes to afford so much of moment in Physical Preparations.

And to this purpose, thus far in common may be concluded, as from all other Metalline Particles, That such as can be mix'd with the Blood, and made a part of the circulating Fluid, must of course, by the necessary Laws of Motion, from their superiour Gravities be of great force to break their way, where Particles of less Gravities, cannot get thro. For Mechanicks teach nothing more plainly, than that the *Momenta of all Percussions are as the Rectangles, under the Gravities and Celerities of the moving Bodies*. By how much more Gravity then a Metalline Particle has beyond any other Particles in the Blood, if their Celerities are equal, by so much the greater

will the stroke of the Metalline Particle be, against every thing that stands in its way, than of any other, not so heavy: and therefore will any Obstruction in the Glands and Capillaries sooner be remov'd by such Particles, than by those which are lighter. This is a way of Reasoning that is plain to the meanest Capacity; and although it may be call'd *Mathematical*, a Name terrible to some in Physick, yet it has no Conjurat[i]on in it, unless to force Assent by Demonstration.

But if *Steel* or *Iron* has this Property, by virtue of the Solidity and specifick Weight of its Particles, in common with some other Metals; it has also somewhat further of an advantage of being a powerful *Deobstruent*, from the Shapes of its component Parts: for both our Taste and Sight convince us of their pointed angular Forms, especially if we view them in their shoots into Chrystals, in the making the *Vitriol* or *Salt of Iron*. For another reason therefore, that is, the sharp and pointed Figures of the Particles of *Iron*, will they be efficacious to cut their way thro many hindrances: so that upon a double account, we see how this Metal deserves its Esteem of being a very noble *Deobstruent*. What was before observ'd likewise, in the first Part, concerning Fermentation or intestine Motion being encreas'd by Particles *Elastick*, does as plainly account how this Medicine comes so much to heat the Blood. For the Resilition of an *Elastick* Particle upon its Occursion against any thing that stops it, contributes to encrease another kind of Motion in a circulating Fluid, than that which is parallel to the Axis of the Vessel thro which it is propelled; and it is this

mixed Motion upon which the Fluidity and Heat of the Blood depends. So that the *Chalybeate* Particles being also *Elastick*, they do heat and thin the Blood, by promoting its intestine Motion, as well as help it thro Passages, by encreasing its Weight and Force against them.

There is another obvious Property of *Iron*, and many of its Preparations which we have not yet had tolerably accounted for; and that is, its Astringency in the Bowels, and its promoting of Urine: which may to some, at first sight, appear contrary Effects from the same Cause. But this will not seem strange, if we consider its *stiptick corrugating* Taste upon the Tongue, which cannot but arise from the Points and Angles of its Particles. When therefore it comes into the Bowels, as often as those Particles touch any of the Fibres of their inner Coat, those Fibres, by the same Mechanism, will contract; and so by the Passage of a *Chalybeate*, thro the Intestines, will they be gently drawn into such Corrugations, as to retain their Contents longer, by the Passages being render'd straiter. And that these Medicines have this Effect in the Bowels by this means, is further evident from the Twitches they give the *Stomach* sometimes, at their first admission; insomuch, as to draw it frequently into a general Contraction, and occasion their Ejectment by Vomit.

Upon another account also does *Iron* astringe in those Parts; and that is by hardening the *Fæces* themselves, whereby they are longer retain'd. In the crude Contents of the Bowels, there are many Particles gross and large in their Surfaces, which may be the fibrous part of Food not digested enough to go off any otherwise than by Stool.

Now

Now these Filaments, or little Shreds of Fibres, tho in themselves inanimate, are capable of Contraction, or rather Corrugation, upon the Contact and Impulse of a sharp-pointed Particle; as we see in *Leather*, *Vellum*, and any membranous Substances, how they will shrink up at the Contact of the Particles of *Fire*, or any subtile *Acid*. So that besides hardening the Coats of the Intestines, the Particles of a *Chalybeate* Medicine astringe; that is, occasion more consistent and less frequent Stools, by hardening the Contents of the Bowels, and rendering them more slow of Expulsion. But the case is very different, when these Particles are strain'd into a Fluid as fine as themselves, and they are propelled in Canals with a great Velocity. The smart and frequently repeated Vibrations of an *Artery*, prevents any such Contact as was admitted of in the Bowels, and only serves to propagate their Motions; so that they can do nothing here, but go on with the Current, until their Force strikes them thro some secretory Outlets: but by their Rapidity, and more forcible Resilitions upon all Occursions, they cannot in this Scene but greatly contribute to thin the Fluid, of which they make a part, and dispose it more to supply the thinner Secretions, of which that by *Urine* is chief. As also does the Gravity of their Parts, so far as the circulating Force will admit its Influence, more dispose them to go off that way; as it does most of a saline nature, and such as are akin thereunto.

After this, there can need but little to explain how *Chalybeate* Medicines answer so effectually that known Intention of promoting the *menstrual Discharges*. For by heating the Blood, that is, rendring it

more swift and fluid, the Blood must take up more room, and press harder against the sides of the Vessels; and by increasing its quantity of Impulse, it also presses or strikes harder against whatsoever opposes it, inso-much as sometimes to break the Vessels themselves. And these effects it is most likely to have, of breaking the Vessels, where their Contortions or Obliquities are greatest, in proportion to their Capacities and Distances from the Heart. Wheresoever therefore they turn off nearest to right Angles, and their Capacities are greatest, at such a place the Blood is the most likely to break through: and such is the Constructure of the *Uterine Blood-Vessels*. For further Satisfaction on this Head, the Reader will be greatly pleas'd with Dr. *Freind's Emmenologia*.

Preparations of Iron.

Dr. Willis's Preparation of Steel.

' Take clean Filings of Iron, and
' Cream of Tartar in fine Powder,
' of each a like quantity; mix them
' well, and make them into a Paste,
' with White-Wine. Then set them
' to dry in the Sun, or other gentle
' Heat; break it, and if it has not
' acquired a greenish colour, pow-
' der it, moisten and dry it, as
' before.'

This Preparation is as opening as any which are made of this *Mineral*, and is conveniently enough administered in Boles or Electuaries; for these Preparations render Pills so bulky, as to make a Dose tiresome. It also yields its Virtues very readily in Tincture, with Wine or any proper Liquor. Its Dose is from 10 to 30 Grains.

*Crocus Martis Aperiens, Opening
Saffron of Iron.*

‘ Let thin Plates or Filings of
‘ *Iron* be expos’d to the Air in dewy
‘ Nights, and Rain, until very rusty;
‘ then clear off the *Rust*, and
‘ do as before, until the whole is so
‘ changed: let it be rubb’d in the
‘ Mortar, and pass’d through a fine
‘ Seive.’

This is the most proper aperient Preparation of all that are in use, because the *Acids* which are in most others made use of to dissolve the *Iron*, make it rather astringent, especially in the *Prima Via*.

*Mars cum Tartaro Præparatus,
Iron prepared with Tartar.*

‘ Take equal quantities of Filings
‘ of *Iron*, and of common white
‘ *Tartar*, put them into a Crucible,
‘ and set it in a Fire strong enough
‘ to make the Materials red-hot; in
‘ which condition let them continue
‘ some time. Afterwards remove
‘ it, and when they are cool, powder
‘ them in a Mortar; and what
‘ will not pass a fine Seive, heat so
‘ again, and again powder. And
‘ this repeat, until all goes through.
‘ Mix the several Siftings, and keep
‘ them in a Vessel close stop’d from
‘ Air.’

This is indeed more aperient than the former Preparation, but That it receives from the *Tartar*. The last Burnings and Siftings will be more difficult to perform than the first, because most of the *Tartar* goes off then. It must be kept from the Air, else it will run like the *lixivial Salts*, on account of the *Tartar* which is amongst it; and for this reason it is not fit to be prescribed in any dry Forms, as Powders. There are other ways of preparing this with *Tartar*, but that here deliver’d seems

most suited to answer the Intention of an Opener.

*Mars cum Sulphure Præparatus,
Iron prepared with Sulphur.*

‘ Take equal quantities of the
‘ Filings of *Steel*, and Flowers of
‘ *Sulphur*; mix them together, and
‘ make them into a Paste with Water,
‘ which leave to ferment four
‘ or five hours: after which, put it
‘ into a Crucible over a good Fire,
‘ and stir the matter with an *Iron*
‘ *Spatula*. It will flame, and when
‘ the Sulphur is burnt, it will appear
‘ black: but by raising and continuing the Heat, it will change to
‘ a red colour, which shews when it
‘ is enough.’

This is call’d also an aperient *Saffron* of Mars; but the Salts it receives from the Sulphur, make it more rough, and less opening than the former: and indeed there is not much difference between this and the astringent *Crocus* which follows.

Crocus Martis Astringens, Astringent Saffron of Iron.

‘ Take *Iron* prepared with *Sulphur*, and wash it five or six times
‘ with strong Vinegar, leaving it to
‘ steep an hour at a time: then calcine it in a Crucible; and after it
‘ has been red-hot, let it cool, and
‘ keep it for use.’

In this the Salts of the Vinegar make it yet more restrictive, inso-much as to give it the name it here bears in the Shops, and common Prescription. And some say it will, contrary to the former, stop all Hemorrhages; but in that they are much mistaken. However they err not, who prescribe it in *Diarrhaeas*, in which it is of good service.

There is also another way of preparing *Iron* with *Sulphur*, which gives it a Restrictency, and exhibits

bits some *Phænomena* in the Process, which are very surprizing and entertaining. This way I first learn'd from some Experiments made before the *Royal Society*, more with a view to some Philosophical Inquiries, than to make any discovery in Medicine.

Another Astringent Saffron of Iron.

‘ Take Filings of Iron one part,
‘ of Flowers of Sulphur three parts,
‘ mix them into a Paste with *distill'd*
‘ Vinegar; then with strong Cap-
‘ Paper wrap it round eight or ten
‘ times thick, like a Ball, and tye
‘ it close on all sides with strong
‘ Packthred; lay it before the Fire,
‘ near enough by degrees to warm
‘ through. In a little time it will
‘ reek, and send forth such a pene-
‘ trating Steam, as will almost suf-
‘ focate, and at length burst out into
‘ actual Fire in several places. And
‘ thus it will continue a perfect Ball
‘ of Fire, until the Sulphur, or the
‘ combustible parts of it, are spent;
‘ when it will go out and cool into
‘ a Powder of a fine red colour.’

This differs not from the former in its Virtues. All the foregoing Preparations are good to raise the Blood in poor weakly Constitutions, if there be but strength enough to pass it, without disorders, through the first Digestions. There is no kind of Medicines more efficacious than these in *Cachexies*, *Jaundice*, and *Dropsies*, especially the more aperient sorts. In many hysterical and hypocondriacal Cases likewise, they are very effectual. They are convenient almost in any forms, particularly in *Boles*, *Electuaries*, and *Pills*. Their Doses are from ten Grains to half a Dram, if not taken above once a day; but less, if oftner.

A Restraining Preparation of Iron, sold by the name of Colebatch's Stiptick Powder.

‘ Take any quantity of Filings of
‘ Iron, and pour upon them Spirit
‘ of Salt, to the height of three or
‘ four fingers above them; let them
‘ stand in a gentle Digestion till the
‘ Fermentation is over, and the Spi-
‘ rit of Salt is become sweet: then
‘ pour off what is liquid, and eva-
‘ porate it in an Iron or Glass Ves-
‘ sel until half is consumed; at
‘ which time put to it an equal quan-
‘ tity of *Saccharum Saturni*, and
‘ evaporate to a dry Powder. If
‘ upon its first coming dry, the
‘ Operation be stopt, it has exactly
‘ the Appearance of *Colebatch's*
‘ Powder; but if it be continu'd
‘ longer, and the Heat rais'd, it will
‘ turn red like the preceding Prepa-
‘ ration. It must be kept close
‘ stopt from Air.’

If this is not kept close stopt, it will imbibe the Air, and flow so as to lose its efficacy. I have been inform'd by very good hands, that this is the *Stiptick* with which there was so much noise made some time ago, by the Author of *Novum Lumen Chirurgicum*, and for the Sale of which a *Patent* was procured; only in that was used Oil of Vitriol, instead of the Spirit of Salt in this: but that difference is insignificant. Of this I kept some by me for a time, to wait a proper Opportunity to try it; when an extraordinary one happen'd, by a blundering Farrier cutting the *Jugular Artery* of a very fine young Horse, as he was pretending to take off some adventitious Kernels which grew under his Throat. The Flux of Blood was so prodigious, that the Creature must have forthwith died, had not the

Fellow held fast the wounded Vessels, by griping the part with his hands; which prevented the Effusion, until I dissolv'd some of this Powder, or rather Salt, in some warm Water, and with the *Curriers* Shavings of Leather dipp'd in it, apply'd it upon the part: where tying it as fast as the part would admit of, and haltering the Horse's Head up to the Rack, for about sixteen hours; when 'twas taken off, not one drop of Blood afterwards follow'd, and the part was easily incarnated and heal'd up. This is a Preparation of *Maets*, once Professor at *Leyden*, and is in the *Collectanea Chymica Leydensia*, how much soever some have pretended to make a Secret of it since. It is commended as a Restricting in most kinds of Fluxes inwardly, and particularly *Hemorrhages*. Its Dose is from four Grains to twelve, and is conveniently given in any forms, but *Powders*, or *Pills*.

Sal Martis, Salt of Iron.

Take eight Ounces of Filings, and put into a Glass with a long Neck, and pour upon it two Pound of common Water a little warm, and a Pound of good Spirit of *Vitriol*; stir it, and set the Vessel in hot Sand twenty four hours: then separate the Liquor, and filtrate it. This gently evaporate until there appear a Skin at top, of various shining colours, like the *Rain-bow*; when set it in a cool place, and in a night's time there will be all round the Vessel beautiful green Chrystals. The Remainder of Liquor must be again evaporated to the same Standard, and will shoot again. And this may be repeated till all the Salt is obtain'd. The first Shoots are largest and most regular, but

the latter will be the better for adding every time a few Drops more of fresh Spirit of *Vitriol*; the frequent Evaporation abating the Acidity, and making it shoot fainter.

There is another way likewise of making this, with Spirit of Wine and Spirit of *Vitriol*, of each equal parts, standing in an Iron Vessel so long, that it dissolves enough to shoot into *Chrystals*; but this is not so convenient upon many accounts. This is much prescribed, sometimes by the name of *Vitriolum Martis*, and also that of *Anima Hepatis*; of such account has it been with some, for its Efficacy upon the Liver, as to deserve to be call'd the Soul of the Liver. It is good in all the Intentions of other *Chalybeate* Preparations, and is more conveniently introduced into some Forms by the Smallness of the Dose, being from three Grains to half a Scruple; tho its Taste is rather more discoverable.

Flores Martis, Flowers of Iron.

Take equal quantities of Iron and *Sal Armoniack*, and sublime them in an earthen *Cucurbit* over an open Fire, into a Glass Head, as long as any thing will arise. The Flowers will be between a red and yellow colour.

These are also titled sometimes in the Shops, *Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiales*. They are reckon'd very attenuating and aperient, and therefore are prescribed in many obstinate chronick Diseases, from Obstructions; and in *Asthma's*. From the Residuum in the *Cucurbit* some draw a Tincture with Spirit of Wine; and this is call'd in the Supplement to the *London Dispensatory* by *Shipton*, *Tinctura Martis Optima*. From the Flowers also dissolved

solv'd in warm Water, and precipitated with *Ol. Tartari per deliquium*, is produced that Powder which is call'd *Mars Diaphoreticus*; and by *Zwelfer*, *Sulphur Vitrioli Anodynum Martiale*. These Flowers dissolv'd in *Spirit of Wine*, make the *Sedativum Archæi*, which *Bates* retains. But these are now little used in present Practice.

Ens Veneris.

‘ Take Salt of Steel one part, Sal Armoniack two parts, and sublimate, as in making the *Flores Ammoniæ Martiales* preceding, and there will be at the top a Collection of yellow Flowers.’

It may seem mighty strange, that a Preparation of Steel or Iron should derive its name from Copper; but perhaps it being useful in Distempers Women are very subject to, might influence its Inventor to give it the Appellation it bears. However that may be, it is certainly a wonderful good Medicine, not only in all Intentions where Chalybeates are prescribed; but also in *Hysterical Affections*, and all nervous Disorders. It is much in extemporaneous Prescription, from gr. vi. to ʒ i. and suits the Form of a Bole best; for it is nauseous in a Liquid, and makes Pills swell and crumble, except such as are made of the Gums.

Vinum Chalybeatum, Steel-Wine.

‘ Take one Ounce of Filings of Steel, or Iron, which are better, and infuse them in a Quart of Rhenish Wine, for two or three Weeks: shake the Bottle sometimes, but always lightly stopp’d, for fear of bursting. The College order to this eight Grains of *Saffron*, but if a Dram or two were allow’d, it might for many purposes better the Medicine.’

This is prescribed from half an Ounce to two Ounces; it will taste strong of the Iron, if it stands long enough. It is often given in a *Chlorosis*, i.e. a Green-Sickness, with good success. It is also of service in all Cachexies and Decays of natural Heat in the Blood; and is very suitably join’d with the stomachick Bitters in such cases.

Tinctura Martis Aurea, Golden Tincture of Iron.

‘ Take an Ounce of Filings, and infuse them in four Ounces of Spirit of Salt for two hours, stirring them often; then pour upon it four Ounces of rectify’d Spirit, which digest for three or four hours longer: then filter it with a Glass Funnel, (for it will corrode any Metal) and there will be a beautiful yellow Tincture.’

This is very convenient for keeping in the Shops, as well as making; and is agreeably prescribed in Draughts, or any liquid Forms, for present taking, from ten to thirty or forty Drops at a Dose, and has all the Virtues of the Metal.

Tinctura Anti-Phthifica.

‘ Take Salt of Steel and Saccharum Saturni ana ʒ iv. put them into a Matrafs with good French Brandy ʒ ii. Twenty hours Digestion will make a beautiful Tincture.’

This is by some accounted a Specifick in *Hætick Fevers*. And it is not an unlikely Medicine in such Cases; because it will astringe and draw up the Fibres, whereby their Tone will be render’d more rigid, and the Pores and secretory Passages straiten’d: so that the Juices and Nourishment it self will not so soon run off by those ways. It will also procure a firmer Texture

to the Blood it self, which in those Diseases is almost fufed and broke. This is also good in many hysterical Affections.

These are all the Preparations of *Iron* now in use, and the best both for their Efficacies and Conveniency of keeping, and Prescription. They who would see more, may meet with choice in *Schroder*, and many other Authors; particularly the *Collectanea Leydensia Chymica*. The Tincture of *Mynsicht's*, which is now so often prescribed, differs in nothing of moment from the *Tinctura Martis Aurea*, and may therefore be used for each other, as Persons happen to have them in readiness.

536. CUPRUM, *Copper*. This is of so little service to any medicinal Purposes, especially in inward Uses, that great care is taken, that the Vessels made of it are not used about such Medicines as are like to take any Impressions from it, lest they should thereby become offensive to the Stomach, and occasion Vomitings. All Acids therefore, and things of a corrosive or penetrating nature, are studiously kept from it. There are therefore only two or three external Preparations, which deserve any mention here. The first is

Ærugo Æris, Verdigrease.

' This is made much after the manner as the several *Saffrons* of *Iron*: for it is no other than *Copper* turn'd into a Rust by the Corrosion of an Acid, that is in the Grape; the Pressings of which are made to serve, by laying them between *Copper-Plates*: when the first Rust is scraped off, fresh Husks are laid upon the Plates, till all is so chang'd.

What of this comes from *France*, is much the best: it is in many external Compositions, and is a good Cleanser of sloughy and foul *Ulcers*; it keeps down also proud Flesh, and is very serviceable in destroying those cankerous Specks, as the Nurses call them, so apt to be troublesom in Childrens mouths: for which purpose a little of it is mix'd with Honey, and gently rubb'd upon the Parts affected.

Le Mort made a Tincture of *Copper*, which some Persons value themselves greatly upon; and many have pretended to be Authors of a *Specifick* in *Gonorrhea's*, which is nothing else. It is as follows.

Tinctura Veneris, Tincture of Copper.

' Take *Verdigrease* one Dram, *Spirit of Sal Armoniack*, and rectify'd *Spirit of Wine*, each half an Ounce; let them stand until they are of a deep sky-colour.'

This is not fit for any inward Use; for it offends the Stomach, and provokes Vomiting: but it makes an admirable Injection for a *Gonorrhea*; and if care be taken, and there is Skill enough to know when the Infection is only in the *Urethra*, a Person may be soon and infallibly cured with it. But 'tis advisable that Beginners be not too busy with it.

537. PLUMBUM, *Lead*. This is call'd *Saturn*, from the Planet under whose Influence it is imagin'd to be. It is of a cold drying Quality, which makes those who work in it subject to be paralytick, and troubled with a strange kind of *Cholick*. Of the latter I have known many odd Instances, amongst the Men who labour in the *White-Lead Yard* in *Goodman's-Fields*. The fresh

fresh Men, especially if they have not long come out of the Country, are mighty apt to have, what they call, the *dry Gripes*; but after they have got over the first Shock or two, it does not so much affect them afterwards. They are first costive, and cannot go to stool sometimes in a week together; then they begin to have intolerable Pains in their Bowels, and some almost quite stopt up. I have known, and have my self frequently given Catharticks to an incredible Dose in these Cases, without any Efficacy, but only blowing up the *Belly* like a *Drum*. I have known half a Dram of *Pil. ex Duobus* given over night, and two Ounces of *Syrupus de Spinâ Cervinâ* given next morning, without any other effect, than increasing the Pains, and provoking Vomits. Oils and Clysters have been also try'd to no purpose. The saline Catharticks generally do best with these People: large Doses of *Cream of Tartar*, *Manna*, and the *Epsom-Salt*, as it is falsely call'd, dissolv'd in Infusions of *Sena* and *Jalap*, have been found to do most good. These Persons are always very wan and pale in Complexion.

Lemery observes, that Lead serves to purify *Gold* and *Silver*, as was before taken notice of, concerning the Production of *Litharge*, as the White of Eggs does *Syrups*; that is, by joining with the gross and impure part of those Metals, and separating them. This is of no inward Use in Medicine, but in some Preparations, and most of them too have a place only amongst the Topicks.

Minium, Red-Lead.

' This is made by melting Lead
' in an earthen unglazed Pan, and
' stirring it over the fire, till it is

' reduced to a Powder; then it is
' call'd *calcined Lead*. But when
' this is put into a reverberatory Fire
' for three or four hours, it will
' turn red, and is then *Minium*.'

Cerussa, White-Lead.

' This is a Corrosion of Lead by
' *Vinegar*, which turns it into a white
' Rust, that is kept in Cakes or
' Lumps, and is then call'd *Ceruss*.'

Plumbum Ustum, Burnt Lead.

' Take two parts of Lead, and
' one of Sulphur, and set the Sul-
' phur on fire; when it is burn'd
' away, it will leave the other in a
' black Powder.'

These are all of a drying nature, and mix'd with many of the officinal *Unguents* and *Emplaisters* of that Intention; with which they easily mix, and give them their chief Consistence.

Saccharum Saturni, Salt or Sugar of Lead.

' Take three or four Pound of
' any of the above-mention'd Pre-
' parations, suppose *Ceruss*; pow-
' der it, and put it into a large Glass
' or earthen Vessel: pour upon it
' distill'd Vinegar four fingers high;
' set it in Digestion, in hot Sand, for
' two or three days, stirring about
' the Matter every now and then:
' let it at last settle, and pour off the
' Liquor by Inclination. Put new dis-
' till'd Vinegar upon the remainder,
' and continue so to do, and sepa-
' rate it, until about half the Matter
' is dissolv'd. Mix all the Impreg-
' nations together, in an earthen or
' glass Vessel, and evaporate in a
' Sand-Heat about two Thirds of
' the Moisture, or till there arises a
' Skin over it; then set the Vessel
' in a Cellar, or any cool place,
' where there will shoot white Chry-
' tals,

‘tals, which must be separated, and
 ‘the Liquor again evaporated to the
 ‘same standard, and placed to shoot
 ‘again, until all that can be got is
 ‘obtain’d.’

This is very drying and astringent: it is mix’d with *Pomatus* and other *Unguents*, for hot tetterous Humours, and many Diseases of the Skin. It turns milky with Water, and makes what goes by the name of *Lac Virginale*. It is also used in *Collyriums* for the Eyes. Some venture upon it inwardly against Fluxes, and there are not wanting those who commend it even for Expectoration; but the common Practice does not warrant any such Use.

538. STANNUM, *Tin*. This has *Jupiter* for its Governour, according to the old chymical Enthusiasm. It is very rarely or never used in Medicine unprepared, and there are but two Instances wherein that Management makes it taken notice of in the present Practice.

To reduce Tin into a Powder.

‘Melt half a pound of *Tin* in a
 ‘Crucible, and pour it into a round
 ‘wooden Box, cover it close, and
 ‘shake it about till it is cold; some
 ‘part of it will be in a grey Powder: that part which remains in
 ‘solid Metal, melt again, and put
 ‘it in the Box, shaking it as before.
 ‘Repeat the same Operation, till
 ‘there is as much pulverized as is
 ‘required.’

This with some is a Secret against Worms, and is particularly destructive to them. They give half a Dram of it in *Conserve* of *Roman Wormwood* made into a *Bole*, after the Use of *Mercurials* against the Joint-Worm.

Sal Jovis, Salt of Tin.

‘Take any quantity of *calcin’d Tin*, (which is done exactly as
 ‘Lead) and put it into a *Matrass*,
 ‘with as much distill’d *Vinegar* as
 ‘will rise four fingers breadth above
 ‘it; let it digest three or four days,
 ‘and stir it in that time often. Then
 ‘pour off the Liquor, and put on
 ‘more, three or four times: all
 ‘the Liquors filtrate together, and
 ‘evaporate about two Thirds; then
 ‘let it stand in a cool place, and it
 ‘will shoot into Salt on the sides of
 ‘the Vessel. Evaporate the Liquor
 ‘again, and continue to repeat the
 ‘same Operation until all is obtain’d, just as in making the *Sugar of Lead*.’

This is also commended chiefly as a Cosmetick in *Pomatus*, but it is often given inwardly in nervous Cases, and particularly *Convulsions* and *Epilepsies*, from two Grains to eight. I have known two or three extraordinary Instances, where the Success could be ascribed to nothing besides this Medicine. To young Children it is apt to make them puke, which is never the worse. There is not a more efficacious *Anti-Epileptick*. It is not indeed agreeable in any Liquids, but passes down conveniently enough in a *Bole*.

Antihæcticum Poterii.

‘Take equal quantities of *Tin*,
 ‘and *chalybeated Regulus of Antimony*, melt them in a large Crucible; then put to them, by little
 ‘and little, three times the quantity
 ‘of *Nitre*: after the Detonation
 ‘and Noise is over, wash the whole
 ‘with warm Water, till no Saltiness
 ‘remains.’

This is accounted a forcible penetrating Medicine, insomuch as to make

make way through the minuteſt Paſſages, and ſearch even the nervous Cells; whereupon, in all Diſorders from that Original, it is reckon'd very effectual. In thoſe Heavineſſes of Head, Giddineſs, and Dimneſs of Sight, whence proceed *Apoplexies* and *Epilepsies*, it does great ſervice. And in all Affections and Foulneſſes of the *Viſcera* of the lower Belly, it is reckon'd inferiour to nothing in cleaning away and diſcharging their Impurities. Thus it obtains in the *Faundice*, *Dropsies*, and all kind of *Cachexies*. It is likewiſe eſteem'd of great ſervice even in obſtinate Venereal Caſes; in clearing the Blood from all Impreſſions of Contagion, and cleaning the Glands from thoſe corroſive Recrements, which ſuch Diſtempers frequently lodge upon them, and occaſion Blotches and ulcerous Deformities. In ſhort, there is hardly a Preparation in the *Chymical Pharmacy* of greater efficacy in moſt obſtinate chronick Diſtempers: but it is not often met with in Preſcription, altho constantly kept in the Shops. The Doſe is from ſix Grains to a Scruple, in grown Perſons; for it is ſeldom given to Children, their tender Veſſels not ſo well bearing the force of ſuch Medicines.

Arcanum Joviale.

‘ Make an *Amalgama* with equal quantities of *Quickſilver* and *Tin*. Powder it, and pour upon it *Spirit of Nitre*, till it ſomewhat more than covers it, which let ſtand in a gentle Diſteſtion ſome Hours; then by a Retort draw off the *Spirit of Nitre*. The remaining Matter take out, and wet it with *Spirit of Wine* rectify'd, which burn away: this repeat five or ſix times, until the pungent Taſte is wore off.’

This is not greatly different from the preceding Preparation, but more rugged, and is not therefore much uſ'd. It is recommended in *Bates's* Diſpenſatory for a powerful *Sudorifick*. Its Doſe is from three to eight Grains.

Aurum Moſaicum.

‘ Take of *Mercury*, *Tin*, *Sal Armoniack*, and Flowers of *Sulphur*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. let them all be made clean, and grind them in a Marble Mortar, till they are perfectly mix'd; then put them into a Bolt-head. Set it in a Sand Furnace; give it a gradual Fire to the third degree, in which keep it two Hours; then encrease the Fire to the fourth degree, and keep it ſo for one Hour longer: when all is cold, break the Glaſs, and there will be a dirty Sublimate, which muſt be put away, and the *Aurum Moſaicum* will remain at the bottom of the Matraſs.’

The *Tin* and *Mercury* muſt be firſt amalgamated together, to grind with the *Sulphur* and *Sal Armoniac*. Its Operation is *Sudorifick*; it is good in all chronical and nervous Caſes, and particularly in Convulſions of young Children. Its Doſe from vi gr. to ʒ i.

538. MERCURIUS, *Quickſilver*. This Metal has long had a large ſhare in Medicinal Compoſitions; but has not ſeem'd to be rightly underſtood, either as to the true manner of its Preparation, or its Operation in the Body, till lately. In this we have a remarkable Inſtance of the Uſefulneſs of Mechanical Knowledge in phyſical Searches; which an ordinary Reader may ſoon be convinc'd of, who will compare but the Reaſonings of *Monſieur Lemery*, who

is the latest and best Improver of Chymistry; and Dr. *Cheyne*, in his *New Theory of Fevers*, upon the Properties of this Metal. The former is absurd, obscure and unintelligible; but the latter instructing and demonstrative. His Method therefore we shall follow in explaining the hitherto surprizing Qualities of this *Drug*; so far as it may turn to use, either as to its Preparations or Operations upon our Bodies.

The Fluidity of *Mercury* is easily enough understood from the Sphericity of its Parts, which makes them so readily roll over one another; and its Gravity, from the Solidity of those Parts, containing so much Matter in proportion to their Surface: for a Sphere of all Figures has the least Surface with respect to the Matter it contains. The only difficulty therefore is to know how it comes about, that a Body so extremely heavy, should be sooner rais'd by Fire than those which are much lighter. And this we are soon taught to understand, from the help *Geometry* affords us; which teaches, that upon the division of solid Spheres, ~~then~~ Gravities decrease in a Triplicate Proportion of their Diameters; but the Superficies only in a Duplicate. So that a Body circumstanced as *Mercury* is, if it be divisible into very small Parts, may be render'd prodigiously light, *i. e.* Specifically light: For the further it is divided, it must be comparatively lighter; as the same quantity of Matter, which determines its absolute Weight, comes to exist upon such division under much more Surface, which determines its relative Weight; and if this division is continu'd until it is specifically lighter than Air, then will it rise in Air by the known Laws of Gravitation. Because there-

fore the Sphericity of Mercurial Particles, gives them less Contact with one another; and that by the force of so minute and active an Agent as Fire, its Globules are to be broken almost into an infinite Number of more Globules; their Specific Gravities will soon be render'd so much less than those of Air, that they cannot but fly upwards in imperceptible Vapour: when other Bodies specifically lighter in larger Coalescencies, because they are not so divisible, and their Figures admit not of such a decrease of Substance so much faster than their Surfaces, as those of *Mercury* do; cannot be render'd so much specifically lighter, and therefore they cannot so soon rise in Vapour.

This Solution would be not to our purpose, did it not give light into some effects of this Metal, when it comes into Medicine. For which very reason it may be also necessary to examine into those Properties which arise from its Gravity; and whereby it occasions such prodigious Alterations, in rendering the Animal Fluids thinner, and breaking open the secretory Passages. But what it does by its Gravity in common only with other metalline Substances of the like Properties, may be collected from what has been said in explaining the Operation of *Chalybeates*, N^o 535. and what in this respect is peculiar to *Mercury*, will better be understood when we have seen how from a harmless inoffensive Substance, it is chang'd into the most deadly Poison; and how that Poison is again reduc'd into a safe Medicine, which may prove a mild Vomit or Purge; and this concerns only two of its Preparations: the first is,

Mercurius Sublimatus, *White Sublimate.*

‘ Take a Pound of *Quicksilver*,
 ‘ which dissolve in strong *Aqua*
 ‘ *Fortis*; pour off as much after-
 ‘ wards as will run off clear, and
 ‘ with a gentle heat evaporate the
 ‘ white Mass to dryness. Put this
 ‘ powder in a Glass Mortar, and
 ‘ mix with it a Pound of calcin’d
 ‘ *Vitriol*, and as much decrepitated
 ‘ *Salt*; put them together into a
 ‘ Matrafs, whose two thirds remain
 ‘ empty: place it in Sand, and be-
 ‘ gin with a small Fire, which con-
 ‘ tinue three Hours; then encrease
 ‘ it to a pretty good Strength,
 ‘ and the Sublimate will arise to the
 ‘ top.’

This Process is extracted from *Be-
 guinus*, which is much the best. *Le-
 mery*’s differs only in using *Spirit of*
Nitre in the room of *Aqua Fortis*.
 Our Countryman *Wilson*’s Method
 is much more perplex’d. This Sub-
 limate is a violent *Escharotick*, and
 eats away proud Flesh: half a Dram
 of it dissolv’d in a Pound of *Lime-
 water*, turns it yellow; and is
 call’d *Phagedenick Water*, which is
 us’d to wash *Ulcers*, and some tetter-
 ous Eruptions.

Mercurius Sublimatus Dulcis.

‘ Take of the above *corrosive*
 ‘ *Sublimate* one Pound, crude *Mer-
 ‘ cury* twelve Ounces: grind them
 ‘ in a Glass or Marble Mortar until
 ‘ no *Quick-silver* appears; then fill
 ‘ one third of a Bolt-head with it.
 ‘ Set it in a Sand Furnace; let the
 ‘ Sand lie half an Inch thick be-
 ‘ tween the bottom of the Bolt-head
 ‘ and the Kettle, filling it up with
 ‘ Sand within an Inch of the Neck:
 ‘ stop the Mouth of the Glass with a
 ‘ little Paper, or Cotton-Wool;
 ‘ then give a gentle Fire about two

‘ Hours; encrease it for about three
 ‘ Hours, and then make it very
 ‘ strong for as much longer. When
 ‘ it is cold, break the Glass over a
 ‘ clean Sheet of Paper, and separate
 ‘ the Sublimate from the light
 ‘ Flowers at the top, and the Dust
 ‘ which lies at the bottom. Pow-
 ‘ der it again, and repeat the Sub-
 ‘ limation after the same manner to
 ‘ the third time. If it be further
 ‘ repeated to the sixth time, it is
 ‘ call’d *Calomelanos*.’

This by some Authors is call’d
Draco mitigatus, and is the *Pan-
 chymagogum* of *Quercetan*. *Be-
 guinus* teaches another manner of
 making it with some Portion of
Tin; but this here deliver’d, is the
 best and most usual way. This is
 given to young Children from gr. ii
 to gr. viii. and to grown Persons to
 ʒi. It is reckon’d very effectual a-
 gainst Worms in Children; and
 purges those slimy Humours,
 whence arise so many of their Dis-
 orders.

Now to understand distinctly how
 a *Simple* of no remarkable efficacy,
 as crude *Mercury*, in the first Prepa-
 ration is chang’d into a Poison, and
 in the latter into a safe Cathartick;
 it is necessary to attend diligently to
 every step of the Processes. In ma-
 king the *Sublimate*, the *Mercurial*
Globuli are as it were stuck full of
 sharp Salts from the *Aqua Fortis*,
 that each Particle comes to be like a
 Ball stuck round with sharp Needles.
 The first manifest Quality, or Al-
 teration made hereby, is the loss of
 Fluidity in the *Mercury*; for their
 rolling about in such an acid *Men-
 struum*, until they became full of
 those *Spicula*, changes their smooth
 into a very unequal Surface; where-
 by they will not slide over one a-
 nother, but become permanent and
 fix’d. In this therefore these two
 Cir-

Circumstances seem to concur, to change those things into mischievous Dispositions, which separately had none. The *Salt* being so drove into the mercurial Globules, gives them Points which they had not before; and the Mercurial Globules add to the saline Particles a Gravity and Force, which they had not without them: that is, crude *Mercury* by its weight, when in Circulation in the Juices would strike hard upon whatsoever it met with; but for want of *Angles*, or Points, cou'd not velligate the Parts: and the saline Particles, tho they had Points, have not force enough to drive them into the Membranes, so as to do much harm. But when by this Process they are join'd together, the weight of the *Mercury* drives in the saline *Spicula* like a Wedge, and makes them cut and tear to pieces whatsoever comes in their way.

The Consequences also of this *Poison*, manifest somewhat like this to be the Texture of its Parts; for it occasions violent Gripings, Distensions of the Belly, a slimy Froth by Vomit, bloody Stools, and an intolerable Heat and Thirst, with cold Sweats, Tremblings and Convulsions: which Symptoms demonstrate uncommon Twitchings and Velligations upon the fibrous and membranous Parts. And thus these Chrystals or arm'd Balls, as so many Knives and Daggers, wound and stab the tender Coats of the *Stomach*, and all Parts they pass thro; whereby they abrade their natural *Mucus*, tear off the Extremities of the Vessels, and draw Blood it self: and if they get so far as the Capillaries in the ordinary Circulation, they must of necessity stick there; whereupon the Blood stops, and the Part inflames, until it terminates in a *Gangrene*. And although these

Instruments are singly small, yet being many in number, they all together make up one continued and incurable Mortification.

This being the Nature of the *crude Sublimate*, from such a Contexture of Parts; it will not be difficult to apprehend how, in the last Process, this same Compound resublim'd with live *Mercury*, especially if it be repeated three or four times, loses its Corrosiveness to that degree, that it not only becomes a very safe, but in many cases a noble Medicine. To this purpose it is to be consider'd, that the Action of these saline *Spicula* depending upon their Gravities and Largeness, they must necessarily by every subsequent Sublimation be broken into smaller and smaller Parts; whereby those Daggers which were before so sharp, will be near lost, so as not to make Wounds deep enough, to be mischievous and deadly; and therefore will only velligate and twitch the sensible Membranes of the *Stomach* to that degree, as to excite them to an Excretion of their Contents and glandular Juices, upwards or downwards, according as the Force of the Irritation is greater or less.

Thus a violent Poison is mitigated into a *Vomit* or *Purge*; nay, it may easily happen (especially in robust Constitutions, and if the Bowels be at the same time, by any means, defended against the stimulating Power of the Medicine) that this twitching may be so slight as to be almost insensible, and hardly troublesome: and then the Mercurial Globules being freed indeed from most of the saline Parts, in their Passage through the *Primæ Viæ*, but still having a mixture of some few of them, are quickly convey'd into the Blood, where by their Motion and Weight, they must necessarily dissolve

dissolve the preternatural Cohesions of all the Liquors; particularly of those which circulate in the smallest Canals, and are more viscid and tenacious, making them more fluxile and thin, or of more easy Secretion; whereupon all the Glands of the Body are, as it were, set to work, and scour'd of their Contents: but the salival ones especially, being many in number, very large and wide, and the Juice they separate of a tough and ropy Substance, so that a considerable quantity of it is accumulated, before it is forc'd out at the Orifices of the Ducts: these Effects will be most remarkable in them; and a Salivation or Spitting must continue so long, till the active Mineral Particles are, thro these and other Passages, discharg'd quite out of the Body.

As the difference between *Mercury corrosive* and *dulcify'd*, lies in a greater and lesser Degree of Operation and Force; so this same Consideration distinguishes the several Preparations of this Mineral from each other: which tho very many, do all vary their Effects in the Body, only as the *Mercurial Globules* are differently combin'd with *Salts*, and the Points of *these* more or less broken by the Action of Fire, in the burning of Spirits upon them, and such like Managements. And therefore, however dignify'd with the great Names of *Arcana*, *Panacea*, &c. they do not afford any thing singular or extraordinary, beyond what we may with equal advantage promise our selves from some or other of the most common and usual *Processes*.

And now we are thus far entred into these Matters under the Conduct of Dr. Mead, in his third *Essay on Ppisons*, it may not be displeasing

to explicate further, by the same help, the Operations of these Medicines in *Salivation*; and point out the Hazards of being too busy with them in *Unguent*s, and external Applications: which will leave us little to add, under the subsequent Preparations of this *Mineral*. From this way of reasoning it may be concluded, that the safest way of raising a Salivation is by internal Medicines; since whatsoever Mischiefs can be apprehended from these, may in a greater degree follow the external use of *Mercury*; not only because, as has been already hinted, the *Mineral Globules* being intimately combin'd with *Salts* in the several Preparations given inwardly, will, by the Irritation of these, be easily and fully thrown out at the Organs of Secretion, till the Blood is quite discharg'd of its Load; whereas in all the Dawbings with mercurial Ointments, we can never be certain that none of the heavy Particles are left lodg'd in the *Interstices* of the *Fibres*, or *Cells* of the *Bones*: but also in as much as by computing the Proportion of *Mercury*, in all the Doses necessary to promote a Spitting, and the weight of the same *Mineral* usually apply'd, when this is done by Unction, it will appear, that the quantity in the latter case vastly exceeds that in the former; and consequently, that the Inconveniences to be fear'd will be in the same proportion. Therefore this external Management of *Mercury* is only to be allow'd of, where either the Case will bear the Violence of such a Method, or outward *Ulcers* and *Tumours* require a particular Cure by *Liniments*, &c.

Nor is it improper to remark, that we do hereby see how this use of this *Mineral* comes to produce that effect so often complain'd of (tho
S not

not always with reason) of making the Bones foul or *carious*. For if the *Lamina* or *Fibres* of these are already so much broken, and spoil'd by a Disease, as that the Circulation of the Fluids thro them cannot be maintain'd, they must necessarily be corrupted more by the Weight of the *Mercurial Globules*: tho here also it is plain, that the *outward* use of this Remedy will be more to be blam'd than the *inward*.

And indeed as the earliest use of *Mercury* was in *Unguents* and *Emplaisters*; so most of the Prejudices and Outcries about it are owing to Effects produced this way. For the first Attempts of the Cure of *Venereal Maladies* by this Remedy, were learn'd from the *Arabians*; who having recommended *Mercurial Ointments* in the *Lepra* and *Scabies*, gave a handle to the *Italian Physicians* to try their Efficacy, in removing the Foulness of the Skin from a new and terrible Contagion: neither were they sparing of their Liniments, which they continued to rub in twelve or fifteen, nay, sometimes for above thirty Days together; so that it is no wonder if they often met with very untoward Symptoms from so severe a Treatment; and if (as some of them do affirm) they now and then found *Mercury* in the rotten Bones of their Patient; who had, it may be, suffer'd too much, both from their Disease and their Physician.

After thus much of the Operation and Effects of *Mercury*, in these two Preparations, little need be added under any other, nor in what Cases the *Mercurius Dulcis* is to be prescrib'd. There is hardly a Case or Constitution wherein it can be hurtful, unless in those who are inclinable to be Hectical; for as that Habit arises from the Secretions be-

ing too large, (I mean the *Glandular*, and not the Discharges of the *Primæ Viæ*) and the Fluids thereby washing off too fast, and being render'd too thin, this Medicine would encrease that Mischief, rather than redress it. For further light herein, consult Dr. *Cheyne's New Theory of Fevers*: but although these Remedies stand here so much extoll'd, yet they are too much like edg'd Tools, to be trusted in childish Hands. It is not therefore every *Empirick* or *Pretender* in Medicine from Inspiration, that is to be ventur'd with their Direction; but such only, whose Genius and Education assist, to accomplish them in the true Knowledge of Nature, and the mechanical Agency of physical Causes.

Cinnabar Fastitium, Artificial Cinnabar.

' Take *Sulphur* one Pound, melt
' it in an earthen Pan; then put
' to it by little at a time three
' Pounds of crude *Mercury*, stir-
' ring them until no *Mercury* ap-
' pears, then let them cool: pow-
' der the mixture, and put them
' into an oval Bolt-head, and lute
' it. Place it over a naked Fire,
' which encrease gradually to the
' fourth degree; and the *Cinnabar*
' will be separated above the
' *Fæces*.'

Mercurius Resuscitatus, Mercury re- viv'd from Cinnabar.

' Take *Cinnabar* one Pound,
' calcin'd *Tartar*, or *Pot-Ashes*, one
' Pound, *Calx Viva* two Pounds;
' grind these well together, and put
' them into a Retort, leaving at
' least one part in three empty.
' Place it in a Reverberatory Fur-
' nace, and fit to it a Receiver;
' let it stand twelve Hours, and
then

‘ then kindle a Fire, encreasing it
 ‘ gradually to the fourth degree ;
 ‘ keep it so till the *Mercury* is all
 ‘ come over into the Receiver,
 ‘ which will be in seven or eight
 ‘ Hours time ; then wash away any
 ‘ Filth ; and strain the clean *Mer-*
 ‘ *cury* thro a clean Napkin into an
 ‘ earthen Dish.’

These two Processes are not of any great moment in themselves ; the first being not us’d, or very little, in any Prescription, but rather design’d for the highest Purification of *Mercury* ; as that which is receiv’d from it in the last Operation, is preferable to any other for many Purposes. The *Mercury* joining so with the saline Parts in the *Sulphur*, and rising with them in a *Cinnabar*, depends upon the same Disposition and Mechanism of Parts, as was before taken notice of in the *Sublimate*. In the first Operation the *Mercury* is best set in a Chimney, while the *Sulphur* is mixing with it, to give vent to the Stench ; for its Fumes are very offensive. And the *Sulphur* is to be kept but just hot enough to keep it fluid, until all the *Mercury* is mix’d, lest it carries away any of the *Mercurial* Particles with the Fumes. And in the last Process, the reason why the mixture is to remain so long before it is put to the Fire, is to give time to the *alkaline* Matter of the *Calx*, gradually to swell with and ferment the *Sulphureous* Particles which hold the *Quicksilver*, and to break off their Points, whereby they sooner let it go, and separate in the remaining part of the Operation : and by this likewise the Retort is secur’d from being broke, because the sudden Rarefaction of the mixture, by immediately putting the Heat to it, would make it

fly. Some put Water into the Receiver.

Mercurius Præcipitatus ruber, Red Precipitate.

‘ Take crude *Mercury* ℥ i. *Aqua Fortis* ℥ ii. let these stand in the heat of Ashes, in an open upright Glass, shaped like the *Hungary-water* Phials, until the Flow-ers begin to appear, and the *Mercury* seems all dissolv’d into a white Mass : then gradually encrease the Fire to the third degree, and so keep it until it turns of a deep red ; then take it away ; let it cool, and break the Phial to get out the Precipitate, which will look of a most beautiful bright Colour.’

The Precipitate thus made (tho very improperly so call’d), will weigh 3̄ xviii. so that the *Mercury* gains 3̄ ii. by the addition of the saline Parts of the *Aqua Fortis*. This is rarely given inwardly, but by Empiricks and ignorant bold Persons. It is a good *Escharotick*, and much us’d amongst the Surgeons for that purpose in *Basilicon*, and other Dressings. It is also in *Unguents* for the *Itch*, and other cutaneous Foulnesses, but is to be us’d with Caution.

The Prince’s Powder.

‘ Take of the foregoing Precipitate ℥ ss. grind it very well upon a Marble or Porphyry Stone ; put it into a Cucurbit with two Quarts of Water ; place it in a Sand Furnace, and give it a Fire to make it scalding hot : let it stand so twelve Hours, stirring it about once in two Hours ; then let it cool, and decant the Water. Put this Precipitate into Water a second time, and a third, repeating the Opera-

tion as before. Then dry the Precipitate, and grind it with double the weight of the Salt extracted from the residue of the *Tinctura Metallorum*: put them into a Cucurbit with Water; proceeding in all things as above, till the Precipitate remains insipid; then dry it, and boil it in Spirit of Wine; decant the Spirit when cool, and dry the Precipitate.

This is *Emetick* and *Cathartick*, and is prescrib'd in Venereal and Chronick Cases. The Dose is from gr. iii. to ʒss. The several *Ablutions* serve only to lessen the Quantity and Pungency of the Salts, which the Precipitate receiv'd in making from the *Aqua Fortis*, and so to render it milder in its Operation.

Panacæa Mercurii rubra.

Take any quantity of red Precipitate; put it into a Cucurbit, and afterwards eight times its weight of Spring Water; let it stand in a heat of Sand twenty four Hours, shaking it three or four times; pour off the Water, and keep it for use. Then dry the Precipitate, and put to it eight times its weight of Spirit of Wine; fit a Glass to the Mouth of the Cucurbit; lute it well, and set it in a gentle heat. Let it continue there fifteen Days; shake it often, and after it is cool, pour off the Spirit of Wine by Decantation. Then take the Precipitate, and put it in a *China Dish*, with twice its weight of Tincture of *Sulphur*: set it on Fire, and burn off the Tincture; and then put on fresh Spirit of Wine: let it stand in a very gentle heat two or three Hours; and after it is settled, decant, dry the Precipitate, and put it up for use.

This is by some mightily esteem'd

in Venereal Cases. It works by Stool, but will sometimes vomit. Its Dose from iii. to xii. or xv Grains.

Panacæa Mercurii alba.

Grind *Calamelanos* to a very fine Powder, and put it into a Cucurbit, with eight times its weight of Spirit of Wine; place it in a warm Sand; let it stand fifteen or twenty days, and shake it every day two or three times. Then fit a Glass to the Mouth of the Cucurbit, and make it a circulating Glass. Separate the Spirit either by Decantation or Distillation, and dry the Powder in a gentle heat.

This is yet milder than the *Calamelanos*, and therefore may be ventured in larger Doses as a *Cathartick*, especially to Children; it has the same Virtues.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Albus, *White Precipitate.*

Dissolve *Mercury* ʒiv. in *Spirit of Nitre* ʒviii. when it is all dissolv'd, put it into a wide-mouth'd Glass, in which is a Pint of Spring Water; shake them together, and pour on filtered Brine by little and little: let the Brine be as strong as can be made; to a Pint of which put in *Spirit of Sal Armoniac* ʒii. stir the Matter about, and let it settle; then put on more Brine: stir, and let them stand to settle as before; and so continue putting on more Brine until no more will precipitate. Then let it stand five or six Hours to settle, and pour off the Water by Inclination. Put on common Water; stir it about, and when settled, decant as before; and so proceed, putting on fresh Water, stirring and pouring off, till the Precipitate is quite

‘ insipid. Then lay a clean Paper
‘ upon a Chalk Stone, put the Pre-
‘ cipitate upon it, and let it lie there
‘ till the Chalk has absorbed the
‘ Water; then remove it to a Board,
‘ and let it dry in the shade between
‘ two Papers.’

Put not above $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. at a time of
the *Spirit of Nitre* upon the *Mer-
cury*; and when the Fumes of that
begin to cease, put on as much more,
and so till all is dissolv'd: for if all
the Spirit be put on at once, the
Conflict would be so violent as to
endanger the Glass. The Fumes
ought to be carefully avoided, and
therefore it is best done in an open
Chimney. The Operation of this
is mostly by Stool, and some-
times by Vomit; and it will like-
wise salivate, if order'd according-
ly. Its Dose is from v. to xv gr.
This for its neatness of Colour is
often mix'd with *Pomatus* for the
Itch, and outward Foulnesses of the
Skin; but this way Persons are of-
ten betray'd into a Salivation against
their Intention: therefore at such
times due Care is to be taken from
its getting that way, by keeping the
Body laxative, and giving such
things inwardly as lay hold on the
Mercurial Particles, and carry them
another way; for which end no-
thing is better than *Flowers of Sul-
phur*.

*Turpethum Minerale, Turbith Mine-
ral, or yellow Precipitate.*

‘ Take *Quicksilver* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. put it
‘ into a Retort, and to it $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of
‘ *Spirit of Nitre*; let it stand till
‘ it has done fuming; then add *Ol.*
‘ *Vitriol* $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. place the Retort in a
‘ Sand Furnace; give it a gradual
‘ Fire to the fourth degree, and the
‘ Operation will be perform'd in
‘ six or seven Hours time: then
‘ take out the Retort, and break it;

‘ pulverize the white Mass, either
‘ in a Glass or Marble Mortar; put
‘ it into a wide-mouthed Glass, and
‘ pour to it $\frac{1}{2}$ iii. of warm Water;
‘ let it stand two Hours, and shake
‘ it three or four times: when it is
‘ settled, pour off the Water by In-
‘ clination, and keep it by itself.
‘ Put more Water to the yellow
‘ Powder, stir it about well, and
‘ when settled pour off as before;
‘ and so proceed with several Ablu-
‘ tions till the Powder has no taste.
‘ Dry it upon a gentle Sand-Heat,
‘ and put it up for use.’

Lemery, instead of *Spirit of Ni-
tre*, uses *Oil of Vitriol*, but in a
larger quantity; for that is not so
strong by much as *Nitre*. *Beguinus*
has a way different from both,
which is worth inserting.

Beguinus's Method.

‘ Take *Mercury* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. *Oil of Sul-
‘ phur by the Bell* $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. mix them
‘ gradually in a Retort, and digest
‘ them in a Sand-Heat two days;
‘ then put raise it a Fire suffi-
‘ cient to throw over the *Spirit of*
‘ *Sulphur*, which will require it
‘ fierce enough to make the Retort
‘ red hot. Then take out the white
‘ Mass, and powder it in a Glass or
‘ Marble Mortar, and wash it with
‘ hot Water as in the other Pro-
‘ cess, and it will change yel-
‘ low; when by this means it
‘ is well sweetned, wet it with
‘ *Spirit of Wine*, which burn away
‘ again.’

The Dose of this is from two to six
Grains: It is too rough for Chil-
dren, but is safe enough to grown
Persons. This, as indeed all Prepa-
rations of this kind which are ponde-
rous, and given in little quantity,
ought not to be exhibited in Liquors,
where they so suddenly fall to the
bottom, as to be troublesome to

take; but in Boles with Conserve of Roses, or some such things, they are not either inconvenient or unpleasant. The *Turbith* is accounted the most efficacious of all the Mercurial Preparations in Venereal Cases: it works smartly upwards, and will sometimes of it self raise a Spitting, if a Cathartick is not given soon after it. In virulent *Gonorrhœas*, and where the Humours flow much to the Privy Parts, it is of great service; but must be used with great care, and particularly not to take cold. The most obstinate *Leprosies* generally yield to it. The Waters with which it is wash'd, is by some used for the *Itch*, and other cutaneous Deformities, in which it does much good, if the Patient is not too busy with it; for it is so loaded with saline *Spicula*, as not to be inferiour to a *Poison*, if much of it should get into the Pores.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Viridis,
Green Precipitate.

Put $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of Mercury into a Matrafs, to which put of Spirit of Nitre, or double Aqua Fortis, $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. In another Glass put of fine Copper $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. which dissolve in Spirit of Nitre, or Aqua Fortis, $\frac{3}{4}$ i ss. Put both the Solutions together; place them in Sand, and draw off the Aqua Fortis. In the bottom of the Vessel there will remain a blackish Mass, which must be powder'd in a marble or glass Mortar. This done put it into a Cucurbit, and pour upon it of distill'd Vinegar $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Set it in a Heat of Sand, where let it continue forty eight hours, shaking it now and then. At last augment the Fire, to make the distill'd Vinegar boil; let it continue so at least one hour, and when cold,

pour off the distill'd Vinegar by Inclination, and it will be found tinged of a green colour. Put upon that which remains more distill'd Vinegar, and proceed as before: filter the tinged Vinegar, and put it into a Cucurbit; set it in a Heat of Sand, to evaporate gently to the Consistence of Honey, or till it begins to sparkle; then take it from the Fire, and let it cool: when it is cold, it will be a hard Mass, which make into fine Powder, and keep for use.

This is by many accounted a Specifick in a *Gonorrhœa*, and indeed if any thing does exceed the yellow Precipitate in its Efficacy this way, it is the green. Its Dose is the same as that, from iii to vi gr.

Arcanum Corallinum.

Take of red Precipitate $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. put it into a Retort, and to it Spirit of Nitre $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. Set it in a Sand-Furnace, and draw off the Spirit in a gradual Heat, to the fourth degree. This Operation will be perform'd in five or six hours. Return that Spirit of Nitre with $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of new upon the Precipitate, and draw off as before. Repeat the same Operation with $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of new Spirit; and at last let it continue at least two hours, in the fourth degree of Fire: then let all cool, and there will be a very red and subtile Powder, which put into a Crucible, and set in a Fire of Charcoal, but not exceeding a worm Red, half a quarter of an hour. Then put it into a Matrafs, and to it $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. of distill'd Fountain or Rain-Water; set it in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a gradual Fire till it boils, and so keep it half an hour. Pour off that Water by Inclination, and dry the

‘ the Powder gently : then put to it
 ‘ of *tartariz’d Spirit of Wine* 3 xii.
 ‘ and in a gentle Heat draw it off,
 ‘ and so proceed to two Cohaba-
 ‘ tions. Then put to it 3 xii. of
 ‘ fresh *tartariz’d Spirit of Wine* ;
 ‘ fit a Glass to the mouth of the
 ‘ Cucurbit, to make it a Circula-
 ‘ tory : let it stand in a gentle Heat
 ‘ of Sand forty eight hours ; and at
 ‘ the last of all, let it simmer a
 ‘ little, then let all cool : decant the
 ‘ Spirit of Wine, and dry the Pow-
 ‘ der.’

This does not greatly differ from the *Prince’s Powder*. Some esteem this the best and safest of this Tribe : It operates chiefly by Stool. Its Dose is from iii. to x gr. This is also reckon’d good in the *Gout*, *Dropsy*, *Scurvy*, and *Itch*, as well as Venereal Infections.

Æthiops Mineral.

‘ Take Flowers of *Sulphur*, and
 ‘ crude clean *Mercury*, of each equal
 ‘ quantities ; grind them together
 ‘ in an Iron Mortar, till they are
 ‘ incorporated into a black Pow-
 ‘ der.’

There are other ways of making this by Deflagration, but this is the most simple and natural, and therefore to be prefer’d ; unless for expedition the *Sulphur* be melted, and the *Mercury* stirr’d into it : which way was first taught me by (that Ornament of the Chymical Pharmacy, to whom the University of *Aberdeen* have done just honour, at the instances of Dr. *Pitcairne*) Dr. *Stringer* of *Epsom*. For the rubbing in the first way ought to be continu’d five or six hours, else the *Mercury* will not be sufficiently mix’d. This is a safe Medicine, and may be given to young Children, for the Worms, and all Crudities, and Acrimony of the Humours. It is infallible against

the *Itch*, and cutaneous Diseases. Its Dose is from gr. x. to 3 i.

540. CINNABAR NATIVUM, *Native Cinnabar*. Because this always stands amongst the Metals, in Writings of this kind, we have given it a place here : but as there is no Preparation of it under the Direction of Pharmacy, but reducing it into a fine Powder fit for use, which is too easy to want any Directions about it ; we shall refer the Reader to what has already been said of its Virtues, under Sect. 1. N^o 84.

541. ANTIMONIUM, *Antimony*. This is a heavy metalline Substance, compacted, as it were, of long shining Needles. It is in many places in *Europe* ; but what is generally in the Shops, is not the true mineral *Antimony*, but has been melted, and cast into pyramidal and conical Forms. Its metalline Parts approach near to the nature of *Lead* ; but those Virtues which give it such a large share in Medicine, altogether arise from its *sulphureous Parts*. In crude Substance it is much used in Diet-Drinks of the Woods, and such things as are intended against the *Scurvy*, and to promote the natural Transpiration. It is also given in substance as a *Diaphoretick* and a *Deobstruent*, but it is very apt to change with the Humours it meets with in the *Stomach* into a kind of *Regulus*, and prove violently *Emetic* : for by many Preparations of this *Mineral*, and a Comparison of their Effects with those of crude *Antimony*, it is manifest that somewhat very active in its Composition is inclos’d in more gross Parts, which hinder their Exertion ; but when any proper *Menstruum* or *Dissolvent* sets those Principles at liberty,

liberty, their Power is soon discover'd by their Operation. And that part in which we say consists those medicinal Virtues, is term'd its *Sulphur*; because it is most drawn out, or set in Exertion by those *Menstruums*, which are most suited to join with such a Substance: but yet this is not of that gross kind as the common *Sulphurs*, but seems to be of a volatile sort, and to wrap up some active volatile Salts along with it. For after the grosser *Sulphurs* are dissipated in making it into a *Regulus*, there is a strong Emetick Quality to be drawn out by an indifferent *Menstruum*.

Regulus Antimonii, Regulus of Antimony.

Take of *Antimony* ℥ i. *Tartar* ʒ xii. *Nitre* ʒ vi. powder them fine, and mix them exactly together; then place a Crucible into a melting Furnace, let the Fire increase gradually till the Crucible is red-hot, before the Mixture is put in, which is to be done by a small Spoonful at a time, till all is in: then increase the Fire, and stop the door of the Furnace, and there let it continue in Fusion half or three quarters of an hour, till its sparkling in the Crucible is well spent: then pour it into a little Mortar, being first made clean, and afterwards heated, and greased with a little Butter, Tallow, or Wax. Let it stand till cold, and then turn it out: beat off the *Scoria*, and put it by in an earthen Pan, to make the *Sulphur Auratum* withal; then melt the *Regulus* again, and throw into it of *Nitre* in Powder ʒ i. Let it stand in Fusion a quarter of an hour, and cast it out into the Mortar heated and greased as before, and it will be more pure.

This may yet be render'd finer by repeating the last Operation, but still saving the *Scoria* for other Uses. It may be cast into any Form of *Cups*, or *Pills*, and will give an *Emetick* Quality, in ten or twelve hours time, to Wine; and will have the same Effects as the *Crocus Metallorum*.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii, Gold Sulphur of Antimony.

Boil the *Scoria* of the *Regulus*, in twenty times its weight of Fountain-Water, the space of one hour; stir it often, and whilst hot run it through a fine Straining-Cloth: then put distill'd Vinegar to it, and there will precipitate a red Powder. Let it stand to settle, and drop more distill'd Vinegar into it; and if it turns the clean Liquor muddy, let it settle, and drop yet more distill'd Vinegar into it: and so proceed, till the subsiding Liquor will not turn muddy by putting distill'd Vinegar into it. Wash it with many warm Waters, till it is without Taste or Smell; then put it into a Coffin of Paper, to drain off as much Water as can be. And last of all, put it into a flat earthen Dish, and set it in a gentle Warmth to dry.

It is *Emetick* and *Cathartick*, as many of the *Antimonial* Preparations are. Its Dose is from i. to vi or viii gr.

Regulus Antimonii Martialis, Regulus of Antimony with Steel.

Take of small Nails ℥ i. ss. put them into a large Crucible placed upon a Tile in a melting Furnace, let the Fire kindle about them gradually, till the Nails are ready to melt: then project (by a good Spoonful at a time) of *Antimony* ℥ i. *Nitre* ʒ iv. and *Tartar* ʒ ii.

pow.

' powder'd and mix'd well together.
 ' Bury the Crucible in Charcoal,
 ' shut the door of the Furnace, and
 ' let it stand in the strongest Fusion,
 ' till it has done sparkling. Then
 ' take it from the Fire, and pour it
 ' into an Iron Mortar, hot and
 ' greased as usual. When it is cold,
 ' beat off the *Scoria*, and melt it
 ' again; and put to it (by a Spoon-
 ' ful at a time) of *Nitre* in gross
 ' Powder z ii. or z iii. Let it stand
 ' in strong Fusion, as before, till
 ' it cease to sparkle; then remove it
 ' from the fire, and pour it into a
 ' warm Mortar, as before. Repeat
 ' the same Operation the third and
 ' fourth time, always casting in z ii.
 ' of *Nitre*; but the fourth time let
 ' the *Regulus* melt well, before the
 ' *Salt-Petre* is put in. When cold,
 ' beat off the *Scoria*, and there will
 ' appear a perfect Star upon the Sur-
 ' face of the *Regulus*.

This goes downward more by
 Stool than the former. Its Dose is
 from ii. to viii gr. It is given only
 in strong Constitutions, and in ob-
 stinate chronical Distempers.

Vitrum Antimonii, Glass of Anti-
mony.

' Take a Pound of *Antimony*,
 ' and reduce it into fine Powder,
 ' and set it over a gentle Fire; cal-
 ' cine it in an unglaz'd Pan, till it
 ' comes to be of an Ash-colour,
 ' and ceases to fume: it must be
 ' kept continually stirring, and if
 ' it should run into Lumps, they
 ' must be powder'd again, and then
 ' the Calcination be finish'd. When
 ' that is done, put the calcin'd *Ant-*
 ' *imony* into a Crucible; set it
 ' upon a Tile in a Wind-Furnace:
 ' put a thin Tile on the top, and
 ' cover it all over with Coals, and
 ' when it is brought to Fusion, keep
 ' it so in a strong Fire for an hour:

' then put into it an Iron Rod, and
 ' when the melted *Antimony* which
 ' adheres to it, is transparent, pour
 ' it upon a smooth hot *Marble*, and
 ' when it is cold, put it up for use.

This is call'd also *Stibium*. It is
 the strongest *Emetick* of any Pre-
 paration of *Antimony*. It is too
 rough to take in substance, tho some
 allot its Dose from ii. to viii gr.

Crocus Metallorum, Saffron of
Metals.

' Take of *Antimony* lb i. *Nitre*
 ' z xiv. and *common Salt* z ii. pow-
 ' der them fine, and mix them well
 ' together. Set a Crucible in the
 ' fire; when it is red-hot, put in the
 ' Mixture by a Spoonful at a time;
 ' when all is in, shut the door of
 ' the Furnace: let the Matter stand
 ' in a strong Fusion half an hour,
 ' then take it from the fire, and
 ' cast it into a warm greased Mor-
 ' tar.

The Operation of this is Eme-
 tick: but the Infusion of it in
 White-Wine or Canary is generally
 used, and is the officinal *Vinum Be-*
nedictum; z i. of the *Crocus* to lb ii.
 of Wine. Its Dose is from z ii. to
 z i. for grown Persons; for Chil-
 dren it is too strong: and indeed
 all these *Antimonial Emeticks* begin
 to be in neglect, for their Rough-
 ness.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum, Dia-
phoretick Antimony.

' Take of *Antimony* lb i. *Salt-*
 ' *Petre* lb iii. powder and mix them
 ' exactly, then put them into a red-
 ' hot Crucible, by a Spoonful at a
 ' time, and let it stand half an hour:
 ' remove it before it is quite cold,
 ' and put it into a large earthen
 ' Pan, almost full either of hot or
 ' cold Water. Let it remain there
 ' ten or twelve hours, to dissolve
 ' the

the Salt; then take it out, and if any of the calcin'd *Antimony* adheres to the Crucible, scrape it off with a Knife. Stir the white Matter about with a clean Stick, and when 'tis settled, decant the Water by Inclination; put on more warm Water, and decant as before: thus repeat the Ablution, until the *Antimony* is insipid. When this is done, put more fresh Water, stir it about, and presently pour it off into another Pan: put on more, and pour off as before; and so do till all the finest part of the Preparation is wash'd off, and by this means it will be separated from the grosser dirty parts. Having thus separated the finer part, leave it to settle, and gently pour off the Water by Inclination. Put the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* upon a clean Sheet of whited-brown Paper, and lay it upon a Chalk-stone to suck up the Moisture. Remove it into a very gentle Heat to be perfectly dry'd, and keep it for use in a close Vessel.

The Operation of this is *Diaphoretick*, if it be kept close from the Air; otherwise with keeping, the nitrous Particles in the Air will get into it, and render it *Emetick*. It is sometimes given with *Alexipharmicks* in malignant Fevers, and in the *Small-Pox* and *Measles*: And likewise in *Scorbutick* and *Venereal Diseases*, to sweeten and cleanse the Blood. Its Dose is generally small in common Practice, being from v gr. to 3 ls. But Mr. George Wilson, an experienc'd and faithful Chymist, says, he has known it given by half an Ounce at a Dose, and repeated two or three times a day, for some days together without hurt. If the first Washings are preserv'd and evaporated, there will

be a *Sal Prunella*, possessing the same Virtues as the *Sal Polychrestum*; for it is nothing but the nitrous Salts, with some small Portion of the *Antimony* along with it.

Tincture of Diaphoretick Antimony.

Take of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* lb i. Salt-Petre lb iii. let them be finely powder'd and well mix'd; then by a Spoonful at a time put them into a red-hot Crucible: let it stand half an hour in a strong melting Heat, then pour it into a warm Iron Mortar; beat it to Powder, and before it attracts the Air, return it into a Matrafs, and add to it of *tartariz'd Spirit of Wine* lb iii. Let it digest three days and nights, and there will be a glorious Tincture, pleasant to the Taste, very fragrant, and far excelling all other *Antimonial Tinctures*.

The Dose is from ten to sixty Drops. It is very *Diuretick*, as well as *Sudorifick*, and good in all kinds of Cachexies, and chronical Distempers. The *Ceruss of Antimony* is made with the *Regulus* and *Nitre*, in the same proportions and manner as the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*; is given in the same quantities, and is of the same Virtues, but not so often prescribed. Or thus:

Cerussa Antimonii.

Take *Regulus of Antimony* finely powder'd 3 iv. put it into a Retort, and add (by an Ounce at a time) *Spirit of Nitre* 3 xii. then shake it, place it in a Sand-Furnace, lute on a Receiver, and give it a gentle Fire till it begins to drop: then increase the Fire gradually to the fourth degree, keep it so till no drops fall from the nose of the Retort, or Fumes fly into

‘ into the Receiver. Let it cool,
 ‘ and take out the Remains from
 ‘ the Retort : powder and wash it
 ‘ sweet as the other *Ceruss*, and
 ‘ dry it.’

It is *Diaphoretick*, and by some
 reckon’d to equal *Bezoar Mineral*
 in its Virtues. Its Dose is from
 x gr. to ʒ i.

Magistery of Antimony.

‘ Take of *Antimony* in very fine
 ‘ Powder ʒ iv. put it into a large
 ‘ Matrafs, pour upon it one Pound
 ‘ of *Aqua Regis* by ʒ iv. at a time ;
 ‘ set it upon a Sand-Heat in a Chim-
 ‘ ney, that the Fumes may ascend
 ‘ without offence. Make a small
 ‘ Fire, and let it stand in a Heat of
 ‘ Digestion ten or twelve hours,
 ‘ shaking it once in two or three
 ‘ hours : then let it cool, and put
 ‘ to it a Gallon of Fountain-Water,
 ‘ which you must pour off before
 ‘ it settles. Put to it more Water,
 ‘ stir it and pour it to the other be-
 ‘ fore it settles ; repeat this Opera-
 ‘ tion till nothing remains in the
 ‘ Matrafs but a yellowish Powder,
 ‘ which is the combustible *Sulphur*
 ‘ of *Antimony*. Let the white
 ‘ Powder settle, and decant the Wa-
 ‘ ter, until by several Ablutions the
 ‘ *Magistery* becomes insipid : dry
 ‘ and keep it for use.’

The Operation of this is more
Cathartick than *Emetick*, and it
 sometimes operates by Sweat. It is
 given in *Apoplexies*, *Palsies*, and all
nervous and *hypocondriacal Distem-*
pers. Its Dose is from v. to xv gr.

Poterius's Cordial.

‘ Take *Regulus Martis* in fine
 ‘ Powder ʒ iv. *Gold* dissolv’d in *Aq.*
 ‘ *Regis* ʒ i ss. Let the *Aqua Regis*
 ‘ be drawn from the *Gold*, and then
 ‘ mix it with the *Regulus*. Put to

‘ the *Gold* and *Regulus*, of *Nitre*
 ‘ ʒ xii. mix all exactly, and put it
 ‘ into a red-hot Crucible by a Spoon-
 ‘ ful at a time : let it stand in a
 ‘ melting Heat an hour, then let it
 ‘ cool, and proceed as before in the
 ‘ *Cerussa Antimonii*.’

The Operation of this is *Diapho-*
retick, and is said to be a Purifier
 of the Blood, a Strengthner of the
 Heart and Stomach, good against
 malignant Fevers, the Small-Pox,
 and the Plague. Mr. *Wilson* says,
 he has been inform’d that it has
 cured likewise the Venereal Pox, the
 Gout, King’s-Evil, and Leprosy. He
 also says, he has made it both with
Gold and the Anodyne *Sulphur of*
Mars ; and that the latter has been
 approv’d of as the better Medicine.
 The Dose is from ʒ ss. to ʒ ii.

Antimonium Catharticum, Purging *Antimony.*

‘ Take of the *Glass of Antimo-*
 ‘ *ny* ʒ iv. finely powder’d, put to it
 ‘ gradually of *Oil of Vitriol* ʒ xii.
 ‘ let it digest forty eight hours, dis-
 ‘ til it in a Sand-Heat, let it cool ;
 ‘ then wash the Powder, S. A. till
 ‘ all the Acrimony is lost. Dry it
 ‘ and grind with an equal weight of
 ‘ *Sal Mirabile*, and of *Sal Enixum*,
 ‘ a double quantity. Put this Mix-
 ‘ ture into a Crucible, which place
 ‘ in a Wind-Furnace ; after it has
 ‘ stood a quarter of an hour in a
 ‘ gentle Fusion, take it from the
 ‘ Fire : when cold, wash the Pow-
 ‘ der, dry it, and keep it for use.’

It is the most certain *Cathartick*
 that is made with *Antimony*, and
 good in all scorbutick and chronick
Distempers. Its Dose is from ʒ ss.
 to ʒ ii. Mr. *Wilson* tells us, that he
 knew three confirm’d *Poxes* cured
 with this Medicine, in a small space
 of time.

Tinctura Metallorum, *Tincture of Metals.*

‘ Take of *Regulus Martis* ℥ ss.
 ‘ of *Spittle-Dust* (which is the *Sco-*
 ‘ *ria* that falls from hot Plates of
 ‘ *Copper* quench’d in Water) ʒ iv.
 ‘ (or the like quantity of *Caput*
 ‘ *Mortuum* of the Spirit of *Verdi-*
 ‘ *grease*) of *Salt-Petre* ℥ ii. of *Tar-*
 ‘ *tar* ℥ ss. Powder and mix them
 ‘ well, and put them into a red-
 ‘ hot Crucible by Spoonfuls: after
 ‘ it has stood melting half an hour,
 ‘ remove it from the Fire, and pow-
 ‘ der it in a clean warm Mortar.
 ‘ Before it attracts the Air, return it
 ‘ into a Matrafs, and add two Pound
 ‘ of tartariz’d Spirit of Wine:
 ‘ make a circulating Vessel of the
 ‘ Matrafs, and let it digest two days.
 ‘ When cool and settled, decant the
 ‘ Liquor by Inclination.’

Notwithstanding the sounding Name, this is not much used in the present Practice. It is reckon’d an efficacious *Alterative* in all chronick Cases. The Dose is from twenty to an hundred Drops.

Flores Antimonii, *Flowers of Antimony.*

‘ Prepare a Set of subliming Pots,
 ‘ and let the lowermost be of the
 ‘ shape of an earthen Body: it
 ‘ must be twelve or fourteen Inches
 ‘ high, and its Mouth three Inches
 ‘ diameter. In the middle of this
 ‘ Body must be a Perforation of an
 ‘ Inch and a quarter diameter, ex-
 ‘ actly fitted with a Stopple of good
 ‘ Earth: place this upon an Iron
 ‘ Bar in a naked Furnace, nine or
 ‘ ten Inches above the Grate, and
 ‘ close the Body to the Perforation
 ‘ with Lute and Tiles, only leaving
 ‘ three or four Registers of an Inch
 ‘ and a quarter diameter, at an e-
 ‘ qual distance. Then fit to it three

‘ or four *Aludels* of Earth, one a-
 ‘ bove another, and upon the up-
 ‘ permost *Aludel* fit a Glafs with a
 ‘ Beak: lute the Junctures of the
 ‘ *Aludels*, Body and Head; and to
 ‘ the Beak fit a small Receiver un-
 ‘ luted. Kindle the Fire, and when
 ‘ the lower Pot is red-hot, put in of
 ‘ *Antimony* in Powder about a
 ‘ Spoonful, with a Latin-Ware
 ‘ Scoop, made for that purpose.
 ‘ Keep up the Fire well, and when
 ‘ no more Fume rises into the Head,
 ‘ put in another Spoonful; and so
 ‘ continue until there be as many
 ‘ Flowers as desired. When all is
 ‘ cold, take off the *Aludels* care-
 ‘ fully, and with a Feather wipe off
 ‘ the Flowers upon a Sheet of Pa-
 ‘ per, and put them up for use.’

In this Preparation there seem to be the most active *Salts* and *Sulphur* that the *Antimony* contains; and therefore is its Operation very violent, chiefly by Vomit. It is an excellent Medicine in *Maniacks*, who can bear its Violence; and is the *Herculean Remedy*, by which some have got such great Reputation in those Cases: particularly *Burton*, some time ago, of *Norwich*. Its Dose is from ii. to v. or vi gr.

Flores Reguli Antimonii cum Sale Ammoniaco, *Flowers of Regulus of Antimony with Sal Armoniac.*

‘ Take *Regulus of Antimony*, and
 ‘ clean *Sal Armoniac*, ana ℥ ss.
 ‘ powder and mix them well; and
 ‘ in all things proceed as in making
 ‘ the other Flowers. When the
 ‘ Flowers are wiped from the *Alu-*
 ‘ *dels*, put them into clean Water
 ‘ to dissolve the *Sal Armoniac*, and
 ‘ wash the Flowers from the Salt:
 ‘ dry them, and put them up for
 ‘ use.’

These are good in the same Cases as the former, but operate some-
 what

what gentler. If but a small quantity of the Flowers are wanted, the Operation may be perform'd in a Sand-Furnace, by putting the Matter into a Retort, fitting to it a Receiver, and proceeding with gradual Fire, as in the Preparation of *Ens Veneris*.

Antimonium Resuscitatum, Antimony Revived.

‘ Take the Flowers of *Antimony* and *Sal Armoniac*, without Separation; put them into a Cucurbit, and to every $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of these Flowers, put of distill'd Vinegar $\frac{1}{2}$ i. Let them stand upon warm Sand in Digestion eight days: then exhale the distill'd Vinegar, and by Ablution sweeten the Flowers, which then will be of the pristine colour of *Antimony*.

This works by Vomit, and sometimes too by Sweat. It is milder than either of the former, and good in the like cases. In short, there are no Medicines in Pharmacy which are to be compared to these in *Maniacal Affections*; for there are no *Emeticks* or *Catharticks* of any other Tribe, that are strong enough for such Patients, unless in an Over-Dose, which would be dangerous. *Mercurials* operate by their Salts, which they obtain in Preparation; and therefore in an Over-Dose would be apt to destroy the Textures of the Parts themselves, as was before explain'd of *Sublimate*. But *Antimonials*, tho' of prodigious efficacy to shake the Solids, yet they are too soft to wound and destroy their Make.

Panacæa Antimonii.

‘ Take of *Antimony* $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. Nitre $\frac{3}{4}$ x. of common Salt $\frac{3}{4}$ i ss. and of Charcoal $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Let them all be made into a fine Powder, and

‘ well mix'd, and be put into a red-hot Crucible, by half a Spoonful at a time: continue the Fire a quarter of an hour after. Then either put it into a Cone, or let it cool in the Crucible, and there will be three Substances, viz. in the bottom a little *Regulus*; above that a compact Matter, something like the *Liver of Antimony*; and upon the Surface, a more spongy Mass. Separate them from one another, and put by the *Regulus*; powder the other two, and wash them apart, till they have no taste of the Salts: dry them gently, and keep for use.

The uppermost Substance is counted the best, and is of a fine golden colour, when 'tis wash'd; the middle Substance is not of so pleasant a colour, and works more churlishly. The *Regulus* is equal with the *Regulus of Antimony*. The Operation is *Emetick* and *Cathartick*, and it is given in the Pox, Gout, Dropsy, Scurvy, and all obstinate chronick Cases. The Dose is from ii. to v. or vi gr. This is the Basis of Mr. Lockyer's Pills, which have so long been a celebrated Purge. If gr. x. of the finer sort of this *Panacæa* be mix'd with white Sugar-Candy $\frac{3}{4}$ i. in a fine Powder, and made up into a Mass with the Mucilage of *Gum Tragacanth*, it may be divided into a hundred small Pills; of which, one, two, or three may be taken at a time, and they will gently work by Vomit and Stool.

Panacæa Antimonii altera.

‘ Take of *Antimony* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. grind it to a most subtile Powder; put it into a Matrafs, and pour upon it one Pound of strong capital Lees of the Soap-boilers. Set them to digest on warm Sand four or five Days, and shake them often; then

' then add some warm Fountain
 ' Water, shake it well about, let it
 ' stand two or three Seconds of
 ' Time, and pour it off into a clean
 ' Pan: repeat that Ablution till all
 ' the brown Powder is separated
 ' from that which appears like crude
 ' *Antimony*; to which put more
 ' capital Lees, and proceed in all
 ' things as before, till all the *Anti-*
 ' *mony* is brought into a subtile
 ' brown Powder; which wash well
 ' from its Salts, dry it, and keep
 ' for use.'

This is not distinguishable from
 the *Russel's Powder* in its Opera-
 tion; and as the present state of the
 Fluids is, it proves either *Emetick*,
Cathartick, *Diaphoretick*, or *Diu-*
retick. Its Dose from v. to xxx gr.

Almost all the foregoing Prepara-
 tions of *Antimony*, how severe so-
 ever alone, may be so manag'd in
 a skilful Hand, as to operate little,
 or not at all, in the *Prima Viæ*; nor
 be perceiv'd until they are got
 into the smallest Vessels. And then
 it is those mighty things are to be
 effected which cure the *Gout*, *Pox*,
Evil, and all those Diseases that are
 too much the *Opprobria Medicorum*.
 And it certainly is the want only of
 this knack of converting the most
 efficacious *Catharticks* into *Altera-*
tives, that makes the common Prac-
 tice in chronick Cases so little to the
 purpose. There are at this time in
 the hands of some Empiricks, Me-
 dicines upon this Basis, which are
 too much a shame to Learning and
 Education. But how can it be o-
 therwise, when Practice is calcu-
 lated rather for the Ease and Dispatch
 of a great deal of Business, than to
 cure Patients? whereby Cases of
 Difficulty are not worth the Cure of
 any but Quacks, and such as ven-
 ture at random.

Butyrum Antimonii, Butter of Antimony.

' Take of *Antimony* and *Mer-*
 ' *cury Sublimate*, ana ℥ ii. pow-
 ' der and mix them well, put them
 ' into a coated Retort, which must
 ' not be charg'd above a third part;
 ' set it upon an Iron Bar, in a little
 ' flat Dish with some Sand in it, in
 ' an open Furnace: make a small
 ' Fire at first, but increase gradually
 ' in the second degree; and the
 ' Butter will rise in the Neck of the
 ' Retort, which melt into the Re-
 ' ceiver with live Coals. Keep the
 ' Fire still in that degree, till the
 ' Neck of the Retort is ting'd red:
 ' then change the Receiver, and in-
 ' crease the Fire to the third degree,
 ' where keep it two Hours; after
 ' that give two Hours Fire of the
 ' fourth, and it will raise the *Cinna-*
 ' *bar* into the Neck of the Retort:
 ' when all is cold, take it out of the
 ' Furnace, break the Retort, and
 ' take out the *Cinnabar*.

In this Process there is both the
Butter and a *Cinnabar* made at once.
 The former is only us'd externally,
 being very *Caustick*. It is a mighty
 Secret among some to stop a Morti-
 fication. This *Cinnabar* is seldom
 to be met with in the Shops. It is
Diaphoretick, and a powerful *Alte-*
rative in all chronick Cases. Its
 Dose from vi. to xx gr. The com-
 mon *Cinnabar* of the Shops has a
 great deal of *Sulphur* in it, which
 gives it a beautiful Colour, but makes
 it not so efficacious.

Cinnabar Antimonii.

' Take crude *Mercury* ʒ xv. of
 ' common *Sulphur* ʒ v. *Antimony*
 ' crude ʒ iiss. mix them well toge-
 ' ther, and sublime them in a luted
 ' Bolt-head in a naked Fire; let the
 ' Fire

' Fire be high enough to make the
' Bolt-head red hot.

This may be given in a larger
Dose than the former, and is good
in the same Intentions from ʒ ss. to
ʒ ii.

Mercurius Vitæ.

' Let the Butter, just now de-
' scrib'd, be melted, either by ex-
' posing it to the Air, or a gentle
' Heat: put it into a clean Retort;
' set it in a Sand Furnace; and by a
' Fire of the second degree distil it:
' the Butter will be made more
' white and pure; and by this Rec-
' tification be separated from some
' dirty *Faces*, which will remain in
' the bottom of the Retort. Melt all
' the rectify'd Butter into the Re-
' ceiver, and put to it warm Foun-
' tain Water; stir it well with a
' clean Stick: when 'tis settled, pour
' off by Inclination, and keep the
' first by it self. Put on more Wa-
' ter, stir, and let it settle; and so
' do till the Powder is freed from
' all saltish Taste; then dry it gently,
' and keep it for use.

Its Virtues are the same with the
Flowers of Antimony; its Dose
from ii. to viii Grains.

Bezoardicum Minerale, Mineral
Bezoar.

' Take of rectify'd Butter of An-
' timony ʒ iv. put it into a Re-
' tort, and to it Spirit of Nitre ʒ xii.
' or ʒ xvi. of *Aqua Stygia* by ʒ ii.
' or ʒ iii. at a time. Place the Re-
' tort in a Chimney, to avoid the
' hurtful Fumes. When all the *Spi-*
' rit of Nitre is in, and the Vehe-
' mence of its Action over, put it
' in a Sand Furnace; fit and lute a
' Receiver to it, and give a gradual
' Fire to the third degree. When
' it ceases to drop, let out the Fire;
' and when cold, take it out and

' keep it in a Glass well stopp'd from
' the Air.'

The Fumes of the first mixing
are very hurtful, and therefore to be
carefully avoided. Its Operation is
by Sweat, tho it will also sometimes
purge. It is much more efficacious
than the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*,
and it will eradicate even *Leprosies*,
and the most obstinate Cases of that
kind, if rightly managed. Some ac-
count it a Resister of Poisons, and
commend it in pestilential Distem-
pers. Its Dose is from x gr. to
ʒ ss. Some calcine it in a Crucible,
after it is taken out of the Retort:
others think it better to let that part
of the *Spirit of Nitre* it holds, to re-
main with it; but its Operation is
certainly milder for such a manage-
ment.

Lute not on the Receiver, till the
Violence of the Fumes are over,
lest when the Fire augments its
Motion, it break the Retort and Re-
ceiver. Do not exceed the third
degree of Fire, nor let it stand long
after the *Spirit of Nitre* is drawn off,
to prevent discolouring the Medicine.
The *Spirit of Nitre* being now im-
pregnated with common Salt which
was in the *Butyrum*, is become an
Aqua Regia, and will dissolve Gold,
and is call'd *Spiritus Nitri Bezoar-*
dicus.

Essentia Antimonii, Essence of
Antimony.

' Take the Flowers of Anti-
' mony, or *Mercurius Vita*, and
' Sal Mirabile, ana ʒ i. of clean
' Chrystals of Tartar ʒ ii. powder
' and grind them well together;
' put them in a clean Pan with
' three Pints of Spring-water; let
' them simmer over a Fire for eight
' or ten Hours, and stir them often.
' Filter the Liquor whilst it is warm,
' and evaporate it in a gentle Heat

' to

to the Consistence of a *Syrup*.
 ' Then put to it a Pint of *Spirit of*
 ' *Wine*; let it stand in Digestion
 ' in a Matrafs well stoppt three Days,
 ' in which time it will be ting'd:
 ' then by gentle Inclination pour
 ' off the Tincture into a Body; to
 ' which fit a Head and Receiver,
 ' and draw off one half of the Spirit
 ' of *Wine*; that which remains in
 ' the Body, put into a Phial, and
 ' keep for use.'

This has the Virtues of most other
Antimonial Preparations; it is *Eme-*
tick, *Cathartick* and *Sudorifick*, ac-
 cording to the Circumstance and
 Temper of the Patient. Its form
 makes it convenient to take in any
 Liquor; and even to Children where
 it can be ventur'd. Its Dose from
 5 Drops to 50.

Tinctura Antimonii, Tincture of
Antimony.

' Put ℥ss. of Salt of *Tartar* into
 ' a Crucible; set it in a melting
 ' Furnace, and heat it until it melts;
 ' then put to it by a Spoonful at a
 ' time of *Antimony* in Powder
 ' 3 iv. let it stand in a strong melting
 ' heat for the space of an Hour:
 ' take it from the Fire, and put it
 ' into a warm Mortar; beat it into
 ' a Powder, and whilst warm put it
 ' into a Matrafs. Pour upon it
 ' tartariz'd *Spirit of Wine* ℥ i. and
 ' invert a Glass into the Mouth of
 ' the Crucible; lute it well, and
 ' set it in Digestion three or four
 ' Days, in which time the Spirit of
 ' *Wine* will be ting'd; take it from
 ' the Heat, set it on one side to set-
 ' tle, and decant it into a dry
 ' Phial, which keep well stoppt for
 ' use.'

This loses its Colour with keep-
 ing long, so that it will almost
 come to be limpid as Water. It

operates by Sweat and Urine, and
 is reckon'd a good *Deobstruent*,
 especially in *Hypocondriacal Cases*.
 It is conveniently given in any com-
 mon Liquor. Its Dose is from x.
 to l. or lx Drops.

Tinctura Regalis, The Royal
Tincture.

' Take of *Copper* in little pieces
 ' 3 ii. put it into a Crucible, and
 ' set it in a melting Furnace; when
 ' it is red hot, put to it (in gross
 ' Powder) of *Regulus Jovis* 3 xiv.
 ' let them melt well together the
 ' space of a quarter of an hour;
 ' then cast them into a warm greas'd
 ' Cone: when cold, beat them into
 ' a Powder, which must be put (by
 ' a Spoonful at a time) into double
 ' its weight of melted Salt of *Tar-*
 ' *tar*; when it is all in, shut the
 ' Door of the melting Furnace, and
 ' keep it in the strongest Fire can be
 ' given it for two or three hours.
 ' Then take it from the Fire, and
 ' pour it into a clean warm Mor-
 ' tar: beat it to Powder whilst
 ' warm, and before it attracts any
 ' Air, put it into a Matrafs where
 ' there is ℥ i. of *Spirit of Wine tarta-*
 ' *riz'd*. Lute it as in the *Tinctura*
 ' *Antimonii*; and in all things pro-
 ' ceed as in that Tincture.'

Some are so fond of this, as to
 cry it up for a universal Medicine,
 and indeed it deserves a great deal;
 for it is very efficacious in all chro-
 nick Diseases. It is *Sudorifick* and
Diuretick. Its Dose the same as the
 foregoing Tincture. In the room
 of 3 ii. of *Copper*, there may be us'd
 3 iiss. of the *Scoria* of *Copper*, which
 the Brasiers call *Spill-Dust*, and the
 Tincture will be more beautiful.
 Some are of opinion, that the *Eme-*
tick Quality of *Antimony* is not to
 be destroy'd, so as not to return
 again;

again; but if these Tinctures are kept ever so long, they will not prove *Emetick*.

Sulphur Metallorum, *Sulphur of Metals.*

‘ Take of Nitre $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of Salt of Tartar $\frac{3}{4}$ i. powder and mix them well. Then take of the *Regulus* of Mars and Venus (purify’d by repeated Fusions) $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. powder the *Regulus* also very finely, and mix it exactly with the other Powder: put the mixture into a red-

‘ hot Crucible, by a quarter of a Spoonful at a time. When it has stood half a quarter of an hour in Fusion, remove it, and when cold reduce it into a fine Powder; then put it into a Glass Body, and add two Quarts of Spring Water; set it in a Sand-Heat to dissolve the Salt and Sulphur: Filter the Dissolution, and precipitate the Sulphur with any Acid; wash and dry it for use.’

This is *Diaphoretick* and *Anodyne*. Its Dose from \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} ii.

S E C T. XVI.

Of Salts.

IT has been already observ’d in the first Part of *Principles*, that Salt is the main *Basis* of all compound Bodies, as they principally give to them Weight and Solidity. In proportion therefore to those Qualities, must their Efficacies be in Medicines, as has been already taken notice of in the preceding *Section*.

542. **SAL COMMUNE, Common Salt.** This is the quintessential part of Salt Water, *viz.* of the Sea, or of Fountains, which remains after the Evaporation of the insipid Humidity. Of this there are three sorts; *Sal Gem*, so call’d from its Transparency and Similitude to precious Stones; that made by the Evaporation of the Water of Salt Fountains; and of Sea-Water. The *Sal Gem* comes from the North East Countries, as *Poland*, &c. where there are large Rocks of it; the Fountain Salt, out of *Cheshire* and *Worcestershire*; and that of the Sea from all Parts of the World near

the Sea: and of it are two sorts, that made by Evaporation with Fuel, and that dry’d by the Sun, the last of which is the strongest.

Salt is purify’d by separating it from its more earthy part, and accidental Dirt, by Dissolution, Filtration and ChrySTALLIZATION. In decrepitating Salt, put what quantity of common Salt you please into a Crucible, or any other earthen Vessel which will endure Fire, give it such a Heat as will make it crackle, but not melt; continue it in that degree of Fire, now and then stirring it with an Iron Hook, till it cracks no more; and this may be done either before or after Purification.

Spiritus Salis, *Spirit of Salt.*

‘ Take of common Salt \mathfrak{lb} i ss. of burnt Tobacco Pipes or Fuller’s Earth \mathfrak{lb} iv ss. let the Salt and Earth be well dry’d, and beaten into a very fine Powder; then mix them exactly, and put them into an Earthen or Glass Retort luted, which

ought

ought not to be quite two thirds full. Place the Vessel in a Reverberatory Furnace; cover it with its Dome; fit and lute on a Receiver, make under it a Fire of the first degree, and continue it about two hours, in which time the Lute will be dry; then encrease the Fire to the second degree, and continue it so three hours, and so proceed to the third, and there keep four hours; urge it further to the fourth for five hours longer, in which time (the Fire being exactly manag'd) the Operation will be ended, which may be perceiv'd by the disappearance of the white Clouds in the Receiver; let it cool, and take off the Spirit.

Put the Spirit into a clean Cucurbit or Retort; place it in Sand in a gentle Heat; fit a Receiver not luted; give it a gentle Fire, to raise the insipid *Phlegm*: when the Drops begin to have an acid Taste, put away that which is in the Receiver, which put on again and lute; keep it in a Fire of the second degree, till there is a minute's space of time between the falling of each Drop. Then take off the Spirit, and keep it for use, which is much more grateful than before Rectification.

In the Retort will be left the heavy Spirit of Salt, which is improperly call'd its Oil; which may be also rectify'd, and rendred more grateful, by encreasing the Fire to the third and fourth degree, till nothing is left in the Retort, but a stiptick yellow Earth.

The Operation of this is *Diuretick*, and is us'd in any Vehicle, to make it of a pleasant Acidity. It is given in Fevers, Obstructions of the Liver, and Spleen, Dropsies, Jaundice, and to quench Thirst. Its Dose from x , to lx or lxx Drops.

Spiritus Salis cum Oleo Vitrioli,
Spirit of Salt, with Oil of Vitriol.

Take of clean common Salt and Fountain Water ana ss ii. Oil of Vitriol the same quantity, and mix them thus: First, put the Water into an earthen Vessel; then put the Oil to it, by two or three Ounces at a time; if more, it will endanger the breaking the Vessel by its Violence. Then put the Salt into a Glass Retort, and put the Oil and Water to it; set it in a sand Furnace; fit a Receiver to it, and make a Fire of the first degree for one hour, and advance it to a second, where keep it three hours; encrease to the third four hours, and so to the fourth, till no more Fumes or Drops come into the Receiver.

This without any Rectification is more grateful than the former, and equal to it, if not exceeding in Virtue. About the middle of the Distillation the Matter in the Retort will bubble, and make a noise; then be careful that you do not augment the Fire too fast, lest the Retort or the Receiver breaks.

Sal Mirabile Glauberi.

Take the Salt left in the Retort after the Distillation of the aforesaid Spirit of Salt; dissolve and filter it; evaporate part of the Water, and set the other in a cold place to chrySTALLIZE. In cold Weather it will shoot in forty eight hours, and in warm Weather in three or four days.

Its Operation is *Cathartick* and *Diuretick*, and answers all the uses of most of the purging Waters. Its Dose is from half an Ounce to an Ounce, in a Pint or a Quart of purging Spring-Water. This is vastly

a better Medicine than that common Cheat before taken notice of, under the Name of *Epsom Salt*.

If the Retort perform the Operation without cracking, you may put Water to the Salt which is in it, and dissolve and filter, and so save the Retort; the Evaporation is most properly perform'd in a clean Iron Kettle, or an earthen one.

543. *SAL FOSSILE, Sal Gem.* This is observ'd to be more penetrating than common Sea-Salt; which is ascrib'd by *Lemery* to its having never been dissolv'd in Water, whereby it keeps its native Keenness: whereas those who have been so broke, do in some measure lose their Edges. There is no Preparations of this in any Authors worth notice, or at all now in use; nor is it *per se* of any account in the present Practice, unless sometimes it is order'd in *Clysters* to assist their Irritations and Operation.

544. *NITRUM, Salt-Petre.* This is a Salt extracted out of the Earth, yet abundantly impregnated with the Spirit of the Air. It also cleaves to Stone-Walls, Rocks, Clefts, and Caverns under ground. That which is extracted out of fat Earth is made in most Countries in *Europe*; but our greatest quantities come from the *East-Indies*. It is compos'd of near an equal quantity of fixed and volatile nitrous Aerial Salts, bitterish and pungent in Taste. For further Information the Reader may turn to *Dr. Mayow's Tractatus de Spiritu Nitro-Aereo*, and the Writings of Natural Historians.

Purification of Salt-Petre.

' Take any quantity of Nitre at pleasure, dissolve it in warm Water; filter, evaporate and chry-

' stallize, as is done in other Salts.'

This is an Operation not absolutely necessary amongst us, the Refiners of *Salt-Petre* giving it well purify'd to our hands. Some esteem the chrySTALLINE Nitre best, and others the Lump: but the difference between them is not discernable, especially as to any Medicinal Efficacies; the one being the top, and the Lump the bottom of the Pan, in which the nitrous Liquor was put to shoot.

Sal Prunellæ, Chrystal Mineral.

' Melt any quantity of *Salt-Petre* in an earthen Pot, or very clean Iron Kettle; when it is well melted, cast a little Flower of Sulphur upon it; when that is burnt, put on more, and so do till the Nitre flows as clear as Rock Water, without any Scum: then with a clean Iron or Brass Ladle take it out of the Pot, and put it into a warm Brass Pan or Mould; when that is coagulated put it by, and with the Ladle take out more; and so do till all the melted Salt is cast, which keep for use.'

If it be yet desir'd more pure, dissolve it in clean warm Water; filter the Dissolution, and evaporate till a thin skin appears at the top; then set it to chrySTALLIZE. It is *Diuretick* and cooling, and often given in Fevers; and is very proper where a Discharge by Urine is to be encourag'd. It is likewise very good in *Gonorrhæas*, especially when the Water scalds by its Heat; for it both cleanses and cools those Parts. It is also of good service in sore Throats, and Inflammations of the *Tonsils*, being gently melted in the Mouth, and swallow'd with a little fine Sugar. Its Dose is from gr. vi. to 3 i.

Sal Polychrestum.

‘ Mix equal Parts of *Sulphur* and
 ‘ *Nitre* in fine Powder, and put
 ‘ them into a red-hot Crucible, by
 ‘ a Spoonful at a time; as soon as
 ‘ the Flame of one Spoonful is con-
 ‘ sumed, put in another, and so
 ‘ continue till all the Mixture is in:
 ‘ put a Tile over the top, cover it
 ‘ all over with Coals, and keep it
 ‘ in Fusion four or five hours, and
 ‘ then pour it into a warm Copper
 ‘ Vessel; and when cold, powder
 ‘ and dissolve it in warm Water: fil-
 ‘ ter the Dissolution, and evaporate
 ‘ till it is dry.’

If the Salt be not so white as de-
 sired, put it into a Crucible, and
 set it in a strong Fire three or four
 hours longer, continually stirring it
 till it is very white. Then again
 dissolve, filter, and coagulate, and
 there will be a pure *Sal Polychrestum*.
 If to ʒ vi. of this there be put ʒ i.
 of sublimed *Sal Armoniack*, and ʒ ss.
 of *Sal Mirabile Glauberi*, and then
 dissolve, filter, and chrySTALLIZE to-
 gether; the Composition will be
 much more agreeable, and better de-
 serve the name of *Polychrestum*
 than the other. This Dose is from
 ʒ ss. to ʒ i. and its Operation is
Cathartick and *Diuretick*.

Nitrum Catharticum.

‘ Put ʒ i. of *Spirit of Nitre* into
 ‘ a Crucible, set it in a Wind-Fur-
 ‘ nace, and give it a gradual Fire
 ‘ till it melts; then put into it a
 ‘ live Charcoal, about a quarter of
 ‘ an inch diameter: when it has
 ‘ done flaming, put in another, and
 ‘ so continue to do till the Coal
 ‘ causeth no flame; this is call’d
 ‘ *Nitrum Fixatum*. Pour this into
 ‘ a warm Mortar, beat it to Pow-
 ‘ der, and dissolve it in distill’d Vi-
 ‘ negar; filter and evaporate in a

‘ wide-mouth’d Glass; dissolve it a-
 ‘ gain in fresh distill’d Vinegar, fil-
 ‘ ter and coagulate the third time:
 ‘ then dissolve it in high rectify’d
 ‘ Spirit of Wine, which afterwards
 ‘ distil from it; and there will be
 ‘ a Salt easy of Dissolution, and
 ‘ pleasant in Taste and Operation.’

Some of the foregoing Preparations,
 and particularly that of *Sal Prunella*,
 our *Chymists* have got a trick of
 spoiling with *Alum*; as they stick at
 nothing for the Increase of their own
 Gains, and as their Preparations often
 go through many hands before they are
 exhibited, they are not much sollicitous
 about their Success, if they have but
 the external signs of being genuine,
 while in their own hands. And thus
 as *Alum* gives this Preparation a
 commendable Whiteness, which is
 valu’d in the *Sal Prunella*; and be-
 cause it makes the Medicine come
 out cheaper, in it is dash’d, without
 giving them any pain for the Pa-
 tient who is to take it. The same
 Suspicion is but too well grounded,
 against those who pass for whole-
 sale Apothecaries, and all such who
 place their Advantage more in the
 present Profit, than the Credit of a
 Cure, or the Satisfaction of doing
 good.

This last is *Cathartick* and *Diuretick*,
 and accounted a good O-
 pener in all inward Obstructions.
 Its Dose is from ʒ ii. to ʒ iv. or ʒ v.

Nitrum Saturnifatum.

‘ Take *Saccharum Saturni*, and
 ‘ purify’d *Nitre*, equal quantities;
 ‘ dissolve them in distill’d Vinegar,
 ‘ filter the Dissolution, and set it in
 ‘ a cool place to chrySTALLIZE.’

This in internal Use is preferable
 to all the Intentions for which *Sac-
 charum Saturni* is pretended to be
 given; because the *Nitre* maketh it
 more

more aperient. In *Asthma's* some much commend it. Its Dose is gr. v. vi. or vii. There are many other Impregnations of *Nitre* some Authors mention; as with *Tin*, *Sulphur*, and *Tartar*, which make the *Nitrum Foviale*, *Sulphuratum*, and *Hermaphryditicum*: but these are quite out of use, even in the Chymical Shops.

Spiritus Nitri, Spirit of Nitre.

Take of *Nitre* in fine Powder ℥ i. of clean Tobacco-Pipes ℥ iv. or of Fullers Earth dry'd and beaten to a fine Powder; mix them well, and put them into a good earthen or coated glass Retort: place it in an open Furnace, lute a Receiver, and kindle a fire under it, which keep in the first degree till some red Fumes appear in the Recipient, neither augment it till those Fumes disappear; then increase to the second, which will raise more red Fumes: when they begin to decrease, raise it to the third, and so on to the fourth, and most extreme degree of Heat, till no more Clouds come over; then let out the Fire, and as soon as it is cool enough, take off the Receiver, and put the Spirit into a Glass, with a glass or wax Stopple.

This Spirit is too corrosive to be used much internally, tho some order it from 10 to 50 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle. Its chief Use is to dissolve Metals, and fit them for Preparation.

Spiritus Nitri cum Oleo Vitrioli, Spirit of Nitre with Oil of Vitriol.

Put ℥ i. of *Salt-Petre* into a glass Retort, and pour upon it ℥ i. of *Oil of Vitriol*, and of *Spring-Water* ʒ xii. mix them, but avoid the Fumes: then place the Mixture

in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Receiver, and give a Fire of the first degree two hours, advance to the second, where keep it two hours longer, and so on to the third and fourth, giving two hours to each degree, in which time the Operation will be ended. When it is cold, take off the Receiver, and put the Spirit in a Phial stopp'd with Wax, or a glass Stopple.

This Spirit answers all the Ends of the former, and is much better in internal Use, where it is very diuretick, and a good Cleanser of the *Viscera*. Its Dose is from 10 to 50 Drops, in some soft Vehicle: for these corrosive sharp *Diureticks* ought to be given in such things, whereby their Points are better guarded from Mischief, and their Efficacies also rather promoted than hinder'd. *Vid.* Explication of the Operation of *Diureticks*, Sect. 5.

This is also made with much less trouble than the former; for in that, if the *Nitre* is not very pure and dry, and thorowly separated from common Salt, which is in all unrefined *Nitre*, it will produce an *Aqua Regia*. And if it be not dry, it cannot be made into such a fine Powder as is requisite to keep it from melting together, by which the Emission of its Spirits would be hinder'd. And to answer the Charge of the *Oil of Vitriol*, there will be procured at the same time the

Sal Enixum Paracelsi.

This is only the Residue of the former Spirit, which remains in the Retort, of a white Colour and pleasant acid Taste. If it be dissolv'd in hot Water, and chrySTALLIZ'd, it will be yet a more elegant Medicine, and endu'd with the same Virtues as the *Tartarum Vitriolatum*.

Its Operation is *Diuretick*. The Dose is from ʒ i. to ʒ i. in Broth or Water-gruel.

Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, Sweet Spirit of Nitre.

Put into a Retort, of Spirit of Wine tartariz'd ʒ ss. to which add Spirit of Nitre ʒ iv. by a little at a time: a crackling will ensue upon the mixture; and when that is over, put in more, and so proceed till all is in. Then shake them well together, and place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace; fit a Receiver, not luted, or but slightly; make a fire of the first degree, proceed from thence to the second, where keep it one hour and a half; and then one hour more of the third will finish the Operation.

In this Process the bustle which is made at first mixing much breaks the Points of the Nitre; and the addition of the *Volatile Sulphur* in the Spirit of Wine, renders their Operations much milder. This makes a pleasant-scented as well as tasted Spirit, insomuch that some have got a trick of mixing it in small quantities with ordinary Spirits, and putting them off for *French Brandy*. And there is a smack of this discernible in most that is now sold for such. It is diuretick, and may be given from 20 Drops to 100 or 120.

Single Aqua Fortis.

Take crude Vitriol ʒ iii. Nitre ʒ ii. beat and mix them well; put the Mixture into an earthen Pot, call'd, a Long-Neck; place it upon a fire, fit to it a Receiver, which lute well with Clay, Sand, and cut Flax wrought together: give a Fire of the first degree for three hours; in that time there will

come some red Fumes into the Receiver, which will again disappear: then raise the Fire to the second degree, where keep it three hours longer; go on to the third and fourth, where keep it till the Receiver is free from Fumes. When all is cold, take the Receiver off carefully, and keep the Aqua Fortis for use.

This is used in Medicine only as a Menstruum in other Preparations, but is much consumed by Dyers, Refiners, and Varnishers: for they cannot strike some Colours without it, especially the Scarlet from *Cochineel*; altho the Cloths dyed into those Colours, where it is used, are reckon'd to be made somewhat rotten, by the Corrosion of the Aqua Fortis.

Double Aqua Fortis.

Take Vitriol calcin'd almost to a Redness ʒ iv. of Nitre ʒ ii. both made into fine Powder and well mix'd: put the Mixture into an earthen long Neck, or Glass Retort luted, set it in a Reverberatory Furnace; fit and lute on a Receiver to it: kindle a Fire, and proceed exactly as in the single Aqua Fortis.

Some mix Clay with the calcin'd Vitriol and Nitre, but it is altogether unnecessary.

Arcanum Duplex, seu Duplicatum.

Take any quantity of the Caput Mortuum of Aqua Fortis made with equal parts of Nitre and Vitriol, and dissolve it in hot Water by standing some hours, and now and then stirring the Mixture. Let the Water be filter'd; evaporate to the appearance of a Skin upon the Surface, and leave it to shoot, or even to a Dryness.

This is also in some Authors by the name of *Nitrum Vitriolatum*, and *Sal Ducis Holsatie*; and is greatly extoll'd for a *Diuretick*, *Sudorifick*, and, as the Humours are dispos'd, sometimes for a *Cathartick* too: but we hardly ever meet with it in Prescription. Its Dose is from ʒ ss. to ʒ ss.

Tinctura Nitri.

‘ Take *Nitrum Fixatum* ʒ i. melt it in a Crucible with a strong Heat for three or four hours; then put it into a warm Mortar: powder it, and whilst warm, pour upon it half a Pound of *tartariz'd Spirit of Wine*; set the Mixture in a Matraass upon warm Sand, gradually increasing the Fire, till the Spirit of Wine simmer, and so continue for 2 or 3 hours, in which time the fix'd Nitre will have communicated its Tincture to the Spirit of Wine: decant and put on more, and digest so long as it yields any more Tincture.’

This operates both by a *Diaphoresis* and Urine, but chiefly the latter way. It is accounted a great Purifier of the Blood, and a good Antiscorbutick. Its Dose is from 20 Drops to 60.

Pulvis Fulminans.

‘ Take *Nitre* three parts, Salt of Tartar two parts, and Sulphur one part; mix them well in a warm Mortar, and the Pestle a little warm; and with all expedition possible, that it may not attract the Air; which the Salt of Tartar soon does.’

The Operation of this is *Diaphoretick* and *Diuretick*, but it is hardly ever prescribed, and therefore not made, unless to play tricks with: for one Dram of this Powder held over the fire in a Spoon or Shovel, will

first melt, and then go off with an Explosion, not inferiour to that of a well-charg'd Musket.

Note, That in the Rectification of all the *acid Spirits* under this Article, the Phlegm comes over first, because it is the lightest part of the whole: whereas in vinous Spirits it rises last, because it is there the heaviest.

545. ALUMEN, *Alum*. This has been mention'd under the Class of *Astringents*, Sect. 2. N^o 152. There are no Preparations of it in the Shops, but the *Alumen Ustum*; which is melting it in a Fire-Shovel, or a Crucible, and letting it bubble until it comes to a white hard Substance, which is used as an *Escharotick*: it gently eats proud Flesh, but it leaves such a Hardness upon the Part, as makes it little esteem'd in that Intention. Many mix a little of it with the Sugar they dulcify their Cordial Waters with, which fines them down, and throws the Milkiness to the bottom, from which they may be pour'd by Inclination, or rack'd off with a Crane.

Aqua Aluminosa Magistralis.

‘ Take of *Alum rock'd* and *white Sublimate*, ana ʒ ii. boil them in Rose and Plantain Water, ana ʒ i. till half is consumed; filter the remainder, and keep it for use.’

This is prescribed against Deformities of the Skin, and often for the *Itch*; but it is an uncertain Remedy, and not to be used without Caution.

546. AMMONIACUM, *Sal Armoniac*. This is brought from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, *Venice*, *Antwerp*, &c. It is either natural or artificial: The natural is found in very hot Countries, where the Earth

has imbibed the Urine of Animals ; but of this little or none comes to us.

Sal Ammoniacum Factitium.

‘ Take of *Urine* ℥ x. of *Sea-Salt* ℥ ii. and *Wood-Soot* ℥ i. boil these together into a Mass, then put them into a Subliming-Pot with a proper Head, and there will rise up what forms those Cakes this is met with in, in the Shops.’

The marine Salt so fixes what is volatile in the Urine and Soot, that this Mass discovers nothing to the Smell, but tastes somewhat pungent. This is purify’d by dissolving it in Water hot, which is to be filter’d, and evaporated to a Pellicle upon the Surface ; and it will shoot in a cold Place and a proper Vessel into a fine white Salt, which operates both by *Sweat* and *Urine*, and is a good Aperient in all kinds of Obstructions. Its Dose is from xx gr. to ʒ i ss.

Sublimation of Sal Armoniac.

‘ Put any quantity of *Sal Armoniac* in gross Powder into a Retort, or Matrafs with its Head ; place it in a Sand-Furnace, fit a Receiver to it, and give a gradual Fire to the third degree, in which it must be kept till all is sublimed, which may be perceiv’d by the Sublimate’s rising clear above the Sand.’

This has the like Virtues as the purify’d, and may be given in the same Dose.

Sal Ammoniacum Volatile, Volatile Sal Armoniac.

‘ Take *Sal Armoniac*, and *Salt of Tartar*, each equal quantities ; and sublime, as in the foregoing, but in a Vessel that is not above one third or a quarter full, else the

‘ Glass will be apt to burst.’

Some instead of *Salt of Tartar* put Lime, and others Chalk or common Whiting. If the *Sal Armoniac* be good, it will sublime this way above twelve Ounces, which will be extremely volatile, and is good for Pocket Smelling-Bottles. For which purposes some put Spices into the Retort, which makes it more grateful. It is prescribed in malignant Fevers as a *Sudorifick*, in the form of a Bole, with other convenient Ingredients ; for it is not fit for Powders, its Volatility soon wasting it : in Pills it will ferment them, and it does so in Boles, but there it does not destroy the Form, and Conveniency of taking. The Dose is from gr. v. to x.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci.

‘ Powder and mix together equal parts of *Sal Armoniac* in Powder, and *Sea-Salt* decrepitated : put this Mixture into an earthen Cucurbit, and having placed it in Sand, fit to it a blind Head. The Fire must be gentle at first, and increas’d by little and little, so long as the *Sal Armoniac* can be perceiv’d to rise like Meal, and stick to the Head. Then let the Vessel cool, and sweep the Flowers out upon a Sheet of Paper with a Feather, and afterwards keep them in a Glass close stop’d.’

The Virtues of these are like the sublimated *Sal Armoniac*, but somewhat more powerful ; and therefore are to be given only from vi. to xvi gr.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiati, Flowers of Sal Armoniac with Steel.

‘ If in the former Process Iron or Steel powder’d be used instead of the *Sea-Salt*, the Flowers will be

‘ of

‘ of a yellow colour, from their
‘ Tinge of Iron.’

These are more penetrating and deobstruent than the former, and therefore they are greatly recommended by some in all kinds of *Obstructions, Cachexies, Jaundice, Dropsies, and Uterine Affections*. In many cases it is the best Preparation with *Steel*, because it is so much volatiliz’d with the *Sal Armoniac*, that it passes the *Stomach* much better, and gets in great plenty into the Blood, ready broke and digested for its last Offices. Dose the same as the former.

Aqua Regia.

‘ Take equal quantities of *Nitre*
‘ and *Sal Armoniac*, and put them
‘ into a Retort, big enough to remain above two thirds empty;
‘ place it in Sand, and raise under
‘ it a Fire of the second degree,
‘ which keep while any thing continues to come over.’

Another.

‘ Take of *Sal Armoniac* 3 iv.
‘ put it in Powder into a Matrafs or
‘ Glass Vessel of a good bigness,
‘ and pour upon it sixteen Ounces of
‘ Spirit of *Nitre*: place the Vessel
‘ in a warm Sand-Digestion till all
‘ the *Sal Armoniac* is dissolv’d;
‘ then pour it into a Bottle, and
‘ keep it stop’d with Wax or a glass
‘ Stopple.’

This is honour’d with the Appellation of *Aqua Regia*, because it will dissolve *Gold*, the Chymist’s King of Metals; but it is of no other use in Medicine, than as a *Menstruum* in some Preparations.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Tartaro, Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Tartar.

‘ Take of *Sal Armoniac* and Salt
‘ of *Tartar*, ana lb i. powder and

‘ mix them well together, and put
‘ them presently into a Cucurbit, or
‘ rather into a Retort, because there
‘ is but one Joint to close; sprinkle
‘ it with twelve Ounces of *Phlegm*
‘ of *Wine*, or of *Spring* or *Rain-*
‘ *Water* 3 viii. Place it in Sand,
‘ and luting its Receiver well with a
‘ Bladder; give it fire of the first
‘ degree, one hour and a half; increase it to the second, and keep it
‘ so for two hours; go on to the
‘ third, and keep it there till you see
‘ the Salt begin to dissolve in the
‘ Neck of the Retort, or Head of
‘ the Cucurbit: let all cool, and put
‘ the Spirit into a Phial by it self,
‘ and the Salt into another.’

This Salt agrees in Smell and Virtues with the *Sal Ammoniaci Volatile* in a former Process. The Spirit is *sudorifick*: it is given also in *Epilepsies, Palsies*, and all nervous Cases; because such fiery irritating *Volatiles* stimulate and shake the *Fibres*, and promote the Derivations and due Motions of their necessary Fluids. The Dose of this is from x Drops to 3 i. or lx Drops, in any Vehicle.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci cum Calce, Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Quick-Lime.

‘ Take of *Sal Armoniac* in fine
‘ Powder lb i. of *Quick-Lime*, which
‘ has lain in the Air until it has broke
‘ into a Powder lb iii. mix them
‘ well, and put them presently into
‘ a Retort, to which put two Pounds
‘ of *River, Rain, or Spring-Wa-*
‘ *ter*; shake it to mix the Powder
‘ and *Water*, and place it in a Sand-
‘ Furnace, lute well the Juncture of
‘ the Receiver, and give Fire of the
‘ first degree one hour and a half,
‘ augment it to the second, where
‘ it may be kept till about 3 xii. of
‘ the Spirit be distill’d. Then take it
‘ off, and keep in a Phial well stop’d.’

If the Receiver be again luted on, three or four Ounces more may be drawn off pretty strong. The Virtues and Doses of this are the same as the former, but it is not so good for inward Use, through the Heat it has from the Lime; but that makes it the quicker in Scent, and therefore best for smelling to: and as this is also the cheapest Process, few Chymists can be trusted for making the other, when it is order'd. When any alkaline Salts are mix'd with the *Sal Armoniac* for these Preparations, the Operator must be very nimble, else the *Sal Armoniac* opens and exhales so suddenly, that there will be a great waste of it; and if the *Lime* was not to run a little in the Air before mixture in the last Process, it would be difficult to get it into the Vessel. In the former Preparation this of Pot-Ashes would do as well as the Salt of *Tartar*, if they be clean'd by Dissolution, Filtration, and Evaporation; for then they would little differ from it.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Dulcis,
Sweet Spirit of Sal Armoniac.

Take of *Sal Armoniac*, Salt of *Tartar*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. powder them separately, and mix them well in a glass or marble Mortar; put this Mixture into a glass Body, pour upon of rectify'd Spirit of Wine $\frac{3}{4}$ x. stir all together with a wooden Spatula, and fit to the Body a Head and Receiver, lute well the Junctures, place the Vessel in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a very little Fire to warm the Body. The volatile Salts will rise, and stick to the Head and Neck of the Receiver. Increase the Fire a little, and continue it, until there distills nothing more. The whole will be ended in four or five hours. Let the Vessels cool, and unlute

them. There will a little volatile Salt stick to the Head, and be a Spirit in the Receiver. Put quickly both the one and the other into a Retort in Sand; and having fitted another Retort to it to serve for a Receiver, and luted the Junctures, distil the whole with a small Fire. Cohabate it again three times, then keep what has been distill'd in a Bottle well stop'd; almost all the volatile Salt will be dissolv'd in the Spirit of Wine, and that which remains undissolv'd will receive a perfect Dissolution in the Bottle.

This *Lemery* recommends as a very good Medicine for the *Lethargy*, the *Palsy*, *Scurvy*, *malignant Fevers*, and *hysterical Maladies*: It may be given instead of the Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, before described; and it is pleasanter to the Taste. It promotes Sweat and insensible Transpiration. The Dose is from 12 Drops to 30. It is also good outwardly apply'd to paralytick Limbs, and for many nervous Aches.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Succinatus,
Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Amber.

Either digest this of Spirit of *Sal Armoniac* with $\frac{3}{4}$ i. of Oil of *Amber*; or in the drawing the last Process, put Spirit of *Amber* instead of so much rectify'd Spirit of Wine.

This is reckon'd to be yet more *Cephalick*, and better suited to all nervous Indispositions, but it is much more unpleasant. Its Dose is from 10 Drops to 40.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci Chalybeatus,
Spirit of Sal Armoniac with Steel, or Iron.

This is made from the *Caput Mortuum* of the *Flores Ammoniaci*

‘ *niaci Martiati*, expos’d in the Air
 ‘ until it begins to fuse; and then
 ‘ manag’d, as in drawing the Spirit
 ‘ with *Tartar* or *Lime*.’

This is accounted the most aperient and deterfive of any of the Spirits made from this Salt. It is therefore given from v Drops to xx, in a convenient Vehicle, against all kinds of Obstructions, but particularly those of the *Kidneys* and *Uterus*.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci acidus, The acid Spirit of Sal Armoniac.

‘ Take the *Caput Mortuum* of
 ‘ the Spirit of *Sal Armoniac* with
 ‘ *Tartar* one part, and of Fuller’s
 ‘ Earth three parts, both beaten into
 ‘ fine Powder, and well mix’d; put
 ‘ them into an Earthen Long-neck,
 ‘ and place it in a Reverberatory:
 ‘ fit and lute on the Receiver;
 ‘ make a Fire of the first degree for
 ‘ one Hour; increase it to the second,
 ‘ and keep it there three
 ‘ Hours longer, and so the third
 ‘ and fourth, till the Receiver comes
 ‘ clear without Fumes. Then let
 ‘ all cool; take off the Receiver,
 ‘ and put up the Spirit for use.’

This is little different from the *Spirit of Salt*. The common Salt not rising with the Heat of the former Process, fuses and comes over in this.

Sal Ammoniaci Diureticum, Diuretick Sal Armoniac.

‘ Take the grey Salt which remains in the Vessel after Distillation, of either of the Spirits made with *Sal Armoniac* and *Tartar*; dissolve, filter and evaporate, either to a Pellicle, so as to shoot into Chrystals, or to a dry bottom.’

This operates powerfully by Urine, is given in *Gravel*; and pre-

tended by some to dissolve even the Stone in the Bladder. Its Dose from x gr. to ʒ i.

Sal Volatile Oleosum.

‘ Take of *Sal Armoniac*, and
 ‘ Salt of *Tartar* ana ʒ ss. powder
 ‘ them apart, and mix them; put
 ‘ the mixture into a Retort; put
 ‘ also into the Retort the Leaves of
 ‘ *Marum Syriacum* ʒ ss. and of
 ‘ tartariz’d Spirit of Wine ʒ iiss. impregnated with the essential Oils
 ‘ of *Cloves* ʒ ss. *Cinnamon* ʒ i.
 ‘ *Nutmegs* ʒ ii. of *Marjoram*, *Le-*
 ‘ *mons* and *Oranges*, ana ʒ i. put to
 ‘ them of clean Water ʒ ii. and set
 ‘ all in a Sand-Furnace; lute on
 ‘ a Receiver, and give Fire of
 ‘ the first degree one Hour and
 ‘ an half; increase to the second,
 ‘ in which continue five or six
 ‘ Hours, or until the white Salt
 ‘ which first shot at the top of the
 ‘ Receiver, begins to melt down:
 ‘ then put out the Fire, and pour
 ‘ the Spirit, which will have a great
 ‘ deal of loose Salt in it, into a
 ‘ Phial by it self for use; and the
 ‘ Salt harden’d upon the upper
 ‘ part of the Receiver, into another.’

This Preparation, which *Sylvius* first made common, is mightily now in use; and for its preferable Fragrancy, has almost excluded the use of Spirit of *Harts-Horn*, and the plain one of *Sal Armoniac*. It is a most noble *Cephalick* and *Cordial*, either to smell to, or drink inwardly. Its Dose is from 10 Drops to 100 or upwards, in Wine or any common Vehicle. It is much varied, according to the different Humours of the Makers, so that there would be no end of giving all the Recipe’s common about it. This is one of the best; and whosoever pleases may omit any of these *Aromaticks*,
 and

and put others in their room, if it may better suit any particular Intention. A *Sal Volatile* thus made with *Marum Syriacum* alone, is wonderfully penetrating, grateful and serviceable to the Head; and diluted to a convenient Strength, is one of the best *Sternutatories* that can be invented. It is easy to impregnate this with Steel, as either with the *Flores Ammoniaci Martiati*, or the *Regulus Martis*; which is the most delicate way of giving that Mineral to nice Constitutions, and where it requires a previous Comminution into the finest Parts. The slower the Fire is, the more Salt crusts upon the top of the Receiver and Neck; and therefore if care be taken not to draw it too near, whereby that Salt is melted down, a great deal may be preserv'd, which is vastly preferable to all of this kind; not only for Fragrancy of Scent in smelling Bottles, but for Efficacy internally us'd in all nervous Cases. It is a great pity this is not more known in the Shops. But as Physicians seldom stoop to such low regards, the Chymists are too avaritious and cunning to bring it into acquaintance; for it requires a much slower Fire, and not to be drawn so far, both which makes the Medicine come out dearer. I have been so nice in this one Particular, as to contrive a little *Copper Furnace* which goes with a *Lamp*, and will carry a *Pottle Retort*. It may stand upon a Table, or in a Window, while at work; and it is impossible to contrive any Heat so much under command as this, whereby it makes this Medicine to the greatest perfection.

The hidden Spirit of Sal Armoniac.

Take of pure Spring-Water lb v.
Pot-Ashes lb ii. *Sal Armoniac* lb i.

put them into an uncut Body, and stop it with a Bolt-head firmly luted; let them stand three or four days in a gentle Heat of Sand to digest, shaking them two or three times every day. Then let the mixture settle: filter and keep the Water for use.

This is of a strong urinous Scent; for immediately upon the mixture of any *alkaline Salt*, as has been observ'd in many of the preceding Processes, the Acid of the *Sea-Salt*, which fix'd the volatile ones of the *Sal Armoniac*, being destroy'd, suffers the latter to exhale, and strike the Organs of Smelling with great force. The *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, disguis'd with the swelling Epithets of a Modern Enthusiast of note, and now secur'd by Patent to the Successor of a Brother Prophet, is not one jot better than this mean Preparation; and would be thrown out of doors by any who could be made sensible of the Cozenage.

It may not be improper to close the Preparations under this Article with the

Distillation of Urine.

Take of the Urine of a sound young Man, newly made, as much as you please; put it into an Iron Kettle, and evaporate it to the Consumption of one half in a gentle Heat. Put the remainder into a Stone Bottle; stop it well, and set it by to ferment about two Months. Open the Bottle, and if it smell quick and strong, put it into a large Glass Retort; lute on a Receiver, and give Fire of the first degree for an hour; then increase to the second, which will raise its Salt and Spirit; continue that degree till the Salt begins to dissolve, and let all cool. Then take

‘ take off the Receiver, and put all
 ‘ that is come over there into a Cu-
 ‘ curbit; set it in Sand, lute on its
 ‘ Head and Receiver, and give a
 ‘ gentle Heat at first; and the Salt,
 ‘ and some part of the *Phlegm*,
 ‘ which we call Spirit, will rise.
 ‘ Continue the Fire till the Head is
 ‘ fill’d with Salt; which, when it
 ‘ decreases, let all cool, and put
 ‘ what is in the Receiver into a
 ‘ Phial well stop’d.’

The Dose of this is from 5 to 50 Drops, and is reckon’d *Diaphoretick* and *Diuretick*.

In the Evaporation observe to do it by a gentle Heat, lest some of its Volatile Salts, by too great an Agitation, should fly before its Fermentation. The use of the Fermentation is to separate the *Phlegm*, which would take up too much room to no purpose. If the Urine be not sufficiently fermented, which may be known by its quick Scent, stop it again, and let it stand longer.

If the Salt and Spirit are desired apart after the Rectification, then pour off the Spirit into a Phial, and tie a double Paper over the Mouth of the Receiver; set it downward, and let it drain till the Salt is dry: then scrape it off from the sides with a crooked Hoop-stick, and put it into a Phial well stop’d. If a greater quantity of Salt is sought for, put both it and the Spirit together into a long Body; lute on the Head and Receiver, and let it stand in a digesting Heat of Sand, that the Salt may gently sublime.

The Spirit may be made without Fermentation, by evaporating to the Consistence of a *Syrup*, and giving it gradual Fire to the third and fourth degree. In this Operation the *Phlegm* comes first, and then

some Volatile Salt; afterwards more Volatile Salt will appear in white Fumes, with the Spirit and a little stinking Oil, which must be separated from the Salt and Spirit before Rectification. After one Rectification, the Volatile Salt and Spirit may be separated as in the former; but it is not esteem’d of equal Goodness with the fermented Spirit, because all the Salt of Urine is volatiliz’d by the Fermentation. In the *Caput Mortuum*, as some call it, there will remain a strong lixivial Salt; and if the volatilizing fixed and lixivial Salts deserve that Encomium the most celebrated Authors give, the Salt of fermented Urine must be the best Medicine; and indeed there is a perceptible difference between them, the fermented Spirit and Salt being more pleasant and penetrating, both in Smell and Taste, than the unfermented. This Salt is extremely penetrating, and is not only efficacious inwardly in Rheumatisms from gr. v. to xvi. and Arthritick Pains; but also wonderfully searches and dissipates the Flatus’s and Acrimony which occasion those Pains, and elevate the Part into a Tumour, when us’d outwardly in Liquors or Unguents, and rubbed well into the Flesh.

547. *VITRIOLUM*, *Vitriol*. There are six sorts of this Salt vendible amongst us, viz. *Hungarian*, *Dantzick*, *Roman* or *Cyprus*, *English* and *German*, and likewise *White Vitriol*. It is said these are all compos’d of an acid Salt and a sulphurous Earth; but it is most certain, that there is a proportion of Metal in them, as it evidently appears by rubbing *Dantzick*, *Hungarian*, *Roman* and *White Vitriol*, upon

upon the Blade of a Knife, which they will leave ting'd of a Copper colour. And in *London* it is well known, that most of the old Iron, which is gather'd by many poor People, is sold to the Copperas Houses at *Rotherhith* and *Deptford*, which they boil up with a Dissolution of the *Marchasite Pyritis*, or *Fire Stone*; and let the Liquor run out into convenient Vessels or Cisterns, in which it shoots into those Forms we meet with it in amongst the *Druggists*.

In Colour the *Hungarian* and *Dantzick* are Green; but the first is the deeper: the *Roman* or *Cyprus* is Blue; the *English* is yet of a paler Green than either. The White takes its Name from its Colour. There is also a *Red Vitriol* which is from *Germany*, and yet of no great use amongst us. It is suppos'd to be a Green Vitriol, calcin'd by a Subterranean Heat. *Dr. Brown*, in his Travels, tells us, that at *Friburg* in *Germany* they take the Ore, out of which Brimstone has been melted, and burn it again in open Air; then putting it into a large Vat, they pour Water upon it, so as to imbibe and drink in the Vitriol: this Water is afterwards boil'd to a sufficient height, and let out into Coolers; where Sticks are set in it, as in the making of Sugar-Candy: the purest chrystalliz'd Vitriol sticks to the Wood, and the rest to the Sides and the Bottom.

Vitriolum Purificatum, Purification of Vitriol.

' All *Vitriols* are made pure by
' Dissolution, Filtration, Evapora-
' tion, Coagulation, or Chrystalli-
' zation. And their highest degree
' of Purity is, when there are no
' Faces settle in their Dissolution.'

Vitriolum Calcinatum, Calcination of Vitriol.

' Put any quantity of *Green Vi-*
' *triol* into an earthen Pot; make
' a gradual Fire under it, and as it
' heats, it will dissolve; continue
' the Fire, and encrease it till the
' Liquor is again coagulated, and
' the Mass of a greyish Colour.'

This Calcination will fit the *Vi-*
triol for some uses; but if it be de-
sign'd for the Distillation of the
Oil, or for the *Chalcanthum Rube-*
factum, the Fire must be continu'd
until it looks red. It is us'd as a
Styptick, to stop Blood apply'd to
the Wound.

Oleum & Spiritus Vitrioli, Oil and Spirit of Vitriol.

' Beat the Colcothar to Powder,
' and sift it thro' a coarse Hair
' Sieve; then put into those Pots
' call'd Long-Necks, five or six
' Pound a piece of calcin'd Vitriol,
' and place them in a Reverbera-
' tory Furnace; lute on the Re-
' ceiver with Lutes made of Clay,
' Sand, and cut Flax; then make a
' small Fire under the Grate with
' Charcoal and Small-Coal: stop
' the Fire-hole of the Furnace, and
' the Ash-hole slightly; let the Fire
' smother so six or eight Hours, to
' dry the Furnace and Junctures of
' the Receivers: then put the Fire
' upon the Grate, and keep it in the
' first degree six or eight Hours;
' increase it to the second four or
' five Hours, and so to the third,
' which will raise white Clouds in
' the Receiver; continue so long as
' the white Clouds come over:
' when they begin to abate, aug-
' ment it to the fourth degree in its
' extremity, and continue it till the
' *Vitriol* emits no more Fumes.'

' Then

‘ Then let all cool, and carefully take off the Receivers, and put the Distillation into a Retort, which place in a Sand-Furnace; fit a Receiver without luting: make a gentle Fire, which will raise a little insipid *Phlegm* of a Sulphurous Smell; put that into a Phial and stop it. Put on the Receiver again, and continue the second degree of Fire; and so pass on to the third, which continue till Fumes rise into the Receiver, and the Oil in the Retort be clear and white as Rock-water: then let all cool, and put the Spirit by it self, and the Oil left in the Retort by it self also.’

The Sulphurous Spirit is given in *Palsies* and Diseases of the *Lungs*. The Spirit is sometimes us’d to acidulate *Gargarisms* and *Juleps*; and the Oil chiefly serves as a *Menstruum* in some metalline Preparations. It is extremely Caustick, and therefore is to be kept under a Wax or a Glass Stopple; for a Cork it will burn to a Cinder.

Gilla seu Sal Vitrioli, *Salt of Vitriol*.

‘ Dissolve any quantity of white Vitriol in warm Water; filter it, and let it stand twenty four Hours warm to settle its *Faces*: decant it off from the Sediment, and evaporate it to a Pellicle in an earthen Pan. If some *Faces* yet remain at the bottom of the Pan, pour it out into a clean Vessel, by gentle Inclination, and set it two or three days in a cold place to shoot into Chrystals.’

It works by Vomit, and is a gentle Puke enough for young Children, from iii. to viii Gr. and to grown People from ʒ i. to ʒ i. It corrugates the Stomach into Contraction so soon, that it is reckon’d to come all up again every Ejectment; and

therefore some give as many Doses of it as they would have the Patient vomit, giving each in a Porringer or Basin of *Posset-Drink* or *Carduus-Tea*.

There is a Salt to be extracted out of the *Caput Mortuum* of Oil of Vitriol akin to this, but is not yet directed to any particular use.

Sal Catharticum Vitrioli, *Purging Salt of Vitriol*.

‘ Dissolve any quantity of common martial Vitriol in warm Water; filter the Dissolution, and put it into a Matraass; set it in digestion fifteen days. If any *Faces* fall in that time, carefully decant the Liquor from them into a clean Vessel; and drop into it as much Oil of Tartar as will precipitate all its Sulphur, which will fall in a brown Powder: let it settle, and pour off the clear Liquor. Evaporate it to a Pellicle, and set it by in a cold place to shoot into Chrystals.’

The Chrystal works by Stool, and also by Urine; and is accounted a very aperitive and cleansing Medicine. Its Dose is from x Gr. to ʒ ii. or ʒ i. The Sulphur is the same as that of Mars before-mention’d, but not much in use.

Aqua Stiptica.

‘ Take Colcothar, burnt Alum and Sugar Candy, ana ʒ i. Urine of a sound Person, and Rose-Water ana ʒ i. Plantain Water ʒ iv. grind all well together in a Mortar till it is without the least Lump; then put it into a Matraass, and let it stand in Digestion twenty four Hours; let it settle, and pour from the *Faces*. If you would have it more Stiptick, put one Dram of the Liquor left after the

‘ the last shooting of *Sal Martis*, or
‘ *Vitriolum Martis*, to it.’

This is us’d to stop bleeding in fresh Wounds, by washing them with it warm, or wetting Lint with it, and tying upon them; and also to snuff up, to stop Hemorrhages of the Nose.

Spiritus Vitrioli Dulcis, Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.

‘ Put into a Matraass Spirit of Wine
‘ ℥ ii. and pour into it by a little at
‘ a time of Oil of Vitriol ℥ i. fit
‘ and lute on a Head and Receiver :
‘ kindle a Fire, which increase gradually to the third degree, till no
‘ Drops fall from the Nose of the
‘ Head; then take it from the
‘ Fire, and put what is distill’d into
‘ a Phial well stoppt.’

Some return the Spirit upon the black Matter left in the Body, and draw it over again; and so do it three or four times till nothing is left but a dry black Crust. It is given from 20 to 100 Drops, in any Vehicle, as a Provoker of Urine, and of Sweat.

Vitriolum Diaphoreticum, Diaphoretick Vitriol.

‘ Take Salt of Tartar and burnt
‘ *Harts-horn* ana ℥ ii. put them in-
‘ to a Matraass, and add to them by
‘ little and little, half a Pound of
‘ the foregoing *Spiritus Vitrioli Dul-*
‘ *cis*; set the mixture in a Sand-
‘ Furnace: fit to it a Head and Re-
‘ ceiver, lute well the Junctures,
‘ and draw it off to a dry bottom,
‘ in a Fire of the second degree;
‘ then take off the Spirit, and put
‘ to it Saffron and Cochineel ana
‘ ℥ i. *Virginia Snake-Root* ℥ ss. stop
‘ the Vessel well; set it upon warm
‘ Sand to digest twenty four Hours,
‘ sometimes shaking it; afterwards

‘ let it settle, and keep it in a Phial
‘ well stoppt.’

This is said to operate powerfully by a *Diaphoresis*, and is much recommended in Fevers, and even in such as are pestilential. It has commendations likewise for an Opener of Obstructions; and therefore to be good in the *Jaundice*, *Dropsies*, and Stuffings of the *Lungs*, as in *Asthma’s*. Its Dose is from 30 Drops to 100 and 120.

Lapis Medicamentosus, the Medicinal Stone.

‘ Take common Green Vitriol
‘ ℥ ss. and the same quantity of
‘ White Vitriol, of Alum ℥ xii. Ana-
‘ tron or Sandiver, and common
‘ Salt, ana ℥ i ss. Salt of Tartar ℥ ii.
‘ beat them grossly; mix them with
‘ ℥ iv. of Vinegar, and put all into
‘ an earthen Pan, which will con-
‘ tain three times their quantity;
‘ set them in a Fire to melt, and
‘ stir them often: when they begin
‘ to thicken, mix diligently of *Venice*
‘ *Cerufs* ℥ iv. and of the best *Ar-*
‘ *menian Bole* ℥ ii. both in fine
‘ Powder; keep them in the Fire
‘ continually stirring, till they grow
‘ hard; then let all cool, break the
‘ Pot, and put up the Stone for
‘ use.’

The Vessel in which this is made, must be three or four times bigger than will hold the Ingredients, by reason of the great Ebullition which will arise from the mingling the Acid of Vitriol and distill’d Vinegar, with the Salt of Tartar and Calx of Lead; but especially when the *Cerufs* is put in, which must therefore be done very warily, and be kept down by continual stirring. This is said to fasten the Teeth, preserve the Gums, heal and dry up Ulcers and Wounds, and is also us’d in Injections, and many Compositions for sore Eyes.

Pulvis

Pulvis Sympatheticus, *The Sympathetick Powder.*

‘ Take good *English Vitriol*, such
‘ as we call *Bow Copperas*, purify
‘ it as before directed by two or
‘ three Dissolutions, Filtrations and
‘ Chrystallizations; set those Chry-
‘ stals in a clean Pan in the Sun,
‘ either in *June, July* or *August*,
‘ so long as they are calcin’d to
‘ Whiteness: when one side is cal-
‘ cin’d, turn the other, and in a
‘ few days the Chrystals will crum-
‘ ble into Powder; if they do not,
‘ they may be again beat and ex-
‘ pos’d to the Sun, and stirred three
‘ or four times every day. At last
‘ beat them into a very fine Pow-
‘ der, and again set them in the Sun,
‘ stirring as before for two or three
‘ days more, in which time they
‘ will be very white: then take in
‘ the Matter while the Sun shines hot
‘ upon it, and keep it from the Air
‘ in Glasses well stoppt, and in a dry
‘ place.’

It is a mild, but powerful *Stiptick*, very successfully apply’d in the stopping of Blood, either at the Nose, or Wounds, and will incarnate and heal up, where the Lowness is not unsound. We have a great many surprizing, and even romantic Stories of its efficacy by some Writers, in that way by which it has obtain’d its Name; and particularly Sir *Kenelm Digby*: but the present Practice owns no such Chimeras.

The Royal Stiptick.

‘ Upon the Sympathetick Powder
‘ 3 iv. infuse of good Oil of Vitriol
‘ 3 ss. stir them well in a Glass Mor-
‘ tar with a Pestle of the same, and
‘ let them stand twenty four Hours
‘ on warm Sand, in a wide-mouth’d
‘ Glass; grind this mixture again

‘ with a little Spirit of Wine,
‘ and put it into a Matrafs; pour
‘ upon it more Spirit of Wine,
‘ to make that already us’d a Pint.
‘ Lute it well, and let it stand forty
‘ eight Hours in Digestion, often
‘ shaking it: then let it stand to
‘ cool and settle, and decant the
‘ Spirit of Wine, which keep well
‘ stoppt. Remove the Cucurbit or
‘ Matrafs into a Sand Furnace; lute
‘ on its Head and Receiver, and
‘ drive over the Helm all that will
‘ rise in the third degree of Fire,
‘ which also keep by it self: let all
‘ cool, and take out what is left at
‘ the bottom; powder it, and put it
‘ into a Cucurbit, and pour upon it
‘ distill’d Rain-Water $\frac{1}{2}$ i. set it on
‘ warm Sand forty eight Hours, and
‘ shake it often; then let it settle,
‘ decant and keep it for use.’

The impregnated Spirit and Water may be us’d apart or mix’d; and if the mixture be desir’d stronger, there may be put to it some of the acid Spirit drawn off, after the Spirit of Wine was decanted; but equal parts of the impregnated Spirit of Wine and Water, evaporated to a dryness, make the best *Stiptick* of all. This is commended for a very powerful *Stiptick*, and to be one of the best *Vulneraries* in the World; it curing all fresh Wounds by the first Intention (as is boasted so much of, by *Colbatch’s* grand *Stiptick*, before given in the Preparations of *Iron*) i. e. without Suppuration and Digestion.

548. ARSENICUM, *Arsenic.*

This is a ponderous Mineral, consisting of a *Sulphur* loaded with corrosive Salts. There are three sorts; the *Yellow*, call’d *Orpiment*, much known amongst the Painters; *Red*, call’d *Sandarach*; and the *White*, which is most properly call’d

Arsenick. It is made of the *Red* by mixing equal parts of *Sandarach* and *common Salt*, and subliming them together.

We meet with many Preparations of this in Chymical Writers; but they all turn upon this, by frequent Sublimations and Ablutions to blunt so far the *Salts*, as to change them from a *Poison* into a *Medicine* of Safety; as it is managed with *White Sublimate*. But the Advantage hereby procur'd does not seem to be worth the pains, because we are better and more easily furnish'd from the Mercurial Preparations for the same Intentions, as these are pretended for. And as they are likewise neither in the Shops, nor ever taken notice of in Prescription, they are not worth room here.

549. *SUCCINUM, Amber.* This is suppos'd to be a bituminous Juice or Resin of the Earth, soft and viscous; or at first in a kind of *Fluor*; because there are often found in it Straws, Flies, &c. It has many Names, as *Carabe*, and *Glessum*, besides what it stands here under. It is found in the *Persian Gulph*, or the *Italian Shore*; also in the Currents near the *Baltick Sea*, and the Dutchy of *Prussia*. It is of different Colours, White, Yellow and Black; but those who work it into Beads, and other Things, make many more sorts. The White is most esteem'd for medicinal Uses, as being best digested, of the most odoriferous Smell, and containing the greatest quantity of *Volatile Salt*. The Yellow is next in Goodness, and most valued by the Amber Workers, by reason of its Transparency. The Black is least in esteem of all. *Amber* by Agitation sends forth an agreeable Smell; and being ground into fine Powder, is given in *Gonorrhœas*, and in such

Cases by some of great account; as also in Spitting of Blood, the Bloody Flux, and an immoderate Flux of the *Hemorrhoids*, *Menses*, &c. also to stop the Violence of *Catarrhs*, if the Fume of it, burn'd upon Coals, be receiv'd by the Nose.

It is found in pieces of different sizes, from the bigness of a great Pin's Head, to those of five, six, or seven Inches *Diameter*. The greater pieces are wrought into Cabinets, Cups, and several Figures, and are valued according to their Bigness and Transparency. What we now meet with in the Shops, is generally by the *Druggists* dispos'd of into two sorts, by separating the white and yellow Pieces, from those that are full of scurf and black, which they distinguish by the Names of *fine* and *coarse*; the fine levigated is for physical Uses, and the coarse for Distillation.

Oil, Volatile Salt, and Spirit of Amber.

' Take of coarse *Amber* in fine Powder ℔ i. of Tobacco Pipes, Bricks, Sand, or Bole, also in fine Powder ℔ iii. mix them well, and with the mixture fill a Retort half full; set it in a Sand-Furnace; fit to it a Receiver (not luted) make to it a Fire of the first degree for one Hour, increase it to the second, and so keep it two Hours, then to the third, in which keep it four Hours. In the first degree some of the *Acid Water*, we call *Spirit*, with a little of the finest *Oil*, will distil. In the second, the *Spirit* and *Oil* will continue dropping, and some of its *Volatile Salt* will rise into the Neck of the Retort. The third will elevate more *Salt* with a grosser *Oil*; and if the Fire be enlarg'd to the fourth degree

' gree, it will raise a thick *Balsam*.
 ' As the *Salt* rises into the Neck of
 ' the Retort, it ought to be scrap'd
 ' out with a clean flat Stick, and
 ' put upon brown Paper to suck up
 ' the *Oil*: the *Salt* by this means
 ' will be white; and if it be desired
 ' more fine, it may be dissolv'd,
 ' filter'd and evaporated, and it will
 ' leave a very white *Salt*. When
 ' the Distillation is over and all cool,
 ' separate the *Oil* and *Spirit* by a
 ' Funnel, or other separating Glass.
 ' If the *Oil* is desir'd to be rectify'd,
 ' it may be put into a long-bodied
 ' Retort, and placed in Sand; and
 ' by gradual raising the Fire to the
 ' second degree, there will distil a
 ' fine yellow, and clear *Oil*. But
 ' if a pure white and ethereal *Oil*
 ' would be had, it must be put into
 ' a Cucurbit, with three times the
 ' quantity of Water to that of *Oil*,
 ' (with which the Vessel must not
 ' be quite half full) and then fit on
 ' the Head and Receiver, and gra-
 ' dually bring up the Fire to the
 ' second degree, or so as to make
 ' the *Oil* and *Water* bubble; and
 ' there will distil a pure ethereal *Oil*,
 ' which must be separated as before.
 ' Separate the Water from the *Oil*
 ' that is left in the Retort; and be-
 ' cause it will be impregnated with
 ' some *Salt*, put it into the Receiver,
 ' into which was made the first Di-
 ' stillation, and shake it well to
 ' rince out the *Salt*. Then pour
 ' all into a Cucurbit, fit to it a
 ' Head and Receiver; give a gentle
 ' Fire to evaporate the *Water*, till
 ' the Drops fall a little acid; then
 ' let it cool, and put it to the *Spirit*
 ' which separated in the first Distilla-
 ' tion; rectify them together, and
 ' there will be a *Spirit of Amber*.

We have included three Medi-
 cines in one Process, because they
 so naturally arise out of the same.

The rectify'd *Oil* is sometimes in-
 ternally prescrib'd in all nervous
 Cases, join'd with *Spirit of Sal Ar-*
moniac, or of Lavender, or other
 Liquors, from 5 to 15 Drops. The
 thicker *Oil* is most us'd externally
 in fix'd Rheumatick Pains and Aches,
 as also to paralytick Limbs; but
 some do commend it inwardly in
 old Gleet, and say it answers even
 when the best *Turpentine Balsams*
 fail. The *Spirit* is us'd much to
 the same purpose; both internally
 and externally, from 10 Drops to
 3i. in any convenient Vehicle in-
 wardly, and outwardly rubbed in
per se, or mix'd with other suitable
 Liquors. But the Volatile Salt is
 the main part, and so much in use,
 that the other are of little value with
 respect to it; the Demand for this
 being vastly greater than the other,
 in proportion to what necessarily
 every Process produces of each.
 This is a most admirable *Cephalick*
Detergent, in that sense as has been
 explain'd in the first *Class* of the
 first *Section*. It extremely attenu-
 ates, cuts and penetrates into the
 most remote and minute Recesses;
 whereby the whole Nervous System
 is, as it were, new scour'd by its
 Operation. Its chief Tendency in
 Secrecion, and what it carries along
 with it, is by *Urine*. In the con-
 vulsive *Deliriums* of Fevers it is
 mightily prescrib'd, and is reckon'd
 not inferior to any thing in such
 Intentions; because, besides its pe-
 culiar Efficacy upon the Nerves, it
 also conduces much with *Alexiphar-*
micks to promote a *Diaphoresis*: in
 all chronick Cases likewise, as *Epi-*
lepsies, *Palsies*, and the like, it is
 scarce ever left out of Prescription:
 the Dose is usually from gr. iii. to
 xv. This *Salt* has further one use-
 ful Property, which seems attended
 to but by few; and that is, quicken-
 ing

ing the Operation of some *Catharticks*, especially of the *Aloetick* and *Resinous* kind. A few Grains, with any of the milder officinal Pills, as *Ruffi*, and the like, will make them brisker by much in Operation, and yet rather milder : and this it seems to do, by dividing the Parts of those Medicines so readily in the *Stomach*, that they begin to exert themselves sooner than they otherwise would.

The great Consumption of this Medicine, in comparison to what the *Amber* produces of it, and the Price upon that account it bears, is so tempting upon the Avarice of the present degenerate Race of Chymists, that it is most abominably adulterated ; and therefore not to be trusted to from any Hands, but those who make it for their own use, as in the Company of *Apothecaries* Elaboratory at their own Hall. Some of these, once otherwise inspired, Philosophers sophisticate it with *Sal Armoniack*, with *Nitre*, some with *Cream of Tartar*, and others with *Salt of Coral*. The first of these Cheats may be discover'd by a strong Urinous Scent, if it be rubb'd with *Salt of Tartar* ; the second by its Nitrous Taste ; the third by Solution in clear Water : for the *Salt of Amber* will much sooner dissolve than the *Tartar*, and therefore manifestly leave that behind to view ; and the last is discoverable by trying it upon a red-hot *Iron* ; for the genuine Salt will fly away, the *Vinegar* the *Coral* had absorb'd, will be destroy'd, and nothing but an insipid Earth left upon the *Iron*.

This *Salt* much best fits the forms of *Boles*, Pills, or Electuaries for taking ; because in *Fuleps* and *Draughts*, in which sometimes it is inadvertently order'd, it is extremely

nauseous ; the genuine *Salt* having a mix'd relish of *Salt* and *Sulphur*, which, in a liquid form, lies so naked to the Palate, that it often urges the Patient to reject it immediately after taking by Vomit.

Tinctura Succini, Tincture of Amber.

Put $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of *Amber* (in very fine Powder) into a Bolt-Head ; pour upon it Spirit of Wine $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. invert a small Bolt-Head into the Mouth of the bigger ; lute well the Juncture, and set it to digest upon a Heat of Sand four or five Days, shaking it about two or three times in a Day. When the Spirit is well ting'd of an Amber Colour, pour it into a Phial, and put half a Pound more of Spirit of Wine ; digest as before, which also will extract a Tincture ; both which put into a Matrafs, and in a gentle Heat of Ashes, draw off one half of the Spirit of Wine, which will serve again for the same use ; and put the Tincture into a Phial well stop'd.

This is prescrib'd for the same Intentions, as the precedent Preparations, and is given from 10 to 70, or 80 Drops in any proper Vehicle.

Potestates Succini, Powers of Amber.

Take Oil of *Amber* $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Volatile *Sal Armoniac* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. grind the Oil and Salt well together in a little Mortar ; pour to them Spirit of Wine tartariz'd $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. and put them afterwards into a Bolt-Head ; invert a little Glass to make it fit for Circulation. Lute well the Joint, and put it in warm Sand to stand in Digestion for four or five days, shaking it two or three times every day ; in which time the Spirit of Wine will have

‘ have imbibed the Oil and Salt :
 ‘ set it by, and when it is cool, put
 ‘ it in a Phial well stop’d for use.’

This has the Virtues of the Oil, and is fitter for Prescription internally, because it better mixes with any Vehicle for the Conveniency of taking. Its Dose is from 10 Drops to 30 or 40.

550. SPERMA CETI, *Parma-city*. The Preparations or Management of this for Use is in the hands only of a few *Druggists*, of which Mr. *Morton* in *Leadenhall-street* is accounted the most dextrous. The Art is to produce a clean white flaky Substance from a brown fetid Oil. But this is so carefully kept a Mystery, that I am not able to give an account of it. As for what else concerns this Drug, turn back to *Section 4. Class 3. of Animals*, N^o 316.

551. ASPHALTUM. This is both native and factitious : the former, *Diascorides* mentions to be wash’d off from some Hills, particularly the *Ceraunian*, by the Currents into the Sea ; and by its Fatness, swimming upon the Waters, it lies beating against the shores, till ’tis harden’d like *Pitch* or *Amber*. The factitious is made of this, with a mixture of common black *Pitch*, and is therefore call’d *Bitumen* ; and what comes from that Country, bears the name of *Bitumen Judaicum*, or *Jews Pitch*, from the abundance of these People who inhabited the Country of *Judea*. It is capable of giving a thick Oil, like that in the Distillation of *Amber* ; but it is never to be found in Practice, and therefore not made by any.

552. NAPHTHA. This is also an only mineral Exudation, about the

antient *Babylon*, which place was most noted for its Production. It is remarkable for its combustible Qualities, and therefore has had a share in the Contrivance of Lamps, but not in Medicine.

553. PETROLÆUM, *Oil of Petre*. This is a Mineral thrown up, and distill’d as it were by a subterranean Heat, in several Mountains in *Italy* and *Naples* ; from whence it drains down, and lies upon the Surface of Lakes and Fountains, on some of which, Naturalists report, it continues burning, and particularly near the antient City of *Babylon*, and also at *Mejanum*, a Village in the *Parmesan*. It is much commended in many outward Complaints, as Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains, and Paralytick Limbs ; because it is very warm and penetrating. Some Persons with these *Mineral Oils* have lately set up for Empiricks in the *Gout* ; but even these, as well as all other Medicines, will not answer the Pretensions of such as know not how to use them. We have directions to rectify this Oil in *Schroder*, and some others ; and to make some other Preparations of it : but they can be of no service to the Reader, because they are neither prescribed nor made by any in the present Practice.

554. OLEUM TERRÆ, *Mineral Oil*. This seems to be only a general Name for the foregoing, and to signify nothing particularly.

555. BISMUTHUM, *Bismuth*. This is a *sulphureous Marcasite*, or Recrement of a Metal, being some mineral Matter impregnated with *Tin* ; and therefore ’tis call’d *Tin-Glass*. But what we have from the *Druggists* now, is factitious ; and

compos'd of *Tin*, *Tartar*, and *Arsenick*, made in the northern Parts of *Germany*, from whence it is brought to *England*. It is smooth, white, brittle, and breaks in large Flakes, like *Regulus Martis*.

Flores Bismuthi, *Flowers of Bismuth*.

‘ Beat the *Bismuth* into very fine Powder, and to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of it, put $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. of *Nitre* also in fine Powder; put in that Mixture by half a Spoonful at a time into an earthen Body perforated in the side; when the Body is red-hot, and the Operation is over, take away the *Aludels*, and wipe off the Flowers with a Feather.’

These are very white, and used as an excellent *Fucus*, mix'd with *Pomatum*, or *Rose-water*: but they must not be too busy with it, who try it upon their Complexions; for the saline Parts of the *Arsenick* may do mischief many ways. But if the *Nitre* and the *arsenical Salts* are wash'd away by frequent Solutions in warm Water, it will not only continue to be a good *Cosmetick*, but also may with safety be given internally, and by some is reckon'd a good *Diaphoretick*. Yet as the *Materia Medica* is large enough in its Supply for that Intention, there

is no occasion to torture a *Poison* to make a Medicine of it. Its Dose and Virtue, as it is said, is the same as *Mineral Bezoar*.

Magistery of Bismuth.

‘ Put *Spirit of Nitre* $\frac{1}{2}$ i. (made with Oil of Vitriol) into a great Body uncut, and add to it as much Powder of *Tin-Glass*, or *Bismuth*, by $\frac{3}{4}$ i. at a time, as the Spirit is capable of dissolving; which will be about $\frac{3}{4}$ vii. or $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. Then take two Gallons of Water, and dissolve in it $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of common Salt: filter the whole, and put it into a clean earthen Pan. Pour upon it the Dissolution of *Bismuth*, and immediately it will turn milky, and a Precipitate will fall. Permit it to stand till settled, and by gentle Inclination pour out the Water from the *Magistery*. Put on more fresh Water, stir it well, and when well settled, pour it off; and so continue the Ablutions, till the *Magistery* is insipid: which dry gently, and keep for use.’

This has the same Virtue as the Flowers, and is used only as a *Cosmetick*. The Vessel in which the Dissolution is made, ought to be placed in a Chimny, to avoid the Fumes, which are very noxious and suffocating.

Preparations of Simples.

HAVING given what we thought proper concerning the Virtues of *Simples*, it will be necessary before we treat of *Officinal* or *Extemporaneous Forms*, to deliver such *Preparations* of the Medicinal Substances, as are required to render them fit Ingredients in the various Compositions that may be used in Physick.

Those of the Minerals, we have before taught under each Metal; but have here reserv'd a distinct place for the Preparations that belong to the other Divisions of the *Materia Medica*; by reason one Management is often common to many Simples of the same Texture and Disposition of Parts. For these purposes, as there are many *Instruments* to be used, it may be expected that we should bestow some time in their description. But we are prevented from that, upon two accounts. The intended Compass of this Work would not permit us to be large enough upon this Head, to convey any tolerable Notion of our Utensils to the Reader. But the main Reason of our omitting this Particular, was, That we are of opinion the largest Description is to very little effect. The only way to have a distinct Idea of such things, is to frequent the Shops and Laboratories of Artists.

Of Spirits.

The first thing which arises most naturally in the Preparation of *Simples*, is separating their more spirituous Parts; because they are most laxly united, and therefore most easi-

ly drawn off. By Spirits here are meant, first of all, such as become so in Vegetation, and from the Production of Nature; and then, such as are made so by Fermentation and Art. Of the former kind there is none, strictly speaking, but in *Vegetables*; and amongst those, only in such as discover it in the Scent, and Quickness of Smell. But even these abound not in such a degree and manner, as to give a Spirit over the Helm, of the nature of those drawn by the help of Fermentation; but by proper Management may be collected in such quantities, as to make a Liquor very powerfully scented, and impregnated with the volatile Part of the Plant: for a great deal of Phlegm comes over with it, and therefore it has not that intoxicating Property of vinous or fermented Spirits; altho it will strike the Nose and Palate more strongly, and exert it self more efficaciously in many medicinal Intentions.

Of this kind are all odoriferous Vegetables, whether sweet or fetid: which should be distill'd green or dry, as the Texture of the vegetable Substance is fitted to lose or retain those volatile Parts, which is best known by Experience; for those Plants whose volatile Parts are so loose in their Combinations, that they fly off in drying, ought to be committed to the Still as soon as gather'd, as *Lillies of the Valley*, *Bawm*, and those of a tender Scent; whereas those which preserve their Volatility, as *Marjoram*, *Rosemary*, and the stronger Aromaticks, may be trusted when dry, if they have not been kept too long.

These are all best raised in the *Alem-bick* with a *Crane-Head*, the higher the better; and if a Handful or two of Pot-Ashes are thrown in, they will both help to load and keep down the grosser *Phlegm*, and separate and volatilize the finer Parts. As by the common way of running what comes off into an open Receiver, many of the finer Parts fly off and are lost; by the Contrivance of a Bladder and a Funnel, it may be convey'd into a Bottle as close as into a Receiver with a Retort. Take a strong Bottle of any convenient bigness, into which put a Funnel; tye to the *Worm* a Bladder, in the same manner as it is fitted to a Clyster-Pipe; cut open what covers the Aperture of the *Worm*, and draw the Bladder back over the Funnel, so that it can be close ty'd about the neck of the Bottle. By this means not a Particle can be lost: but the Fire must be more moderate than in open Distillation, otherwise it will force up the *Still-Head*, or burst the Bladder or Bottle. It is worth the while for those who are curious, to manage all their Distillations of odoriferous Plants this way; for the Waters when they are drawn low enough to pass under that rank, are much the better for it.

The Spirits of vegetable Substances, especially Herbs made by Fermentation, cannot be depended upon to have much of the Virtue of the Plant in them: for in Fermentation of an odoriferous Plant, the Spirit Nature has made, flies away in that intestine Motion, so that what is afterwards produced has no advantage beyond those made from inodorous Substances by the same Artifice. Those Writers therefore exceedingly err, who teach to fer-

ment any Plant whatsoever, in order to draw out any medicinal Virtues, because by the very Action of Fermentation the Spirit is made, as has been before demonstrated in the First Part, under that Head, *Seet. 4.* So that it signifies not so much what Substances such a Spirit is drawn from, as what Properties are obtain'd to a Spirit made by such Contrivance.

In this Limitation of the Term, we have no Spirits from either Animals or Minerals; all under this Denomination obtain'd from them, being either not properly so, or procured by such artificial Helps, as will come to be explain'd under their respective Preparations.

All that has been here advanc'd, is very easily apply'd to *Waters*: we shall therefore only subjoin, that all the *Waters* exhaled from inodorous Plants are not worth Distillation, because they cannot raise any thing but *Phlegm*, unless a very small Portion of a *nitrous Salt*, which is strain'd into them with their Nourishment from the Earth, or imbibed from the Air and Dews: and so many ways as there are to procure all the medicinal Efficacies of such a *Salt* to much better advantage, can never justify the Trouble and Expence of distilling of Plants to obtain it from them. Where therefore a Person has such an opinion of those Herbs which are term'd cold, as *Plantain*, *Scabious*, and the like, as not to be easy without them, he had better take them in his *Sallets* and *Broths*, than distil them. This further may be worth remarking, that all those Plants which are deem'd cold, are best when they shoot up rank and large; but of the hot, they are strongest when least succulent, and when the Leaves shoot small.

Of Essential Oils.

Take any quantity of Gum, Berry, Seed, Herb, or Wood, such as are proper to be bruised or powdered; let them be put into a *Copper Still*, and to them put eight or ten times their weight of common Water: lute the Head to the *Still*, and its Refrigeratory or Worm; raise fire under it to make it boil, and in a little time the Water and Oil will run into the Receiver, which is call'd a Spout-Receiver. When all the Oil is apprehended to be come off, hold a Spoon under the nose of the Worm: and if any Oil comes with the Water into the Spoon, continue the Fire longer; if no Oil appears in the Spoon, let out the Fire, and separate the Water from the Oil. Few of these Oils are worth Distillation, except in great quantities; that is to say, several *Stills* full. And then when the Oil is drawn from the first quantity, the same Water must be saved, to be refunded into the *Still*; by which means also, if it be often repeated, such a Water will be impregnated enough with the Ingredient, as to be worth keeping, under the title of the Simple Water of such an Herb, Seed, &c.

Exactly the same Method will draw the *essential Oil* from any Substance whatsoever that contains it; and those of some Woods, as *Cinnamon*, *Sassafras*, *Cloves*, and the like, because they are heavier than Water, will fall to the bottom, but are as easily separated by decanting the Water by gentle Inclination. Because that of *Aniseeds*, with some few others, will coagulate towards the latter end of the Distillation, the Water in the *Worm-Tub* should cease to be renew'd, that it may grow

warm, and dissolve away all that has condens'd in its Passage.

Of Essential Salts.

These are made by expressing the Juice of any Plant, and setting it in a Cellar to shoot; which some do in small quantities, but this is so difficult to procure, especially neat from Filth and Dirt, that these are never kept in the Shops, nor required in Prescription.

Of Fixed Salts.

Take any Plant, and burn it upon a clean Hearth, and rake the Ashes as long as any Fire appears amongst them; put those Ashes into an unglazed Pan, which set in a calcining Furnace: make fire about it till the Pan is red-hot, where keep it, continually stirring the Ashes, without any blackness. Then put them into a clean Pan, and pour hot Water to them; when that Water is sufficiently impregnated with Salt, filter it, and evaporate to a Dryness, and until the Ashes are left insipid.

We meet in the chymical Shops with these fixed Salts of a great many Plants, and the common Prescriptions take some notice of the different kinds: But the Practitioner, who thinks there is any real difference between them corresponding with the Plants they are obtain'd from, may rest satisfy'd that those dextrous and conscientious Artificers the *Chymists*, can furnish him with a lixivial Salt of any Plant, made from the *Cineres Clavelati*, or Pot-Ashes. It would however be well enough, did we lie open but in this particular only to such Impositions; for let the Plant be what it will, before it is reduced to Ashes, the Fire brings it to that Texture and Make of Parts, into which it reduces any other;

so that a Salt made out of the *Lixivium* of any Ashes whatsoever, will be always the same: they who are incredulous herein, may try Experiments ten thousand ways, if so many can be invented; but will never find any specifick Difference.

There is a Form of Preparation, which *Salmon* chiefly introduced for the sake of his Brother *Empiricks*, and those who were for cutting the shortest way into their Profits, that is call'd *Potestas* or *Power*. This is an Incorporation of the *Essential Oil* of any Vegetable with Spirit, by the Intermediation of *Sal Armoniac*; and this was chiefly design'd for the extemporaneous making of Waters; for with the help of a small quantity of such Medicines, and common Water, there was always in readiness whatsoever of that kind could be call'd for. The *OEleosachara* likewise have been contriv'd for the same purposes, which is a mixture of an *Essential Oil* with Sugar; whereby it will dissolve in a strong Spirit, and so make on a sudden, without the Help and Expence of a Still, either *Cinnamon*, *Orange*, or any other Water that is requir'd. So that by these Artifices here may be all the Simple and Compound Waters of a Shop, inclos'd in a small Cupboard: an admirable Contrivance for Chamber-Practice! but very injurious and detrimental to the Patient: for there is no way of mixture imaginable, that can so well incorporate the volatile oily part of a Plant with its *Phlegm*; as Distillation does. So that the Waters made this way will not only be more unfit for present use, but also be much sooner slimy, vapid and sour. They who think it worth their while to fall into this way, may make the *Potestates* of any thing in the same

manner as is directed in the Preparations of *Amber*, at N^o 549. of the *Simples*.

The Purification of Aloes, and all Substances of the like kind.

' If the *Aloes* is not fine thro
' any mixture of Straws, Sticks, or
' gritty Matter, very gently dissolve
' it in Water enough, to pass it conveniently thro a Flannel Cloth
' when warm; afterwards evaporate to a Consistence.'

Some for this purpose use *Spirit of Wine*, and others *Spirit of Tartar*, under the Notion of better correcting the *Aloes*; but that Dissolvent is better for the *Apothecary*, which leaves the Drug in its most natural Qualities, after Refinement from Filth, and for the Physician afterwards to correct in Prescription as he pleases.

Gums and *Resins* of all sorts are to be clear'd from any foreign Mixtures by the like means; care being taken to let the Dissolvent be as near as can be, to the nature of the thing to be strain'd; and that Evaporation afterwards be not too hasty, for fear of carrying off any Volatile Parts of the Drug; which is very apt to happen, in *Aromatick* Substances especially. There are many *Gums* to be conveniently strain'd by the help of Water, which will not mix with them; but upon cooling separate, and form into a clean Mass ready for use, as *Galbanum*, *Tacamahacca*, and the like.

Essence or Tincture of Amber-Grease.

' Take of *Amber-grease* 3 ii. the
' same quantity of Sugar-Candy,
' Musk 3 ss. and Civet gr. ii. beat
' them together, and put the mixture into a Phial: pour upon it
' of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine 3 iv.
' stop the Phial close, and set it in

‘ a slow Sand-Digestion four or five
 ‘ days, and then decant the clear for
 ‘ use. If it be of Consistence enough
 ‘ to congeal, or not run, when cold
 ‘ put more Spirit of Wine upon the
 ‘ remainder for another Digestion;
 ‘ and afterwards mix the Liquors,
 ‘ until they will continue fluid.’

This certainly makes the best of
 Perfumes; and is in very conveni-
 ent form, either for any officinal use,
 or to mix immediately with any Me-
 dicine, or for extemporaneous Pre-
 scription: the least touch of it leaves
 its Scent upon any thing a prodigious
 time. The Sugar is only added, the
 better to separate the adhesive parts
 of the *Amber-grease*, and other In-
 gredients, and make them more ea-
 sily join with the Spirit. In Consti-
 tutions where such *Sweets* are not
 offensive to the Head; as in some,
 especially Hysterical Persons, they
 are; there is nothing can be more
 immediately a Cordial.

Tincture of Benjamin.

‘ Powder $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of select *Benja-*
 ‘ *min*; put it into a Matrafs, and
 ‘ put to it tartariz’d Spirit of Wine
 ‘ $\frac{1}{2}$ i. fit the Matrafs for a Cucurbit:
 ‘ Lute the Joint, and set it in a
 ‘ warm Sand three or four days,
 ‘ now and then shaking it about; in
 ‘ that time it will acquire a fine
 ‘ Tincture, which decant and keep
 ‘ for use.’

This is good in *Asthma’s*, and
 other Distempers of the *Lungs*,
 given from 20 to 60, or 70 Drops,
 in any convenient Vehicle. But it
 is most us’d externally to smooth
 the Skin, and take Spots out of
 the Face: $\frac{3}{4}$ i. of it put into $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of
 clean Water, turns it white, and is
 call’d *Virgins Milk*. To this Tinc-
 ture may be added of *Styrax* $\frac{3}{4}$ i. and
Balsam of Peru $\frac{3}{4}$ i. which will ren-
 der not only the Scent more grate-

ful, and make a deeper Tinge in
 the Spirit; but be also better for in-
 ward use.

Flowers of Benjamin.

‘ Put into a subliming Pot $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
 ‘ or $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. of *Benjamin* in gross
 ‘ Powder; set on its Cover, with-
 ‘ out luting, and keep it in the se-
 ‘ cond degree of Fire in Sand, or
 ‘ immediately over a small Fire of
 ‘ Charcoal: the Flowers will pre-
 ‘ sently begin to rise into the Cover,
 ‘ which once in an Hour, or Hour
 ‘ and half, must be taken off, and
 ‘ wiped out upon a clean Sheet of
 ‘ Paper with a Feather. There
 ‘ ought to be two Covers to one
 ‘ Bottom in readiness, that one may
 ‘ be clapp’d on as soon as the other
 ‘ is off. When the Flowers begin
 ‘ to rise yellow, take the melted
 ‘ *Benjamin* out of the Pot, with a
 ‘ Spoon; and put into it more pow-
 ‘ der’d *Benjamin*, as at the first,
 ‘ and so proceed until there are as
 ‘ many Flowers as desir’d.’

In this Operation care must be
 taken, that the Fire be not too big,
 because it will throw up some Oil,
 and discolour the Flowers. These
 are a wonderful *Pectoral*, and par-
 ticularly in *Asthma’s*; for they
 greatly attenuate and open the vis-
 cous Obstructions, and cleanse the
Bronchia. They are convenient al-
 most in any Form, and give a very
 grateful Scent to any Composition.
 Their Dose is from iii. to x. or xii gr.

Oil and Spirit of Benjamin.

‘ Take of the black melted *Benja-*
 ‘ *min*, which remains after the Sub-
 ‘ limation of the Flowers $\frac{1}{2}$ i. put it
 ‘ into a Retort, which place in a Sand-
 ‘ Furnace; cover it well with Sand;
 ‘ lute on its Receiver, and make
 ‘ the Fire of the first degree for one
 ‘ Hour; then encrease to the se-
 ‘ cond,

cond, in which there will be some Oil and Spirit, with some discolour'd Flowers: augment the Fire to the third degree, and at last to the fourth, till no Fumes appear, and there will be a blackish Oil with an acid Spirit; and the Neck of the Retort will be fill'd with the discolour'd Flowers, which may be taken out, and put upon a clean brown Paper to suck up the Oil. These Flowers, tho not so beautiful, are as good for use as the former; and tho both the Oil, Spirit and Flowers, have acquired at present an Empyreumatical Scent, in six or eight Months that will wear off, and they become very fragrant.

After the same manner may be made the Oil, Spirit and Flowers, or Volatile Salt of any Balsams, as Tolu, Peru, and the like. The Spirit is Diuretick, but not very pleasant, by reason of its Empyreuma. The Oil is accounted a good Vulnerary both in external and internal Application: and for inward use, if \mathfrak{z} ii or \mathfrak{z} iii. of it be put into a Cucurbit, which is capable of holding a Gallon of Liquor; and to it \mathfrak{lb} v. or \mathfrak{lb} vi. of Water, and set in a Sand Furnace, luting on its Head and Receiver, with a gradual Fire till the Water is ready to boil; the Spirituous Part of the Oil will come over with the Water, of a fine Amber Colour, and a fragrant Scent: which is an admirable internal Medicine, a powerful Diuretick, and by some reckon'd a Specifick against the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys and Bladder. Its Dose is from 5 to 15 Drops, in a little refin'd Sugar.

Preparation of Lapis Calaminaris.

Take any quantity of this, and levigate it upon a hard Marble with Rose Water; dry it when reduc'd

into an impalpable Powder, in little Drops, as it will fall from a Spatula upon a Chalk Stone.

In the same manner is prepar'd Tutty, and all hard friable Substances of the like kind.

Magistery of Calamine.

Take Calamine \mathfrak{z} iv. beat it into fine Powder, or as levigated above; put it into a Matrafs, and pour upon it of Spirit of Salt \mathfrak{lb} i. let them digest upon warm Sand forty eight Hours; filter the Dissolution, and precipitate the Magistery with Spirit of Urine; free it from its Salt by several Ablutions, and dry it gently for use.

It is Emetick and Cathartick, and given in the like Cases as Antimonial Emeticks. Its Dose from \mathfrak{iii} . to \mathfrak{viii} gr.

Diaphoretick Calamine.

Beat \mathfrak{z} iv. of Calamine into fine Powder; put it into a Matrafs, which place in a Chimney, and put to it by \mathfrak{z} iii. or \mathfrak{z} iv. at a time of Spirit of Nitre \mathfrak{lb} i. let it stand cover'd from Dirt falling into it twenty four Hours; then decant the Liquor, which put into a Retort; set it in a Sand-Furnace, and give it a gradual Heat to the third degree, and so keep it till no Drops fall from it. When all is cold, take it out of the Retort, and keep for use.

Some say it is a good Sudorifick; but it is little us'd. Its Dose is from gr. x. to \mathfrak{z} ss. \mathfrak{z} i. of it infus'd in \mathfrak{lb} ss. of Spirit of Wine, makes an admirable Collyrium; and does great service, by dropping it into the Eye, three or four times a day. Some likewise make a good Collyrium, by quenching a Lump of Calamine of about \mathfrak{z} iv. ten or twelve times in \mathfrak{lb} i. of White Wine.

Essence or Tincture of Cantharides.

Put $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of bruised *Cantharides* into a Cucurbit, and pour upon them by little at a time of Spirit of Nitre $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. and let them stand in Digestion twelve Hours: then with a Glass Spoon or Spatula, take off a black Scum from the Surface of the Spirit, which cast away: pour gradually upon them of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine $\frac{1}{2}$ i. mix them well by shaking, and place them in a Sand-Furnace; lute on a Head and Receiver, kindle the Fire, which gradually encrease to the second degree; and in that Heat draw off $\frac{1}{2}$ i. of Spirit, which keep for use.

To that which remains in the Cucurbit, put by little at a time so much Salt-Petre as will satiate its Acidity, which may be known by the Ebullition ceasing. Then put that mixture into a Glass or Marble Mortar; put to it of Camphire $\frac{3}{4}$ i. and grind them till they are well incorporated, and return them again into the Cucurbit; rince out the Mortar with some Spirit of Wine, which was drawn off from them, and pour into the Body, with the remaining part of the Spirit of Wine: shake them well, and set them into a digestive Heat; make the Cucurbit a Circulatory; lute the Joint close, and let them stand in that Heat eight or ten Days, shaking them well about every Day: then let it cool and stand to settle; pour off the Tincture into a clean Cucurbit, and in a very gentle Heat draw off one half, or more, of the Spirit, which again put upon the mixture, to extract more Tincture; and when that Spirit is again ting'd, draw off two thirds; which put the third time to extract more Tincture,

and distil as before, still putting the Tincture remaining after Distillation of the Spirit to the first Tincture. Then take of Amber-grease $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Musk $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. White Sugar-Candy $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. grind them well together, with a little of the Spirit last drawn off; pour them into a Matrafs, and to them put $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of the aforesaid Spirit; close the Matrafs well, and set it to digest four or five Days; then put it to the Tincture of *Cantharides*, (also in a Matrafs) and let them circulate together four or five Days more; then pour it into a clean dry Bottle, which keep well stop'd for use.

The Materials must be put together, so as to prevent the Fumes being offensive in every part of the Process. This may be pronounced a most excellent Medicine, in Cases where we have not its *Succedaneum*, nor any thing tending that way. It is a most stimulating Cordial, and cannot fail to excite to conjugal Intercourses; where a Constitution, by any Misfortune, has fallen into a Coldness or Indifferency that way; for (if the Expression may be allow'd) where there is Fuel, it will infallibly kindle it. The *Satyriion*, and all of that Tribe, are not to be compar'd to it. In many Cases also, where sloughy and cold Humours have clogg'd the Reins and Genital Parts, and thereby occasion'd other Mischiefs, besides an Inability to Coition; this Medicine is of mighty service, and will answer where the most efficacious *Balsams* and *Turpentine*s fail. It may be given from 10 to 100 Drops, in a Glass of Canary, or any other Liquor a Patient may better like. But notwithstanding these Commendations of this Medicine, which indeed cannot be greater than it deserves; yet none but

but the truly skilful must dare to meddle with it ; for by an injudicious Administration, it may occasion *Stranguries, Erosions, Excoriations,* and even *Convulsions* : such is the difference of an efficacious Medicine in the hands of a good *Physician,* and an *Empirick*. This therefore, as well as all the best Remedies, will for ever continue a Secret in the hands of the Learned, notwithstanding its Preparation is in the knowledge and power of every Person, and all the Directions that can be given about it.

Preparation of Coral, and all the Testacea.

‘ This is done by Levigation
‘ upon a Marble with Rose-Water,
‘ till it cannot be perceiv’d in the
‘ least gritty between the Teeth, as
‘ was before directed in the *Lapis*
‘ *Calaminaris*.’

After the same manner are any of the *Testacea* prepared to be taken in Substance. And they who would have them as fine as possible, may after such Levigation as prevents their gritting upon the Teeth, mix the whole with Water enough to suspend it some time : after a little standing, pour off the upper part, and the bottom levigate again ; and so do until the whole will remain so suspended in Water for some time, without letting any fall. Then by standing some Days, the whole will get down to the bottom, and the Liquor may be pour’d off clear, and the levigated Substances dropp’d with an *Ivory Spatula* upon a Chalk Stone to dry. This way there is no fear of taking away any of their Salts, or better Parts ; for the Water thus us’d will not be perceiv’d to have alter’d either its Taste or Colour. All things of this kind must never come near Iron, or any other

Metals ; especially *Pearls*, and those which are valued for their whiteness, because they will take a tinge from it, and lose their Beauty, as well as hazard their Virtues.

Salt and Magistery of Coral.

‘ Take any quantity of red Coral
‘ in fine Powder ; put it into a clean
‘ smooth earthen Dish, or wide-
‘ mouth’d Glass ; mix with it di-
‘ still’d Vinegar, and there will pre-
‘ sently arise a strong Ebullition :
‘ when it is over, put more distill’d
‘ Vinegar to it ; and so continue to
‘ do, as long as any Fermentation
‘ continues : then set it upon a
‘ warm Sand, stirring it now and
‘ then with a clean Tobacco Pipe,
‘ till the Heat excites no Efferves-
‘ cency ; then filter the Liquor, put
‘ by a Moiety of it for the Ma-
‘ gistery, and the other part evapo-
‘ rate to dryness, in a gentle Heat,
‘ which is the *Salt of Coral*.’

After the same manner may be made the Salt of *Crabs-Eyes*, or of any testaceous Powder. This is said to operate both by *Sweat* and *Urine*, to be *Cardiack*, stop Fluxes, Hemorrhages, and resist Poisons. Its Dose from gr. x. to ʒ i. but it is seldom us’d now.

‘ The *Magistery* is made, by put-
‘ ting to the other part of the
‘ Liquor *Oil of Tartar per Deli-*
‘ *quium* by Drops, until there ap-
‘ pears a white Curd, which in a
‘ little time will fall to the bottom :
‘ when the Liquor is clear, drop in
‘ more ; and if it turns the Liquor
‘ white as before, let it settle, and
‘ so continue till the Liquor will
‘ not curdle by the Oil of Tartar
‘ any more. When the *Magistery*
‘ is all settled, decant the Liquor,
‘ and put clean Water to the Ma-
‘ gistery ; shake it about, let it settle,
‘ and

‘ and decant as before, and so do
‘ five or six times till the Magistery
‘ has lost all its salt Taste, and dry
‘ it for use.’

This is of the same Virtues as the Salt, but is directed in larger Doses.

Tincture of Coral.

This is made several ways, and with divers *Menstruums*, which by Time and Heat become red: it is thought by some, that the Tincture proceeds more from the Spirit than the Coral. The best way seems to be the following.

‘ Reduce ℥ss. of red Coral into
‘ an impalpable Powder, and mix it
‘ with its equal weight of sublim’d
‘ *Sal Armoniac* in Powder; put the
‘ mixture into a Retort, which place
‘ in Sand; fit to it a Receiver, and
‘ having well luted the Junctures,
‘ make a Fire of the first degree
‘ one Hour; proceed to the second
‘ two Hours; go on to the third,
‘ where keep it three Hours, or till
‘ all the *Sal Armoniac* is sublim’d.
‘ It will be ting’d with a variety of
‘ Colours, as Red, Green, Blue,
‘ &c. and contains in it the true
‘ Tincture of Coral, which is ap-
‘ parent by its Body, being left
‘ white at the bottom of the Retort.
‘ Put all these sublim’d Flowers into
‘ a Matrafs, and to every ℥iv. of
‘ the Flowers, put ℥x. of tartariz’d
‘ Spirit of Wine; set them upon
‘ warm Sand in a double Vessel, to
‘ digest for three or four Days, and
‘ shake them every Day two or
‘ three times. When the Spirit of
‘ Wine is well ting’d, put on more,
‘ and let it stand as before: then
‘ put the ting’d Spirits together, (be-
‘ ing ℥xx.) into a Matrafs; draw
‘ off ℥xii. or ℥xiv. and the six or
‘ eight remaining will be deeply
‘ ting’d with the Sulphur of Coral.’

The Operation is by *Diaphoresis* and *Urina*. Its Dose is from 10 Drops to ʒi. The same Preparations may be made from any other of the Testaceous *Drugs* in the like manner; but they are so very little prescrib’d in extemporaneous Practice, that they are seldom met with in the Shops; altho in Substance they are in constant use.

Resin of Jallap, and other like Substances.

‘ Take of select (that is what is
‘ blackest, most heavy and sound)
‘ *Jallap* powder’d ℥i. put to it of
‘ rectify’d Spirit of Wine ℥vi. in-
‘ vert a Bolt-head, and lute it; set
‘ it upon warm Sand three or four
‘ Days, and shake it every Day two
‘ or three times: when the Spirit
‘ is well ting’d, decant it carefully
‘ thro a Hair Sieve into a Cucurbit;
‘ set it in a gentle Heat of Sand,
‘ and draw off the Spirit of Wine
‘ to one Pint, which may be re-
‘ turn’d upon the *Jallap* to make a
‘ second Extraction: decant the
‘ Spirit as formerly; lute on its
‘ Head and Receiver, and distil as
‘ before. Let all cool, and in the
‘ Cucurbit there will be a Resin in
‘ the Form of Turpentine; which
‘ wash in three or four Waters, and
‘ in a gentle Heat dry it, till it will
‘ beat into Powder.’

Some only put to the Tincture common Water which turns it milky, and let fall the Resin to the bottom; for Resins will not be suspended in any *Menstruum* lower than Spirit, as has been demonstrated in Part I. Many Knavish Chymists, when *Jallap* is dear, have a Trick of putting *Scammony*, which is of it self almost all Resin, amongst it; and sometimes *Gamboge*, whereby they sell it cheaper than it can be honestly made for.

The

The Virtues are the same as those of the Root, which see in *Section 8. Class 2. N^o 411.* but it works rougher, because all such Substances stick to and hang upon the Coats of the Stomach and Intestines, so as to be the Authors of a great deal of Pain and Uneasiness; and for this reason, this is corrected with *Sugar, Cream of Tartar*, or such like things; whereby it is brought into the same state as Nature presented it to us first in the Root. For some purposes indeed, where the Form is requir'd to be small, as often in Administration to Children; this is best comply'd with, and most convenient. Its Dose from iii. gr. to ʒi.

After the same manner are made the Resins of *Guaiacum, Scammony, Turpith*, and all *Simples* which have in their Composition any thing of the like kind.

Tincture of Honey.

‘ Take ʒi. of pure Virgin Honey, despume it in a clean earthen Pan, and put to it ʒiii. of clear Salt of Tartar (or any other fix'd Salt) finely pulveriz'd; stir them well together, and an Ebullition will arise; stay till it is over, and take off the Scum, and put the Mixture into a Cucurbit uncut, and pour upon it ʒiiss. of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine; close the Mouth, and set it in the Heat of Digestion forty eight Hours: agitate the Matter three or four times a Day, and in that time the Spirit of Wine will have charg'd it self with the purest part of the Honey. Decant it from the *Fæces* into a new Cucurbit; lute on the Head and Receiver, and draw off one half of the Spirit of Wine in a gentle Heat. That which remains will be a sweet thick Tincture.’

This is recommended to be an

excellent pectoral Medicine, and very powerfully to promote Expectoration. Its Dose from 40 Drops to ʒii. or a *Tea-Spoonful*, in any warm Liquor, especially at going to bed.

Spirit of Honey.

‘ Mix ʒi. of Honey with ʒiii. of clean Sand, and put it into a Retort in a Sand-Furnace; make a Fire of the first degree for two Hours; encrease it to the second for two Hours more, and so go on to the third; where let it remain till no more Fumes nor Drops will fall. There will be come over an Emphyreumatical Spirit and Oil: put them both into a Cucurbit, and with a Fire of the first degree draw off the insipid Water, and the second will raise the Spirit.’

This is a *Spirit* only in the same sense that other *Acids* are; for this is so, and will dissolve Coral or Pearl, as distill'd Vinegar. It is affirm'd to be good to make the Hair grow, and us'd so much for that purpose by rubbing any bald place with it, that it is to be met with almost in every Shop, although it is of no account for any one thing else.

Sweet Honey-Water, from

Mr. George Wilson.

‘ Take of good French Brandy Con. i. of the best Virgin Honey and Coriander Seeds, ana ʒi. Cloves ʒiss. Nutmegs ʒi. Benjamin and Styrax, ana ʒi. Benilloes, N^o. 4. the yellow Rind of three large Lemons; bruise the Cloves, Nutmegs, Coriander Seed and Benjamin, cut the Benilloes into small pieces; put all into a Cucurbit, and pour the Brandy to them; and after they have digested forty eight Hours, distil off the Spirit

‘ Spirit in a Retort with a gentle
‘ Heat.

‘ To one Gallon of this Wa-
‘ ter add of Damask Rose-Water,
‘ and Orange Flower-Water, ana
‘ ℥ i. of Musk and Ambergrease,
‘ ana gr. v. first grind well the Musk
‘ and Ambergrease with some of the
‘ Water, and afterwards put all to-
‘ gether into a large Matrafs; shake
‘ them well together, and let them
‘ circulate three days and three
‘ nights in a gentle Heat: then let
‘ all cool; filter and keep the Wa-
‘ ter in a Phial well stopp’d for use.’

The Person, who we take this Water from, says he often made it for King James II. and that it is an *Anti-paralytick*, smoothes the Skin, and gives one of the most agreeable Scents that can be smelt. Forty or fifty Drops put into a Pint of clean Water, are enough to wash the Hands and Face with; and the same Proportion to *Punch*, or any *Cordial-water*, gives a most pleasant Flavour.

In the Tincture of Honey the Vessel must be big enough to hold eight times the quantity, else the Ebullition will be apt to boil it over. In the Spirit of Honey, the Sand is to prevent it from boiling over; notwithstanding which it will swell and bubble, so that the Retort ought not to be fill’d above half full. In its Rectification, fit a Receiver without luting; and as soon as the Acidity is perceivable, change the Receiver, lute it, and draw off the Spirit in a Heat not exceeding the third degree: and if a twelfth or sixteenth Part of Spirit of Nitre dulcify’d be added, it will abate its unpleasant Scent. In the last Process the Honey more powerfully opens the *Aromaticks*, which otherwise would afford but very little Odour.

Tincture of Japan Earth.

‘ Powder finely ℥ iv. of Japan
‘ Earth, of Cinnamon ℥ i. of Pe-
‘ ruvian Bark ℥ i. ss. Musk and Am-
‘ bergrease, ana gr. vi. rub the two
‘ last with Sugar-Candy ℥ i. put
‘ them all into a Matrafs, and put to
‘ them Spirit of Wine ℥ xxiv. mak-
‘ of the Matrafs a Circulating V-
‘ sel: lute well the Juncture; set
‘ it upon warm Sand to digest four
‘ or five days, shaking it about two
‘ or three times in a day; then set
‘ it by to settle, and by gentle Incl-
‘ nation pour it into a Phial for use.’

This is of good service in all De- fluxions, Catarrhs, Fluxes of the Belly, Dysentery, and overflowing of the *Menses*; and even in a *Gonorrhea* and old Gleets, where the Virulence has been already conquer’d. It is likewise said to be a good *Succedaneum* to the Bark, and that it will cure *Intermittents*. Its Dose is from half a Spoonful to three or four in rough Wine, or any other proper Vehicle.

Catechu.

‘ Make any quantity of Japan
‘ Earth into Powder; dissolve it in
‘ Barley Cinnamon Water; pour off
‘ the Dissolution from the *Feces*,
‘ and dry it gently: when it is dry,
‘ mix ℥ ii. of it with Sugar-Candy
‘ ℥ iii. Spirit of Roses 15 Drops,
‘ Ambergrease 9 ss. Musk gr. xv.
‘ grind them all together till they
‘ are impalpable; and with the
‘ Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth,
‘ make them into little Pills of the
‘ bigness of Pearl Barley.’

One of these held in the Mouth causes a sweet Breath, and renders all Liquors very palatable. Forty or fifty may be swallow’d in a day for *Catarrhs*, *Diarrheas*, *Gonorrheas*, and Defluxions of all kinds; they an-

swer all the ends of the Earth it self, describ'd in *Section 2. Class 3. of Minerals*, N^o 155.

Infusion of Jesuits Bark.

‘ Take of the Bark in Powder \mathfrak{z} ii.
‘ put it to \mathfrak{lb} ii. of Red Wine, in a
‘ Matraass fitted for Circulation, and
‘ set it upon warm Sand, or in Bal-
‘ neo forty eight hours; shake it
‘ about two or three times in a day;
‘ then let it cool, and pour off the
‘ Infusion (thro a Strainer) into a
‘ Phial, and keep it for use.’

The rougher the Wine, the most proper it is for this use. Sir *Charles Tabor* put \mathfrak{z} iv. into the like quantity of Wine; but then he put on fresh Wine till it was reduced to about the same Strength; as likewise did Dr. *Smith*, who was his Successor at *Paris*. Dr. *Jones* gives the Method of his Practice in his Book *de Febris Intermittentibus*, under the Title of *Arcana Taboriana*. \mathfrak{z} ii. or \mathfrak{z} iii. of this Infusion are to be given every 3 or 4 hours, between the Paroxysms in an Ague; and will frequently answer, altho not with so much certainty as the Bark in Substance. And this Form is safer in some ticklish Circumstances, where the Substance might be too astringent; as about the time of the menstrual Discharges, which are not infrequently obstructed thereby.

Tinctura Corticis, Tincture of the Bark.

‘ Take of the Bark in Powder
‘ \mathfrak{z} iv. put it into a Bolt-head; put
‘ to it rectify'd Spirit of Wine \mathfrak{z} xii.
‘ fit it for Circulation, and set it in
‘ a gentle Sand-Digestion four or
‘ five days, shaking it often; then
‘ decant the Spirit carefully into a
‘ Phial for use.’

If some hours before it is taken out of Digestion, there be put to

it of *Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam* \mathfrak{z} ii. the Medicine will be much the better; because the Acid greatly assists, and adds to the roughness of the Bark, which the Tincture takes up; and likewise by giving a greater Consistency to the Spirit, enables it to sustain more than it could by it self; so that this way the finest part is all in the Tincture, that the Bark it self may be in a manner deem'd to be given in Substance. This is visible by letting some of it dry on a clean Tile; for it will leave behind good quantity of an impalpable Powder. This way I have often made it, and found its efficacy as well as conveniency of Administration, in a great many Instances. It is best given in red Wine, from 20 Drops to 100; and to be repeated every four hours between the Fits, or oftner according to the urgency of the Symptoms.

Extractum Corticis, Extract of the Bark.

‘ Put \mathfrak{lb} ss. of Bark into a large
‘ Matraass; put to it of the simple
‘ distill'd Water of Wormwood
‘ \mathfrak{lb} vi. or more; let it boil gently
‘ in a Sand-Heat two or three
‘ hours; strain it, put more Water
‘ to the Bark; boil and strain as before: put the Infusions together,
‘ and in a Glass or Earthen Vessel evaporate to the Consistence of an
‘ Extract.’

If this, as the former, be actuated also with \mathfrak{z} i. or \mathfrak{z} ii. of Spirit of *Sulphur*, the Extract will be the better, and endued with the Virtues of the former Tincture. Its Dose from gr. xv. to \mathfrak{z} i.

Preparation of Millepedes.

‘ When they are clear'd as much
‘ as can be from Dirt, pour White
‘ Wine enough upon them in an
‘ earthen

‘ earthen Pot to cover them : then
 ‘ over a gentle Heat evaporate the
 ‘ Wine until they are dry enough to
 ‘ powder.’

The Evaporation must be very gentle, lest it carries up any of their volatile Salt, with which they much abound. They grievously err who pour off the Wine, and keep it separately, which is very customary to do; because it robs the *Millepedes* of a great deal, which Evaporation leaves behind. Their Dose is from gr. x. to ʒ ii.

Vinum Millepedum, Wine of
 Hog-Lice.

‘ Take ʒ iv. or a Quarter of a
 ‘ Pint of *Millepedes* alive, infuse
 ‘ them in ʒ ii. of White Wine,
 ‘ with ʒ i. of English Saffron; shake
 ‘ them often, and let them stand
 ‘ two or three Weeks; then filter
 ‘ the Wine for use.’

The Bottle must have vent given always when shaken, else it will be apt to fly. The Wine will have a brackish pungent Taste, not much unlike what Salt of Amber gives to any Liquor. It is an admirable Cleanser of all the *Viscera*; and gives place to nothing in a *Faundice*, or any Obstructions of the Kidneys, or Urinary Passages, which makes it a great pity that it is not more in use: for there is hardly any chronick Distemper, wherein it will not do service; and even in Scrophula's and strumous Swellings, a Course of it will greatly waste them, if not quite carry them away: and in De-fluxions of *Rheum* upon the Eyes it will do wonders, by turning downwards those hot Salts, by their natural Outlet the Kidneys, which had forced their way thro the Glands about the Eyes. It may be given from ʒ ss. to ʒ ii. in a Dose.

Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil
 of Hog-Lice.

‘ Put any quantity of *Millepedes*
 ‘ into a long-bodied Retort, so that
 ‘ it be not above half full; place it
 ‘ in a Sand-Furnace; lute on its Re-
 ‘ ceiver, and give it the first degree
 ‘ of Fire till the Retort is thorowly
 ‘ hot: then encrease the Fire to the
 ‘ second, in which keep it two or
 ‘ three hours, according to the
 ‘ quantity of Lice, and some Liquor
 ‘ will drop into the Receiver, and
 ‘ the Volatile Salt will begin to rise;
 ‘ encrease it to the third and fourth
 ‘ degree; then cease and take off
 ‘ the Receiver, when it is cool;
 ‘ where there will be a Spirit, an
 ‘ Oil, and a Salt, which must be se-
 ‘ parated and rectify'd apart; or
 ‘ put all together into a long-neck'd
 ‘ Matrafs, luting on a Head and
 ‘ Receiver; and separate the Salt
 ‘ by Sublimation, as that of Vi-
 ‘ pers.’

The Volatile Salt is the only part this Process produces that is of value; and this has the Virtues of the *Millepedes* in Substance, and is good for all the purposes of the foregoing Wine. Its Dose from iv. to xvi. gr. in a Bole is the best form for its Administration.

Tinctura Myrrhæ, Tincture of
 Myrrh.

‘ Put into a Matrafs of fine
 ‘ Myrrh in Powder ʒ i. of Spirit
 ‘ of Wine ʒ iv. invert another Glass
 ‘ into the Mouth of the Matrafs to
 ‘ make a double Vessel; lute the
 ‘ Juncture, and set it in a gentle
 ‘ Heat of Sand to extract its Tinc-
 ‘ ture.’

This has the Virtues of the Gum, describ'd Section 1. Class 3. N^o 70. of the *Simples*; but is seldom given inwardly: externally it is of great

esteem amongst our *Surgeons*, for cleaning foul Ulcers, and to exfoliate carious Bones.

Oleum Myrrhæ, Oil of Myrrh.

Fill a Retort half full of coarse Myrrh; put to it a Receiver, when in a Sand-Furnace; give it Fire by degrees to the greatest height: when the Fumes cease, let out the Fire, and in the Receiver there will be a fetid Oil, and an acid Spirit.

After the same manner are to be obtain'd the Oils of all such like Substances; and they may be rectify'd as before directed in the *Oil of Benjamin*, which makes them much pleasanter for use. This is reckon'd *Diaphoretick* and *Diuretick*, but is seldom prescrib'd; externally it brings bad Ulcers to a kind Suppuration. Dose from 8 to 24 Drops in any proper Liquor.

Oleum Myrrhæ per Deliquium.

Boil Eggs till they are hard, split them in the middle, and take out the Yolks: fill the Cavity with fine Myrrh in Powder; place them upon little Sticks about an Inch and a quarter long, three or four of them being prick'd into the Egg; set them in a clean Pan in a Cellar, or some such moist place, and there will drop from them into the Pan a Liquor, which is call'd *Oil of Myrrh*.

This is us'd only externally to take off Blemishes and Spots on the Skin, and is commended to be excellent for such Purposes.

Preparations of Opium.

It would be endless to give all the Preparations we meet with of this most celebrated Drug in Dispensatory-Writers. A very large Collection of them may be found in the

Collectanea Chymica Leydensia; from whence *Salmon* has stufed his Works. We shall therefore here content our selves with those only which are now in the Shops, and prescrib'd in regular Practice.

Extractum Opii, Extract of Opium.

Put $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of good Opium in thin slices into a Glass Body, wherein there are two Pounds of Spring-Water; set it in Sand, and stop the Mouth of the Body with another Glass; make Fire under it, till by gradual Heat it is made to boil, in which state keep it two or three hours: then let out the Fire, and while the Dissolution is hot, run it through a Flannel Bag, and press it strongly into an earthen Vessel; put that which remains in the Bag into a Matrafs, in which there is a Quart of rectify'd Spirit of Wine; make a double Vessel of the Matrafs, and let it stand in Digestion twenty four hours, now and then shaking it. Then take it out, and when it is cool, run it also thro a Flannel; put the Spirit of Wine, which is charg'd with the gummy part of the Opium, that the Water was not capable of dissolving, into a Cucurbit; and in a gentle Heat draw off two thirds of the Spirit of Wine, which will serve again for the same use. Then put both the Extractions together; and in a clean earthen Pan, with a moderate Fire evaporate, till it is of a Consistence fit to form into Pills, which keep in a Pot for use.

This is the most certain Opiate yet known, and is very convenient for any Compositions of *Laudanum*; and some prefer this to any of the liquid Preparations, because the Dose can more certainly be assign'd. It is often prescrib'd by the

the Title of *Extractum Thebaicum*.
The Dose from gr. fs. to gr. ii.

Dr. Goddard's compound Extract of
Opium.

‘ Take of Saffron and Nutmegs,
‘ ana \mathfrak{z} i. slice the Nutmegs thin,
‘ of Castor \mathfrak{z} fs. put them into a
‘ Matrafs with Tincture of Tartar
‘ \mathfrak{z} xii. set them in a gentle Heat
‘ of Sand (with the Mouth of the
‘ Matrafs well stopr) in Digestion
‘ twenty four hours, shaking it of-
‘ ten; then let it cool, and press it
‘ thro a Cloth into a clean earthen
‘ Pan: what stays in the Bag put
‘ into the Matrafs again, and put
‘ to it rectify'd Spirit of Wine
‘ \mathfrak{t} fs. let it stand warm twelve
‘ hours, and strain it off to the
‘ other; into these Tinctures put
‘ of the Extract of Opium \mathfrak{z} v. and
‘ set them over a gentle Fire to eva-
‘ porate into an Extract.’

This has the Virtues of the for-
mer, but may be ventur'd upon in
somewhat a larger Dose, so far as
to iii. or iv. gr.

Laudanum Liquidum, cum Succo
Cydoniorum; Liquid Laudanum,
with Juice of Quinces.

‘ Take of Opium \mathfrak{z} ii. of *English*
‘ Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. and of the Juice of
‘ Quinces \mathfrak{t} i fs. Let the Opium
‘ be thin sliced, and with the Saffron
‘ be put to the Juice of Quinces in
‘ a glass Body: some add Yeast of
‘ Ale to ferment it; set them in a
‘ gentle Heat of Sand, to digest till
‘ the Fermentation is over, and the
‘ Saffron subsides. Then express
‘ the Juice, and let it stand to set-
‘ tle: when 'tis settled, pour it off
‘ by gentle Inclination; put the
‘ Liquor into a Matrafs, and put to
‘ it \mathfrak{z} ii. of Cinnamon, of Cloves
‘ \mathfrak{z} i fs. and *Jamaica* Pepper \mathfrak{z} i.
‘ let them be bruise'd, and put them

‘ into the Liquor to stand in Dige-
‘ tion fourteen Days. Then again
‘ express the Juice, gently evapo-
‘ rate it to a due Consistence, and
‘ put it up for use.’

Its Dose from 10 to 40 or 50
Drops.

The foregoing Extract of Opium
may as well be made with Brandy,
or proof Spirit, as with Water and
Spirit of Wine; there being Water
enough in them to dissolve the sa-
line Parts of the Opium, and also
Spirit enough to dissolve the most
resinous Parts. Care must be taken
in drying the Extract, that it does
not burn. In the *Liquid Laudanum*
the Yeast is apt to make the
Medicine muddy; and therefore
may be substituted in its place, of
Juniper-Berries \mathfrak{z} ii. which will ren-
der it more pleasing to the Eye,
and take off its griping Qua-
lity.

Liquid Laudanum, with Tincture
of Tartar.

‘ Take of choice Opium \mathfrak{z} ii.
‘ Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ii. Nut-
‘ meg and Mace, ana \mathfrak{z} i. to these
‘ Ingredients in a Matrafs, put of
‘ Tincture of Tartar \mathfrak{z} xxiv. make
‘ the Matrafs a double Vessel; lute
‘ well the Joints, and set them in a
‘ Heat of Digestion three days,
‘ shaking them every day; then o-
‘ pen the Vessel, and add to the
‘ mixture of Juniper-Berries bruise'd
‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. let it stand in Digestion three
‘ days longer, then let it cool, and
‘ press it thro a Flannel. Put the
‘ expressed Liquor into a Cucurbit,
‘ and with its Head and Receiver
‘ luted, set it over a gentle Fire of
‘ Ashes; draw off \mathfrak{z} viii. of the Spi-
‘ rit; let that which remains cool,
‘ and decant it gently from the
‘ *Feces* into a Phial, which keep
‘ well stopr for use.’

Its Virtues and Doses the same as the former.

Dr. Sydenham's liquid Laudanum.

‘ Take of select Opium ʒ ii. Saffron ʒ i. Cinnamon and Cloves powder'd, ana ʒ i. put them into a Matrafs, and pour upon them of good Canary Wine ʒ i. let the Matrafs be fitted for Circulation, and set them in a good Heat of Digestion for three or four days : then press them thro' a Flannel ; let the Liquor settle, and by gentle Inclination put it into a clean Phial, and keep it for use.’

Its Dose and Virtues as above. In this Preparation the Canary will bear a stronger Heat of Digestion than Spirit of Wine, or Tincture of Tartar ; because there is not Spirit enough in the Wine to extract the resinous Part of the Opium without it. If after three or four days Digestion with the other Ingredients it be pressed out ; let it settle, pour it off by gentle Inclination, and then put to it ʒ i. or ʒ vi. Drams of the Extract of Opium, and it will be a better Medicine.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Spiritu Salis Nitri dulcis, Liquid Laudanum with dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre.

‘ Take of the best Opium ʒ ii. which slice and put into a Matrafs with Saffron ʒ i. and to them Spiritus Nitri Dulcis ʒ i. invert into the Mouth of the Matrafs another Glass ; lute it, and set it in Digestion five days (shaking it about every day) then let it cool, and drop into it (by degrees) of Sal Volatile Oleosum ʒ i ss. When the Fermentation is over, stop and lute it up again, and let it stand three days longer in Digestion : then let it cool, and set it incli-

ning to settle, and gently decant it into a Phial for use.’

If to this be added of Juniper-Berries ʒ ii. it will yet be more *Carmnative* ; and instead of crude Opium, if the Extract be us'd as in the former Observation, it will succeed in its Operation the better. This by some is prefer'd for a most certain and excellent Anodyne, and a great Expeller of Wind ; and seldom or never offends the Stomach or Bowels, as many other Preparations of Opium do. Its Dose is the same as the former.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Sale Volatili Oleoso, Liquid Laudanum with Sal Volatile.

‘ Take of Opium in Extract ʒ iv. put it into a Marble Mortar ; grind it with Tincture of Tartar ʒ ss. which must be put to it by little at a time ; grind them till the Opium is well mixed with the Tincture of Tartar ; then put them into a Matrafs, and put to them of Sal Volatile Oleosum ʒ i. upon which drop of sweet Spirit of Nitre ʒ ss. shake them well together, which will raise a little Fermentation ; when that is over, make a circulating Vessel of the Matrafs ; lute the Juncture well with the Bladder, and set in a gentle Heat of Digestion six days, shaking it about every day. Then let it settle, and decant into a clean Vessel, both which keep well stop'd for use.’

This is an excellent *Laudanum*, and may be ventur'd from 10 to 30 or 40 Drops. It is more *Carmnative* than any of the former, and is most agreeable where there is any doubt of the Efficacy or Propriety of an Opiate, being admirably guarded against any Inconveniency.

Laudanum Liquidum cum Camphora, *Liquid Laudanum with Camphire.*

‘ Take of the best Opium ʒ iv. put it into a Matrafs, and pour upon it of Water ℥ viii. place it in a digesting Furnace, and keep it scalding hot for three days; run it through a Flannel, and press out all the Liquor, which evaporate to ℥ ii. which put by in a Bottle.

‘ Put of choice *English* Saffron into a Matrafs ʒ i. and pour upon it tartariz’d Spirit of Wine ʒ vi. digest them in a gentle Heat till the Saffron looks pale. Into another Matrafs put of Cinnamon ʒ i. of Cloves ʒ ii. Pimento and Ginger, ana ʒ i. pour upon them also of Spirit of Wine tartariz’d ʒ vi. and digest two or three days. Into a fourth Matrafs put ʒ ss. of Camphire moisten’d with a little of tartariz’d Spirit of Wine, and let them digest till the Camphire is dissolv’d. Press the Tinctures of Saffron and the Spices through Flannel, which mix with the Dissolution of Opium, and pour all into the Matrafs with the dissolv’d Camphire; let them stand two or three days in a gentle Heat, and decant for use.’

This is equal in all the Intentions of an Opiate to the former; and where a *Diaphoresis* is required, it is the best of all, because the Camphire much exerts it self that way. Its Dose is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Guttæ Vitæ, Drops of Life.

‘ Dissolve of the best Opium in Water (as in the former Process) ʒ iv. then take of *English* Saffron ʒ i. of *Russia* Castor ʒ ifs. Cochineel and *Virginia* Snake-Root, ana ʒ ss. Nutmegs, Zedoary, ana ʒ ii.

‘ of Camphire ʒ i. powder these Ingredients, and put them into a Matrafs; pour upon them Tincture of Antimony (made with Salt-Petre and *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*) ℥ i. let them stand three or four days in a gentle Heat, shaking the Matrafs often, till a good Tincture is produced; which put to one Quart of the Dissolution of Opium: then let all stand in digestion 48 hours, and when settled, decant it for use.’

This is the Medicine which *Salmon* made so much noise with. It is an excellent Medicine in proper hands, and one of the best Preparations of this kind, tho’tis not enough known to be much met with in Prescription. The Opium is so well guarded with cordial *Aromatics*, that it may be ventur’d upon in very considerable Doses, and there is no fear of *Nausea* afterwards at the Stomach: it promotes Sweat very much, and is wonderfully *Carminative*. A Patient may take from 10 to 40, 50, and 60 Drops.

Mathews’s Pill.

‘ Take of the Extract of Opium, of black Hellebore, of Liquorice, and the Soap of Tartar, (describ’d under the Preparations of Tartar) ana ʒ iv. Let the Hellebore and Liquorice be made into a subtile Powder, beat and mix these four Ingredients very well; then with ʒ ii. or ʒ iii. of this Mass, mix of *English* Saffron ʒ i. cut into small pieces, and beat them well together till the Saffron is perfectly mix’d with the Mass, so that no part of it is discernible from the rest. Then beat and mix that with the rest of the Mass as well. If the Mass be too dry, you may mix with it some of the Oil

‘ which comes from the Soap, which
 ‘ it spues out when it stands by a
 ‘ long time ; or in its stead so much
 ‘ rectify’d Oil of Turpentine, as is
 ‘ sufficient to make it into a Mass
 ‘ fit to form into Pills. Then put
 ‘ it into a wide-mouth’d Glass or
 ‘ Gally-pot ty’d over with a Bladder
 ‘ or Leather.’

There are many ways of making this Medicine ; *Bates* puts in white Hellebore : but how much soever it may be imagin’d to stand corrected here, it is much safer left out, and the Medicine still left efficacious enough to all the Intentions it is order’d for. The Saffron in this is not in that of *Bates*, but much betters the Medicine in many cases. It is an admirable and safe Opiate, and promotes the Discharges both by *Sweat* and *Urine* ; and the Soap of Tartar is so aperient, that it makes it safe even in *Asthma’s* when no other Preparation of Opium dare be ventur’d upon. It may be given from iii. to x gr. When it grows dry with keeping, it must be again moisten’d with fresh Oil of Turpentine ; but the oftner it has had those Amendments, its Dose may be enlarg’d : for the Turpentine will not dry away so much, as not to leave enough behind to give some augmentation to its bulk.

Dr. Starkey’s Pill.

‘ Take Extract of Opium ʒ iv.
 ‘ Nutmegs and Mineral Bezoar, ana
 ‘ ʒ ii. Saffron and *Virginia* Snake-
 ‘ Root, ana ʒ i. beat the Nutmegs
 ‘ and Saffron together into a Paste,
 ‘ so that they cannot be distinguish’d
 ‘ from one another. Let also the
 ‘ Mineral Bezoar and Snake-Root
 ‘ be in impalpable Powder. Then
 ‘ mix all together with ℥ ss. of the
 ‘ Soap of Tartar, of Oil of Sassa-
 ‘ fras ʒ ss. and ʒ ii. of Tincture of

‘ Antimony ; let them be all well
 ‘ incorporated, by beating in a Mor-
 ‘ tar : then keep them in a Glass or
 ‘ Gally-Pot, ty’d over with a Blad-
 ‘ der or Leather for use.’

This Mr. *George Wilson* says he had from Dr. *Starkey’s* own mouth, in the Year 1665. a little before his Death ; who then told him, he gave *Mathews* the former for a little Money, but that this was what he successfully made use of himself. It is both more Diaphoretick and more Anodyne than the former ; and they who have made use of it in their Practice, affirm it to be the best *Laudanum* they ever met with. And yet this is not the sort which is kept in the Shops, and it is not by much in so constant Prescription as the former. Indeed there are hardly any of the Shops that prepare this ; so that a Physician may write for it in vain, while the other is so ready for a *Succedaneum*. This may be given in a good handsom Dose, when Rest is wanting in Fevers, and is not so hazardous in its effects as common Opium, or any other of its Preparations ; and the *Alexipharmicks* likewise in its Composition will sooner raise a Sweat with this, than without it, because at the same time they warm and attenuate the Fluids for Secretion, the Opium relaxes the Fibres, and makes more way for their Passage through the cutaneous Pores.

Laudanum Londinense.

‘ Take Extract of Opium made
 ‘ with Spirit of Wine ʒ i. Extract of
 ‘ Saffron ʒ iss. Castor ʒ i. let them
 ‘ be made up into a Mass with
 ‘ Tincture made of the *Species Di-*
 ‘ *ambra* ʒ ss. with Spirit of Wine :
 ‘ then add Ambergrease and Musk,
 ‘ ana gr. vi. Oil of Nutmegs gut. x.
 ‘ and then with a gentle Heat Eva-
 ‘ porate

‘ porate to a due Consistence.’

This is the *Laudanum* the College retain in their *Dispensatory*, and is endu’d with the Virtues of the former Preparations. To be given from i. to iv gr. either in a Pill, or dissolv’d in a Draught. Many prefer this to any liquid Form, because the Dose cannot so exactly be determin’d by so many Drops, as by so much Weight; for Drops may contain more or less, according to the shape of the Phial they are dropt out of, and the slowness of their Drain; besides the Uncertainty of a *Menstruum* sustaining just such a quantity of Opium. This Medicine is very apt to grow too dry in the Shops, and also mouldy; both which may be prevented by a very small Portion of Salt of Tartar in its Composition, and proportioning the Dose so much larger accordingly. This is what is almost always order’d in the present Practice, and therefore the Shops are never without it; whereas the other are so seldom made, that when the Physician prescribes any one sort, any other may serve in its room, that happens to be at hand.

Laudanum Balsamicum, Balsamick Laudanum.

‘ Take of Opium in Extract ʒ ii.
‘ Liver of Sulphur ʒ iv. Extract of
‘ Saffron and Liquorice, ana ʒ i.
‘ Flowers of Benjamin ʒ ss. Balsam
‘ of Peru ʒ ii. mix them by a very
‘ gentle Warmth, so as just to stir
‘ in the Flowers of Benjamin, in a
‘ clean Panakin. If the Extracts
‘ are too soft, boil or simmer them
‘ up a little higher, before the Ben-
‘ jamin and Balsam of Peru are
‘ put in.’

This was communicated to me by a Gentleman of great Worth and Ingenuity in the Study of Medicine,

tho he never made it his Practice; upon whose Recommendation I first try’d it, and have been encourag’d by its great success to use it many years. I have known it give liberty of Breath to asthmatick Persons, who could not be trusted with any other kind of *Opiate*; and enable some Persons to pass their Winters here in Town with comfort, who without it were forc’d to fly into the Country for Breath. And besides the good Offices it does to the *Lungs*, further than the Good it infallibly procures as an *Opiate*, it is very efficacious in raising a *Diaphoresis*, and by that means breathes out a great deal from the Muscles and remote Parts, which would occasion Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains, with many other bad Symptoms. Altho this was given me out of personal kindness, yet as no one whom that Gentleman has left, can suffer or be disobliged thereby, I here make it publick; the Opportunity of doing which, with any thing of this kind under our notice, bringing more Satisfaction than can be expected from any private Regards: besides, I am well assured, that the Secret is in knowing how to use a good Medicine, and not in being able only to make it, the latter subjecting many ignorant rash People to do a great deal of mischief. And therefore the Thanks of such are not expected for any Presents of this kind. Its Dose is from i. to x. or xii gr.

A Pectoral Sudorifick Liquid Laudanum.

‘ Take of the Soap of Tartar
‘ mention’d in *Starkey’s* Pill ʒ iv.
‘ Extract of Opium ʒ ii. of Saffron
‘ ʒ ss. Ginger ʒ ii. beat them in a
‘ Mortar, and add of Balsam of
‘ Sulphur annisated ʒ ii. grind them
‘ till they are well united; put them
‘ into

into a Matrafs, and pour upon them of *Sal Volatile Oleosum* ℥ ss. and of rectify'd Spirit of Wine ℥ ii. let them digest forty eight hours in a gentle Heat, often shaking the Matrafs; then add strong distill'd Vinegar ℥ iv. shake the Vessel, and they will ferment a little; when that is over, close the Matrafs again, and let it stand three days and nights in a gentle Sand-Heat, shaking it as before: when settled, decant the clear, filter the Sediment, and put them together into a Bottle.

This is the nearest of any liquid Form to the foregoing, and therefore may be prescrib'd in all the like Intentions, where the Patient cannot take a Pill or Bole; but for want of acquaintance with it, this is not in Prescription, or made in the Shops. This *Recipe* we take from Mr. *Wilson*, in whose Friendship the Communicator of the preceding Medicine was intimate. Its Dose is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

The Universal Anodyne.

Dissolve of the best Opium ℥ iv. in a sufficient quantity of Water; evaporate to ℥ iss. to which put ℥ i. of rectify'd French Brandy, of Saffron ℥ ss. of Cochineel ℥ ii. and of the Tincture of the volatile Salt of Tartar ℥ ii. (or in its stead ℥ ii. of the Soap of Tartar) of *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, and the Spirit that was drawn from the Soap of Tartar, ana ℥ iii. digest these four or five days in a well-luted Matrafs in a gentle Heat, then strain it for use.

This Preparation has some time since been in great account amongst some particular Persons, but it never obtain'd enough to be a Shop-Medicine. It is very good for all the

Purposes of the former, and given from 10 to 50 Drops.

Preparations of Scammony.

There are various ways which Authors have contriv'd to prepare *Scammony*, and all with a view to make it a milder and safer Cathartic. Most agree in doing this with Acids, to which purpose some bake or roast it inclosed in the Fruit of a *Quince*, and then it is call'd *Diagridium*; others wash it with the Juices of Lemons, Citrons, and with distill'd Vinegar: but the following Preparation is most prescribed.

Scammonium cum Sulphure præparatum, Scammony prepared with Sulphur.

Lay the Powder of Scammony upon thick strong Paper, then hold it over Coals, upon which Sulphur is to be burn'd, until it turns white and melts. Afterwards rub it in a Mortar a little greased, to a fine Powder for use.

This is prescribed from gr. iii. to gr. viii. or x. and has the Virtues of the Scammony it self, being little alter'd by this Preparation.

Resina Scammonii, Resin of Scammony.

Take any quantity of Scammony, and dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine; decant it, clear and put to it common Water, which will occasion it to turn milky; and let the Resin fall to the bottom, or put it into a Retort, and gently draw off the Spirit, as directed in making the Resin of *Jallap*: from which it differs very little, but is somewhat stronger and rougher in Operation. Its Dose is from gr. ii. to vi. or vii.

• Spi-

Spiritus Cochleariæ, Spirit of Scurvy-Grass.

‘ Take of Garden Scurvy-Grass
‘ in Flower (or fresh and newly gathered at any other time) lb xx.
‘ bruise it grossly, and put it into a
‘ Copper-Still, tinn’d within; put
‘ to it of the Grounds of Ale
‘ Cong. iii. with new Yeast lb i. stir
‘ them well together: lute on the
‘ Head, and kindle a little Small-
‘ coal under it, to give just a fermenting Warmth; let it stand
‘ twenty four hours, and then give
‘ Fire to distil the Spirit. That
‘ which comes first is the best, and
‘ must be kept by it self: the other
‘ Running will serve for more Grass,
‘ in the room of common Water,
‘ another time.’

The great Quickness and Volatility of the Herb seems so little to want any of this help, that it is to be fear’d it is the worse for it; for let the Head be ever so close luted, some will make its escape. Therefore we take the following to be much the better way.

Another way.

‘ Take the same quantity of Scurvy-Grass, and put to it of common
‘ Proof Brandy, Con. ii. a gentle
‘ Fire will bring over the Spirit,
‘ which may be drawn to near the
‘ quantity of Spirit of Wine put in.’

This will be strongly impregnated with the volatile Parts of the Grass, and keep much longer than the other; the Pungency of the Grass being naturally kept alive, as it were, in this Spirit, which of it self would either find an escape, or die and flatten; as it will do in time, with all the Contrivances that can be invented to prevent it. If two or three Pound of Horse-Radish be added to it, it will be much the

better. This is given in all scorbutick Cases in common Liquors, from 20 to 100 Drops; and possess the principal Virtues of the Herb it self in substance.

Spiritus Cochleariæ Aureus, Golden Spirit of Scurvy-Grass.

‘ Take of the foregoing Spirit lb i.
‘ and dissolve in it of Resin of Jalap, or Scammony, or Gamboge, 3 i. If there be any Sediment, decant the tinged Spirit off carefully from it.’

This is kept up in great esteem amongst the common People, by the great Pretensions of several Venders of it; but it is an indifferent and an useless Medicine, unless to athletick Constitutions, and is very unfit to answer the Expectations its Name raises. Its Dose is from 20 to 60 Drops.

Flores Sulphuris, Flowers of Sulphur.

‘ Take any quantity of Sulphur
‘ grossly powder’d, which put into a
‘ glass Body, and place in a small
‘ open Fire; and cover it with a
‘ Pot, or another Cucurbit turn’d
‘ upside down, so that the Neck of
‘ the one may enter into the Neck
‘ of the other. Change the upper
‘ Cucurbit every half hour, fitting
‘ another in its place; add likewise
‘ new Sulphur. Gather the Flowers
‘ which stick in the Cucurbit, and
‘ continue to do so, until there is as
‘ much as desired.’

The great Consumption of this, and the Lowness of the Price it is got down to, make it necessary for those who would find a profit in it, to build a Furnace with Brick, big enough to burn a hundred weight of Sulphur at a time; and a few that have put themselves to such Expence, serve the rest of the Business. This Process is sufficient to let us into the
Nature

Nature of these Flowers as a Medicine, and to inform us that they are the finest part of the Brimstone: tho with these there arises a great deal of Salt, as some further Processes will discover. They are used in Diseases of the Breast, and likewise in cutaneous Distempers both internally and externally. They are certainly both *Balsamick* and *Deterfive*, and it is their plenty in a great measure that lessens their esteem. Every Preparation from this Mineral is very effectual in lowering a Salivation, and hindering the Operation of Mercury by those particular Glands; and also gives great ease to those troubled with the *Hemorrhoids*.

Flores Sulphuris albi, White Flowers of Sulphur.

‘ Take of Salt-Petre fix’d with Charcoal ℥ ss. or but ℥ iv. of clean mineral Sulphur twice its quantity; grind and mix them well together, then put them into a Retort, and set it in a Sand-Furnace; fit to it a Receiver, but lute it not: make a gentle Fire under it, which gradually increase to the third degree, and so keep it till all the Flowers rise; which may be known by the upper part of the Retort above the Sand being clear.’

The Use of these is the same as the former; and may be given from ℥ i. to ℥ ii.

Lac Sulphuris, Milk of Sulphur.

‘ Take clean Salt of Tartar ℥ i. Flowers of Sulphur ℥ vi. (some use but ℥ iv.) grind them well together in a stone Mortar; then put them into a strong earthen Pan, and add of Fountain-Water ℥ viii. Set this Mixture over some live Coals, and by degrees make it

‘ boil till the Liquor is very red, which will require three or four hours: (as the Water wastes, supply it with new warm Water.) Take it from the Fire, and before it is quite cold, filter it: then drop into it distill’d Vinegar, which will cause the red Liquor to be muddy, and a white Powder will precipitate. When the first Precipitation is fallen, drop in more Vinegar; and so proceed, till the Vinegar will not make the Liquor muddy any more. After this, let all settle, and by gentle Inclination pour off the Liquor: put Fountain-Water to the Magistery, stir it well about, and let it settle; pour off as before, and so proceed with six or eight Lotions, till the Powder is insipid, and free from its urinous Taste.’

The Dose of this is from x gr. to ℥ i. it is reckon’d more sudorifick than the Flowers, and is pretty often prescribed for that purpose.

Lac Sulphuris cum Calce vivâ, Milk of Sulphur with Quick-Lime.

‘ Take one part Sulphur, and two parts Quick-Lime; grind them well together, put them into an Iron Kettle, with six Quarts of Water to every ℥ iii. of the Mixture, and boil it till the Mixture be as red as Blood; strain it while it is warm into a Vessel, either of Glass or Earth, and let it stand to settle: what is not very clear, filter; but if it be clear, decant it into a glass Vessel, and drop into it some warm Urine, which will precipitate the Dissolution; wash it as the former.’

This answers to the same Purposes as the foregoing, and is given in like Doses, but not often prescribed for, or made by the Chymists.

Balsamum Sulphuris cum Oleo Olivarum, *Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Olives.*

‘ Take of the Flowers of Sulphur
‘ ℥ iv. Sallad-Oil ℔ i. put them into
‘ a Pipkin which will contain about
‘ three times their quantity; set them
‘ over a Fire, and make the Matter
‘ to boil gently, keep it continually
‘ stirring with a wooden *Spatula*
‘ for the space of an hour and half,
‘ till it is quite cool; then put it up
‘ for use.’

This is commended in Coughs, Asthma's, and Consumptions; and is used externally to heal Ulcers, but it is not often made. Its Dose is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Balsamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum, *Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.*

‘ Take Flowers of Sulphur ℥ iv.
‘ and Oil of Turpentine ℔ i. place
‘ the Mixture in a Sand-Furnace,
‘ stop the Matrafs loosely with another
‘ Glass; give a small Fire for
‘ one hour, then increase it till the
‘ Oil boils gently, in which degree
‘ keep it three or four hours; then
‘ let it cool, and pour off the im-
‘ pregnated Oil from that which is
‘ not dissolv'd.’

This is an excellent Medicine for all Diseases of the Breast, and likewise for Ulcerations and Obstructions of the Urinary Passages; but is nauseous to take at first, because of an *Empyreuma*, which wears off with long keeping. Its Dose is from 6 to 15 or 20 Drops. Upon fine powder'd Sugar, is the best way to take it, because it will not well mix with any Liquor. After the same manner is a Balsam made with any other Oils, as *Aniseeds*, which is much used in the same Dose, or any other the Physician may direct;

but care must always be taken lest it boil over, because it immediately takes fire, and burns so fiercely as to endanger a House. The Vessel ought therefore to be large enough to be two thirds at least empty, to give it room to rise without running over.

Balsamum Sulphuris cum Oleo Lini, *Balsam of Sulphur with Linseed Oil.*

‘ Put ℔ iv. of Linseed Oil into an
‘ earthen glazed Body, set it in a Sand-
‘ Heat till it boil gently; then add
‘ ℔ i. of Flowers of Sulphur, stir it till
‘ it swells and subsides: then remove
‘ it from the Fire, and when cold,
‘ pour upon it ℔ v. of tartariz'd Spi-
‘ rit of Wine; mix them well, and
‘ put them into a glass Body, and
‘ by a gentle Fire in a Sand-Furnace
‘ draw off the Spirit of Wine.
‘ When the Balsam is cold, put it
‘ into a Bottle for use.’

The Use and Dose of this is the same as the other Balsams of Sulphur; but this is the most grateful of any of them.

Balsamum Sulphuris Martis, *Balsam of the Sulphur of Iron.*

‘ Take clean Filings of Iron, or
‘ broken Needles ℔ i. put them into
‘ a Cucurbit with Spirit of Salt ℔ v.
‘ let it stand in a digestive Heat five
‘ or six days, in which time the
‘ Iron will be almost dissolv'd: fil-
‘ ter and remove it into a glass Re-
‘ tort, place it in the Furnace with
‘ a great deal of Sand about it, give
‘ fire of the first degree for one
‘ hour, augment it to the second,
‘ which continue till no more Drops
‘ fall. Then change the Receiver,
‘ and increase the Fire to the third
‘ degree for one hour; and so pass
‘ on to the Extremity of the fourth,
‘ and there keep it four or five
‘ hours,

‘ hours, in which time red Flowers
 ‘ will ascend into the Neck of the
 ‘ Retort, and some yellow Spirit
 ‘ come into the Receiver. Let all
 ‘ cool, and remove the Vessel. In
 ‘ the Receiver there will be about
 ‘ $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of yellow Spirit; and if the
 ‘ Process be regular, about the same
 ‘ quantity of foliated red Flowers in
 ‘ the Neck of the Retort. Take of
 ‘ the Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. of the yellow
 ‘ Spirit $\frac{3}{4}$ i. put them into a Matrafs,
 ‘ infuse upon them Oil of Turpen-
 ‘ tine $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. let them digest upon
 ‘ warm Sand 24 hours; then aug-
 ‘ ment the Fire, so as to make the
 ‘ Matter simmer for two hours: let
 ‘ all cool, and put it carefully from
 ‘ the *Faces* for use.’

This Process might with propriety have been put under the Preparations of Iron; but its Title, more than any thing else, has reminded us of it here. This Medicine is by some affirm’d to be one of the best Vulneraries in the world, both internally and externally. It is good in all Distempers of the Breast and Lungs, against Gravel and Ulcers in the Reins. It also cicatrizes and heals Ulcers, outwardly apply’d: but the Shops are strangers too much to this Remedy, and it is hardly ever prescribed, but very well deserves a place in Practice. Its Dose is from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

Hepar Sulphuris, Liver of Sulphur.

‘ Take Flowers of Sulphur $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.
 ‘ pure Salt of Tartar $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. keep them
 ‘ stirring till they are as red as
 ‘ Blood, without any white Specks,
 ‘ in an earthen Dish, as they melt
 ‘ over a moderate Heat; then take
 ‘ out the Mixture, and put it into a
 ‘ Glass stop’d close.’

This is not used alone, but serves for other Preparations.

Sanguis Sulphuris, Blood of Sulphur.

‘ Grind of the Liver of Sulphur
 ‘ $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. and of Oil of Tartar $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
 ‘ very well in a Mortar together:
 ‘ put them into a Matrafs, and pour
 ‘ upon them of dulcify’d Spirit of
 ‘ Nitre $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. Shake the Matrafs,
 ‘ and let it digest close stop’d seven
 ‘ or eight days: when cool, decant
 ‘ the Liquor for use.’

The Dose of this is from 5 to 20 or 30 Drops, mix’d with Syrup, or upon Loaf-Sugar powder’d; drinking afterwards a Draught of Canary or Ale warm. It is an admirable Pectoral, and is also diuretick. But they do not make it in the Shops, and our Physicians hardly ever write for it.

Tinctura Sulphuris, Tincture of Sulphur.

‘ Beat of the Liver of Sulphur
 ‘ $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. (while it is warm) in a warm
 ‘ Mortar; put it presently into a
 ‘ Matrafs, and to it Spirit of Wine
 ‘ $\frac{3}{4}$ i. set them in a Digestion 24
 ‘ hours, and there will be a very
 ‘ red Tincture; which keep in a
 ‘ Phial well stop’d for use.’

This is good in all the Intentions as the foregoing *Balsams*, but is much pleasanter to take, because it will mix with any Liquors: Canary Wine is the best Vehicle to give it in. Its Dose is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Another.

‘ Take of Philosophical Soap
 ‘ (that is what is made with Oil of
 ‘ Turpentine and Salt of Tartar)
 ‘ $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. mix well with it of Balsam
 ‘ of Sulphur $\frac{3}{4}$ i. put them into a
 ‘ Matrafs, and pour upon them of
 ‘ tartariz’d Spirit of Wine $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss.
 ‘ make a circulating Vessel of the
 ‘ Matrafs,

Matrafs, and let it digest 24 hours in a gentle Heat: when cool, decant the Tincture.

This is esteem'd by some a more Pectoral Tincture than the other, tho the Dose is the same. In the former Process, the Liver of Sulphur must be reduc'd into a very fine Powder, in a warm Mortar, with all possible haste, to prevent its drawing the Air to it; and put into a Cucurbit with the Spirit of Wine, which must by another Vessel inverted be made a Circulatory, and the Juncture well luted.

A Vulnerary Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of the Liver of Sulphur ℥iv. of Aloes Succotrina ℥ifs. and of Myrrh ℥i. all in fine Powder; put them into an earthen Pot, and pour upon them of Balsam of Turpentine ℔i. with ℥ii. of Saffron: set them on a gentle Fire in Sand, which encrease by degrees till the Oil simmer, and the Ingredients are dissolv'd: then let them cool, and strain the Balsam through Flannel into a Glass, which keep for use.

It is by some greatly commended for the Cure of Wounds and Ulcers.

Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam, Oil of Sulphur by the Bell.

This is to be made of the yellow Mineral Sulphur. To the Operation is required two wooden Frames, one earthen Dish with a hole in the middle, a flat Gally-pot, an earthen Porringer to burn the Sulphur in, a wide-mouth'd Glass for a Receiver and the Bell. Set one of the wooden Frames upon two Bricks, and put the Dish with a hole in its middle upon it, and the flat Gally-pot in the middle of the Dish,

with the bottom upwards, upon which set the Porringer which contains the Sulphur. Support the second wooden Frame upon two Bricks more, as the first; in which Frame a hole must be made fit for the Bell-Glass to rest in, so that the edges of the Bell be clear of the Wood: when the Porringer charg'd with Sulphur is fitted, set the Sulphur on fire with a red-hot Iron; when it is all melted, stir it with a clean Tobacco-Pipe, or Iron-wire, to make it burn clear; then cover it with the Bell, and in three or four hours time the Oil may be perceiv'd to condense about the Bell, and drop into the Dish, and so into the Receiver. Whenever the Sulphur appears to burn dull, take off the Bell, and stir about the Sulphur with an Iron-wire as before: then set the Glass again, and so proceed till there be as much Oil (or rather Spirit of Sulphur) as is desir'd.

This is a powerful Acid, and its Operation chiefly Diuretick; but is more commonly prescrib'd to give a palatable Acidity to some internal Medicines, than to answer any Intention by its proper Virtues. Its greatest use is in other Preparations. Its Dose for Palatableness is at pleasure, and as a *Diuretick* from 3 to 10 Drops in any proper Vehicle. Many question whether there be any real difference between this and *Oil of Vitriol*, which is difficult to determine; so that they may speak as truly as pleasantly, who pronounce one to be a *Vitriolic Spirit of Sulphur*, and the other a *Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol*.

Sal Sulphuris, Salt of Sulphur.

Put of Sal Polycrystum (as prepar'd under the Article of Nitre, N^o 544.) ℥iv. powder it in a Glass

' Glasſ Mortar, with a Peſtle of the
 ' ſame; put it into a flat wide-
 ' mouth'd Glaſs, and put to it of
 ' the Spirit of Sulphur $\frac{3}{2}$ ii. ſtir them
 ' well together, and evaporate in a
 ' Sand-Heat; which will leave a
 ' pleaſant acid Salt, which put up in
 ' a Phial for uſe.'

This is not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the
 Salt of Sulphur, but Nitre fix'd by
 Sulphur, and afterwards impreg-
 nated with its Spirit. It is Diure-
 tick, and if given in an outſide
 Doſe Cathartick, as moſt Salts are.
 In the former Intention it is given
 from x gr. to $\frac{3}{2}$ i. and in the latter
 up to $\frac{3}{2}$ vi. diſſolv'd in Broth, or
 any proper Vehicle warm.

Spiritus Sacchari, Spirit of Sugar.

' To lb i. of powder'd Sugar put
 ' lb iii. of Fullers Earth, alſo in
 ' Powder, or in its room ſo much
 ' Sand clean waſh'd; fill a Receiver
 ' half full of the mixture: place it
 ' in a Sand-Furnace, and give it
 ' Fire of the firſt degree for two
 ' hours; then encrease it to the ſe-
 ' cond for two hours more; pro-
 ' ceed to the third, where keep it
 ' till no Fumes appear in the Re-
 ' ceiver. Then let all cool, and in
 ' the Receiver there will be found a
 ' fetid Oil and Spirit, which ſepa-
 ' rate as uſual. Put the Spirit into
 ' a Retort or Cucurbit: ſet to it a
 ' Receiver unluted; make Fire of the
 ' firſt degree, and there keep it till
 ' the Drops have a little Acidity:
 ' put away the Phlegm, lute on the
 ' Receiver; encrease the Fire to the
 ' ſecond degree, where keep it till
 ' all is come off.'

This will diſſolve Pearl or Coral,
 and is alſo accounted a good Medi-
 cine in the Stone and Gravel in the
 Bladder or Kidneys; but it is hardly
 made or preſcrib'd. Doſe from 10
 to 50 drops. There is another Spirit

of Sugar, which the Chymiſts call
Compound, that has half as much
Sal Armoniac as Sugar. It makes a
 finer, and ſtill more aperitive Spi-
 rit, but is not us'd.

Spiritus Sacchari Ardens, a burning Spirit of Sugar.

' Take of coarſe Sugar, or Mo-
 ' loſſus, any quantity at pleaſure in
 ' proportion to the Still; put to it
 ' ten or twelve times its weight of
 ' Water, and let them ſtand a ſuffi-
 ' cient time to ferment: as ſoon as
 ' the Fermentation is over, put the
 ' Liquor into a Copper Still with its
 ' Refrigeratory, and give it gradual
 ' Fire till it begins to drop. Ob-
 ' ſerve ſo to manage the Fire, that
 ' the Spirit come from the Mouth
 ' of the Worm in a ſmall Thred,
 ' and ſo continue till it runs inſipid;
 ' then let out the Fire, and rectify the
 ' Spirit by a ſecond Diſtillation, either
 ' in a Glaſs Body or Head; or if the
 ' quantity be great, in a Copper Veſ-
 ' ſel, obſerving to ſeparate the Spirit
 ' from the Phlegm, as in the firſt
 ' Diſtillation, which may be further
 ' rectify'd till it will burn all away,
 ' and then it is call'd *Alcohol*.'

This is of the ſame uſe as the Spi-
 rit of Wine, and is much preferable
 to our Malt Spirits, both for Softneſs
 and Flavour, and is exceeded by
 none but that of the Grape.

Chryſtalli & Cremor Tartari, Chryſtals and Cream of Tartar.

' Take any quantity of crude
 ' Tartar, boil it in Water till the
 ' Parts which are capable of Solu-
 ' tion be entirely diſſolv'd; run the
 ' Liquor, whiſt it is hot, through a
 ' flannel Bag into an earthen Pan,
 ' and evaporate till a Pellicle appears:
 ' then ſet it in a cold place, and ſuf-
 ' fer it to ſtand quiet two or three
 ' days; afterwards decant the Li-
 ' quor,

‘ quor, and there will be found
 ‘ Chrystals adhering to the side of
 ‘ the Pan; scrape them off, and
 ‘ evaporate the Liquor as before,
 ‘ and set it again to shoot into
 ‘ Chrystals; repeat the Evapo-
 ‘ ration till all the Chrystals are
 ‘ shot.’

The Virtues of this are known to all. It is a cooling gentle Cathar- tick, and passes off pretty much, as most saline Purges do, by Urine. Its Dose from ʒ ss. to ʒ i. dissolv’d in Broth.

Sal Tartari fixum, *fix’d Salt of Tartar.*

‘ Take any quantity of crude
 ‘ Tartar; calcine it in a Pot or
 ‘ Glass-House: or three or four
 ‘ Pounds of it may be put into
 ‘ strong brown Paper, which tie up
 ‘ with Thred, and wet it with Wa-
 ‘ ter: then put it upon some burn-
 ‘ ing Coals, and bury it with more;
 ‘ there let it continue till all that is
 ‘ combustible is consum’d, and the
 ‘ calcin’d Tartar will remain in an
 ‘ entire Lump. Dissolve it in warm
 ‘ Water, then filter and evaporate
 ‘ it to dryness in a clean Iron or
 ‘ earthen Pan; and that which re-
 ‘ mains is the fix’d Salt of Tartar,
 ‘ which may further be purify’d by
 ‘ repeated Dissolutions, Filtrations
 ‘ and Evaporations, till in the Disso-
 ‘ lution it leaves no *Faces*.’

The first Evaporation may be made in a clean Iron Pan, in which the Liquor ought to be kept stirring when it begins to coagulate, till the Salt is quite dry; and if a further Purification is intended, because it is not so white as wish’d for, put it into a Crucible, and set it on a little Charcoal Fire, (so that it do not melt) and in a quarter of an hour’s time it will be very white. It must

be kept in a Glass well stoppt, other- wise it will attract the Air, and dis- solve; and the *Oleum Tartari per Deliquium*, Oil of Tartar by melt- ing, is made only by hanging the Salt up in a Cloth in a moist place, which will drop into any Vessel placed to receive it: and this Oil has all the Virtues of the Salt, and is us’d to scour the Skin of Pimples, Freckles and Morpew, mix’d with a little Oil of *Almonds*, and some- times with Rose and Orange Wa- ters. This Salt is aperitive, and us’d much to draw out the Tinctures of Vegetables, and is given in all kinds of Obstructions. This the Chymists, by some small difference of Management, make serve for the lixivious Salts of all Plants; and it is much to be wish’d all their Frauds were as little detrimental: for what- soever is reduc’d into such a Sub- stance by *Calcination*, has no Qua- lities but what the Fire gives it; and therefore is Salt of Tartar as good as the Salt of any Plant whatsoever procur’d the same way, as has been before taken notice of, N^o 517. of the Simples.

Tartar Solubile, *Soluble Tartar.*

‘ Mix of Salt of Tartar ʒ iv. with
 ‘ Cream of Tartar ʒ viii. and pulve-
 ‘ rize them together; put them in-
 ‘ to an earthen Pan, whereunto
 ‘ pour of Spring-water ℥ iii. boil
 ‘ them till they are dissolv’d, and
 ‘ remember now and then to stir
 ‘ them. Filter the Dissolution whilst
 ‘ it is warm, evaporate to dryness,
 ‘ and keep it in a Glass well
 ‘ stoppt.’

It works both by Urine and Stool, is given in Obstructions, Cachexies, Jaundice and Dropsies. Its Dose from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. in any proper Ve- hicle.

Tartar Solubile Chalybeatum, Chalybeated Soluble Tartar.

‘ Take of the Tincture of Tartar made with Steel, ℥ ss. and put it into a glass Body ; pour upon it of the aforesaid Soluble Tartar ʒ ii. set the Glass in a gentle Heat of Sand to evaporate; stir it about sometimes with a clean wooden Spatula; and when it is dry, there will be a black Powder, which keep in a Phial well stoppt.’

It is a good Aperitive, and is endu'd with all the Virtues of the Tincture of Tartar with Iron. In Obstructions of the *Menses* it is almost a certain Remedy. Its Dose from ʒ i. to ʒ i ss.

Tartar Chalybeatum, Chalybeated Tartar.

‘ Pour of Spring-Water into an earthen Pan ℥ iii. and set it over the Fire to boil; as soon as it boils; put in of the Chrystals of Tartar ℥ ss. and of *Vitriolum Martis* ʒ ss. (finely powder'd apart) and afterwards ground together. Let them boil a quarter of an hour, stirring them with a wooden Spatula till they are dissolved; then strain the Mixture boiling hot through a Cotton Bag into a clean Pan, and set it in a cold place, and it will shoot into little greenish Chrystals.’

It is endued with the Qualities of the former: yet altho these are both safe and efficacious Medicines in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and may be prescrib'd in Forms very convenient for the Patients taking; they are little enquir'd after, and very rarely prescribed. The Dose of this is from gr. x. to ʒ i.

Tartar Emeticum, Emetick Tartar.

‘ Take Cream of Tartar ℥ ss. *Crocus Metallorum* ʒ ii. let them be very finely powder'd; and after they are well mix'd, put them into a glaz'd Pot, and pour upon them of Spring-Water ℥ ii. let them boil seven or eight hours; stir them often, and as the Water wastes supply it: take off the mixture from the Fire boiling, and run it presently thro a Flannel Bag; then evaporate two thirds in a Glass-Body in Sand, and set it in a cold place to shoot; separate the superfluous Water, and evaporate as before; gather the Chrystals, dry them gently, and keep them in a Phial for use.’

It is a brisk Emetick, and will operate from ii. to viii gr. It may be made with *Vitrum Antimonii*, Flowers of Antimony, or *Mercurius Vita*. If in all the preceding Processes the Cream of Tartar be before baked in an Oven to a brownness, the Chrystals will shoot much fairer and larger.

Tartar Emeticum & Catharticum, Emetick and Cathartick Tartar.

‘ Take of Salt of Tartar ℥ ss. *Crocus Metallorum* ʒ ii. make them both into fine Powder, and mix them well; put them into a Crucible, and let them melt together half an hour: then take it out from the Fire, and dissolve it in clean Water; filter the Dissolution, and evaporate to a Pellicle upon the Surface: then drop gradually into it Oil of Vitriol, till the Ebullition ceases, and over a gentle Heat of Sand evaporate to a dryness.’

This works both by Vomit and Stool, and agrees well enough with some

some gross Constitutions that can bear thorow shaking, and whose Stomach and Glands of the *Prima Vita* are foul. It is proper in the beginning Approaches of a Dropsy, Scurvy, Jaundice; and also in Hypochondriacal Melancholy it cannot fail of doing good, by accelerating the Motions of the Fluids, and rousing the Spirits. Its Dose from gr. iii. to xv.

Tartar Vitriolatum, *Vitriolated Tartar.*

Put any quantity of Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium* into a glass Cucurbit; drop gradually upon it rectify'd Oil of Vitriol till the Ebullition ceases: then evaporate the Humidity in a gentle Sand-Heat, and there will reside a very white Matter, which keep in a wide-mouth'd Glass well stop'd.

If instead of the Oil, rectify'd Spirit of Vitriol is us'd, the remainder after Evaporation will be yet the whiter. It operates by Urine and Stool, but is too sharp and gripping ever to be given alone: it is therefore generally us'd as an Alterative with other Deobstruents; and is particularly good in the Jaundice, and all Excesses of Choler. It makes a good Dentrifice, and will render black Teeth, that are not quite rotten, as white as Ivory very soon.

Sapo Tartari, *Soap of Tartar.*

Take Rhenish-Wine Tartar, or Cream of Tartar, and Salt-Petre, ana ℥i. in Powder; mix them well together, and put them into a red-hot Crucible by a Spoonful at a time: when it is melted take out the mixture with a little Iron-Ladle, and put it into a warm earthen Pan, adding to it so much warm Water as is necessary to dis-

solve it; filter and dry it into a Salt, and grind it into an impalpable Powder, or as fine as it possibly can: then put it into a wide-mouth'd Glass, and expose it to the Air till it is a little moisten'd; which it will sufficiently be in 18, 20 or 24 Hours, according to the moistness or dryness of the Weather. Then put to each Pound of the Salt, of rectify'd Oil of Turpentine ℥iv. stir them well together with a wooden Spatula, till they seem to be incorporated; then set the mixture aside, and cover it to keep out the Dust; stir it well two or three times a day, till they are thorowly imbodied, and of the Consistence of a Syrup; if it wants Oil to make it of that Consistence, add more.

This is also sometimes call'd *Sapo Philosophorum*. Of it self it is an excellent Diuretick, and is conveniently enough mix'd into a Bole; it may be given from gr. x. to 3 ss. and is very good against the Gravel in the Kidneys or Bladder; but as it is hardly ever prescrib'd for these Purposes, it is not kept in the Shops, and only made for the *Mathews's Pill*, in which it is accounted the *Corrector*.

Oleum & Spiritus Tartari, *Oil and Spirit of Tartar.*

Fill an earthen or coated glass Retort, half full with Cream of Tartar; place it in a Reverberatory Furnace, and lute to it a Receiver. Let the Fire of the first degree be for three or four hours; then increase it to the second three hours longer, and on to the third three or four hours more, at last to the fourth degree; where keep it till no more Fumes ascend into the Receiver, in which there will

‘ be found a fetid Oil and Spirit.
 ‘ Separate the Oil, by filtering it
 ‘ through a Coffin of Paper; then
 ‘ put the Spirit in a long-bolled
 ‘ Retort; and in a gentle Heat of
 ‘ Sand rectify it, and separate the
 ‘ Phlegm which comes over after a
 ‘ subtile Spirit.’

This Spirit is extremely aperitive; but to make it yet more so, to three parts of the Oil and Spirit which were produced by Distillation, put one part of *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis*; shake them well in the Receiver, and put them carefully into a clean glass Retort, which set in a Sand-Furnace; fit and lute on a Receiver, and give it a Fire of the first degree, till the Lute be dry; then advance to the second, in which will come over a very penetrating and grateful Spirit, and which is a most powerful Diaphoretick, and also assists by Urine. It is given from ℥ii. to ʒii. in any proper Vehicle, in the most obstinate chronick Diseases.

Sal Tartari Volatile, Volatile Salt of Tartar.

‘ Take the Lees of Wine, and
 ‘ dry them gently; when dry, beat
 ‘ them into gross Powder: fill a
 ‘ glass coated, or earthen Retort,
 ‘ half full with them: place it in a
 ‘ Reverberatory Furnace; give it a
 ‘ gentle Fire to drive off the Phlegm,
 ‘ which first comes over; and when
 ‘ the Fumes begin to rise, fit and
 ‘ lute on the Receiver, augmenting
 ‘ the Fire gradually, till at last,
 ‘ with the most extreme degree, no
 ‘ more Fumes will arise. Then let all
 ‘ cool, and take off the Receiver,
 ‘ in which there will be a whitish
 ‘ Liquor, which contains the Volatile Salt, and upon it will swim a
 ‘ little fetid Oil; put it into a Phial,
 ‘ and with a little clean Water

‘ rince out the Salt which adheres
 ‘ to the sides of the Recipient, and
 ‘ put it to the rest. Then put them
 ‘ into a Coffin of brown Paper,
 ‘ and the Spirit with the Salt will
 ‘ pass through, and leave the Oil in
 ‘ the Coffin. Put the Spirit into a
 ‘ Matrafs; fit to it a Head and Re-
 ‘ ceiver; lute the Joints well, and
 ‘ with a gentle Heat of Sand sub-
 ‘ lime the Salt into the Head: when
 ‘ it is pretty well charg’d, take off
 ‘ that Head, and presently fit on
 ‘ another; and continue the same
 ‘ degree of Fire till the Salt begins
 ‘ to melt: then change the Head,
 ‘ and augment the Heat a little to
 ‘ distil the Volatile Spirit of Tartar:
 ‘ when the Drops are insipid, take
 ‘ off the Receiver, and keep the
 ‘ Spirit from the Air in a Phial well
 ‘ stopp’d, because of its Volatility,
 ‘ as also the Salt; for if the least
 ‘ Portion of Air be admitted, the
 ‘ Salt will give.’

If such Lees can be had as the Juice is press’d out of, by those who make Vinegar, it will save the labour of drying them; and will be altogether as good for this Operation. And if in the Rectification more Salt be desir’d in a dry form, it must be carefully watched, that when the Salt discovers the least Tendency towards a Dissolution, the Head must be forthwith chang’d, and the Salt taken out and put into a dry Phial, well stopping it to preserve it from the Air. But if so much Water come over with it, as to render it in a liquid Form, it then has the same effect with the Salt, if given in a greater Dose. If after the Rectification the Phlegm be separated from the Oil, and the Volatile Spirit return’d upon it, and to them be put a third of their weight of sweet Spirit of Nitre; digest them in a double Vessel three

or four Days in a gentle Heat; then unlute the Vessels, and fit and lute on a Head with its Receiver; and there may be obtain'd, with a gentle Heat, a most excellent and penetrating Salt and Spirit.

Another.

Take the satiated Salt of Tartar, (describ'd to make the true tartariz'd Spirit of Wine) and fill a coated Retort half full with it; place it in an open Furnace; lute on a Receiver, and give a gradual Fire; observing the same method as in the former Operation, both in the Distilling and Rectification.

The Volatile Salt of Tartar, made either of these ways, is in great esteem amongst many Physicians, and is almost extoll'd for a universal Remedy; and particularly for all those Diseases which have their Seat in the Nerves, as Palsies, Apoplexies, Epilepsies, and the like. The Dose of the Salt from x gr. to ʒ ss. of the Spirit from 10 to 60 Drops; but the present Practice seldom takes notice of it, and the Shops do not furnish us with it.

Tinctura Salis Tartari, Tincture of Salt of Tartar.

Take of Salt of Tartar ℥ i. and put it into a Crucible: place it in a melting Furnace, and let it heat gradually, till it is of a white melting Heat; cover it well with Coals, and keep it in the most extreme degree of Fire five or six hours: then pour it into a warm Mortar, and whilst warm, powder it, and put it into a Matraass, heated upon warm Sand to prevent its breaking with the hot Salt: then pour upon it of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine ʒ xx. invert and lute well to it another Matraass to make it a double Vessel; make a gentle Fire,

and let it simmer six or seven hours, and in that time it will acquire a good Tincture; which when cold, put into a Phial, and keep it well stop'd.

This operates both by Sweat and Urine, and is an excellent Aperitive, and good in all Scorbutick Habits, and in Cachexies, Jaundice and Dropsies. Its Dose from 10 to 50 or 60 Drops.

The Grand Corrector.

Take Cream of Tartar and purified Nitre, ana ℥ iiii. powder and mix them, and put them by Spoonfuls into a red-hot Crucible: when it is melted, dissolve it in warm Water; filter the Dissolution, and evaporate to a dry Salt, and put it into a clean glass Body, and add three times its weight of pure distilled Vinegar (by half a Pint at a time) shake the Glass, and place it in a Sand-Furnace; then draw off the Liquor, which will be an insipid Phlegm. Dissolve the Salt again in Spring-Water; filter and evaporate as before: powder the Salt, and put it into a clean Body, adding three times its weight of pure distilled Vinegar, and draw it off as before. Repeat these Operations till the Salt has no Faces, and the distilled Vinegar comes off as acid as when put on. And this is the foliated Salt of Tartar, which readily dissolves in Spirit of Wine. To this put so much Spirit of Wine as will dissolve it; let it settle and decant the Spirit, and draw the remaining Spirit by a gentle Heat. Take one Pound of this Salt, and of the *Offa Alba* (made with Spirit of Wine and Spirit of Urine) ℥ ss. grind them well together, and add of Spirit of Wine ℥ i ss. impregnated with any essential Oil (according to the intended

‘tended use) as Oil of Juniper, Sassafras, Marjoram, &c. put them into a Body with its Head and Receiver; lute the Joints, and draw off the Spirit of Wine with so very gentle a Heat in Ashes, as will only elevate the Spirit, and leave the Oil with the Salt; impregnate the Spirit with more Oil, and return it upon the Salt; and repeat the Operation till the Salt is become a Soap. And this is the Grand Corrector of Vegetables, Animals and Minerals.’

Some of our Chymists have this in prodigious esteem. And *Starkey* in his *Pyrotechny* seems to think he cannot say enough in its Commendation; notwithstanding which, it has not been able to maintain its place in the Shops, and the present Practice is not acquainted with any such Medicine; tho the Difficulty and Tedioufness of the Process may chiefly be in fault.

Oleum Terebinthinæ, Oil of Turpentine.

‘Take any quantity of Turpentine, and put it into a large Copper-Still with six times its quantity of Water; draw off as usual, until there comes no more Oil with the Water, which separate with a Funnel made on purpose for such uses, as in the Distillation of any other essential Oil.’

The Water of the first running will retain so much of the most spirituous part of the Turpentine, that it is worth saving, and has all the Virtues of the Turpentine it self. The Oil is very hot and penetrating, and exceedingly *Diuretick*; which makes it therefore so much depended upon in all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages, and so suddenly perceiv’d in the Water by its Scent. Its efficacy this way is so remarkable, that

I have known a whole Company perceive it to alter the Smell of the Urine, by sitting long in a Room just painted, which was strong of the Oil mix’d with the Colours: As also may whole Families find the same upon Observation, when a House is new painted. This Oil is also of great efficacy in external Applications; and to admiration will sometimes dislodge those Viscidities which clog the Joints, and occasion lasting Tumours and Pains. In Paralytick Limbs it likewise greatly promotes the Motion of the Nervous Fluid, and assists in bringing them to their use by such means. In punctured Wounds, and some particular Circumstances of Ulcers also, the Surgeons much esteem and use it.

A yellow Oil and Balsam of Turpentine.

‘Take of the *Colophone* which remains in a Copper-Still, after drawing off the Oil and Spirit, any quantity; break it into little pieces, and put it into a Retort not above half full: place it in a Sand-Furnace; heat it gradually to the second degree of Fire, and then some Oil will drop into the Receiver: augment that degree a little, and it will cause all the Oil to distil: then change the Receiver, and urge the Fire to the third degree, which will cause yellow thick Drops to distil with some Fumes: when the Fumes decrease, augment the Fire to the fourth degree, which will drive over its red Balsam; when the Receiver begins to cool, and the Fumes disappear, let out the Fire.’

Neither of these are much us’d, tho commended for good Dressings in some Wounds and Ulcers; but the

the manner by which they are produced shew how to fetch the same Substances out of Mastich, Frankincense, Galbanum, or any other Gum.

Preparations of Vinegar.

Vinegar is Wine made acid by a Diffolution and Mixture of its own Tartar ; which is brought about by causing it to ferment upon its Lees, until it has dissolv'd them, or so far at least, as to receive from them the Acidity we find it has : but its Consumption, and the Price it bears, will not afford this way of making it, and therefore there are ways of procuring it from decay'd Raisins, and such like Fruit. The Country People make this of their home-brew'd Ale, by setting it in the Sun until it sours, and then they call it *Alegar* ; but that is not so good as what is made from Wine, or the dry'd Grapes. It is cooling and grateful to the Stomach, in the same manner, and for the same reasons, as were given under the 11th Section concerning the Fruits. It will so much astringe the Fibres of the whole Body, if taken in Food, or medicinally to any considerable quantity, as to squeeze out what is near the Surface, and occasion Sweat. Some have entertain'd a great Opinion of its resisting of Poisons, and being therefore good in all contagious and epidemical Fevers : for which reason we meet with it so very often in Alexipharmick Prescriptions, and particularly in large quantity in the *Aqua Theriacalis* of the College. And in the late London Plague, People us'd it much with success ; and we meet with many Instances of such a Destroyer being prevented, or thrown off by profuse Sweats, which have been procur'd by wrapping the Patient up in a Sheet

wet with Vinegar : which cannot but be an infallible way of procuring Sweat, because it gives such a universal squeeze to the Solids, as must press and force the thinner Fluids thro the cutaneous Glands ; and at the same time gives them that Firmness and Tension, as will make them vibrate with too much Smartness to suffer the Fluids stagnating, or falling into any undue Cohesions from any foreign Taint.

Acetum Distillatum, *Distill'd*
Vinegar.

Put of good Wine Vinegar into a large Retort, or Body fitted with a Head, what quantity you please, so that one third part remains empty: place it in a Sand-Furnace, and with a Fire of the first degree, draw off a fifth part, which keep by it self; for it will serve for some uses: then increase the Fire to the second degree, and so continue till all is distill'd, except a small quantity left in the bottom of the Vessel, of the Consistence of Honey. When all is cold, take off the Receiver, and if it is desir'd rectify'd, put it into a clean Vessel: set it in the same degree of Fire, to separate more Phlegm; and in every thing proceed as before, till the bottom is almost dry; which, however, must not be urged too far, for fear it should give an *Emphyreuma* to that which is already distill'd.

It is principally us'd in other Preparations for Dissolution or Precipitation.

Spiritus Aceti, *Spirit of Vinegar.*

' Put distill'd Vinegar upon Filings of Copper, or to that *Scoria* of Copper which the Brasiers call *Spittle-Dust*, and make it into a
Y 4 ' Paste :

' Paste: let it stand some time with-
 ' out Heat to penetrate the Cop-
 ' per; evaporate over a very gentle
 ' Fire till the Fumes of the Vinegar
 ' can be smelled: then take it pre-
 ' sently away and imbibe it again,
 ' and evaporate as before; do this
 ' so often, that an eager Scent may
 ' be perceiv'd at the beginning of
 ' the Evaporation, which shews that
 ' the Copper is well satiated with
 ' the distill'd Vinegar: put this sa-
 ' tiated Calx into a Retort; place
 ' it in a Sand-Furnace, fit to it a
 ' Receiver, and lute well the Joint
 ' with a wet Bladder; give it the
 ' first degree of Fire for two hours,
 ' then increase it to the second two
 ' or three hours more, and so to
 ' third three hours longer; at last
 ' give it the fourth degree for two
 ' hours more; then let all cool, and
 ' in the Receiver there will be a
 ' Spirit of Vinegar, of which the
 ' more phlegmy part may still be se-
 ' parated by Rectification.'

This is much more penetrating
 than the former, and will perform
 any Operation with more force, and
 in much less quantity; but it is sel-
 dom made.

Acetum Rosatum, Vinegar of Roses.

' Take of Red-Rose Buds dry'd
 ' with the white, cut off as for ma-
 ' king the Conserve, lb i. and infuse
 ' them in the best White-Wine Vi-
 ' negar lb xii. for 40 or 50 days.
 ' Then press out the Roses, and
 ' keep the Vinegar for use.'

This is seldom prescrib'd, but to
 embrocate the Head and Temples in
 some kinds of the Head-Ach, in
 which it frequently does great ser-
 vice. After the same manner is
 made *Acetum Sambucinum*, *An-
 thosatum*, &c. Vinegar of Elder,
 Rosemary, and the like, by an In-
 fusion of their Flowers; and their

uses are manifest, from the Vir-
 tues of the Ingredients already de-
 scrib'd. Some Dispensatory-Wri-
 ters, especially the *Germans*, abound
 with medicated Vinegars, and most
 of them aim'd against pestilential
 Diseases: but neither the Diseases of
 our Climate, nor the Practice a-
 mongst us, ever call for such Medi-
 cines. Our College indeed retains
 some few of them, and particularly
 the *Acetum Theriacale Norimber-
 gense*, but it is never prescrib'd, or
 made. We shall therefore here
 give room only for one more,
 which is call'd

Acetum Rutaceum, Vinegar of Rue.

' Infuse of the Leaves of Rue and
 ' *Sordium*, that is, *Water-German-
 ' der*, pick'd from the thick Stalks,
 ' ana m. iii. Juniper Berries and An-
 ' gelica Roots, ana ʒ ii. Zedoary and
 ' Sevil Orange-Peels, ana ʒ i. in the
 ' best Vinegar lb viii. let them digest
 ' a Month, and then press the Vine-
 ' gar from the Ingredients, which
 ' keep for use.'

This is not prescrib'd, or kept in
 the Shops, but is so easily made
 by any private Family, and is so
 good a Medicine to procure Sweat
 upon any threatnings of a Fever, or
 upon a Surfeit; that it is very well
 worth any one's making, and keep-
 ing by them. It may be given from
 half a Spoonful to two or three, in
 any convenient warm Liquor. And if
 the Patient is kept warm with Clothes,
 it cannot fail of raising a Sweat; and
 it is the best *Succedaneum* to Trea-
 cle-Water in the World, where that
 cannot be had for a sudden occa-
 sion.

Distillation of Vipers.

' Take any number of Vipers,
 ' open and cleanse them from all
 ' Worms and Excrements, and the
 ' Fe-

‘ Females from their Eggs. Take
‘ out their Hearts and Livers, dry
‘ them in the shade separately from
‘ their Bodies; and when they are
‘ dry, cut the Bodies into small
‘ pieces, and fill a coated Retort
‘ three quarters full; place it in a
‘ fit Reverberatory, lute to it its Re-
‘ ceiver, which must be large: co-
‘ ver the Furnace with its Dome,
‘ and make a gentle Fire under it
‘ for two hours, in which time the
‘ greatest part of the Phlegm will
‘ come over; then increase the Fire
‘ to the second degree for two hours
‘ more, which will raise its Spirit
‘ and volatile Salt; increase it still to
‘ the third, which will fill the Reci-
‘ pient with Clouds; keep up that
‘ degree till the Clouds lessen in the
‘ Receiver: continue the Increase
‘ of the Fire still to the fourth de-
‘ gree, and keep it there till all be
‘ come over, and the Receiver
‘ grows cool: then cease the Fire,
‘ and there will be a Phlegm, Spirit,
‘ Salt, and Oil, which must be rec-
‘ tify’d.’

Sal Viperarum Volatile, *Volatile*
Salt of Vipers.

‘ Put all that is found in the Re-
‘ ceiver, upon the foregoing Distil-
‘ lation, into a long-body’d uncut
‘ Cucurbit; if more Salt adheres to
‘ the Receiver than the Liquid which
‘ distill’d from the Vipers will dis-
‘ solve, put in a little Water, and
‘ rince all the Salt out into the Bo-
‘ dy: place it *in balneo*, or a gen-
‘ tle Head of Sand or Ashes; lute
‘ on the Head with a Bladder dawb’d
‘ with stiff Starch, and dipt in the
‘ White of an Egg. There may
‘ also be a small Receiver luted on
‘ to the Beak of the Alembick, and
‘ the Salt will sublime into the Head,
‘ or upper part of the Body, distinct
‘ from the Phlegm and grosser part

‘ of the Oil, which must be kept in
‘ a clean Phial carefully stoppt.’

Many great and wonderful Virtues
are attributed to this Salt; and it is
reported to give relief even in those
Diseases which are most refractory
and difficult to cure, as Apoplexies,
Lethargies, Convulsions, Palsies, and
all other Diseases believ’d to have
their Source from the Brain: like-
wise in Distempers of the Breast, as
Asthma’s, Pleurifies, Palpitation of
the Heart, &c. for it opens and at-
tenuates exceedingly, whereby it di-
vides and dislodges Humours in the
most remote Recesses, and disposes
them for some Secretion. In all
Distempers peculiar to the Female
Sex, it is likewise in great esteem,
and promotes the natural Cleansings
so necessary to their Health. Some
will have it too to be a Specifick a-
gainst the Bites of venomous Crea-
tures, but this Opinion seems most-
ly built upon Phantasy; yet by its
Activity it will in such cases prevent
the Blood running into those Grumes
and unnatural Cohesions, which ob-
struct the Vessels, and thereby do
great service. But the greatest of
all from this Medicine, is its won-
derful Efficacy in all cutaneous Ca-
ses: of which see further, under the
Viper it self, *Seet. 4. Class 2. of*
Animals, N^o 309. The Dose of
this is from x gr. to ʒ ii. The great
Scarcity of Vipers in our Country,
makes this Medicine too dear here
to be so much used as it deserves.
If it be desired still finer than the
first Rectification makes it, mix three
parts of clean and very dry Chalk,
in fine Powder, with one part of
rectify’d Salt of Vipers; put it into
a Matrafs or uncut Cucurbit, with its
Head and Receiver well luted, and
with a gentle Fire sublime the Salt,
which will leave all its oily Particles
absorb’d in the Chalk. Some distil

a Water from the live Vipers, which is suppos'd to contain their chief Virtues, and to be sudorifick; but it must be in a much lower degree, and therefore is not worth making.

Essentia Viperarum, Essence of Vipers.

Take any number of dry'd Vipers, cut them into small pieces, and put them into a Cucurbit; place it conveniently, and pour into it (by little at a time) so much Spirit of Nitre as will dissolve them; (commonly $\frac{3}{4}$ xii. of Spirit of Nitre will dissolve $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of Vipers.) When all the Spirit is put upon them, let them stand five or six hours, and there will be a black Scum upon the Surface of the Dissolution, which must be taken off with a glass Spoon, or in defect of that a clean Tobacco-Pipe. There will also be white Faces at the bottom, which must be separated from the clear Dissolution. Pour the clear Liquor into a Retort, and by an Ounce or two at a time put to it three times its weight of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine, shaking them often as they mix; place the Retort in a Heat of Ashes, and with a gentle Fire distil off the Spirit of Wine, which will be an excellent dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre. To the black Matter remaining at the bottom of the Retort, put the same quantity of new Spirit of Wine tartariz'd, and draw it off as the other: put on again the same quantity as before, and distil in the same manner; and repeat this so often with new Spirit of Wine, till it has neither any nitrous Smell or acid Taste: keep that which remains in the Retort, to unite with the volatile Salt, and rectify'd Oil of Vipers.

This Process, tho' greatly esteem'd by some, is too elaborate and tedious for common Practice, and therefore seldom done; and the common way of steeping them in Canary, is as good.

Rectification of the Oil of Vipers.

Put the Oil and Phlegm from which the Salt of Vipers was sublimed, into a Cucurbit; let the Cucurbit be capable of holding two Gallons: pour to them one Gallon of clean Water, set it in a Sand-Furnace, fit to it its Head and Receiver; give it a gradual Fire till the Matter within the Cucurbit bubbles: continue the Fire so, till holding a Spoon under the Beak of the Head, there is very little or no Oil perceivable upon the Water which drops into the Spoon. Then let all cool, and there will be a Water and the ethereal Oil of Vipers in the Receiver.

This Water is sudorifick, and has all the Virtues of the volatile Salt, but in a much lower degree. The Oil is reckon'd a Specifick in venomous Bites, especially of the Viper it self; and is also commended in all the inward Uses of the Salt, from 1 to 5 Drops, in a Glass of Canary.

Tinctura Viperarum Composita, Compound Tincture of Vipers.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur $\frac{1}{2}$ i. crude Antimony $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. grind them to a fine Powder, put it into an earthen Dish, and saturate it with Oil of Sulphur by the Bell (or Oil of Vitriol) $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. put it into a Retort, and pour gradually upon it of sweet Spirit of Nitre $\frac{1}{2}$ i. place the Retort in a Sand-Furnace, and draw off the Spirit. Into $\frac{1}{2}$ i. of this Spirit put $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. of dry'd Vipers (cut into small pieces) let them digest

‘gest 48 hours in a Matrafs; when
‘cool, strain it through a Hair-
‘Cloth. Return the *Menstruum* in-
‘to a Matrafs, adding of Cochineal,
‘Saffron, and *Virginia Snake-Root*,
‘ana ʒ ii. let them digest 48 hours,
‘then decant the clear Tincture.’

This is said to be an excellent
Diaphoretick, and in the *London-
Sickness*, 1665. it was much used
with success. Its Dose from 10 to
50 or 60 Drops, in Canary or
Plague-Water.

*The Union of the Volatile Salt and
Ethereal Oil of Vipers into an
Essence.*

‘Put to ʒ iv. of the dissolv’d Bo-
‘dy of the Vipers left in the Re-
‘tort, of *Tinctura Regalis* ʒ i. (be-
‘fore described amongst the Prepa-
‘rations of Antimony) by a Dram
‘at a time: then to ʒ ii. of the
‘Salt, and ʒ fs. of the ethereal
‘Oil, put ʒ i. of the same *Tinctura
Regalis*: put them into a Matrafs,
‘which make a Circulatory, and let
‘them stand ten days in the Sun (or
‘an equivalent Heat) shaking them
‘every day. When the Tincture
‘has imbibed all the Salt and Oil,
‘take it out, and put it to the Dis-
‘solution of Vipers aforesaid; and
‘when, by a strong Agitation, the
‘Dissolution is loosen’d from the
‘Retort, put it all into a Matrafs,
‘and let it circulate in a gentle
‘Heat ten days, shaking it every
‘day: in this time all the several
‘Substances will be incorporated
‘into an Essence, which pour off
‘from the *Faces* into a clean Phial,
‘and keep carefully stop’d for use.’

This Essence is endu’d with all the
Virtues of the volatile Salt, and if
possible exceeds it. Its Dose is from
20 to 100 Drops, in any convenient
Liquor. The ʒ i. of *Tinctura Rega-*

lis is put to the dissolv’d Vipers, to
satiate that Acidity still remaining in
them, which otherwise might too
much fix the Salt of the Vipers, and
reduce it to the nature of common
Sal Armoniac; which being again
mix’d with fix’d Alkalies, may be
sublimed into an animal urinous Salt,
as it was before. The Dissolution
likewise may be dulcify’d, by putting
to it by a little at a time so much
pure fix’d Nitre, as will satiate its
Acidity: then let it stand in a cold
place, and it will shoot into a com-
bustible *Salt-Petre* again; and the
Dissolution will be thereby freed
from the corrosive Spirit of Nitre,
which would have chang’d the vola-
tile Salt into that which alone some
call the *Secret Sal Armoniac*.

Spiritus Vini, Spirit of Wine.

‘Fill a Copper-Still (which hath
‘a Refrigeratory) two thirds full of
‘*French Wine*; lute on the Head,
‘and put a Receiver to the Nose of
‘the Worm: give it a gradual Fire
‘till the Spirit runs in a small
‘Thred; keep it in that degree, till
‘that which comes over being
‘thrown into the Fire with a Spoon
‘will not burn: then let all cool,
‘and remove the Receiver, which
‘contains the weak Spirit of Wine
‘or Brandy.’

The medicinal Virtues of this are
sufficiently explain’d under other
Heads, and particularly as a *Cordial*,
in *Sect. I. Class I.* of the *Simples*.
Its Uses otherwise want no Com-
ment, unless in many external Ap-
plications, wherein it is much in
practice, and for divers purposes.
It is mix’d with discutient Fomen-
tations, to forward by its Warmth
the Dislodgment of obstructed Hu-
mours; and also as an Embrocation
in paralytick Numbness.

Spiritus Vini Rectificatus, *Rectify'd Spirit of Wine.*

Put into a long-body'd Matrafs so much of the foregoing vinous Spirit, as will fill one half of it; place it in a gentle Heat of Sand, and draw off one half, or till the small *Stria* or Veins can be seen to expand themselves twice the breadth they at first appear'd; then remove the Receiver, and it will contain a Spirit which will all burn away, if a Spoonful of it be set on fire by a lighted Paper or a Candle.

This Spirit serves for making Extracts and Tinctures, and in some cases for Embrocation it is prefer'd to any that is lower drawn, as the common *Proof Spirit* is. But if yet a more perfect Spirit would be had, put any quantity of the foregoing into a Vessel, and to each Gallon add of calcin'd Tartar ℥ iv. or the same quantity of Pot-Ashes in Powder, and very dry; shake them well, and let them stand a quarter of an hour; repeat the Agitation two or three times, that the Salt may imbibe the Phlegm. When 'tis well settled, decant the Spirit into a long Body, in the mouth of which hang a clean Cloth, which contains in it of Salt of Tartar ℥ i. proportionably to each Gallon; place the Matrafs or Body in a gentle Heat of Sand; and the Spirit of Wine which distills into the Receiver will be perfect, the Salt receiving and keeping back the Phlegm. This makes a very good *Menstruum* for many purposes, and is used externally in the same Cases as the former, and likewise sometimes internally to Apoplectick Persons, diluting it with some proper Vehicle.

Spiritus Vini Tartarizati, *Tartariz'd Spirit of Wine.*

Take Salt of Tartar two or

three times coagulated and dissolved ℥ i. give it a strong Fusion in a Crucible for two hours, powder it in a warm Mortar, and whilst warm put it into a Matrafs to ℥ iv. of the former rectify'd Spirit of Wine: shake them well together, and place them in a Sand-Furnace; lute the Junctures of the Head and Receiver; give Fire to such a degree, as may make the Drops succeed each other very quickly, and continue it till all the Spirit is come over.

This Spirit volatilizes and carries over some part of the Salt of Tartar along with it, which is demonstrable by the Salt sustaining the Loss of at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of its Weight. And by this Operation the Spirit of Wine obtains a more agreeable Scent and Taste than before, and is also more subtile and penetrating.

Another Way.

Take the Salt of Tartar left in the bottom of the Matrafs in the foregoing Operation, dissolve it in pure rectify'd distill'd Vinegar; filter the Dissolution, and coagulate the Salt, which dissolve again in more distill'd Vinegar; filter and coagulate as before: repeat this Operation so often, that no black *Feces* remain, and that the distill'd comes off as strong as it was put upon the Salt. And then is this Salt prepared, which some call *Volatile Salt of Tartar*.

If a further Exaltation of this Salt is desired, take of the foregoing Salt of Tartar $\frac{2}{3}$ ℥ iv. and put to it of the Spirit of Wine ℥ i. which will readily dissolve it. Let the Dissolution stand quiet for three or four hours, and decant it gently from the *Feces*; draw off the Spirit of Wine in a gentle Heat of Sand in a Retort: dissolve the Salt again in the

the same Spirit of Wine, and repeat the Operation till no *Feces* remain. Return the Salt again into the Spirit of Wine, in which it will totally dissolve.

This is the true tartariz'd Spirit of Wine, with which honest Mr. *George Wilson* says he used to extract the Tincture and Anodyne Sulphurs of Metals, and unite them with vegetable fix'd, and animal volatile Alkalies; and he further owns it to be the chief Ingredient in the *Anti-Rheumatick Tincture* (of which he does not give the *Recipe*) that cured him of a violent *Rheumatism*, which afflicted him three Years successively; and that he was not only freed from those acute Pains which attend the Distemper, but then continu'd without any Return, which was about fifteen Years after. Nor are its Virtues (he continues to inform us) confined to that Disease only; for the Gout, Scurvy, Dropsy, Jaundice, Cholick, Green-Sickness, and Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, give way to it. Its Dose (that is, of this Spirit) is from 50 Drops to 3ii. diluted in Wine and Water, or both mix'd.

Spiritus, Sal Volatile, & Oleum Cornu Cervi; Spirit, Volatile Salt, and Oil of Harts-Horn.

Take of the solid Pieces of Harts-Horn any quantity at pleasure; put them into an earthen Retort or Iron Pot, which may be fill'd two thirds. If it be an Iron Pot, fit to it a Copper Head, with its Receiver; if a Retort, only a Receiver: place them on a naked Fire, which increase gradually, so as to keep some Fumes in the Receiver, and put the Oil and Spirit into a separating Glass; wash out the Salt which remains behind with clean Water, and put

it to the Oil and Spirit. Then let it stand 24 hours to separate, and draw out the Spirit; then put them into a Cucurbit or long-boll'd Retort, in a gentle Heat of Sand to rectify: the Salt and some part of the Liquor commonly call'd Spirit, will first ascend; the Salt will increase till the Neck of the Retort and Receiver are well charg'd. When the Salt begins to dissolve, take off the Receiver, and separate the Spirit from the Salt, as before directed in that of Urine. If after Rectification any Oil appears upon the Spirit, separate it by a Glass, and keep the Spirit by it self, in a Phial extremely well stop'd.

What is call'd here the Spirit, is nothing but some Portion of the volatile Salt floating in the Phlegm; and is good for little else than to stimulate the Nostrils in fainting and swooning Fits, and also sometimes to give inwardly in the like Cases, where any new Sensation is of service only as it gives a different Determination to the Spirits, and so stops a convulsive Contraction. It is accounted *Diaphoretick*, and to be good in all nervous Cases; but the Salt which shoots and fixes about the Neck in transparent Chrystals, possesses those Virtues in a much greater degree, as the Spirit has nothing but from that. This extremely rouses the Spirits, and contributes to their regular Motions. It is of infinite service sometimes at the close of an unmerciful Fever, which has burn'd up the Vitals, and tore the Constitution quite out of frame, so that Life is as a glimmering Snuff, which may tenderly be cherish'd into Vigour again: herein it supplies the parched Fibres with fresh Fluid suited to their Exigencies, and helps to keep on the main Springs

Springs and Motions of Life, till the Enemy is critically discharg'd, which otherwise might languish and at last stand still. The Dose is from iii. to xii, xv, or xx gr. But there are great Errors committed in the common Practice in its Prescription, by putting it either into Forms which it will destroy, or which will lose its Volatility before it gets to the Patient. In Pills it will not lie, no more than any other Volatiles, but will rarefy them into ten times their proper Bulk. Boles likewise it will puff up in like manner, and soon makes its escape: and in Powder, wherein it is many times order'd, in a very small time it is not better than a *Calx*, or so much Powder of Lime. There is therefore no Form to preserve its Virtues in, but by dissolving it with some proper Vehicles into Draughts; unless the Apothecary attends with his stone Bottle, and waits at the Bed-side to distribute every Dose as it is to be taken.

After the same manner may be made the Spirit, Oil, and Salt of the Skull, Bones, Horns, Hoofs, or Hair, of any Animal. And if the Distillation be made in an Iron Pot with a Copper Head, that Head ought to be kept only for such use. If the Spirit and Salt is desired absolutely free from the Oil, to *℥i.* of the Spirit (after the second Rectification) put of Bones or Horns calcin'd to a white Powder *℥iv.* and distil in a gentle Heat of Sand. And if all the Salt be desired in a dry Form separated from the Phlegm, put the aforesaid Mixture into a Matrafs, or long Body, with a Head and Receiver fitted to them, and in a very gentle Heat of Sand, the Salt will be elevated into the Head and Neck of the Matrafs: for the volatile Salts of Animals are properly their Spirits, and what we call Spirits, is

no other than part of the volatile Salt dissolv'd in the Phlegm, as above observ'd; which nevertheless has the same Virtue, but must be given in a larger Dose.

These Preparations have heretofore stood in the front of nervous Medicines, but the wicked Sophistications of our *Chymists* have debased them into Disregard, and almost expell'd them out of Practice. To give the Spirit an uncommon Pungency and Quickness of Smell, which is all they want to recommend it to Sale, a way has been found to quicken it with *Lime* and *urinous Volatiles*; and they have been so hardy herein as to own it, and give it a place in their Catalogue, of *Spiritus Cornu Cervi cum Calce*, *Spirit of Harts-Horn with Lime*. And now the Fraud is so far improv'd, that they will make it without any Harts-Horn at all, but with *Bittern*; that is, the Brine which they get from the *Salterns*, *Urine* and *Lime*, which will raise a strong-scented Spirit: and this these honest Men give some Scent to, and Colour, with a little of the fetid Oil of *Harts-Horn*; and put off for what is genuine, or without that Oil, for Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*. So that from eight and ten Shillings per pound, which the genuine Medicine deserv'd, these Gentlemen, to oblige a good Customer, can afford it now for as many Pence. But a curious Person may pretty easily discover this Cheat, by the rancid urinous smell of the sophisticated sort, and its whitening the inside of a Glass in which it is long kept. The volatile Salt too, which is now sold in the Shops for that of *Harts-Horn*, is a perfect Cheat, and more a *Causstick* than a *Cordial*, by the quantity of *Lime* and *urinous Salt* that is thrown up with it; whereas that which is carefully

fully to be collected in the Distillation of the Spirit, about the Top and Neck of the Receiver, is truly an animal volatile Salt, soften'd with such a Portion of a highly subtiliz'd Oil, as renders it an admirable and an agreeable Medicine; but this is never to be met with, or made use of, unless the Physician will be at the trouble of attending the Elaboratory, or find a Person honest enough to make it on purpose for him. For $\frac{3}{4}$ i. of this genuine Salt may be stretched out into $\frac{1}{2}$ i. of that us'd in the Shops.

After the whole Process is over, the pieces of *Harts-horn* may be taken out of the Body, and in a *Potter's-Kiln*, or any convenient Furnace, burn'd; and that makes the *Burnt Harts-horn* of the Shops, which is not at all the worse for the Spirit, Oil and Salt being drawn off and preserv'd: for when it is put fresh into a Furnace to burn, those Parts are entirely forced from the Horn, and lost in Vapour, which by Distillation are preserv'd for very good purposes. This is reckon'd a Sweetener, and of the same nature as the *Testacea*. It is much us'd in Decoction against *Diarrhaeas*, and Fluxes of the Belly; and makes that which is call'd the *White Drink*, when boil'd alone in Spring-Water with a little Cinnamon.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi Aromaticus,
Aromatick Spirit of Harts-horn.

' Take the Spirit, Oil, and Salt of *Harts-horn*, after the first Distillation and rectify them, put them when so rectify'd into a clean long-bolled Retort; to each Pound of which put of *Sal Volatile Oleosum* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. *Spiritus Nitri Dulcis* $\frac{3}{4}$ iy. shake them well together, and set them in a very gentle Sand-Heat: Lute on a Receiver, and continue

' the Fire not exceeding the second degree, till all be distill'd; and in the Receiver there will be a Spirit clear of an *Empyreuma*, and of a pleasant Scent.'

This is reckon'd a powerful Diuretick and Diaphoretick, and to be endu'd with all the Virtues attributed to *Goddard's Drops*. Its Dose from 50 to 100 Drops. If it be once more rectify'd, its Scent will be yet much more agreeable.

Sal Cornu Cervi Succinatum, Salt
of Harts-horn with Amber.

' This is by subliming the genuine Salt of *Harts-horn* with half the quantity of Salt of *Amber*.'

But with this neither are the Chymists to be trusted, for their Tricks in adulterating both of them, as may be seen under each of their Processes. The Virtues may be easily known from those of the Ingredients separate, which this retains.

Spiritus Cornu Cervi Succinatus, Spirit
of Harts-horn with Amber.

' This is made by putting in half so much *Amber* as *Harts-horn*, and then proceeding as in the simple Distillation.'

The Virtues and Doses are the same as the former plain Spirit. The Oil which comes over is not much us'd, or known in Prescription; and therefore the more to be spar'd for the Cheats above-mention'd; but it is of great efficacy in Arthritick and Rheumatick Pains, if embrocated upon the part affected; and there is hardly any one thing of greater force in such cases, especially if it be artfully manag'd with some lixivial Salts, as in making the *Soap of Tartar*. But of this we shall have room to say more

more in an Essay upon the Gout, preparing for Publication.

To Elixirate, or make Essential, any Animal Volatile Salts.

Take of any Volatile Animal Salt ℥ ss. put ℥ ss. of tartariz'd Spirit of Wine to it, and it will coagulate, and is that which *Hellmont* calls his *Offa Alba*: put this Salt into a Matrafs, pour upon it pure and strong distill'd Vinegar, by little and little at a time till the Ebullition ceases; then set it in a gentle Heat of Sand, with its Head and Receiver well luted: there will first come a subtle Liquor, dropping from the Nose of the Alembick; after that will sublime into the Head a most glorious Salt, white as Snow, in fi-

gure like large Flowers of Benjamin, of a quick pleasant penetrating Scent, and a very agreeable Taste.

In this Operation a watchful Eye must be had, that as soon as the Chrystals are perceiv'd to give in the Head, the Cucurbit must be drawn out of the Sand, and the Head and Receiver taken off; put the Spirit and Salt apart into Phials well stoppt. This Salt will unite with Salt of Tartar, and readily dissolve in Spirit of Wine. It is extremely penetrating, and is the most effectual Dissolvent of vegetable and animal Substances whatsoever; and is a powerful Diuretick and Sudorifick, and is therefore good in all chronick Diseases. Its Dose from 10 to 50 or 70 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle.

P A R T III.

Of Officinal Compositions.

IN this Part are intended to be given all the Compositions of the *College*, according to their last Amendment of the *London Dispensatory*, which are now in use; leaving out those which are quite neglected in Practice, and not to be met with in the Shops. Next will be collected many from Dr. *Bates's Pharmacopœia*; and afterwards from any other Author or Person, whose Compositions have had Merit enough to bring them into the Shops, and give them a place in Prescription. Some Recipe's also will be retain'd, as have fallen into disregard, either thro the difficulty of making, or their liableness to Sophistication, which are of uncommon Efficacy; and likewise some inserted, which may be presumed worth bringing into the rank of Officinal Medicines, both upon the account of their easy Composition, and convenient keeping; and their Efficacy in many Intentions of Cure.

In those of the *College* they are given as they stand exactly in their own *Dispensatory*; but in the subjoin'd Remarks, there is frequently the Liberty taken of noting out those Ingredients, whose Virtues either fall not in with the main Intent of the Compo-

sition, or cannot be drawn out by that particular Preparation, which such a Medicine is to be manag'd by. As in the Waters, for instance, under each *Recipe*, a mark is set upon all those Ingredients, which either have not any Qualities suitable to the main Purposes of the Composition, or are of such a Texture as will not part with them by Distillation, to what comes over the Helm; and so in other Forms, according to the Nature of the Ingredients, the Intention of the Medicine, and the particular Management, by which it is reduc'd into such a Form. The whole Materials of this Part we have distributed, as much as could be, under divers Sections, according to their nearest Affinity and Conveniency in Preparation; for the Method in the preceding Part of *Simples*, which has been directed by their Virtues and Intentions in Cure, would have made this too perplexed, and have given more trouble than the Advantages of it could answer. And in this likewise, as in the former, what Medicines are not well reducible under any particular Division, have a Section given to them apart at the latter end.

S E C T. I.

Of Waters, Spirits, and Essential Oils.

IN this Division is intended to be given all that is to be perform'd by Distillation, which has not already come in our way, under some of the Preparations of the foregoing Part, and are more properly reckon'd amongst the *Compositions*. And as the *Rationale* of this Process, or Manner of Preparation, has already been given, *Part I. Section 13.* and many necessary Remembrances drop'd concerning it, in many of the foregoing Pages; it will be needless to say any more by way of Preface to this Section, than that for the Reasons before given, there can be expected no Medicines under it, but for the Intentions either of *Cordials*, *Diureticks* and *Diaphoreticks*: for, to shorten the Controversy, if a *Balsamick*, *Cathartick*, or *Opiate* could be rais'd by Vapour; yet the very Contenders for that Opinion allow, that those Properties are much more conveniently drawn out by other Processes: and therefore it may be concluded, that no wise Person will look in a distill'd Water for any thing else than such subtle and light Parts of a medicinal Simple, as can fall in with the foremention'd Intentions; and indeed for this reason very little under this division comes over weighty enough to affect even the Urinary Secretions: and therefore all which re-

quire groffer and more efficacious Instruments, are excluded from hence; as all that is to be done by the minutest Agents, and concerns immediately the Nervous System, and its proper Moistures, commonly call'd the animal Spirits, most naturally are comprehended herein.

By a *Simple-Water* is intended to draw out the Virtues of any *Herb*, *Seed*, *Flower*, *Root*, &c. which may be more conveniently given in that Form than any other: but because the *Phlegm*, or watry Parts of any medicinal Simple, is no better than common Water undistilled; therefore all those Ingredients which in Distillation raise nothing but a *Phlegm*, as may be discover'd by the Scent and Taste of what comes over, are not fit for the *Still*. For which reason the following *Waters*, which are still retain'd in the *College-Dispensatory*, are good for nothing, or at least not worth distilling; although yet in some esteem amongst Nurses and ignorant People, and upon that account made, or pretended to be made, and kept in the Shops. To which also we shall add those which are not in use, although they may be said to be of some efficacy; whereby the young Prescriber may the better know what the Shops can supply him with.

College Simple Waters not us'd, or good for nothing.

<i>Aqua</i>	Water of	<i>Aqua</i>	Water of
<i>Abrotan.</i>	Southernwood	<i>Acetosa</i>	Sorrel
<i>Abstin.</i>	Wormwood	* <i>Agrimonia</i>	Agrimony

Alchi-

<i>Alchimilla</i>	Ladies Mantle	* <i>Fabarum</i>	Bean-Pods
<i>Alkekengi</i>	Winter Cherries	<i>Fragaria</i>	Strawberry
<i>Althæa</i>	Marsh-Mallows	<i>Fraxini</i>	Ash
<i>Anagallidis</i>	Pimpernel	* <i>Fumaria</i>	Fumitory
<i>Aparines</i>	Cliver	<i>Galega</i>	Goats-Rue
<i>Apii</i>	Smallage	<i>Genista</i>	Broom
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Columbine	<i>Graminis</i>	Grass
<i>Argentina</i>	Wild Tanfy	<i>Hedera ter.</i>	Ground-Ivy
* <i>Artemisia</i>	Mugwort	<i>Hirundin.</i>	Swallows
<i>Asparagi</i>	Asparagus	<i>Hormini</i>	Clarey
<i>Astacorum</i>	Crab-Fish	<i>Hyperici</i>	St. John's-wort
* <i>Atrepl. olid.</i>	Stinking Orrace	<i>Iridis</i>	Orrice
<i>Auricul. muris</i>	Mouse-Ear	* <i>Jugland.</i>	Walnuts
<i>Bardana</i>	Burdock	<i>Lactis</i>	Milk
<i>Becabunga</i>	Brooklime	<i>Lactuca</i>	Lettice
* <i>Betonica</i>	Betony	<i>Lamii</i>	Archangel
<i>Betula</i>	Birch-Tree	* <i>Lilii Con.</i>	Lillies of the Vally
* <i>Borraginis</i>	Borrage	<i>Limacum</i>	Snails
<i>Bugloss.</i>	Bugloss	<i>Limonum</i>	Lemons
<i>Bryonia</i>	Bryony	<i>Linaria</i>	Flaxweed
<i>Bursa Past.</i>	Shepherds Pouch	<i>Lingua Avis</i>	Ash
<i>Calamintha</i>	Calamint	<i>Lingua Cer.</i>	Harts-Tongue
* <i>Calendula</i>	Marygolds	<i>Lujula</i>	Wood-Sorrel
<i>Cancror.</i>	Crab-Fish	<i>Lumbricorum</i>	Earth-Worms
<i>Caprifol.</i>	Wood-bind	<i>Lupuli</i>	Hops
<i>Cardamin.</i>	Cuckow Flower	<i>Majorana</i>	Marjoram
* <i>Cardui Ben.</i>	Carduus	<i>Malva</i>	Mallows
<i>Carioph.</i>	Clove Gillyflower	<i>Matricaria</i>	Motherwort
<i>Centaur min.</i>	Centaury the less	<i>Meliloti</i>	Melilot
<i>Centinodii</i>	Knot-Grass	<i>Mellis</i>	Honey
<i>Ceparum</i>	Onions	<i>Mentastri</i>	Horfe-Mint
<i>Cherifol.</i>	Chervil	<i>Millesolii</i>	Yarrow
<i>Chamed.</i>	Germander	<i>Nasturtii</i>	Water-Cresses
<i>Chamæpit.</i>	Ground-Pine	<i>Nicotiana</i>	Tobacco
* <i>Chelidonii</i>	Celandine	<i>Nummular.</i>	Money-wort
* <i>Cichori</i>	Succory	<i>Nymphæa</i>	Water-Lilly
<i>Citri</i>	Citron	<i>Ocimi</i>	Basil
* <i>Cochlear.</i>	Scurvy-Grass	<i>Omnium Flor.</i>	Cow-Dung
* <i>Consolid.</i>	Comfrey	<i>Ononidis</i>	Rest-Harrow
<i>Corn. Cervin</i>	Harts-horn	<i>Papav. alb.</i>	White Poppy
<i>Cotul. foetid</i>	May-weed	* <i>Papav. Rhead.</i>	Red Poppy
<i>Cucumer.</i>	Cucumber	<i>Parietaria</i>	Pellitory
<i>Cyani</i>	Blue-Borle	* <i>Paralyseos</i>	Cowslips
<i>Cydonior.</i>	Quinces	<i>Petasitidis</i>	Butter-Burr
* <i>Dracunc.</i>	Taragon	<i>Picarum</i>	Magpies
<i>Endivia</i>	Endive	* <i>Pimpinella</i>	Pimpinell
<i>Enula</i>	Elecampane	* <i>Plantaginis</i>	Plantane
<i>Equiseti</i>	Horfe Tail	<i>Pœonia</i>	Piony
* <i>Euphrasia</i>	Eye Bright	<i>Polygonati</i>	Solomons Seal

<i>Pomorum</i>	Apples	<i>Serpylli</i>	Mother-time
<i>Porri</i>	Leeks	* <i>Sperniolæ</i>	Frog-Spawn
<i>Portulacæ</i>	Purslain	<i>Stercoris Vac.</i>	Cow-Dung
<i>Præfi</i>	Hoar-Hound	<i>Solani</i>	Nightshade
<i>Prunel.</i>	Sloes	<i>Tamarisci</i>	Tamarisk
* <i>Quercus</i>	Oak-Buds	* <i>Tanaceti</i>	Tansy
* <i>Ranarum</i>	Frogs	<i>Tapsi barb.</i>	Mullein
<i>Raparum</i>	Turnips	<i>Taraxici</i>	Dandelion
<i>Rorellæ</i>	Sun-Dew	<i>Thymi</i>	Thyme
<i>Rubi Idæi</i>	Raspberries	<i>Tiliæ</i>	Lime-Tree
<i>Sabina</i>	Savin	<i>Tormentillæ</i>	Tormentil
* <i>Salviæ</i>	Sage	<i>Tunicæ</i>	Gillyflowers
<i>Satureiæ</i>	Savory	<i>Tussilaginis</i>	Colts-Foot
<i>Satyrii</i>	Satyrian	<i>Valerianæ</i>	Valerian
<i>Saxifragiæ</i>	Saxifrage	<i>Verbenæ</i>	Vervain
<i>Scabiosæ</i>	Scabious	<i>Veronicæ</i>	Speedwell
<i>Scordii</i>	Water Germander	<i>Vitis</i>	Vine
<i>Scrophulariæ</i>	Figwort	<i>Ulmariæ</i>	Meadow-Sweet
<i>Sempervivi</i>	House-leek	<i>Urticæ Urent.</i>	Stinging-Nettles.

But although these are separated from the rest as good for nothing ; yet some of them are frequently asked for, and may continue so to be, as long as Nurses and Midwives prescribe : such therefore we have bestow'd an * Asterism upon, that they may have some Mark of Distinction, tho they are not so good as what is commonly given in their stead from the Water-Cock.

It is to be hoped that, upon a revival of the *Dispensatory* when the *College* shall judge proper, these may be expung'd ; whereby the Prescriber will be prevented from writing for what is not to be had, and the Apothecary not under the Temptation of putting *quid pro quo*, as they call it, *i. e.* one thing for another. The *Simple Waters* of any Virtue, are the following, which we shall only give a List of, because their Virtues may be found under the respective *Simples* they are drawn from in the foregoing *Part* ; and the manner of their Distillation

has already been taught : only thus much it may not be improper to advertise of, that whatsoever Properties any *Simple* has from the Grossness or Solidity of its Parts, which make it act as an *Emetick*, *Cathartick*, or *Astringent* ; the *Residuum*, which is left after Distillation, will remain in full possession of them ; and therefore the Operator may husband it accordingly. Thus the *Syrupus Rosarum solutivus*, the purging Syrup of Roses, is as well made after the Damask-Rose Water is drawn off, as if the Flowers were juic'd, or put into Infusion, because nothing of a Cathartick Quality rises with the Water ; and the *Syrupus e Rosis siccis*, the Syrup of dry'd Red Roses, may be as well made with the *Residuum* after the Water is drawn off, for the same reason ; and so of many others. The same also holds good as to *Extracts*, of Virtues not communicable to what rises in Vapour ; and therefore all such as those of *Gentian*, and many others, are most conveniently made with

with what is left after Distillation; see when we come to *Extracts*, concerning which we shall further under another Section.

College Simple Waters of use, and frequently prescrib'd.

<i>Aqua</i>	Water of	<i>Aqua</i>	Water of
<i>Anethi</i>	Dill	<i>Melissæ</i>	Bawm
* <i>Angelica</i>	Angelica	<i>Mentha</i>	Mint
* <i>Anthos</i>	Rosemary	* <i>Naphæ</i>	Orange-Flowers
<i>Cerasor. Nig.</i>	Black Cherries	<i>Petroselinæ</i>	Parsly
* <i>Chamem.</i>	Chamomile	<i>Pulegii</i>	Pennyroyal
<i>Feniculi</i>	Fennel	* <i>Rosarum Dam.</i>	Damask Roses
<i>Hyssopi</i>	Hyssop	<i>Ruta</i>	Rue
<i>Juniperi Bac.</i>	Juniper Berries	<i>Sambuci Flori</i>	Elder-Flowers
<i>Levistici</i>	Lovage	* <i>Carminativa</i>	Carminative-water.

Some of this List are little us'd, tho they much better deserve it than many that are; such therefore we have distinguish'd also by an Asterism, as a recommendation to better regard in Prescription.

Of these Waters, tho they all bring over something besides Phlegm, as is manifest from the Smell and Taste of the respective *Simples* whence they are drawn; yet it is so faint in some of them, that they will not keep long without mothering, and growing ropy: Such therefore should have a small quantity of Spirit thrown into the Still with them, about one Pint to each Gallon intended to be drawn, which will not alter the Virtues, but make the Water keep much longer. The *Black Cherries* for Distillation ought to have their Stones all broke, because from the Kernel proceeds the chief Part; for which reason many make the Water from the pressing, after the Juice is taken out for other uses; and some even from bitter Almonds, as they give a Water not to be distinguish'd from the other. The Waters, whose Excellency consists in their Flavour, as the *Orange-Flower* and *Damask Roses*, ought to

be drawn into a Receiver fitted to the Worm with a Bladder, as before directed under the Preparation of *Simples*, so that no Particles may exhale and be lost. As for the *Red* and *White Rose* Waters, which are expected in the Shops, they are very honestly deceiv'd, who have *Damask Rose Water* diluted, put upon them for the other; because there is nothing arises from either in the Still, but what is common to them all, which is in the Scent: and therefore as the *Damask* most abounds with that, it is very imprudent and ill-husbandry to distil the other; altho the *Residuum* is as much different as can be, that of the *Damask* being *purgative*, and of the *Red* *astringent*, as was before observ'd. The *Carminative* Water we have put here, is the last Runnings of the *Aqua Mirabilis*, *Stephens's Water*, or any other Aromatick; which tho not directed by any Dispensatory, is well worth preserving, will keep longer, and is better for Carminative Juleps, than the Waters drawn from any one *Simple*. This is likewise of the least Expence of all, because after such Compound Aromatick Waters are

drawn low enough, there will still run a great deal too good to be thrown away; and therefore is best kept for the foremention'd Purposes under this Title in the Shops.

College Compound Waters.

Aqua Absinth. minus & magis Comp. Wormwood Water the greater and lesser Compound. See *Spirit. Absinth. &c.*

Aqua Angelica Comp. Compound Angelica Water. See *Spirit of Angelica.*

Aqua Bezoartica, Bezoartick Water.

Take Leaves of Celandine with their Roots, m. iii. ss. Rue m. i. Water Germander m. ii. Dittany of Crete, Carduus Ben. ana m. i. ss. Roots of Zedoary, Angelica, ana 3 iii. the outward Peels of Citrons, Lemons, ana 3 v. Clove-gilliflowers 3 i. ss. Red Roses, Centaury the lesser, ana 3 ii. Sp. V. Malaga Wine, ana ʒ iii. ss. Juice of Lemons, Vinegar in which Clove-gillyflowers have been infus'd, ana ʒ i. let these stand two or three days in Infusion; then distil off one Gallon, to which add Cinnamon 3 iii. Cloves 3 ii. ss. Venice Treacle 3 iii. Mithridate 3 i. ss. Camphor ʒ ii. Troches of Vipers 3 ss. Mace 3 ii. Wood of Aloes 3 i. yellow Sanders 3 i. ss. Carduus Seed 3 i. of Citrons 3 iii. After proper Infusion distil again as before, about the same quantity.

In this, and all Compound Waters of the like kind, where the quantity to be drawn off, is about equal to the Spirit, or Wine, put into the Still, so much common Water is to be thrown in with it, as may be judg'd sufficient to preserve the Ingredients from burning while the desir'd quantity is running off.

This Water is a very good *Alexipharmick*, and where somewhat *Cordial* is also requir'd, is preferable to the Treacle-Water. The Shops generally draw it too low. Its Dose is from 3 ii. to 3 ii. diluted with some convenient Simple Water, or to Persons used to strong Liquors drank by it self. The double Distillation is needless, for all may be as well put together, and drawn at once. From the *Residuum* strain'd, and evaporated, is made the *Extractum Bezoarticum*, *Bezoartick Extract*, which is reckon'd to be endu'd with the same Virtues as the Water, but is never prescrib'd; and therefore neglected to be made, tho so easily done, and without Cost. The Leaves of *Celandine* in this Composition, do little or nothing; as also the *Dittany of Crete*, *Carduus*, *Centaury*, *Sanders*, *Aloes Wood*, and *Citron Seeds*, unless the *Extract* is intended to be made.

Aqua Bryoniae Comp. Compound Bryony Water.

Take Juice of Bryony Roots ʒ iii. Leaves of Rue, Mugwort ana ʒ ii. Savin m. iii. Feverfew, Catmint, Pennyroyal, ana m. ii. Basil, Dittany of Crete, ana m. i. ss. Orange Peels 3 iv. Myrrh 3 ii. Castor 3 i. Canary ʒ xii. Distil as usual, after proper Maceration; for the longer things of this kind infuse together, the Water is the better.

In this, as all other Compound Waters, where Wine is order'd, the same quantity of proof Spirit is us'd in its stead, which makes the Water so much higher; and except in a few, the same quantity is drawn off as there is Spirit put in. This Water, if it be drawn quite so low as common Proof Spirit, the oily Parts of the Ingredients will make it milky and

and foul, which some throw down with a little burnt Alum; but it spoils the Medicine, and therefore it is better kept white as it is, or drawn strong enough to suspend those Sulphureous Parts transparent. But the former is the best, because otherwise the latter running, which will continue very strong of the Ingredients, will be lost. This is a very untoothsome Composition; but admirable well suited to the Intention of an *Hysterick*; and there is not one Ingredient in it, except the *Dittany*, which does not contribute thereunto. The Ingredients order'd to be juiced, are better put into the Still themselves, only they take up more room: for a great deal may remain in the pressings, which would rise, and come over with the Water. This is much prescribed in *Hysterical Cases*, and is very forcing upon the *Uterus*, which makes it given to promote Delivery, and forward the proper Cleansings afterwards; as also to open menstrual Obstructions, and abundance of other Female Complaints. It is likewise good against Convulsions in Children, and of service in any nervous Complaint in either Sex. Its Dose from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii. with any convenient Diluter. From the *Residuum* strain'd and evaporated is order'd an *Extract*, but it is never us'd.

Aqua Cœlestis.

Take Cinnamon ʒ i. Ginger ʒ ss. of all the Sanders, ana ʒ vi. Cloves, Galangals, Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii ss. Mace, Cubebs, ana ʒ i. Cardamoms the greater and lesser, ana ʒ iii. Zedary ʒ ss. Seeds of Fennel-Flower ʒ iii. of Anise, Fennel, wild Carrot, and Basil, ana ʒ i ss. Roots of Angelica, Avens, Liquorice, Valerian, Cal-

mus Aromaticus, Leaves of Clary, Thyme, Calamint, Pennyroyal, Mint, Mother of Thyme, Marjoram, ana ʒ ii. Flowers of Red Roses, Sage, Rosemary, Betony, Stecha's, Borrage, Bugloss, ana ʒ i ss. Citron-Peels ʒ iii. bruise them into a gross Powder altogether, and infuse them two or three Weeks, in Spirit V. ʒ xii. then draw off as much by Distillation, and put to the Water, of the Species *Diambre*, *Aromaticum Rosatum*, *Diamoschu dul.* *Diamarg. frig.* *Diarrhod.* *Abbat.* and *Elect. de Gemmis*, ana ʒ iii. yellow Sanders ʒ ii. Ambergrease and Musk, ana ʒ i. and of the *Julapium rosatum* ʒ i. let them all stand together one Month, frequently shaking the Vessel, and then decant or filter it for use.

The first Inserters of this in the *London Dispensatory*, seem'd by the Name they gave it of *Heavenly Water*, to have a great esteem for it; but it is not so much valued now, because we do not often find it prescrib'd, tho it is a wonderful good *Cephalick* and *Cordial*, where Perfumes are not offensive. In the Decays of Age, and languishing Constitutions, there is hardly any Composition excels it for its sudden reviving the Spirits. It greatly warms the Blood, and quickens its Circulation; and for which reason also it provokes to *Venerary*. This little differs from the *Aqua Vitæ Mathiol.* *Mathiolus's Water of Life*, which is in the *Augustan Dispensatory*, by the Title of *Elixir Vitæ*; and there stands recommended for all nervous Infirmities, and particularly such as are the Consequences of Apoplexies, and Epilepsies; as Palsies, Loss of Memory, and the like. It may be given from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii. but ʒ i. is pretty well for a

Dose: and it is better to repeat it often, than to take too much at a time. This is a tedious perplex'd *Recipe*, and some of the compound Species order'd in it are seldom made; their Ingredients therefore may be afresh dispens'd for this purpose, tho there are many which may as well be omitted, too numerous to particularize here: they are to be distinguish'd by their want of an Aromatick Flavour, for whatsoever has not that, cannot fall in with the Intention of this Composition. *Zwelfer* greatly blames some parts of this, in his Animadversions upon the *Augustan Dispensatory*; and gives a new *Recipe* of his own, but it is every jot as tedious, and many things in it as superfluous: but the most concise of the *Germans* are very prolix and redundant in their Prescriptions.

Aqua Epidemica, Plague-Water.

Take Roots of Masterwort, Angelica, Pioney, and Butter-burr, ana ℥ss. of Spignel, Viper-grass, ana ʒiv. *Virginian* Snake-Root ʒii. Leaves of Rue, Rosemary, Baum, Carduus, Water-Germander, Marigolds with their Flowers, Dragons, Goats-Rue, and Mint, ana m. iv. Infuse these some days in Spirit of Wine rectify'd Cong. ii. common Water Cong. iv. then draw off Cong. iv. adding to each of fine Sugar ʒiss. and hang in the whole mix'd, ty'd in a Rag, of Saffron ʒss.

This is of frequent use, and a most excellent Water in all Cases that require *Alexipharmicks*. It revives the Spirits, and promotes a *Diaphoresis*. To the Stomach it is very grateful; and upon eating any thing that does nauseate, and is not like to digest well, a large Dram of this is of good service. It is the Ba-

sis of most Juleps now prescribed, especially in Fevers, or any Diseases attended with a Fever. It is drawn so small by this Direction, that it wants little diluting for grown Persons, tho Physicians seldom order above a fourth part to Simple Waters; but it is now generally drawn somewhat higher than this Standard: but that is an Inconveniency to the Prescriber, who cannot tell so well for that reason to ascertain his Dose, which may be from ʒss. to ʒiv. There are abundance of Waters under this Tribe, insomuch that there is hardly a Family that has not a *Recipe* for Plague-Water by Inheritance. But this is what the Shops are obliged to keep to, and is as good as any, tho not so costly. The Snake-Root ought to be powder'd, and infus'd in the Spirit, long before the other Ingredients, because it will not so soon by much communicate its Virtues to any *Menstruum*: if the others are put into the Still all green, as they may be most part of the Summer-time, it makes the Water rather finer-flavour'd, tho not quite so strong; but the Roots are always suppos'd to be as fresh as they can be taken up. The *Meum*, or *Spignel*-Root, is order'd to be left out, for the disagreeable Scent which it gives to the Medicine. And if the *Carduus*, *Goats-Rue*, and *Marigold* were omitted, it would be never the worse; because they raise nothing in Distillation, but a tasteless insipid Phlegm. The *Saffron* is now always not used, because as it is frequently order'd in Pearl-Juleps, it would give them a very unhand-som Colour. And the Sugar is by many neglected, more through Inadvertence than any good Reason, because it makes the Water much more palatable, and can be of no disservice. There is no

occasion for rectify'd Spirit, because common Proof will do as well, proportioning the Quantity according to their Difference of Strength.

Aqua Gentianæ Comp. Compound Gentian-Water.

‘ Take Root of Gentian ℥ i ss.
‘ Centaury the lesser, with its Flow-
‘ ers, ana ℥ iv. infuse them some
‘ days in ℔ xii. of White-Wine, and
‘ then distil about half that quan-
‘ tity.’

The Shops make this with Spirit of Wine instead of White-Wine, unless a very few, and then so much is to be drawn off as there is Spirit put in. This Water is frequently prescribed as a *Stomachick*, and is commended for a Deterger, to do service in Dropsies, the Jaundice, and any Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and is given from ℥ ii. to ℥ ii. or ℥ iii. at a Dose. But in truth these Ingredients give so little that will rise in Vapour, that the Spirit comes over but very little alter'd; so that they who are fond of the Virtues as they stand recommended in those Ingredients, must look for them in the *Extract*, or never put them into the *Still*: and that is easily made by straining and evaporating the *Residuum*, and is much used in the Shops chiefly with *Stomachicks* and *Deobstruents*, when they are prescribed to be made into Pills. *Salmon*, in his Notes upon this Water, says it is a Preservative in pestilential Seasons, excellent against the Rickets, helps Stitches in the Side, and provokes the Terms and After-Birth; and with equal Reason and Consistency, that wretched Scribler might have said it would cure Corns, broken Bones, and Apoplexies. And yet with such Helps only, how many undertake the Cure of sick Persons.

Aqua Hungarica, Hungary, or Queen of Hungary's Water.

‘ Take Flowers of Rosemary ℥ xx.
‘ rectify'd Spirit of Wine ℥ xxx. let
‘ them infuse some days, then draw
‘ off as much as there was Spirit
‘ put in.’

This is most conveniently made by the Copper Alembick, taking care that the Receiver is closed with a Bladder to the end of the Worm. And this way common Spirit may be as well used as rectify'd; observing not to draw it so low as to be cloudy: for after a certain Standard, the oily part of the Flowers, which is considerable, will turn it milky. What runs afterwards, as a great deal will, which yet swells and tastes strong of the Flowers, may either be kept to throw into the Still again, when the same is to be made, or used in the Shop for a small Spirit of Rosemary; and the last Runnings of all may pass for a good Simple Water under the same title. The Virtues of all these are to be known from the *Simple*, which see, *Part 2. Sect. 1. N^o 12.*

Aqua Imperialis, Imperial Water.

‘ Take Peels of dry'd Citrons and
‘ Oranges, of Nutmegs, Cloves,
‘ and Cinnamon, ana ℥ ii. Roots of
‘ Cypress, Florentine Orrice, *Calamus Aromaticus*, ana ℥ i.
‘ Zedairy, Galangals, Ginger, ana ℥ ss.
‘ Tops of Lavender and Rosemary,
‘ ana m. ii. Leaves of Bays, Mar-
‘ joram, Mint, Sage, Thyme, ana
‘ m. i. fresh Flowers of white and
‘ damask Roses, ana m. i ss. infuse
‘ them in ℔ iv. of Rose-water and
‘ ℔ viii. of White-Wine, then distil
‘ off ℔ viii.’

For the White-Wine put a good Proof-Spirit, and the Water will be better. This is almost neglected in Pre-

Prescription, and not much kept in the Shops; but it is a very good Cephalick Water, and makes a very convenient Julep in any nervous Cases whatsoever: and tho it is so much slighted in the present Practice, this may be said of it, which can be of few besides in the whole *Dispensatory*, That all the Ingredients coincide in one Intention, and are all such as will part with their Virtues by Distillation. It may be given from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii. in any convenient Vehicle. It is also a pleasant Cordial Dram alone, and very good upon any sudden Sickness of the Stomach.

Aqua Lactis Alexiteria, Alexiterial Milk-Water.

‘ Take Leaves of Meadow-Sweet,
‘ Carduus ben. Goats-Rue, Mint,
‘ and Wormwood, ana m. v. Rue
‘ m. iii. Angelica m. ii. bruise them
‘ all, and pour upon them Cong. iii.
‘ of new Milk. Draw off in a cold
‘ Still to dryness, taking care not to
‘ burn it.’

If this be intended, as its Name imports, for an *Alexipharmick*, both the Ingredients are ill chose, and the Manner of Distillation will not raise any thing of such efficacy from those Ingredients, which have such Virtues in them. The three first will give nothing but a *Phlegm*, of neither Taste or Scent, and will soon decay; as likewise does nothing else rise from the Milk. As a *Diluter* therefore it ought to be rejected, because common Water is as good; and if it takes place amongst the *Alexipharmicks*, the Herbs which have any thing in them that will come over in Vapour, ought to be dry’d, and put into the Copper Alembick with a sufficient quantity of Water; which, when drawn to a due strength, that is best judg’d of

by the Taste, is the best Vehicle in the Shops, and therefore is now deservedly in the common Practice principally used as such. It is very suitable in *Alexipharmick* and *Cephalick* Juleps, and not only a good Vehicle for things of more efficacy in those Intentions, but contributes somewhat thereunto it self. It would be no great loss, if the whole of the Simple Waters were expell’d the Shops, and this substituted in their room, having nothing in it unsuitable to any purpose whatsoever; and none of the other Waters being possess’d of any Virtues which is not to be better obtain’d from their respective Simples in other Forms. But such an Abridgment would much prejudice the Decorations of a Shop, unless the painted Bottles stand empty; which is no very uncommon thing, thro the Rejection of many insignificant Medicines already out of practice.

Aqua Limacum Magistralis, Magistral Snail-Water.

‘ Take juice of Ground-Ivy,
‘ Colts-Foot, Scabious, spotted Lung-
‘ wort, ana ʒ i ss. of Purslain, Plantain,
‘ Oak of Jerusalem, Paul’s-
‘ Betony, ana ʒ i. fresh Hogs-Blood,
‘ White-Wine, ana ʒ iv. Garden-
‘ Snails ʒ ii. Liquorice ʒ ii. Elicampane-
‘ pane-Root ʒ ss. Florentine Orrice ʒ i.
‘ Cotton-Seed ʒ i ss. of the greater cold Seeds, Aniseeds, ana ʒ vi.
‘ Saffron ʒ i. Red-Rose Leaves pug. vi.
‘ of Violet and Borrage-Flowers, ana pug. iv. Let them stand three
‘ days in Infusion, stirring them pretty often; then with a gentle
‘ Fire draw it off by the cold Still to almost a Dryness, taking great
‘ care of an *Empyreuma*.’

This is one of the Compositions that *Zwelfer* greatly condemns, and with good reason enough, because it is

is intended for a *Balsamick*; to which purpose, we have already shew'd, nothing will conveniently rise in a distill'd Water, and therefore the Ingredients of this Class are much more advantageously managed under other Forms: but if the Exigency of a Patient calls for Help from all sides, and if with Medicines of this Intention in all the other Forms, one in this is also desired; the Water from this *Recipe* may pass for one, tho' no great stress can be laid upon it alone. If all the Herbs be put in instead of their Juices, and the Water drawn by the Alembick with a gentle Fire, and the Refrigeratory kept cool, it will make a better Medicine: for most that can be suppos'd to rise from such Ingredients, is a nitrous Salt wrapt up in soft mucilaginous Parts; the cold *Still* therefore will not be able to lift them up: and if it be suspected that a greater Heat will break and spoil such Parts, the advantage of raising the more of them, especially with the nitrous Mixture they carry with them, will sufficiently make up such a Loss. This way indeed of drawing it, makes the Water not so good at first drawing; but it cools and softens with keeping, especially if for White-Wine a clean Spirit is put: because it will else be apt to sour and spoil with Age. This ought to be drank in great quantities, and for some time together; and so may do great service in rinciping the *Viscera* and Lungs, particularly from such beginning Lodgments of Matter, as occasion Tubercles and Ulcerations, and lay the foundation of a Consumption.

Aqua Lumbricorum Magistralis, Magisterial Water of Earth-Worms.

Take of Earth-Worms well cleansed from Dirt, after they are

flit, lb iii. of Garden-Snails with their Shells Cong. ii. let these be bruised in a stone Mortar to a mash, then put to them Stinging-Nettles with their Roots m. vi. wild Angelica m. iv. Bears-Claw m. vii. Agrimony, Betony, ana m. iii. Rue m. i. common Wormwood m. ii. Rosemary Flowers ʒ vi. Dock-Roots ʒ x. Sorrel-Roots ʒ v. Turmeric, the inner Bark of the Barbary-Tree, ana ʒ iv. Cloves ʒ iii. Fœnugreek ʒ ii. Rasplings of Hartshorn, Ivory, ana ʒ iv. Saffron ʒ iii. Spirit of Wine small Con. iv ss. Let them macerate together 24 hours, and then draw off the Water with the Copper Alembick, and the four first Pints title *Spirit* of Earth-Worms, and the rest the *Water*.

This is an odd Huddle enough of Ingredients together, for the same Intention as the former. It is usually directed to be drawn by the cold *Still*, but we prefer this way, for the Reasons given under the preceding Composition: but this Water is much preferable to that, and is a very good *Cordial*, tho' no great *Balsamick*. It may be drank almost at discretion.

Aqua Mariæ, The Ladies Water.

Take Sugar-Candy lb i. Canary Wine ʒ vi. Rose-water ʒ iv. boil them into a *Syrup*, and mix with it of *Aqua Cœlestis* lb ii. Ambergrease and Musk, ana gr. xviii. Saffron gr. xv. yellow Saunders infused in *Aqua Cœlestis* ʒ ii. Let it settle, and decant the Liquor off fine by Inclination.

This deservedly has its Title; for it is much fitter for the Closet than the Shop, both on account of its Costliness as well as Uses. Where Perfumes can be bore with, it is an extraordinary *Cordial*, and greatly raises

raises the Spirits, and is good in all Sinkings and nervous Decays. The Dose from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. or more, diluted with some other proper Liquor, for it is too rich to drink alone. This is seldom prescribed, but very well worth the making, for such as will not be contented without the highest of Cordials.

Aqua Mirabilis, The Wonderful Water.

‘ Take of Cloves, Galangals, Cubebs, Mace, Cardamoms, Nutmeg, Ginger, ana ʒ i. Juice of Celandine ℥ ss. Spirit of Wine ℥ i. White-Wine ℥ iii. Digest together 24 hours, and then distil off ℥ ii.’

The Juice of Celandine has nothing to do in this Composition, for its Parts will afford nothing more than common Water. Instead of the White-Wine most put a Proof-Spirit, and draw off as much as is put in. It is generally likewise dulcify’d with Loaf-Sugar at pleasure. If it be drawn low, the oily Parts of the Spices will show themselves in a milky Cloud, and render it unsightly. It is best therefore not to draw it lower than it will keep its Transparency, and it will then be enough fated with the Spices. And what runs afterward will make an excellent Carminative-Water, which may be preserv’d under that Title. Some who draw it lower, fine it with *Alum*; but that throws down the best part of the Ingredients, and leaves the Water much worse. Great Age will make it fall without any such help, or make it filter out, which is the better way of the two, if it be let to run so low as to want fining. It is a pleasant and a good *Cordial*, and greatly breaks the Wind off the Stomach, and disperses Flatulencies. Some put Pimento in-

stead of all the Ingredients, the Proportion of ʒ ii. to Cong. i. of Spirit: and if the Spirit be good, it can hardly be perceiv’d from the genuine sort. So that of the Frauds which Pharmacy is over-run with, this may pass amongst the venial ones.

Aqua Papaveris Composita, Compound Poppy-Water.

‘ Take Flowers of wild Corn-Poppies ℥ iv. put upon them ℥ ii. of White-Wine, and distil to a Dryness in the cold Still; repeat the Operation three times with fresh Poppy-Flowers and the same Water, to each Pint of which put Nutmegs sliced n^o ii. of white Sugar ʒ ii.’

This Water is almost quite out of practice; but if it be perform’d in the Alembick, and with a good Spirit instead of Wine, and to the last Cohabitation infused fresh Leaves in the proportion of a Pound to each Gallon, with the Nutmegs, and adding the Sugar after it has stood in a gentle Warmth (about as much as that the Sun gives) for some weeks, it will make a beautiful-colour’d and grateful Tincture: but the Spirit at the last Distillation must be drawn pretty high, because the Juice of the last infused Flowers, which will press out with it, will bring it otherwise too low. This by some passes for a *red Plague-Water*. And it is very well worth making, because, besides its being a present Cordial, the Flowers give so much of their opiate Qualities, that it is very good in all cholick Pains, and will wonderfully procure almost present Ease in Gripings of the Bowels. Some Cholick Waters, which are so frequently advertis’d, and cry’d up about Town, have their Virtues only from the same In-

gredient,

gredient, and differ not from this in any thing material. This is also a good *Alexipharmick*, and is very proper to give where Opiates are indicated in the same Intention. Its Dose from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii.

Aqua Pæoniæ Comp. Compound
Pioney-Water.

‘ Take fresh Lillies of the Valley
‘ ʒ i. Flowers of Pioney ʒ iv. of
‘ the Lime-Tree ʒ ss. steep these
‘ together for some days in Cong. iv.
‘ of Spanish Wine, (Canary) and
‘ then draw it off to Dryness. To
‘ this distill’d Water add the Root of
‘ Male Pioney ʒ ii ss. white Dittany,
‘ long Birthwort, ana ʒ ss. Mistle-
‘ toe of the Oak, Rue, ana m. ii.
‘ Pioney-Seeds husked ʒ x. of Rue
‘ ʒ iii ss. Castor ʒ ii. Cubebs, Mace,
‘ ana ʒ ii. Cinnamon ʒ i ss. Squills
‘ prepared ʒ iii. Flowers of Rose-
‘ mary pug. vi. Stachas and Laven-
‘ der, ana pug. iv. Betony, Clove
‘ Gilliflowers, Cowslips, ana m. i.
‘ Juice of Black Cherries ʒ iv. Ma-
‘ cerate well together, and again
‘ draw off the Water as before.’

This Water is now much pre-
scribed, but it is as injudicious a
Recipe as almost any in the *Dispen-
satory*. The first Distillation is alto-
gether needless: and the drawing
off the Virtues of any thing Cepha-
lick, which consists in a Volatility
of Parts, by a cold *Still*, is absurd
and ridiculous. The Whole is there-
fore more conveniently digested to-
gether for some days, and then
drawn off by the Alembick, which
will raise every thing from the In-
gredients required; and if Spirit of
Wine be added instead of the Wine,
as much may be distill’d as was put
in. The Flowers ought to be
thrown into the Spirit as soon as ga-
ther’d, otherwise their Scent will be
lost, especially the Lillies, which are

the chief. And if the full quantity
of neat Flowers are allow’d, it will
greatly better the Water; but their
Dearness makes many reckon Stalks
and Leaves into the same quantity.
The *Dittany*, *Birthwort*, *Mistletoe*,
Squills, *Betony*, and *Cowslip Flow-
ers*, are in themselves good for no-
thing in such Uses; and if they
were, their Quantities here are ridi-
culous. For what Virtue can ʒ iii.
of *Squills* give to Cong. iv. of
a distill’d Water; or ʒ iii ss. (ex-
tremely exact) of Seeds of *Rue*,
when the whole might be taken in
substance at one Dose, without any
visible Effect? The like may be
also observ’d of some of the In-
gredients of Efficacy: For what can
avail ʒ ii. of Castor in such a quan-
tity, wherein were it suppos’d all to
arise, which is more than the Truth
by half, and reckoning ʒ i. of the
Water a mean Dose, there would
not be above $\frac{1}{20}$ of a Grain of Cas-
tor to a Dose, which amounts to
nothing at all as a Medicine? As
this Medicine therefore is so very
faulty in its Contrivance, and is very
much used in the present Practice,
we shall with due Submission offer
an Amendment of it, to be made
use of as the Prescriber pleases to
direct.——“ Take Lillies of the
“ Valley fresh gather’d, and with-
“ out any Stalk, ʒ i. infuse them
“ forthwith in Cong. iv. of Spirit
“ of Wine, to which put Pioney-
“ Root ʒ i. Cinnamon and Cubebs,
“ ana ʒ iv. Rosemary and Lavender
“ Flowers, ana m. i. Damask Rose-
“ Water ʒ vi. draw off Cong. iv.”
We have omitted the Lime and
Pioney Flowers, because they afford
nothing in such a Process; and the
Castor, because it spoils the Water
as a Cordial, altho it falls in well
enough with the Intention of a *Ce-
phalick* in many Cases. If it be
thus

thus made, it is an excellent Cordial, and can be exceeded by nothing, in all nervous Cases, both in Children and grown Persons; it may be diluted into a Julep with Black-Cherry Water, or any such Vehicle, and may be given from ʒi. to ʒiii. to Children, and from ʒss. to ʒii. to grown Persons; and if the Case requires it, repeated every six or eight hours.

Aqua Protheriacalis, A Succedaneum for Treacle-Water.

‘ Take Scordium (*i. e.* Water-Germander) Scabious, Carduus ben. Goats-Rue, ana m. ii. fresh Citron and Orange-Peels, ana ʒ ii. Seeds of Citron, Carduus, Hartwort, Treacle Mustard, ana ʒ i. Flowers of Marigold, Rosemary, ana m. i. Bruise and steep these in White-Wine ℥ iv. Carduus-Water ℥ ii. let them stand a little warm some days, and then distil; keeping the first ℥ ii. separate, and the last by it self.’

This is much of the nature with the *Treacle-Water*, and therefore in defect of that, when its Ingredients cannot be had, may be made and used for it. The *Carduus* and *Goats-Rue* take up room in it to no purpose, and may therefore be left out. And if ℥ ii. or ℥ iii. of Spirit was to be put into the *Still* along with it, it would be better; for otherwise it is hardly brisk enough to keep without souring. Its Dose from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii.

Aqua Raphani Comp. Compound Horse-Radish Water.

‘ Take of the Leaves of Garden and Sea-Scurvygras, ana ℥ vi. bruise them, and press out the Juice; to which add the Juices of Brook-Lime, Water-Cresses, ana ℥ i ss. White-Wine ℥ viii. Lemons

‘ sliced n^o xii. Briony-Root ℥ iv. Horse-Radish ℥ ii. Arum ʒ ss. Winter-Bark, Nutmeg, ana ʒ iv. Digest them together three days, and then draw off in an Alembick as much as runs acid, and with the taste of any of the Ingredients, and mix all together.’

This will look at first making very milky, but will fall finer with standing, tho it is ne’er the better for so doing. Most put in this Spirit for the Wine, but it is not so good, or especially in equal quantity to that; because it is of a different Operation to what is intended in this, which is to promote the Discharges by Urine: which altho it be an Intention best answer’d by things in other Forms, and particularly in Substance, yet this is as well calculated for that purpose, as any thing could be to pass over the Helm. All the Ingredients herein are of a subtile penetrating nature, and greatly abound with volatile Salts, which in many gross and sily Constitutions of Blood do great service by dividing it, and rendring it more fluid; which will make the Discharges by the Kidneys be increas’d, and likewise any Obstructions in those parts be clearly wash’d through. In all Obstructions also of the other *Viscera* it is an excellent Medicine, and prevails against the Jaundice, Cachexies, and Dropsies; and in scorbutick Cases there is nothing beyond it, as it greatly forces those minute Passages, promotes Transpiration, and cleanses the Skin, and other small Glands, which entertain’d gross Particles, to the detriment of their proper Offices. It may be given from ʒss. to ʒ iii. or ʒ iv. unless at first distilling; because then it is so pungent, as makes it difficult to take without much diluting. This ought to be drawn with the Receiver fix’d close

close to the Worm by a Bladder, otherwise a great deal of the best part will fly away.

Aqua Scordii Comp. Compound Scordium-Water.

‘ Take Juices of Goats-Rue, Sorrel, Scordium, and Citrons, ana ℥ i. London Treacle ℥ ii. Digest three days, and then distil off the Water.’

This has somewhat of the Virtues of the former, but is more *Alexipharmick*; and is somewhat like the *Treacle-Water*, the Doses pretty much the same, only a little larger in this. This will keep better, if the Herbs, tho neither signify much besides the *Scordium*, be put into an Alembick with a sufficient quantity of Water, and ℥ ii. of Spirit of Wine with them, drawing off about Cong. i. for otherwise the Water will not keep long without souring. Its Virtues may be best known by those of the *Simple* whence it takes its name, in *Sett. 6. N^o 358. Part 2.* It grows rather more and more out of use, and is now seldom met with in Prescription.

Aqua Stephani, Dr. Stephens's Water.

‘ Take Cinnamon, Ginger, Galangals, Cloves, Nutmegs, Grains of Paradise, Seeds of Anise, sweet Fennel, Caraway, ana ℥ i. Leaves of Thyme, Mother of Thyme, Mint, Sage, Pennyroyal, Pellitory of the Wall, Rosemary, Flowers of red Roses, Chamomile, Origanum, and Lavender, ana m. i. steep them in *Gascoign* Wine ℥ xii. some days, and then distil as usual.’

This is now made with Spirit of Wine, instead of what the *Dispensatory* orders, and drawn as strong as Proof Spirit. It is a good *Cephalick* and *Cordial*, and the Ingredients well suited to those purposes,

except the red Roses, which have nothing to do here. It is likewise something Hysterical, and therefore frequently used by the Midwives amongst their Women: tho some, for the Pleasantness only of it to the Palate, leave out the *Pennyroyal*; but they then rob the Medicine of a principal Ingredient. If it be dulcify'd, it makes an admirable Cordial Dram, and is also a good Carminative. It is much prescribed, from ℥ ii. to ℥ iii. or more, at a Dose.

Aqua Terebinthina, Turpentine Water.

‘ Take Roots of Florentine Orrice, dry'd Mint, Dittany of Crete, ana ℥ i. Seeds of *Agnus Castus*, Rue, Lettice, ana ℥ vi. Venice Turpentine ℥ iv. White Wine ℥ iii. Macerate them some time together and then distil in an Alembick ℥ iii. or somewhat more.’

This is a very odd Water, but sometimes writ for. The Oil of the Turpentine swims upon the top, which makes it not only unsightly, but inconvenient for taking, at which time it is to be shaken together. It has no Virtues ascrib'd to it, but what are common to the Turpentine or its Oil; in which they are more easily come at, and therefore is this hardly worth the making. Its usual Dose is from ℥ ss. to ℥ ii.

Aqua Theriacalis, Treacle-Water.

‘ Take Juice of Green Walnuts ℥ iv. of Rue ℥ iii. Carduus, Marygold and Bawm, ana ℥ ii. fresh Roots of Butter-Burr ℥ i ss. Burdock ℥ i. Angelica and Masterwort, ana ℥ ss. Water Germander m. iv. old Venice Treacle, Mithridate, ana ℥ ss. Canary ℥ xii. Vinegar ℥ vi. Juice of Lemons made fine ℥ ii. Steep together two days, and

‘ and then distil, till there remains
‘ no Taste of the Ingredients.’

This Water is the most us’d of any in the Shops, although an injudicious Composition enough; for the Juices can contribute very little to its Virtues, although upon account of the proper Season to obtain them, this Water cannot be made at all times, how much soever wanted; unless, as some do, the Juices are express’d in their Season, and kept on purpose: but then I believe it safe to affirm, they are good for nothing: for so little as is of a Volatile Nature in such *Simples*, will very soon be lost. The rest indeed of the Ingredients agree well enough to the main Intention of an *Alexipharmick* and *Sudorifick*; and the Acids contribute much to that purpose, but no one can imagine what the Lemon-Juice is to be depurated for, unless they can imagine any foulness to arise in Vapours, which has never yet been known to happen. If this Water is made with the Wine, it will be too small even to keep good, and therefore they do much better who use the same quantity of Spirit for it; and it is generally in the Shops drawn too low with that. If the Spirit be just common Proof, it will bear drawing to double the quantity of that put in, but not further. The Acids will continue coming over to the last; and therefore after enough is obtain’d for present use, some of the last Runnings may be kept apart, to throw into the Still at another time to a fresh quantity. It is one of the most agreeable of all of this Class, to procure Sweat in Fevers, and to throw off, by that Discharge, any sudden Disorder received from Cold or Surfeits; but the Doses in which it is generally prescrib’d are trifling, for it is rarely

order’d to a grown Person above ʒ ss. or ʒ i. in a Dose; whereas ʒ iv. is but a moderate quantity to have any reliance upon, especially to Persons who are us’d to high living, as most are, unless the meanest People of all; and in such a Dose it can do no manner of harm. But this, notwithstanding the good which might be done with it if properly apply’d, is amongst those things which are us’d only to keep doing with a Patient, as it is too aptly term’d, rather than to answer any Intention of moment: else who would send a Julep to a strong Man, with a fourth part of this, and the rest Simple Water, even altho other Alexipharmicks are given at the same time? But too true it is, that the generality of Practice runs upon insipid good-for-nothing Medicines, in compliment to some Opinion the Patient may have of them, as the Gascoign’s Powder, &c. or else so much under-dose what is of any Virtue, that little can be expected from it.

After the Distillation of this Water, there is the *Acetum Theriacale* order’d to be made of the *Residuum*, and also an *Extract*; but they are neither ever met with in Prescription, and therefore the Shops neglect making them.

From Bates’s Dispensatory.

Aqua Antiscorbutica, Antiscorbutick Water.

‘ Take Leaves of Fumitory, Water-Cresses, both sorts of Scurvy-Grass and Brook-lime, ana m. xii.
‘ Harts-Tongue, Succory, Pine-tops, Germander, Hoar-hound, Agrimony, and the lesser Centaury, ana m. x. Roman Wormwood, Liverwort, ana m. iv. Briony-Roots ʒ ss. Roots of Female Fern, sharp-pointed Dock, and the in-
‘ ner

ner Barks of Bitter-sweet, and Ash,
ana ʒ vi. Seeds of Ash (*i. e.* what are
call'd the Ashen Keys) ʒ i ss. Ange-
lica ʒ ss. Let them be all bruis'd to-
gether, and put to ℥ vi. of Rhenish
Wine, in which a piece of Iron of
a Pound has been twenty times
quench'd; then let all be strongly
pressed from the Ingredients, and
put into a Glass Body, to which fit
a Receiver; and in a Sand-Heat
draw off so much till the remainder
grows as thick as Honey: which
may be kept under the Title of
Extractum Antiscorbuticum; stir-
ring in to it in fine Powder,
Troches of Capers ʒ vi. and of the
Filings of Iron ʒ i ss.

This has some useless Ingredients,
but makes a very good Water for
the purposes expressed by its Title,
and may be us'd in about the same
Quantity, and in the same Cases as
the Compound Horse-radish Water
of the College. Its Extract likewise
will make a good Medicine, taking
care to stir it down often at first, if
the Powder of Iron ferments it;
which it is very like to do some time
after mixture. This is not kept in
the Shops, or made but by particular
Prescription.

Aqua Benedicta.

' Take Quick-lime ℥ i. and pour
upon it ℥ viii. of boiling Water;
' after some time settling, pour it
' off by Inclination, and filter for
' use.'

This stands commended for an
extraordinary Medicine in many Cases
of Obstinacy; and if it be drank
ʒ iii. or iv. three or four times a day,
is said to cure red pimpled Faces,
Struma's, Dysenteries, the Whites,
Rheumatick Pains, and the *Diabetes*.
It is certainly a powerful Dryer, and
very proper to use in Decoctions of

the Woods, and all Ingredients of
that Intention: but tho the making
of it is easy enough, yet here in
London it may be had at any time
from the *Sugar-Bakers* by the Name
of *Lime-Water*, as wanted; because
they use it much in refining their
Sugars. This is also much prais'd
for cleansing and drying up old foul
Ulcers, both by its internal use, and
washing them frequently with it be-
sides. This indeed cannot properly
be call'd an officinal Water, because
the easy and sudden making it, or
procuring it ready made, prevents
its being kept in the Shops; but by
its frequent use, it was thought not
amiss to give it a place here.

Aqua Camphorata, Camphorated Water.

' Take Roman Vitriol and Bole
' Armoniack, ana ʒ iv. Camphor
' ʒ i. and powder them together.
' Of this mixture sprinkle ʒ i. at
' a time into ℥ iv. of boiling Wa-
' ter, in which stir it well about;
' then take it off the Fire, let it
' settle, and decant off that which is
' clear, by Inclination.'

This is an excellent Medicine for
many purposes externally; and
therefore deserves to be more regard-
ed than it is at present in Practice.
It greatly cleanses Ulcers, by wash-
ing them frequently with it warm.
It is good against all Inflammations,
and almost infallibly cures Defluxi-
ons of Rheum upon the Eyes. If
it be too sharp for that use, it may
be diluted with a little Spring-Water,
at the time of Application. It keeps
the Gums clean and firm to the
Teeth, if they are frequently rubb'd
with it. And in the *Itch*, it is both
safe and efficacious, by washing with
it frequently the Eruptions and Parts
affected.

Aqua Cephalica, Cephalick Water.

‘ Take Male Piony-Root ʒiv.
 ‘ Angelica, Valerian, ana ʒi ss.
 ‘ Avens ʒi. Leaves of Sage, Rose-
 ‘ mary, Betony, Marjoram, Baum;
 ‘ Flowers of Lavender, Betony,
 ‘ Piony, Marygolds, Sage, Rose-
 ‘ mary, Lillies of the Vally, and
 ‘ of the Lime-Tree, ana m. i. Sta-
 ‘ cha’s ʒi ss. Red Roses, Cowslips,
 ‘ ana m. ii. *Rhodium* Wood, yel-
 ‘ low Sanders, ana ʒvi. Nutmegs
 ‘ ʒi ss. Galangals ʒ ss. Cardamoms
 ‘ and Cubebs, ana ʒiii. Infuse them
 ‘ all bruis’d in ℥xiv. of the best
 ‘ White-Wine for ten days; then
 ‘ add Cinnamon ℥i. which let stand
 ‘ in Infusion two days longer, and
 ‘ then distil off as much as the Wine
 ‘ put in.’

This is in the main an excellent Composition for the purpose its Title expresses; there being not above two or three Ingredients, but what are effectual to that Intention: but there are rather too many for the quantity of Liquor order’d; and therefore if a clean good Spirit be put for the Wine, and somewhat more in quantity, it will make a most agreeable Water; and if it be dulcify’d with a little Sugar about ʒi. to each ℥i. it will be very palatable, and an excellent Cordial from ʒ ss. to ʒii. at a time, in any Faintings and Sinking of the Spirits, or upon any sudden Sickneſs at Stomach. This has not yet got into the Shops, but very well deserves it.

Aqua Chamæmeli Comp. Compound Camomile Water.

‘ Take fresh double Camomile
 ‘ Flowers m. xxx. let them be
 ‘ bruis’d, and pour upon them of
 ‘ simple Camomile Water ℥x. of

‘ *Spanish* Wine ℥xvi. and let them
 ‘ stand twenty four Hours; press
 ‘ them with a strong Skrew-Press,
 ‘ and to the Liquor put afresh of
 ‘ the like Flowers m. xx. and after
 ‘ due Infusion, to the next strain’d
 ‘ Liquor put m. xii. of fresh Flow-
 ‘ ers more, which digest and press
 ‘ out a third time: to that put of
 ‘ the fresh outer Peels of Oranges
 ‘ ʒii. Leaves of Roman Worm-
 ‘ wood, Centaury, Pennyroyal and
 ‘ Origany, ana m. ii ss. Seeds of
 ‘ Dill ʒii. Anise, Fennel, Carui,
 ‘ Cummin, *Carduus Ben.* and *Car-*
 ‘ *duus Maria*, ana ʒi ss. Juniper and
 ‘ Bay-berries, ana ʒ ss. Nutmegs
 ‘ ʒiii. After due Maceration of all
 ‘ together, distil off Cong. iii.’

Most of these Waters are intended by the quantities of Ingredients to be drawn by the cold Still; but in things of this kind, whose Virtues consist in somewhat subtile and volatile, it is very ill-husbandry to work that way: instead of Wine therefore in this, a good Spirit will do better; and if enough be put in this, to draw off Cong. iii. or iv. pretty strong, near as high as a Proof Spirit, it will be very much sated with the Ingredients. There is not in the whole Circle of Medicine, so powerful a *Carminative* as this is; tho the *Centaury*, and one or two more of the Ingredients, signify little to the purpose. It is also very aperient and deterſive, and is good for any Obstructions or Foulneſſes of the *Viscera*, especially of the *Kidneys*, and Urinary Passages. It is pity this Composition has not yet a place in the Shops, for it highly deserves it; and if a small Portion of Opium be contriv’d in it, it is preferable to any Cholick Water in the World, how much soever some are cry’d up under that Title.

‘ Aqua

Aqua Cinnamomi Hordeata, Barley
Cinnamon Water.

‘ Take Barley-Water ℥ viii. Cin-
‘ namon bruise’d small ʒ xii. draw
‘ off the Water to a dryness.’

This is very ill managed by the
cold Still, and very little better than
wasting the Cinnamon; and there-
fore I believe never made this way,
although there is nothing of more
constant use in the Shops, than a
Water under this Title; but that is
only the last Runnings in making
the Spirit of Cinnamon, and is much
better than this. It is a fine *Cordial*
and *Stomachick*, and given against
Vomitings and Diarrhæa’s; it gene-
rally is prescrib’d in Juleps in the
room of some Simple Water, and
makes them very grateful and plea-
sant to the Palate.

Aqua Epidemica, Plague-Water.

‘ Take Leaves of Celandine,
‘ Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Mugwort,
‘ Wormwood, Pimpernel, Dragon,
‘ Scabious, Agrimony, Baum, Wa-
‘ ter-Germander, the lesser Cen-
‘ taury, Carduus Ben. Betony and
‘ Rosa Solis, (i. e. Sun-Dew) ana
‘ m. ii. Roots of Angelica, Tormen-
‘ til, Gentian, Zedoary and Liquo-
‘ rice, ana ʒ i. Digest them in ℥ viii.
‘ of White-Wine, and then distil
‘ the whole.’

This is much inferior to the *Col-
lege Plague-Water*, half the Ingre-
dients being not at all to the purpose
of an *Alexipharmick*; which all un-
der this Title ought to aim at.

Aqua Hormini Comp. Compound
Clarey-Water.

‘ Take fresh Leaves of Clarey
‘ m. xii. sprinkle upon them ℥ i. of
‘ Spirit. V. and distil to dryness in
‘ a cold Still: to what comes off put
‘ of fresh Leaves m. x. of Flowers of

‘ Archangel m. vi. and make a se-
‘ cond Distillation, which repeat
‘ with fresh Ingredients, and the
‘ same Liquor a third time; adding
‘ to the last, of Nutmegs ʒ i. and
‘ letting the Water distil upon ʒ vi.
‘ of fine Sugar in a Bottle, in which
‘ is suspended in a Rag, gr. iii. of
‘ Ambergrease.’

All these Materials, except the
Nutmegs, are very unfit for Distil-
lation; but the frequent Repetition
makes the Water somewhat partake
of them. It is very pleasant, and
amongst the good Women in great
esteem against Abortion, the Whites,
and other Female Weaknesses. But
the Ambergrease will vapour a great
many, with whom such Sweets will
not agree.

Aqua Ophthalmica Sapphirina,
Blue Eye-Water.

‘ Take Lime-Water, (or the *A-
‘ qua Benedicta* before describ’d) ℥ i.
‘ Sal Armoniac ʒ iii. let them stand
‘ till the Salt is dissolv’d in a Brass
‘ Pan, and it acquires a blue Co-
‘ lour; then filter, and put it up for
‘ use.’

Its Title expresses its principal
use; and by some it is greatly e-
steem’d for clearing the Eyes from
Specks and Films, if two or three
Drops be frequently insuffl’d into
them.

From the Augustan Dispensatory.

Aqua Arthritica, Gout-Water.

‘ Take Flowers of Camomile,
‘ Leaves of Pennyroyal, Lavender,
‘ Marjoram, Rosemary, Sage,
‘ Ground-Pine, ana ʒ ii. Myrrh ʒ ii.
‘ Cloves, Cinnamon, ana ʒ ii.
‘ Roots of Piony ʒ ss. Pellitory of
‘ Spain, Cypress, Orrice, ana ʒ i ss.
‘ the lesser Cardamoms and Cubebs,
‘ ana ʒ i. of Nutmegs ʒ ss. Infuse

‘ all together, well bruise’d for four-
 ‘ teen days in rectify’d Spirit of
 ‘ Wine Cong. i. and then distil the
 ‘ whole.’

Zwelfer much approves of this Composition, because the Ingredients coincide in the main Intention, which he is mighty critical in observing. There is no occasion of rectify’d Spirit. V. if it be drawn by the Alembick, which is most proper; unless it be thought a lower *Menstruum* will not extract the Virtues of the Ingredients; and therefore double the quantity of common Proof may serve as well. It may be dulcify’d with a little fine Sugar, to make it more palatable. It is a very good Water in any Nervous Cases; and a continu’d moderate use of it will comfort and fortify the Fibres, so as to prevent the Discharge of such Juices upon the Joints, as cause Arthritick Pains and Swellings. Also in Palsies, Epilepsies, Loss of Memory, and any Nervous Decays, it is a good Medicine; and particularly for those whose principal Springs are almost wore out by long use, and begin to shrink with Age: for grosser Recruits are not sufficient to moisten and warm their chill decaying Organs.

*Aqua Epileptica Langii, Langius’s
 Epileptick Water.*

‘ Take Lillies of the Valley,
 ‘ m. xii. put them into Cong. i ss.
 ‘ of *Cretick* Wine; and distil, after
 ‘ some days Insolation, to a dry-
 ‘ ness: to this Water put of Cin-
 ‘ namon 3 vi. Nutmegs 3 ss. long
 ‘ Pepper 3 ii. Flowers of Lavender
 ‘ 3 i. Rosemary and Stæcha’s, ana
 ‘ 3 ss. Cubebs 3 ii. Mistletoe of the
 ‘ Oak, Roots of Piony and Dittany,
 ‘ ana 3 ss, then distil again in an

‘ Alembick, and save a Gallon of
 ‘ the first Running by it self.’

For the Wine here order’d, a good Spirit may be us’d. It is a fault to distil the Lillies first, because the Tenderness of their Scent, in which their Excellency consists, is so soon lost. It is therefore best to make two Distillations; and to do it with the utmost Nicety, the Aromatics should be first distill’d in an Alembick, and then the Flowers put fresh gather’d to the Water, and drawn over with it in a Retort by a Sand-Heat, with a Receiver well luted; for this way their Flavour will be admirably well preserv’d. The quantity of m. xii. is hard to be determin’d; a more certain way therefore is by Weight, and determine so many Handfuls of neat Flowers to be as many Ounces. This is a very good Medicine, and not unlike the *College’s* Compound *Piony-Water*. Its Dose and Use are therefore the same as that.

*Aqua Apoplectica Sennerti, An Apo-
 plectick Water of Sennertus.*

‘ Take Lillies of the Valley ʒ i.
 ‘ of the best Rhenish Wine ʒ vi.
 ‘ steep together fourteen days: then
 ‘ distil, and to that Water add
 ‘ Flowers of Lavender, Cubebs,
 ‘ Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace and
 ‘ Galangals, ana 3 ss. Mistletoe of
 ‘ the Oak, and Piony-Roots, ana
 ‘ 3 vi. Digest again fourteen days in
 ‘ a close Vessel, and distil as be-
 ‘ fore.’

Here is the same Error as in the former, of distilling the Flowers first. This is also a good Composition in all Nervous Distempers, and particularly a great *Cordial* and *Cephalick*. The *Aqua Temperata Cephalica*, and the *Aqua Mirabilis Langii*, both in the *Augustan Dispensatory*,

satory, with many others of the like kind, differ very little; and therefore this may be sufficient choice for these Intentions, with what we shall give from two or three other Authors.

Aqua Odorifera, Sweet-Water.

‘ Take Mint, Marjoram, Basil,
‘ and Thyme, ana m. i. Flowers of
‘ Lavender, Roses, Spikenard, O-
‘ rigany, ana Pug. ii. Orrice, Cin-
‘ namon, ana ʒ ss. Cloves, Mace,
‘ Styrax, Benjamin, ana ʒ iii. Lab-
‘ danum ʒ ii. *Rhodium* Wood ʒ ss.
‘ Aloes Wood ʒ ss. *Malaga* Wine,
‘ Water of Roses, Citrons, Marjo-
‘ ram, Lillies of the Valley, Laven-
‘ der, ana ʒ vi. Vinegar of Laven-
‘ der, Roses, Raspberries and El-
‘ der, ana ʒ iii. Let them all digest
‘ together ten days, and then distil
‘ them; hanging in the Bottle, into
‘ which the Water falls, of Ci-
‘ vet, Musk and Ambergrease, ana
‘ ʒ ss.’

This is a right *German* Compo-
sition, tho it makes an admirable
Water if rightly managed. Instead
of the Water therefore of Roses,
&c. ought to be put their respective
Simples, and also of the Vinegars
which are made by Infusion. This
is a good *Cordial*, and may be taken
at pleasure; but it would be more
so, if Wine, or a proportionable
quantity of Spirit, be put in the
room of the distill’d Waters.

*From the Royal Dispensatory by
Zwelfer.*

*Aqua Carminativa, Carminative-
Water.*

‘ Take fresh distill’d Camomile-
‘ Flower Water ʒ vi. and Dill-Wa-
‘ ter drawn with strong Wine ʒ v.
‘ mix them together, and infuse in

‘ them fresh Camomile Flowers ʒ vi.
‘ Leaves of Baum, Origany, Thyme,
‘ ana ʒ iii. or iv. Seeds of Dill,
‘ Anise, Fennel, ana ʒ i ss. Cummin
‘ ʒ i. Peels of Oranges and Citrons
‘ fresh ʒ ii. Juniper and Bay-Ber-
‘ ries, ana ʒ i ss. Cinnamon ʒ ii.
‘ Mace ʒ i. Let them macerate
‘ many days, and then distil the
‘ whole.’

This is calculated for the cold
Still, but it would be much better to
have the Ingredients all dry, and
well bruis’d together; and instead
of the Camomile and Dill-Waters,
to increase those Ingredients, and
put into the Alembick so much
Spirit. V. and draw it off that way.
It is an admirable Carminative,
and may be us’d in the same man-
ner, as that before given from
Bates’s Dispensatory, tho I think
this hardly so good as that.

*Aqua Nephritica, Water against
Gravel and the Stone.*

‘ Take the Kernels of Black-
‘ Cherries ʒ ii. of Peaches ʒ vi. of
‘ Bitter Almonds ʒ iv. beat them
‘ into a thin Paste in a Mortar with
‘ *Malaga* or Rhenish Wine: then
‘ take Seeds of Smallage, Treacle
‘ Mustard, Gromwel, and Parsley,
‘ ana ʒ ii. which beat in like man-
‘ ner, and mix with the former.
‘ To these together put Juniper-
‘ Berries ʒ iv. and of Winter-Cher-
‘ ries ʒ ss. green; fresh Garlick ʒ ii.
‘ Onions ʒ vi. Leeks ʒ iv. Pimper-
‘ nel ʒ iii. Horse-Radish ʒ ss. *Ca-*
‘ *lamus Aromaticus* ʒ iii. Leaves of
‘ Wall-Rue ʒ iv. Cinnamon ʒ iii.
‘ Mace and Nutmegs, ana ʒ i. Put
‘ them all together to macerate in
‘ Cong. i. of Rhenish Wine, Spi-
‘ rit of Black-Cherries ʒ ss. Water
‘ of Black-Cherries, and Parsley, ana
‘ ʒ i. then in a large Retort, with a
‘ Sand-Heat, and the Juncture of

the Receiver well luted, draw off the Water to a dryness.

This is as well contriv'd for its Intention, as any thing by Distillation could possibly be done; and as our College gives us but one Composition for this purpose amongst their Waters, which is the *Aqua Raphani Composita*, it would be well to introduce this, or somewhat like it into the Shops. It is as powerful a Deterger and Cleanser, as any thing in this Form can be, and is good in all ill Habits and Obstructions of the *Viscera*; as also in Infarctions of the Lungs: so that it would do service in Dropsies, Jaundice, Asthma's, Pleurifies, and the like Ails; in which Cases we have not yet any officinal Composition so good, that is made by Distillation. The Spirit and Water of Black-Cherries, and of Parsley, are of little moment; and therefore their quantity is better supplied with the same Wine, as at first order'd. It may be given from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} iii. or iv. and repeated as often as the Exigency of the Case requires.

Aqua Odorifera, Sweet-scented Water.

Take Orange-Water and Rose-Water, ana P. E. put them into a large wide-mouth'd Glass, and strew upon the Surface gently, as much Jessamy-Flowers as will cover it; then tye over the Mouth of the Glass so carefully, that the Flowers be not shook down to the bottom; and this Method repeat, letting each quantity of Flowers remain five or six Days, until the Water is strongly scented with them: then dissolve Ambergrease and Musk, ana \mathfrak{z} i. in a few Ounces of it, which filter, and put to the rest.

This makes a most fine Perfume;

and it is much properer for such Uses, than as a Medicine, altho there are some Nervous Cases and Languors, where it may be of service inwardly. But this is much better made, by putting the whole into a Retort, with a sufficient quantity of the Jessamy-Flowers, and drawing it off in a Sand-Heat, with a Receiver well luted; for by this means all the Scent would come over, and none of it be lost again.

Aqua Anodyna, Anodyne Water.

Take Waters distill'd severally in a cold Still from their respective *Simples*, viz. of white Lillies, Corn-Poppy-Flowers, Nightshade, House-leek, Henbane, fresh gathered Poppy-Heads, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. *Mallaga* Wine \mathfrak{z} iiss. To these mix'd together put the Seeds of black and white Poppies, of Henbane, *Lolium*, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. well bruis'd first in a Mortar; then add in slices very thin cut, Mandrake-Berries, N^o xv. of Opium \mathfrak{z} iii. Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. Cloves \mathfrak{z} ss. Draw off altogether in a Sand-Heat to a Dryness.

We have not any Water in the Shops of this Intention; and the manner by which this is directed to be made, will certainly give over enough of the Ingredients, as to communicate to the Water an Anodyne Property, and make it answer all the Intentions of *Opium* given in any other Form. In several Circumstances, as the pleasantness of taking, and requiring a slight quantity of the Opiate; this may be preferable to any Preparations the Shops are yet supply'd with: and therefore it may be well worth the while to try this, which yet I have not done, tho often intended it. The *Simples* may

may be as well put in the room of the first Waters, and the quantity of Wine increas'd proportionably. If the *Residuum* be got out of the Retort, it may be dissolv'd in common Water filter'd, and evaporated to an Extract, as good almost as any of the Forms of *Laudanum*.

From Schroder.

Aqua Cephalica, *A Cephalick Water.*

' Take Flowers of Rosemary, Lilies of the Valley, Violets, Borrage, ana zvi . Leaves of Marjoram, the lesser Sage, Lavender, Endive, Spikenard, ana zi . Nutmegs, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cardamoms, Grains of Paradise, Cubebs, Galangals, Mistletoe, Walnuts, Pioney-Seeds, Raspings of Harts-horn, ana zi . Bruise and infuse them in *Malaga* Wine, Water of Lavender, Spikenard, Roses, Strawberries, ana thiii . Afterwards put Leaf-Gold, Bones of the Heart of a Stag, and Pearls, ana zfs . Musk, a sufficient quantity; and draw off to a Dryness.'

This has a place in many *Dispensatories*, for an extraordinary *Cordial* and *Cephalick*. *Zwelfer*, in the *Royal Dispensatory*, adds White-Wine thii . determines the quantity of *Musk* to gr.v . and rejects with good reason the *Bones* and *Pearl*, as he might also the *Endive*. Wine ought to be put, or Spirit in its room, for the Waters; and their respective *Simples* added to the other Ingredients, that are of any moment in this Intention, for few of them are kept in our Shops. The whole thus regulated makes an admirable Medicine for the purpose express'd in its Title; and is good to raise the Spirits and strengthen the

Nerves in all Cases whatsoever that want such Helps. It is generally under the Title of *Aqua Caribuliculi*.

Aqua Cephalica Aromatica, *An Aromatick Cephalick Water.*

' Take Nutmegs zi . Galangals, *Calamus Aromaticus*, ana zfs . Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, ana zi . Flowers of Lavender m.ifs . Infuse in Cong. i. of *Rhenish* Wine, for some time, and then distil as usual.'

This is still in the same Intention, as indeed are all the *Aromatics*; and it is likewise to clear advantage, to make it with Spirit instead of the Wine, and draw over in the Alembick. It is much like the *Aqua Mirabilis* of the College, and is very conveniently made at any time, because the Ingredients are always in store at hand. The last running makes an admirable Carminative Water, as indeed do all of this Tribe.

Aqua Damascena Odorifera, *A sweet-scented Damask Water.*

' Take Florentine Orrice, Cloves, Cubebs, Cinnamon, Grains of Paradise, *Calamus Aromaticus*, ana zi . Marjoram, Thyme, Bay-Leaves, Flowers of Rosemary, and red Roses, ana m.i . of Lavender ziii . the best White-Wine Cong. ifs . add Musk 9fs . Civet gr.vi . and distil as usual.'

This makes a very pleasant and useful *Cordial*. For those who can bear the Sweets, change the Wine for Spirit, and to each Gallon allow of fine Loaf-Sugar ziv . to make it still more pleasant. There can be no Decay of Spirits, or Disorder from a nervous Origin, in which this will not be of service.

Aqua Theriacalis Camphoratus, Camphorated Treacle-Water.

‘ Take Venice-Treacle, Myrrh, ana ʒ ii ss. Saffron ʒ ss. Camphor ʒ ii. Pour upon them in a Retort, rectify’d Spirit of Wine ʒ x. and let them digest 24 days, then with a Sand-Heat draw all off to a Dryness.’

This *Recipe* is in very odd quantities: the *Venice-Treacle* should be double as much, the *Myrrh* and *Camphor* will be sufficient in half those proportions, else so small a quantity of Spirit will be overloaded, and not so convenient for taking. If two Quarts of Proof-Spirit be used, and two thirds drawn off, it will be very strong, and sufficient from ʒ i. to ʒ iii. or ʒ ss. in a Dose, diluted with any proper Simple Water. When it comes to be diluted, the Camphor will show it self, and separate: it must therefore be mix’d as it is used. This is greatly recommended by some in Fevers of the worst kind, and all contagious Malignities; and particularly by *Crollius*, with many others, who have taken notice of it.

Thus far we have follow’d our Predecessors, who have been industrious in handing down to us such *Recipe’s* under this denomination, as they thought most worth notice: but the present Practice, since any Amendment of the *College-Dispensatory*, has also furnish’d us with some Waters, which are kept either at particular Shops only, or not yet enough known to bring them into general Practice. Some of these therefore we shall here give the *Formula* of, without mentioning the Names to those Prescriptions whence they are collected; and prin-

cipally with this View, to supply what we already have got, wherein it is defective.

From Present Practice.

Aqua Antipthifica, A Water against Consumptions.

‘ Take Snails fresh out of the Garden with their Shells ʒ iv. Leaves of Liver-wort, Lung-wort, Ground-Ivy, Scabious, *Paul’s* Betony, Self-Heal, ana ʒ vi. Crust of Bread ʒ ss. Conserve of red Roses and Succory-Flowers, ana ʒ xii. Nutmegs n^o vi. Let all be bruised together into a Mash, and upon them, hot from the Cow, pour of Milk Cong. i ss. stirring them well together: about an hour after put to them of *Malaga* Wine Cong. i. Damask Rose-Water ʒ ii. and draw off with a Sand-Heat Cong. ii.’

This Water was long kept in a particular Shop, for the use only of the Prescriber, who was a Physician of great note, and lately dead. It is wonderfully commended in many Families who have used it, and many Instances are produced of Persons recover’d almost from the Grave, by drinking it in great plenty, and for some time together: but it must be pretty often made, for it has hardly Spirit enough to keep it long in hot Weather without souring; and such Waters ought always to stand in a cool Cellar or Vault, where they will keep the longest from Alteration. This Composition raises as much to deserve the Title it stands under, as any that can be well contriv’d: and because the *College-Dispensatory* has very little under this Intention, we shall give the Reader his choice of two or three more of the like kind.

Amo-

Another.

‘ Take Garden-Snails ℥ vi. Earth-
‘ Worms ℥ iii. Leaves of Clary,
‘ Comfry, Sage, and Ground-Ivy,
‘ ana m. vi. Nutmegs ʒ iſs. Cloves
‘ ʒ x. Reduce the Spices to a
‘ groſs Powder, and bruise all the
‘ other together into a Maſh, and
‘ then pour upon them new Milk
‘ Cong. i. *Brunſwick* Mum, and
‘ *Malaga* Wine, ana ℥ vi. Draw
‘ off by a Sand-Heat Cong. ii. to
‘ which put Saffron ʒ ii. ty’d in a
‘ Rag, and ℥ ſs. of fine Loaf-Sugar,
‘ and keep it in a cool Cellar for
‘ uſe.’

Another.

‘ Take Garden-Snails Cong. ii.
‘ Earth-Worms ℥ iv. Maſh them
‘ together, and put them into an
‘ earthen Pan with Cong. ii. of the
‘ ſtrongeſt Spruce-Beer, which ſtir
‘ well together, and let it ſtand an
‘ hour or two. Then take Colts-
‘ foot, Clary, Comfrey, Pine-tops,
‘ Horehound, and Ground-Ivy, ana
‘ m. iv. Take out the Stalks and
‘ lower Parts of each Plant, and
‘ bruise them all together, and mix
‘ with the former; to which add
‘ of Nutmegs ʒ ii. Benjamin ʒ iv.
‘ and Saffron ʒ i. which have a
‘ week before ſtood in Infuſion with
‘ Cong. i. of a clean Cyder Spirit:
‘ throw in all theſe together with
‘ Cong. i. of new Milk, and diſtil
‘ almoſt to dryneſs. To each ℥
‘ put of the fineſt Sugar ʒ i. and
‘ keep it for uſe.’

This will keep without much danger of Decay, and is a moſt admirable Medicine for the purpoſe it is preſcribed. For in Compoſitions of this Contrivance, the Milk, and ſome of the baſamick Ingredients, which in others, or of themſelves would raiſe nothing but *Phlegm*, will be

lifted up with the nitrous volatile Part of the *Snails* and *Worms*; and together make a moſt noble, healing, detergent Liquor.

Another.

‘ Take Snails as before, and
‘ Earth-Worms, ana ℥ vi. Elicam-
‘ pane-Root green ℥ i. Ground-Ivy
‘ pick’d from its coarſe large Stalks,
‘ and Pine-tops, ana m. vi. Pimen-
‘ to, or *Jamaica* Pepper, ℥ ſs.
‘ Groſſy powder the Spice, maſh
‘ the other together, and pour to
‘ them common Strong-Beer Cong. iii.
‘ about which quantity draw off,
‘ and ſweeten at pleaſure with fine
‘ Sugar.’

This is an eaſier Purchase for thoſe who cannot afford much for their Health, than either of the former; and will with Care, and other convenient Helps, do great ſervice in raiſing languiſhing Conſtitutions, and in deterging, healing, and ſtrengthening thoſe *Viſcera*, (the Lungs moſt frequently) whoſe Decays were bringing on a general Conſumption. To lay ſtreſs upon things of this kind, they ought to be drank from ℥ i. to ii. in a day, for a month or two together.

Aqua Antiſcorbutica, Water againſt the Scurvy.

‘ Take Sage, Mint, ana m. ii.
‘ Water-Creſſes and Brooklime, ana
‘ m. iv. Nutmegs n^o vi. Bruise all
‘ together, and put into the Still
‘ with Cong. ii. of White-Wine; to
‘ which quantity draw off the Wa-
‘ ter, taking care of the Junctures
‘ as much as can be.’

This is mighty eaſily made, both by the Plenty of the Ingredients and their ſmall Coſt; and it makes a good Water to drink almoſt at pleaſure of, in any antiſcorbutick Courſe of Medicine. For theſe are

not to be depended on alone, tho the Pleasantness of the Form makes them most eligible.

Another.

Take Guaiacum \mathfrak{z} vi. Sassafras \mathfrak{z} iii. Winter-Bark \mathfrak{z} ii. Juniper-Berries \mathfrak{z} iv. Wild Carrot, and Caraway-Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Sharp-pointed Dock-Root \mathfrak{t} i. of both the Scurvy-Grasses, Brooklime, and Water-Cresses, ana m. vi. Root of Madder and Polypody of the Oak, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Put all these green, *i.e.* the Herbs and Roots, and well bruised into an Alembick, and the Seeds and Bark beat to a gross Powder, with Cong. ii. of common Proof Spirit, and of Lime-Juice \mathfrak{t} iv. draw off Cong. iv.

This makes a useful Medicine, and will keep as long as desired. It may be drank from \mathfrak{z} ii. to vi. two or three times a day. It may be a little sweeten'd, to make it pleasanter to take.

Another.

Take Guaiacum grossly powder'd \mathfrak{t} i. Sassafras in small Chips \mathfrak{t} ss. Winter-Bark bruised \mathfrak{z} iv. of Oranges and Lemons, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Put all these together into Cong. iii. of Proof Sugar-Spirit, and let them stand a week or two, stirring the Ingredients some time: then take just gather'd of Scurvy-grass both sorts, ana m. xx. Brooklime and Water-Cresses, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Flowers of Broom m. v. Sharp-pointed Dock-Root, of Celandine, Strawberries, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Camomile Flowers m. ii. Juniper-Berries \mathfrak{z} viii. Let these be cut and bruised as they severally require, and put with the dry Ingredients, with the Spirit they are infus'd in, into an Alembick with Lime-Juice \mathfrak{t} iv. and a sufficient quantity of Water.

Then draw off Cong. vi. taking care of the Juncture of the Receiver to the Worm by a Bladder, especially at the first running, else a great deal of the volatile Parts will be lost.

This takes in almost the whole Circle of Antiscorbuticks, that are capable of communicating any Virtues to a Medicine of this Form. In any ill Habit of Body from Indigestion, bad Air, Diet, or any other Cause, this is a good Medicine, and will by continu'd Use mightily deterge and scour the *Viscera* and Glands, so as to bring them to their proper Offices. *Kidneys*, which are loaded with fabulous or slimy Matter, as they often are, and discover it by Heat and Pains of the Small of the Back, will be wonderfully reliev'd by the Use of such a Medicine, if it be continu'd. In all cutaneous Foulnesses, and even in obstinate *Leprosies*; this, with other proper Helps, will go a great way towards a Cure: and these Ingredients will not be by much so nauseous in this form, as they are in Infusion, in Diet-Drinks, where they are frequently prescribed.

Aqua Ophthalmica, Eye-Water.

Take white Vitriol and Bay-Salt, ana \mathfrak{z} i. decrepitate them together till the Detonation is over, then pour upon them in an earthen Pan \mathfrak{t} ii. of boiling Water: stir them together, and let stand some hours; a variously-colour'd Skin will fix upon the Surface, which carefully take off, and put the rest up in a Phial for use.

This was communicated to me as a wonderful Secret, and indeed I have found it by abundance of trials very safely to cool and repel those sharp Rheums which sometimes fall upon the Eyes, and to clear them of begin-

beginning Films and Specks. If it be too sharp, it may be dilated with a little Spring or Rose-Water. For Amusement it might have some Flavour given it with any odoriferous Water.

Thus much we have thought proper to add under the Intentions of *Balsamicks* and *Antiscorbuticks*, because no *Dispensatories* hitherto extant have any *Recipe's* of this kind, by much so elegant and pertinent as the present Practice supplies, and few have any at all.

Distill'd Spirits, from the College-Dispensatory.

Spiritus Absinthii minùs Comp. The lesser Compound Spirit of Wormwood.

‘ Take the fine Leaves of common Wormwood stript of its
‘ Stalks ℥ ii. Aniseeds ℥ ss. Infuse
‘ them in a small Spirit Cong. vi.
‘ and after some time draw off by
‘ the Alembick Cong. ii. To every
‘ ℥ i. allow ʒ ii. of fine Loaf-Sugar
‘ to sweeten it. The first ℥ ii. tittle
‘ the Spirit, and the latter the Com-
‘ pound Water of Wormwood.’

After the same manner, omitting the *Aniseed*, may be made the Spirit of any medicinal Plant whatsoever, that is thought proper for such Management. This makes a grateful Water enough, and is a good Cordial Dram, but can claim no great share as a *Stomachick*, which it is generally reckon'd from the Wormwood; because that part of the Plant which gives it a place under that Class, which is its more fix'd austere Parts, will not rise in a Still. As to any medicinal Purposes therefore, unless that of a *Cordial*, which all have from the

Spirit, it can put in for none but that of a *Carminative*, for which it is beholden to the *Aniseeds*. This is frequently met with in Prescription, chiefly for *Stomachick* Infusions.

Spiritus Absinthii magis Composit. The greater Compound Spirit of Wormwood.

‘ Take Roman and common
‘ Wormwood, ana ℥ i. throwing
‘ out all the Stalks: Sage, Mint,
‘ and Baum, ana m. ii. Galangals,
‘ Ginger, *Calamus Aromaticus*, and
‘ Elicampane, ana ʒ iii. Liquorice ʒ i.
‘ Raisins stoned ʒ iii. Sweet Fennel
‘ and Aniseed, ana ʒ iii. Cinnamon,
‘ Cloves, and Nutmegs, ana ʒ ii.
‘ Cardamoms and Cubebs, ana ʒ i.
‘ Spanish Wine Cong. iii. Distil as
‘ usual, adding to each ℥ of Su-
‘ gar ʒ ii. and tittle the first ℥ Spi-
‘ rit, and the rest Compound Water
‘ of Wormwood.’

This is also a good stomachick carminative *Cordial*, and may be given from ʒ ss. to ʒ ii. or iii. at any time, upon Faintness, Sickness at Stomach, or cholick Pains in the Bowels: for it suddenly raises the Spirits, takes off *Nausea's*, and breaks away Wind. Most put Proof Spirit for the Wine.

Spiritus Angelicæ Comp. Compound Spirit of Angelica.

‘ Take Angelica-Roots, Leaves
‘ of Carduus ben. ana ʒ vi. Baum,
‘ Sage, ana ʒ iv. Seeds of Angelica
‘ ʒ vi. Sweet Fennel ʒ ix. Species
‘ *Diamoschu Dulcis, Aromaticum*
‘ *Rosatam*, ana ʒ i ss. Spanish Wine
‘ Cong. iv. distill'd. To every ℥ i.
‘ put Syrup of Sugar made in Da-
‘ mask Rose-Water ʒ ii. Call the
‘ ℥ iii. first Running, Spirit; and
‘ the latter, the Compound Angelica
‘ Water.’

In this Composition the *Carduus* avails nothing, and the *sweet Fennel-Seed* is in too great a proportion; which will make the Water foul and milky. If they be quite left out, it will be ne'er the worse; and it will prove an excellent *Carminative Cordial*. It is also very good as a *Cephalick*, and receives much from the two Aromatick Species of that Intention. It is very pleasant to the Taste, and very suddenly raises the Spirits. It may be given from ℥ ss. to ℥ iii. The last Runnings of all the foregoing under this Head, are worth keeping separate, for *Carminative* Juleps and extemporaneous Mixture, as a Simple Water.

Spiritus Anthūs, Spirit of Rosemary. vid. *Aq. Hungarica*.

Spiritus Aurantiorum, Spirit of Oranges.

‘ Take Orange-Peels fresh and clear’d from the white, ℥ i. Proof Spirit Cong. ii. Draw off in an Alembick Cong. i ss. and dulcify it with fine Loaf-Sugar at pleasure.’

This makes an admirable pleasant Cordial Dram, and can hardly be exceeded by any thing, if a few fresh Orange-Flowers be sprinkled upon it afterwards, as directed in the *Aqua Odorifera* with the *Jessamy*. The last Running makes a good *Carminative*, and if no such Use takes it off in the Shop before, it will be worth keeping to throw into the *Still* at the next making the Spirit. After the same manner are to be made the Spirit of Citrons, Lemons, or any thing of the like kind; and their Flavour will be greatly heighten’d with the least Touch imaginable of Ambergrease. From any Spice, Plant, Seed, &c. likewise is their Spirit thus to be made.

Spiritus Castorei, Spirit of Castor.

‘ Take the best *Russia* Castor ℥ iv. Flowers of Lavender ℥ i. of Sage, Rosemary, ana ℥ ss. Cinnamon ℥ vi. of Mace and Cloves, ana ℥ ii. Spirit of Wine ℥ vi. Digest and draw off the Spirit in a Retort with a Sand-Heat.’

This is a much better Medicine for many Purposes than the *Tincture of Castor*, because it is much pleasanter in taking, both to the Sight and Taste; but it is not so much used: as also is it better for the *Aromaticks*, which make it an extraordinary *Cephalick*, and good in all Distempers whose Seat is upon the Nerves; unless in *Hysterick Cases*, and then the *Tincture* may be preferable, because it is most fetid, for the reasons given in the Explication of the Operation of Medicines of this Tribe, under *Class 3. Sect. I. Part 2.* of this Work. This Spirit may be given from 5 to 30 or 40 Drops, in any convenient Vehicle, either to Children in Convulsions of any kind, or to grown Persons in *Epilepsies, Palsies, Head-Achs*, and all Complaints from the same Origin: and according to the Exigence of the Case, it may be repeated two, three, or four times a day.

Spiritus Cinnamomi, Spirit of Cinnamon.

‘ Take Cinnamon ℥ i. Spirit of Wine Cong. i. Let them stand some days together, then draw off ℥ vi. which dulcify, and title *Spirit of Cinnamon*, or *Aqua Cinnamomi fortis*; and let the rest run while it has any taste of the Spice, and keep together under the Title of *Aqua Cinnamomi Hordeata, Barley Cinnamon Water.*’

This

This is a great Strengthenr of the Stomach and Bowels, and is prescribed much against *Vomitings* and *Diarrhea's*. It is so very much used, that almost every Nurse is acquainted with its Virtues. It may be given from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii.

Spiritus Croci, Spirit of Saffron.

‘ Take the best *English Saffron*,
‘ ʒ iv. Spirit of Wine ʒ iv. let them
‘ digest together in a Retort a
‘ week or two, then in a Sand-
‘ Heat draw off the Spirit to a dry-
‘ ness. Put to the *Residuum* ʒ ii.
‘ more of Spirit, and after the same
‘ Digestion draw also that off, and
‘ mix with the former. Put the
‘ whole back again, and draw a
‘ third time. Let the *Residuum* be
‘ clean rinsed out with a little fresh
‘ Spirit, as little as can be, then
‘ strain’d hard, and the Liquor eva-
‘ porated into an *Extract*.’

The College order this Distillation but once, yet by repeating as here directed, the Saffron may almost all be brought over: but the Junctures must be well luted, and all parts of the Operation managed with Dispatch and Dexterity, else as much of the finer Parts will be lost, as will be obtain’d by such Repetition. What is got indeed this way, is lost in the Extract, and therefore the Operator may manage it as either of the Medicines are depended upon. If the Spirit be but once drawn, the *Residuum* may be mix’d and digested with a sufficient quantity of Canary; then strain’d, clarify’d, and made into a Syrup, as good as can be made from the fresh Saffron: for in the Distillation nothing rises, which can be retain’d in a Syrup howsoever made. This Spirit is one of the greatest *Cordials* Medicine can produce, and has the advantage at the same time

of being a noble *Alexipharmick*, and disposing the Patient to sweat if it be duly encouraged. It may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ i. or more, at a Dose, and repeated as often as there is occasion, in any proper Diluter. A late Physician, of great Renown for his *safe Practice*, was once so fond of this Medicine, as to keep a Patient under a Course of it some days, in order to throw off some obstinate Rheumatick Pains; but wisely ventur’d not above 10 Drops at a Dose, in a Julep of Simple Waters, to be repeated every six hours. The *Extract* is seldom given alone, and is fit for no Form but Pills or Boles, wherein it may be mix’d from gr. ii. to xii. for a Dose.

Spiritus Hormini, Spirit of Clary.
vid. *Aqua Hormini Comp.* from *Bates’s Dispensatory*.

Spiritus Juniperi, Spirit of Juniper. This is made as that of the *Oranges*; ʒ ii. to Cong. i. of Spirit of Wine. For its Virtues, see the *Berries* amongst the *Simples*, Part 2. Sect. 4. Class 4. N^o 282. The poor and common People have it in great esteem, but made with the worst of Spirits, insomuch that it passes by the name of the *Beggars Cordial*, and is most commonly call’d *Gin*.

Spiritus Lavendulae, Spirit of Lavender.

‘ Take Flowers of Lavender
‘ Cong. i. Spirit of Wine rectify’d
‘ Cong. iii. let them digest two or
‘ three weeks, and then draw off
‘ the Spirit by an Alembick. Then
‘ take fresh Flowers of Sage, Rose-
‘ mary, and Betony, ana m. i. Bor-
‘ rage, Bugloss, Lillies of the Val-
‘ ley, and Cowslips, ana m. ii. Di-
‘ gest them in Spirit of Wine recti-
‘ fy’d Cong. i. and mix it with the
‘ fore-

' foregoing Spirit of Lavender ;
 ' adding Leaves of Baum, Fever-
 ' few, Orange-Tree, Flowers of
 ' Stachas, Oranges, Bay-berries, ana
 ' ʒ i. Digest, and draw off again.
 ' To this put the exterior Bark of
 ' Citron, of Pioney-Seeds blanch'd,
 ' ana ʒ vi. Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
 ' Mace, Cardamoms, Cubebs, and
 ' the three Sanders, ana ʒ ss. Aloes
 ' Wood ʒ i. Digest 24 hours, and
 ' filter ; then add of Pearls ʒ ii.
 ' Ambergrease, Musk, and Saffron,
 ' ana gr. x. dry'd red Rose-Leaves,
 ' and red Sanders, ana ʒ ss. yellow
 ' Sanders, and dry'd Citron-Peels,
 ' ana ʒ ii. Let the Species be ty'd
 ' up in a thin Rag, and suspended
 ' in the Spirit.'

This makes an admirable Medicine, but is a perplex'd injudicious Composition. All the Ingredients of any manner of efficacy to the main purpose, may be much better digested together, and drawn off at once, care being taken at the Junc-tures that all is close. And because People are accusom'd to have it red, so much Sanders only may be steep'd in it afterwards, as may be sufficient to tinge it. By the *Flowers of Lavender* are to be understood those which are fresh gather'd, and pick'd as fine as those for Conserve. All those things which are not of an Aromatick Flavour and Taste, as the *Pioney-Seeds*, with the ridiculous Circumstance of husking them, ought to be rejected ; and the ʒ ii. of Pearls are no more to the purpose. This has long been a celebrated Medicine in all nervous Cafes, and is now greatly used in the Shops ; where it is generally order'd without the Perfumes, because of the Offence they give to some Persons. In the Decays of Age, and Convulsive or Apoplectick Shocks, such as bring on Palsies and Loss of Memory,

this is of very good service, and has been so much remark'd for such Efficacies, as almost universally to obtain the name of *Palsy-Drops*. It may be taken from 20 to 100 Drops at a time. The best way is upon Sugar, and letting it gradually dissolve in the mouth ; because by that means it soaks more immediately into the Nerves, and gives a more sudden Supply to the Spirits, than when it is diluted by any Vehicle, and carry'd with it into the Stomach.

From Bates.

*Spiritus Alkermes, Spirit of Al-
kermes.*

' Take Spirit of Cinnamon, Ci-
 ' trons, Black-Cherrys, and Rose-
 ' mary, ana ʒ iv. Juice of Kermes
 ' ʒ ii. Sugar ʒ ii. Mix all well to-
 ' gether, and let them stand to set-
 ' tle a proper time ; decant off
 ' clear by Inclination, and filter the
 ' Remainder. To the whole add
 ' ten Leaves of beaten Gold, broke
 ' small ; and keep for use.'

This is a mighty grateful *Cordial*, and by the Virtues of its respective Ingredients cannot but be good in all Intentions where the Spirits are to be rais'd, and the Nerves streng-then'd ; and from the *Kermes* it is suppos'd to be particularly useful in assisting Delivery. It may be taken at discretion, so that it be not to Intoxication.

*Spiritus Vini Camphoratus, Spirit
of Wine Camphorated.*

' Take Camphor ʒ i. Spirit of
 ' Wine rectify'd ʒ viii. put them
 ' together, and the Camphor will
 ' dissolve in the Spirit.'

This is recommended in such in-ternal Uses as the Camphor is known to be good for, which see under *Sect. 6. N^o 363. Part 2.* but

it is seldom prescribed but outwardly against Inflammations, and to disperse Humours from Contusions, and Rheumatick Pains. It is also good in Paralytick Numbness, being extremely penetrating.

Spiritus Ceraforum Nigrorum, Spirit of Black-Cherrys.

‘ Take any quantity of the Cherrys, and bruise them so as to break all the Stones and Kernels; then let them stand till they ferment, and draw off what is spirituous by an Alembick.’

The Virtues of this may be known from the Materials, which are already explain’d in their proper places. Dose from ʒ ii. to ʒ i.

Spiritus Sambuci, Spirit of Elder.

‘ Ferment any quantity of the Berries, and draw off the Spirit by an Alembick.’

After the same manner is to be obtain’d the Spirit of any Fruit, or vegetable Substance. The last Spirit is commended for possessing the Virtues of the Elder in internal Uses, and is apply’d outwardly as the preceding. Dose 1, 2, &c. Spoonfuls.

Spiritus Theriacalis Camphoratus, Spirit of Treacle Camphorated.

‘ Take Venice-Treacle ʒ v. Myrrh ʒ x. Saffron ʒ ss. Camphor ʒ ii. Spirit of Wine rectify’d ʒ x. Put them into a Retort, and draw off to a dryness, in a Sand-Heat.’

This is of the same Ingredients as the Water under the same title, which we before gave from *Schroder*, but they are here much better proportion’d. The *Augustan Dispensatory* has it likewise in the same quantities as *Schroder*; but considering the Camphor does all dissolve in the Spirit, it is too much loaded with it, because by its extraordinary

Heat the Dose is required but small. It is certainly a most compendious Medicine, and an extraordinary *Alexipharmick*. Dose from ʒ i. to ʒ i.

Spiritus Anti-Epilepticus Puerorum, An Anti-Epileptick Spirit for Children.

‘ Take Flowers of Lavender, Rosemary, Marjoram, Sage, ana m. ii. Castor ʒ ii. Camphor ʒ iii. Spirit of Wine ʒ iii. Sal Armoniac ʒ iv. Salt of Tartar ʒ iii with simple Lavender-Water enough to cover the Ingredients. Then after a Digestion of three or four days, draw off ʒ iiss. or ʒ ii. by a Retort, in which drop Oil of Rue gut. xxx. Amber gut. xx. Oil of Mace, and Juniper, ana gut. xl. and they will perfectly dissolve in it.’

This is taken out of the *Collectanea Chymica Leydensia*, where it stands prodigiously recommended for all spasmodick Affections, and whatsoever appears with Convulsions of the Nerves, and particularly in those of Children. The Ingredients sufficiently demonstrate its Properties that way, and it is very convenient for taking; tho if the *Chymical Oils* were omitted, it would be better, and not much the worse in Efficacy: for the other Ingredients pretty well sate it, inso-much as to turn an aqueous Vehicle it is dropt into milky. It may be given from 2 Drops to 20, in any proper Liquor, and repeated according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Essential Oils Distill’d.

General Directions have already been given for the drawing this Part out of a *Medicinal Simple*, so that we have little to add further here; especially as their Virtues correspond with

with the Materials from which they are obtain'd, and which have been already explain'd: there shall therefore be inserted here only a List of such as are most in use.

Oleum Absinthii, Oil of Wormwood. This is very fetid and nauseous, as are all which are drawn from Plants of a tough, gummy, or balsamick Texture, as those of *Box, Savine, &c.* and therefore it is not much, or hardly at all in internal Prescription: but it is frequently order'd on *Emplaisters* against Worms in Children, which are to be apply'd to the Belly; for its penetrating Nauseousness is reckon'd so far to get thorow the Pores, as to disturb those ugly Inhabitants, and promote their Ejection. Some make also the Oil of *Roman Wormwood*; but this is a Plant which affords its Oil with so much difficulty, and in such small quantities, that it is hardly worth drawing, both on account of its Unpleasantness and its Scarcity, and therefore it is little us'd. And this may be taken for a general Rule in these Preparations, that the easier any Oil parts from its Principal, the better it is for use, and brings along with it more of its Virtues; for the force of Extraction will in some measure vary its Properties: and therefore does this of Wormwood so much fall short of the Virtues of the Plant.

Ol. Anethi,——Dill. This is drawn from the Seeds, and has all the Virtues of the Plant, but it is not much us'd.

Ol. Anisi,——Anise. This has exactly the Smell and Taste of the Seed, because it abounds so much as to want very little force in Separation, as it does in most Seeds, and those Plants which run most to Seed in their growth. This Oil is a wonderful *Carminative*, and a

good *Pectoral*, and is much us'd. Its Dose from 1 to 3 or 4 Drops, on Sugar, or with any convenient Liquor. Most of these Oils are so hot, that one Drop is too great a Dose; therefore they are generally, by the Intermediation of Sugar, dissolv'd in some proper Liquid, and diluted so, that a Dose may not exceed a third, a fifth, or an eighth of that quantity, which is not distributable without such a Management. For this reason, under each of these, an assign'd Dose is not to be expected; but every one may judge of the Proportions proper, by the Heat and Pungency of the Oil upon the Tongue; tho some are so hot, as hardly to be endur'd upon such a tryal, as those of *Origany, Cloves*, and some of the hot *Aromaticks*.

Ol. Anthûs,——Rosemary. This loses little or nothing of the Plant, and is best drawn when it is in Flower. It is much in the *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, especially in such as are made extemporary by Instillation of Essential Oils into Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*, and tartariz'd Spirit. V. which is a common Practice amongst some coarse Operators, and such as work for the Wholesale Shops, and distant low-priced Customers. Some have a Trick likewise of making the *Hungary-Water* off-hand by the same Cunning: but its Flavour is not by much so good as that drawn, as in its proper place directed; because there is some part of a Volatile Salt in these Aromatick Plants, too fine to be held in their Oils, which by close and careful Distillation, may be preserv'd in a large quantity of Spirit. And for this reason it is, that those *Potestates*, or Powers, with which *Salmon* stuffed his Dispensatory, and which were contriv'd only for Quacks and clandestine Practice, will not make so good

good Waters, as the Ingredients themselves regularly distill'd.

Ol. Aurantiorum, ——— Oranges. This is made of the outer yellow Rind or Peel, which yields most when it is just peel'd off. It has those Virtues of the Rind, as make it *Carminative* and *Cephalick*; but loses that which makes the other so good a *Stomachick*: for that in which the Bitter consists, will no more come over with the Oil, than the Water. This is not often prescrib'd, and is most us'd to scent Pomatums and Unguents for the nicer sort of Patients.

Ol. Carui, ——— Caraways. This is very hot and discussive, and therefore a good *Carminative*, and frequently us'd the quantity of a Drop in a Dose, with Cathartick Pills, to prevent their Gripping.

Ol. Cariophyllorum, ——— Cloves. This is heavy, and will sink in Water. There is some of this imported, which is made from the Bark of the Tree which produces this Spice, and is of a high red Colour; but that is best which is made here, and looks pale. It is us'd as the former, and is in great quantities in the *Pil. ex Duobus*. It is very often prescrib'd, and in one Dose of a Cathartick, one Drop is an outside Proportion.

Ol. Chamæmeli, ——— Camomile. The Plant affords but little of this Oil, as all do which seed little, and therefore is dear. It is us'd chiefly, as the former, to correct Purgers; and sometimes also is given as a *Carminative* in Boles, a Drop or two at a Dose; and it does often good, in suddenly removing those *Flatus's* which occasion Stitches and Pains of the Side.

Ol. Cinnamomi, ——— Cinnamon. This is a noble Medicine, and very frequently prescrib'd in Boles, or

rubb'd in Powders, in all those Cases wherein the Spice it is drawn from is good. One Drop is a good Dose, it being very warm. It is a great *Cordial*, and mightily strengthens the Stomach and Nerves. Many adulterate it, for what is genuine is extreme dear; that which is right, sinks in Water. Some make an *OEleosacharum* with it, and thence an extemporary Cinnamon-Water, but it is not so good as that regularly drawn. The Water us'd in the Distillation of this Oil, will be impregnated so much with the Spice, after all the Oil is separated, that it is worth saving, either to use again for the same purpose another time, or as the *Aqua Cinnamomi Hordeata*.

Ol. Fœniculi, ——— Fennel. This has the Properties of the Plant it comes from, but is seldom prescrib'd.

Ol. Hederæ, ——— Ivy. This is an *Empyreumatical* fetid Oil, like that of Wormwood, and hardly ever heard of in Medicine; but is in some esteem amongst Anglers, in the Composition of some of their Pastes. It is by some recommended for Embrocation in Rheumatick Pains; but it is never prescrib'd for any such purposes.

Ol. Juniperi, ——— Juniper. This is drawn from the Berries, whose Virtues it very powerfully contains. It is much of the Turpentine kind, and is sometimes adulterated with the Oil of that. It is frequently prescrib'd in Cholicks, and Pains from the Stone and Gravel, from one to five or six Drops, in any proper Vehicle; and in such Cases it frequently does great service, as it is a powerful *Diuretick*, and forcibly deterges the Urinary Passages; which may be known by its Scent in the Urine.

Ol. Lavendulæ, ——— *Lavender*. This has much of the Scent and Virtues of the Plant, but is seldom or never prescrib'd singly; but as it makes a part in some other Compositions. It is sometimes dropped upon the Volatile Salts for Smelling-Bottles, and its Flavour in them is very agreeable.

Ol. Limonum, ——— *Lemons*. This is made of the Peels, in the same manner as that of the Oranges; and agrees with it in its medicinal Virtues: it is very rarely prescrib'd; and its greatest use is to scent *Pomatus* and *Unguent*s.

Ol. Macis, ——— *Mace*. This differs little from that of the Cloves, and is seldom made, and rarely prescrib'd; the Oil by Expression being most in use.

Ol. Majoranæ, ——— *Marjoram*. This is possess'd with the Virtues of its Plant, but very rarely prescrib'd.

Ol. Menthæ, ——— *Mint*. This much fails of the Virtues of its Plant, as the Oils of all Astringents must necessarily do; for what gives them that Property, and which in many things may be drawn out by Tincture, will notwithstanding refuse to be elevated in Distillation: and therefore the Oil, as well as every thing else over the Helm, is destitute of that Property. Howsoever, this is so much accounted warm and *Stomachick*, that it is sometimes directed upon Emplaisters, to apply to the Pit of the Stomach, especially in settled *Nausea's* and Vomitings; but is very little else prescrib'd.

Ol. Nucis Moschatæ, ——— *Nutmegs*. This is a very pleasant Oil, of the Virtues of the Spice it comes from; but is much more us'd in Compositions, than prescrib'd alone. It is often mixed with Volatile Salts to smell to, as the Lavender. It is

accounted a Cephalick, and holds a place in Composition under that Intention; but it does not well agree with the Stomach, and strangely regurgitates with some People.

Ol. Origani, ——— *Origany*. This is an extremely hot Oil, and seldom inwardly us'd; tho it is a mighty thing with some People for the Tooth-Ach, holding it upon some Lint or Cotton in the Mouth, as near the Part in Pain as can be.

Ol. Pulegii, ——— *Pennyroyal*. This has the Virtues of the Plant, but is very rarely us'd.

Ol. Rhodii, ——— *Rhodium*. This is of a wonderful fine Scent, and makes one of the most delicate Perfumes; for which purposes it is us'd in *Pomatus* and *Liniments*, but not otherwise. The Wood from which it is drawn affords so little, that it is extremely dear, and therefore generally adulterated.

Ol. Rutæ, ——— *Rue*. It is to be suspected, that this fails much of the Virtues of its Plant; for that is of a viscid Contexture, and has a great deal which it will not part with, so as to rise in the *Still*. It is hardly ever prescrib'd.

Ol. Salviæ, ——— *Sage*. This fails of the Virtues of its Plant, for the same reason as that of the *Mint*, altho it stands made in the Shops. It is therefore seldom us'd, and hardly ever met with in Prescription.

Ol. Sabinæ, ——— *Savin*. This is reckon'd to contain the Virtues of its Plant, but is not met with in any internal Prescription. Outwardly it is chiefly us'd to rub upon *Emplaisters* for the Belly against Worms in Children, and in some *Balsams* to deterge foul Ulcers.

Ol. Sassafras, ——— *Sassafras*. This has the Virtues of the Wood whence it is drawn, but it is not so gratefully

fully scented. It is seldom us'd, unless by some in Venereal Cases, and in Rheumatick Pains; but this Practice is little encourag'd by its Success.

Ol. Succini, ——— *Amber*. This has been already given in the preceding Part, under the Preparations of Amber, N^o 549.

Ol. Terebinthinæ, ——— *Turpentine*. This has also been before describ'd in the foregoing Part.

There is mention of many more Oils of this kind from *Medicinal Simples*, in some Dispensatory-Writers: And their Production is all by the same ways, as has been shewn under some or other of these; when therefore any Demand happens for such things, they may be made on purpose; but as they are never us'd, we have excluded their Notice here: and many indeed that we have here

inserted are seldom call'd for, yet as they are generally in the Shops, it was thought proper just to mention them.

There are other Oils in the Shops, which may be properly call'd *Essential*, that are made by Expression, as the Oil of *Mace*, of *Almonds*, of *Linseeds*, and any other Fruit, Seed, or Kernel, of the like kind; which, by being beat to a kind of Paste, or gross Powder, and hard press'd, will emit their Oil as it is kept for use. Their Virtues all answer to their respective Principals; and therefore thither we refer the Reader for them: only this Admonition may be taken by the way, to avoid those which for lucre are drawn from hot Seeds, (because they will yield the more) for such are not so soft, and sooner grow rancid, and unfit for use.

S E C T. II.

Of Syrups, Confections, and Honeys.

IN this Form nothing ought to be brought, but what is conveniently drawn out by Decoction in an *Aqueous Menstruum*, or the express'd Juices of Plants, Fruits, &c. for any thing of a Volatile or Spirituous Nature, will not be continued herein long, if it does not get away even in the making. The more likewise any Substances are dispos'd to Fermentation, the less are they fit for this Form; because they will run into new Coalescencies, and destroy the due Consistence of the Medicine by some Parts being too thick and ropy, and others too thin: the Juices therefore of Fruits, for this reason, soonest decay in Sy-

rup. Whatsoever medicinal Ingredients then have their Virtues, consist in their most solid and permanent Parts; such as are of a saline and earthy Nature, are conveniently enough reduced into, and preserv'd in this Form, because such will draw out in an Aqueous Body, and bear boiling up to the Consistency with Sugar, which is necessary for keeping, without evaporating.

For this purpose therefore, are all Decoctions from dry Herbs much fitter than the Juices express'd from those Herbs, which they are often order'd to be made with; because the most forcible Pressure of a green Plant, must still leave some

Portion behind; and that most probably which is the best, as the thin watry Parts run off first: whereas the more saline and substantial are mixed so intimately, as almost to make a part of the Fibres, and therefore will remain in the Pressings; but when a Plant is dry'd, which robs it only of the Phlegm or Water, boiling Water naturally opens its minutest Cells, and joins with the Essential Salts, and most material Parts of all. And this further advantage has a Syrup made from the Decoction of a dry'd Plant, to that which is made from an expressed Juice, that it will be both finer and keep longer, as well as be stronger of the Ingredient.

But because a Syrup can retain nothing but the grosser and more rigid parts of the Ingredients, which are concern'd in its Composition; this Form is confin'd to very few Intentions, which are to be answer'd only by the Medicine's Operation in the Stomach or Bowels: and therefore under this Division we are to look for little else besides *Emeticks* and *Catharticks*; unless for the Convenience of other Forms, as to make dry Substances up into Pills, Boles, or Electuaries, and to sweeten Juleps, and render some things palatable for taking. Wheresoever therefore we meet with a Syrup, from the most celebrated Author, or how pompously soever dignify'd with a Title; yet if its Operation is pretended to lie beyond the *Prima Via*, it ought to be rejected. How can it be imagin'd, that the Intention of a Cephalick, as it has already been fully explain'd, can be answer'd by a Medicine that is inconsistent with any thing volatile in its Composition? The same holds against any thing herein being likewise *Diaphoretick*, and almost *Diuretick*; tho a Syrup

may be so loaded with fixed Salts, as to carry some of them into the Blood; but then such are much better manag'd in other Forms. A *Cephalick*, an *Antiscorbutick*, an *Alexipharmick*, and even a *Diuretick Syrup*, are Terms ridiculous, if not contradictory. And as for the number of those, which are much the greatest, that are made only for the conveniency of extemporary Forms, there are hardly any of them better than so much plain *Syrup of Sugar*, or common *Molosses*. And therefore has the present Practice very justly almost rejected them, for a Julep now is rarely order'd to be sweeten'd with any thing but plain Sugar. Yet we must not be too free in garbling a Profession, which seems very unlikely to subsist the number of its Retainers without *Mysteries*; which, according to modern use in other Matters, is generally to be understood expressive of something that is a *Cheat*.

Syrupus Acetosus, Syrup of Vinegar.

' This is made by dissolving with
' a gentle Heat Sugar lb v. in the
' best White-Wine Vinegar lb ii.'

This, as all other acid Syrups, must not be made in Brass or Copper Vessels, because it will erode enough of the Metal to nauseate the Stomach. They are best done in Earthen or *Silver*. This is reckon'd good to expectorate and cut Phlegm; and in such Intentions any other Syrup may be helpful, because the Sugar it self has a Tendency that way.

Syr. Acetosus Comp. Compound Syrup of Vinegar.

' Take Roots of Smallage, Fennel and Endive, ana ʒ iii. Seeds of
' Anise, Smallage and Fennel, ana
' ʒ i. of Endive ʒ ss. boil them
' in

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‘ in ℥ v. of Water, and add of the
 ‘ best Vinegar ℥ ii. distil in a Retort
 ‘ to a dryness; boil the *Residuum*
 ‘ in ℥ iii. of Water to ℥ ii. clarify
 ‘ it, and boil it up high enough
 ‘ with Sugar ℥ iii. to form into Lo-
 ‘ zenges, and then bring it down into
 ‘ the Consistence of a Syrup with
 ‘ ʒ xxi. of the Vinegar drawn off at
 ‘ the beginning.’

There is some trouble in making this Syrup; but it is all contrived to good purposes; for the first Distillation leaves all behind in the *Residuum* which is necessary, and expected to go into the Syrup; and by this means is it at last much more impregnated with the Acid of the Vinegar, whence its greatest efficacy is expected. This is reckon’d to be good for the same purposes as the former, and more efficacious: the Ingredients indeed agree well enough to such an Intention, as also that of a *Diuretick*; but they are so insignificant in the quantities herein, that little can be expected from it. A Spoonful is directed several times in a day, but it is seldom prescrib’d, and not made in many Shops.

Syr. de Althæâ, Syrup of Marsh-Mallows.

‘ Take Marsh-Mallow Roots ʒ ii.
 ‘ of Grass, Sparrow-grass, Liquorice
 ‘ Roots and Raisins ston’d, ana ʒ ss.
 ‘ Leaves of Marsh-mallows, com-
 ‘ mon Mallows, Pellitory of the
 ‘ Wall, Pimpernel, Saxifrage, Plan-
 ‘ tain, white and black Maiden-Hair,
 ‘ ana m. i. red Chiches ʒ i. four great-
 ‘ er and lesser cold Seeds, ana ʒ iii.
 ‘ Boil them in a sufficient quantity
 ‘ of Water, strain the Liquor out
 ‘ hard, and boil it up when clarify’d
 ‘ into a Syrup, with ℥ iii ss. of white
 ‘ Sugar.’

This is a very indifferent Medicine, tho greatly us’d, and much pre-

scrib’d; for what can be expected from two or three Spoonfuls of a Syrup, when the Decoction, of which ℥ v. or thereabouts of Syrup is made, which is near a hundred times as much, may be taken at one Dose, or drank in the space of an hour or two, to give but tolerable hopes of any Effect? Instead therefore of trifling with such a Medicine by Spoonfuls, where a *Diuretick* is wanted (for this is given only as such) a Decoction ought to be made with those of the Ingredients that are at all to the purpose, which the *Chiches* and cool *Seeds* are not; and large Draughts poured down, until they have manifestly made their way by the increase of Urine, and abatement of the Symptoms. And how such Management may answer this end, may be easily understood by the Explication prefix’d to the Division of *Diureticks* in Sect. 5. of the foregoing Part.

Syr. de Artemisiâ, Syrup of Mugwort.

‘ Take Mugwort m. ii. Penny-
 ‘ royal, Calaminth, Origany, Baum,
 ‘ Arsmart without the Spot, Dittany
 ‘ of Crete, Savin, Marjoram, Ger-
 ‘ mander, St. John’s-wort, Ground-
 ‘ Pine, Feverfew, the lesser Cen-
 ‘ taury, Rue, Betony, Bugloss,
 ‘ Sage, ana m. i. Roots of Fennel,
 ‘ Smallage, Parsley, Sparrow-Grass,
 ‘ Butcher’s-Broom, Saxifrage, Eli-
 ‘ campane, Cypress, Madder, Or-
 ‘ rice, and Piony, ana ʒ i. Juniper-
 ‘ Berries, Seeds of Lovage, Smal-
 ‘ lage, Parsley, Anise, Nigella,
 ‘ Cubebs, Costus, Cassia Wood,
 ‘ Cardamoms, *Calamus Aromati-*
 ‘ *cus*, Asarabacka, Pellitory of Spain,
 ‘ and Phu (*i. e. Valerian*) ana ʒ ss.
 ‘ of Fountain-Water ℥ xii. Digest
 ‘ and distil, that ℥ viii. of Water
 ‘ may

‘ may be drawn off: press out the
 ‘ *Fæces*; and when the Liquor is
 ‘ clarify’d, put to it of white Sugar
 ‘ ℥vi. which boil up to the Con-
 ‘ sistence of a Lozenge, and then
 ‘ bring down again to that of a
 ‘ Syrup, with the Water first drawn
 ‘ off; and aromatize it with Cinna-
 ‘ mon and Spikenard, ana ʒiii.’

This way of making Syrups, which our *College* borrows from *Zwelfer*, is with an Intention to save the Spirituous Part of the Composition, but in vain is it attempted: and as for the Composition of this Syrup in particular, there is hardly ever a Dispensatory in the World, which has in it such an incoherent, confus’d Medley; we shall therefore leave it with this short Note only, that it is often ask’d for, but good for nothing.

Syr. Aurantiorum, *Syrup of Oranges.*

‘ Dissolve in ℥i. of the Juice of
 ‘ Oranges, which has stood till set-
 ‘ tled fine, Loaf-Sugar ℥ii. with a
 ‘ gentle Heat.’

This is a grateful Syrup, and proper to dulcify any refrigerating Ju-
 leps; and agrees sometimes with those which are intended for *Alexi-pharmicks*, because it astringes the Solids; and upon that account promotes a Diaphoresis, as has been explain’d under that Division, *Seçt. 6. Part 2.* By its pleasant Acidity too, it is grateful to the Stomach, and helps in such Compositions as are intended to stop Vomiting, and remove Nauseas: for which purposes it is frequently prescrib’d, as also to promote Expectoration, for the same reason as that of Vinegar; which is to cut the Phlegm, as it is commonly call’d, and make it come up the easier.

Syr. de Berberis, *Syrup of Barberries.*

‘ This is made by boiling up
 ‘ ℥ii. of the Juice of the Fruit
 ‘ with ℥ifs. of Sugar, to the Con-
 ‘ sistence of a Syrup.’

Boiling any acid Syrup is an Error upon two accounts; because it blunts the Acidity, from whence the Efficacy is expected, as all Heat and Motion cannot but do, by rubbing the Particles one against the other, and thereby breaking off the Points, in which the Acidity consists; and because such long Evaporation brings so many rigid and attractive Particles together, that they will run into *Candy*; which every one does experience, who has made these Syrups, and kept them long. This of Barberries is cooling and astringent, but is not often us’d. It also upon that account makes a good *Gargarism*.

Syr. de Betonicâ, *Syrup of Betony.*

Syr. de Betonicâ Comp. *Syrup of Betony Compound.*

Syr. Borriginis, *Syrup of Borrage.*

Syr. Botryos, *Syrup of Jerusalem Oak.*

Syr. Buglofs. *Syrup of Buglofs.*

Syr. Byzantinus, Simp. & Comp. Neither of these are ever us’d, and can answer to no Intention further than the Sugar in them would serve to sweeten any thing. The *Compound Syrup of Betony* is pretty much such a Medley as the *Syrup of Mugwort*.

Syr. Capillorum Veneris, *Syrup of Maiden-hair.*

‘ Take Maiden-Hair ʒv. boil in
 ‘ a sufficient quantity of Water with
 ‘ Liquorice-Root ʒii. To boil up
 ‘ the strain’d Liquor into a Syrup,
 ‘ use ℥iii. of white Sugar.’

This expectorates as much as the Sugar can help it; but for what is in the Ingredient, it might be all taken in a Dose, and therefore cannot have any efficacy to be depended upon, in the Quantity it is usually order'd; which it sometimes has the Honour of from ℥ i. to ℥ ii.

Syr. Cardiacus, *The Cordial Syrup.*

‘ Take Rhenish Wine ℥ ii. Rose-Water ℥ ii ss. Cloves, Ginger, ana ℥ ii. Cinnamon ℥ ss. Sugar ℥ iii. Ambergrease gr. iii. Musk gr. i. Rub the Sugar with the Sweets, and let them stand in Infusion in a slow warmth some hours; then pour off the Liquor clear.’

This is a pleasant Cordial enough, but not fit for an official Medicine, and is rarely order'd; when it is, it may be drank at discretion.

Syr. Cariophyllorum, *Syrup of Clove-gillyflowers.*

‘ Pour upon ℥ i. of the Flowers with their whites cut off, ℥ ii. of boiling Water; then press them out strongly after one Night's Infusion, and dissolve in the Liquor ℥ iv. of the finest Loaf-Sugar, with a very gentle Fire.’

This is a mighty pleasant Syrup, and much us'd to sweeten Cordial Juleps, but has no Virtue to be depended upon in any Intention of Cure. Care must be had not to mix it with any thing *acid*; for that changes its Colour from a beautiful Red to a very remiss one; and if it be mix'd with any thing of an *Alkali*, as Spirit of *Harts-Horn* or *Sal Armoniac*, it will turn quite green. It is likewise much us'd to make into a due Consistence, Cordial Boles and Electuaries, with which it very well agrees.

Syr. de Cariophyllis Aromaticis, *Syrup of the dry'd Clove-Spice.*

‘ Slice ℥ i. of Cloves, and infuse them some days in ℥ xii. of White-Wine; then strain and boil up into a Syrup, with a sufficient quantity of Sugar, which is ℥ xxiv.’

This Syrup would not have been worth taking notice of, but that it is often used without order, as a *Succedaneum* to the other, when it is wanted; because that can be made but once a year, and this with *Cochineal* may be brought up exactly to its Colour. Their Virtues are the same, and in both so insignificant, as not to make this Fraud worth notice.

Syr. Cardui ben. *Syr. of Carduus.*

Syr. Cerasor. nig. — *Black Cherries.*

Syr. Chamæmeli — *Camomile.*

Syr. Chamæpityos — *Ground-Pine.*

Syr. Cichorei — *Succory.* All never used, nor made. The Syrup of Ground-Pine is a tedious inconsistent Compound.

Syr. Cichorei cum Rhabarbaro, *Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb.*

‘ Take Barley, Roots of Smallage, Fennel, and Asparagus, ana ℥ ii. Leaves of Endive, Succory, Dandelion, Sow-Thistle, ana m. ii. Lettice, Liver-wort, Fumitory, Tops of Hops, ana m. i. Maiden-hair, Wall-Rue, Ceterach, Liquorice, Winter-Cherries, Dodder, ana ℥ vi. Rhubarb ℥ vi. Spikenard ℥ vi. Boil these together in ℥ xii. of Spring-Water; after all is cool, strain the Liquor, and boil it up to a Syrup with ℥ vi. of Sugar.’

This Syrup has the luck to be still much in use, as a mild *Cathartic*, and a Cleanser of the Blood; but in a Course of the latter Intention the Efficacies of the whole

without the *Rhubarb*, in one Dose, could be laid no great stress upon: but from the *Rhubarb* indeed it receives so much that is purgative, that it is a convenient Medicine enough for young Children who want Evacuation. The green heavy *East-India* *Rhubarb* is the best for this use; for that which comes so fine-grain'd and light from *Turkey*, will hardly yield any thing purgative in Decoction, tho' it is preferable in many inward Uses. The Dose of this is from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. or more, under ten Years of Age; for to those more grown, no Dose is scarce big enough to signify any thing.

Syr. de Cinnamomo, *Syrup of Cinnamon*; never made.

Syr. Citriorum ex Succo, *Syrup of the Juice of Citrons*. This is made as that of *Oranges*, which see.

Syr. Corticum Citri, *Syrup of the Citron-Peels*; never made.

Syr. ē Coraliis simplex, *Syrup of Coral*.

‘ Take ʒ iv. of levigated red Coral, and put upon it ʒ i. of fresh Juice of Barberries, which will make some Ebullition. Stir it often, and let it stand in a very gentle Warmth some days; then filter it, and boil the clear Liquor up to the Consistence of a Syrup, with ʒ i. of the finest Loaf-Sugar.’

This is yet in some esteem, especially amongst the good Women, as they account it a great Strengtheners, and good in many female Weaknesses. And indeed the Composition is the best we have yet met with in this Form, because the acid Parts of the Juice with what it takes from the Coral, which together make a very powerful Subastringent, is what its medicinal Virtues are expected from; and these as naturally come into this form as any, because

no part of its Management either alters or loses those Properties. There is a compound Syrup, next order'd, of Coral; which is the same as this, only has some other acid Juices added to that of the Barberries: but they make it rather worse than better, and it is not at all used, or ever made in the Shops.

Syr. Cydoniorum, *Syrup of Quinces*. This is made of the Juice, as that of *Oranges*, which see.

There is another way order'd, with a Mixture of red Wine and some Spices, but it is never practis'd. This is grateful and subastringent, and is good to sweeten, or make into a proper Form, Medicines intended against Fluxes or Relaxations of any kind, but it is not to be depended upon alone: for to do any thing to the purpose, the Juice it self, or the Fruit, may be taken in quantities, that amounts to forty times as much as is usually given of a Syrup at a Dose.

Syr. Endiviæ, *Syrup of Endive*.

Syr. de Epithymo, ——— *Dodder of Thyme*.

Syr. de Eryfimo comp. ——— *Hedge-Mustard*.

Syr. Foeniculi, ——— *Fennel*.

Syr. Fragrorum, ——— *Strawberries*.

Syr. Fumariæ simpl. & comp. *Syrup of Fumatory simple and compound*. Some of these are Compounds, but very bad ones, and none of them are ever call'd for or made.

Syr. de Glycyrrhizâ, *Syrup of Liquorice*.

‘ Take Liquorice-Root ʒ ii. white Maiden-hair ʒ i. Hyssop ʒ ss. Boil in ʒ iii. of Water to the Consumption of half; then press out the Liquor, and boil it into a Syrup with Sugar and Honey, ana ʒ x.’

This

This is one of the pectoral Syrups, but can be depended upon in nothing else than to sweeten any liquid Forms, and to bring to a due Consistence any other of that Intention. For to have such things as these to any purpose, a Decoction ought to be made as strong of the Ingredients, as three or four Cohabations with fresh Ingredients will make it, and then evaporated by it self so far, that an equal quantity of Sugar will give it a proper Consistence. If all our Pectorals were thus managed, somewhat might be expected from them; but in the mean quantities we have them in all the Officinal Medicines, and more especially the Syrups, they are good for little or nothing.

Syr. Granatorum, *Syrup of Pomegranates.*

‘ This is made of their Juice, like that of *Oranges*. It is astringent, but seldom made or prescribed.

Syr. Hederæ Ter. *Syrup of Ground-Ivy.*

‘ Take equal quantities of the Juice of the Herb and Sugar, and boil them up to a Syrup.’

This is pretty much used, but is good for very little, especially made after this manner; for a strong Decoction of the dry’d Herb would make it much better, for the Reasons prefix’d to this *Section*.

Syr. Hyperici, ——— *St. John’s-wort*; never used.

Syr. de Hyssopo, ——— *of Hyssop.*

‘ Take Roots of Smallage, Parsley, Fennel, and Liquorice, ana 3 x. Jubebs, Sebastians, ana n^o xxx. Raisins 3 iss. Figs and Dates, ana n^o x. Seeds of Mallows, Quinces, and Gum-Dragon, ana 3 iii, dry’d

‘ Hyssop 3 x. Maiden-hair 3 vi. Boil these in a sufficient quantity of Water, and then the Decoction into a Syrup with lb viiss. of Sugar-Candy.’

This has also a place amongst *Pectorals* in Prescription, but with how much reason, may be judg’d by the Remarks upon the Syrup of Liquorice above.

Syr. Jujubinus, *Syrup of Jubebs.*

‘ Take Jubebs n^o lx. Violet-Flowers 3 v. Maiden-hair, Liquorice, Barley, ana 3 i. Seeds of Mallows 3 v. White Poppies, Melons, Lettice, Quinces, Gum-Dragon, ana 3 iii. Boil in lb vi. of Water to the Consumption of half, which strain, and reduce to a Syrup with lb ii. of Sugar.’

The whole quantity of this *Recipe* without the Sugar, would make but an insignificant Dose, to answer any End of consequence, and yet this is sometimes very gravely prescribed for a *Pectoral*, so as perhaps 3 ss. may be swallow’d at once.

Syr. Limonum, *Syrup of Lemons.* See that of *Oranges*.

Syr. Lujulæ, ——— *Wood-Sorrel*; made of the depurated Juice, as those of the Fruits.

Syr. Lupulorum, ——— *Hops*; never made.

Syr. de Meconio, *Diacodium.*

‘ Take Garden white Poppy-Heads with their Seeds lb ss. Heads of black Poppies 3 vi. steep them well bruised in lb viii. of Water 24 hours, and then boil it to lb iii. Press the Liquor out hard, and boil it up to a Syrup with lb iss. of white Sugar.’

This, considering the Importance of its Intention, and the Certainty with which it answers it, is a better Medicine, and does more good than all

all under this Division besides put together. This ought by no means to be clarify'd, because it robs it of its chief Properties, for reasons before given, *Part 1. Sect. 12.* This is used to procure Sleep, in which it acts as any other *Opiate*, explain'd *Part 2. Sect. 10.* It also, better than many other Forms of this kind, stops *Defluxions* and *Catarrhs*, with all Coughs from thin Rheum. It may be given from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} iii. to Children, and from \mathfrak{z} iii. to \mathfrak{z} i. to grown Persons. In making this, more Sugar is generally used than what is order'd in the *Recipe*.

Syr. Melissophylli, ——— *Baum.* A very bad Compound, never made.

Syr. de Mentha, *Syrup of Mint.*

‘ Take Juice of Quinces, both of the sweet and sour sort, and of Pomegranates, ana \mathfrak{h} iiss. dry'd Mint \mathfrak{h} ss. red Roses \mathfrak{z} ii. Digest together, press out the Liquor, and boil to a Syrup with \mathfrak{h} iv. of fine Sugar.’

This is as good a Medicine as this Form could admit of: the Mint must be choicely pick'd from the gross Stalks. It is a good Astringent, and strengthens the Stomach and Bowels against Vomitings and *Diarrheas*. In which Cases it is very proper to sweeten all Liquids with it, and use it in all convenient extemporary Forms.

Syr. Mercurialis, ——— *Mercury*; not used.

Syr. de Moris, ——— *Mulberries*; made as that of *Oranges*. This is cooling and subastringent, and chiefly used for Gargarisms; and is sometimes acuated with Spirit of Vitriol.

Syr. de Mucilagibus, ——— *from Mucilages*. This is a very bad Compound, and never writ for or made.

Syr. Myrtinus, ——— *Myrtles*.

‘ Take Myrtle-Berries \mathfrak{z} iiss. white and red Sanders, Sumach, Balauf-

tines, Barberries, red Roses, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. Medlars \mathfrak{h} ss. Boil these in \mathfrak{h} viii. of Water to the Consumption of half; to the strain'd Liquor add Juice of Quinces and Pomegranates, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. and boil all together into a Syrup with \mathfrak{h} iv. of fine Loaf-Sugar.’

This is well intended for a Restricting, because that Property consists or resides in the most solid and rigid Parts of *Simples*, and such things are conveniently enough brought into this form. This is not much used, but is well worth making.

Syr. Nucis Moschatae, ——— *Nutmegs*; never made: and when order'd, the Syrup which comes from those which are candy'd when green, is used for it.

Syr. Nymphææ simpl. & comp. *Syrup of Water-Lillies simple and compound.*

Syr. de Oxalide, ——— *Sorrel*; neither are ever made, or call'd for.

Syr. de Papavere Erratico, *Syrup of Wild-Poppy.*

‘ Take Flowers of the Wild or Corn-Poppy \mathfrak{h} ii. pour upon them boiling Water \mathfrak{h} iv. and make into a Syrup, after another Infusion with fresh Flowers, with the same quantity of fine Sugar as there is Liquor press'd out.’

This is better done by one Infusion, pouring no more upon the Flowers than will just scald them, and then putting to each Pound, of Sugar \mathfrak{h} ii. which will melt into a due Consistence without boiling: for so much boiling prejudices the Colour, which is beautiful enough in Juleps or any liquid Forms; whereas the medicinal Virtues are not much worth regarding: for altho these Flowers are accounted both *Anodyne* and *Alexipharmick*, yet in such a small quantity as we have of them

them in half an Ounce of Syrup, (the usual Dose) it is so very little, as not to be regarded.

Syr. Papaveris Comp.——Compound; not used. It is somewhat like the *Diacodium*, but not so good.

Syr. Paralyseos,——Cowslips. It is made like the Wild-Poppies, and is somewhat in use under the Notion of an Anodyne amongst young Children chiefly; but it is good for nothing.

Syr. Persicorum,——Peaches.

‘ Take Flowers of Peaches ℥ i. and pour upon them ℥ iii. of boiling Water: after 24 hours steeping, press out the Liquor, and repeat the Infusion with a fresh quantity of Flowers five times; then in the last straining dissolve ℥ iiss. of Sugar, and boil it up to a due Consistence.’

This is generally made by one Infusion, pouring on only so much as will scald the Flowers. It is a pretty *Puke* for Children, and opens a little downwards, for which purpose it is much in use. Dose from ℥ ii. to ℥ i.

Syr. de Pilosella simp. & comp.——*Moufe-Ear*.

Syr. Plantaginis,——*Plantain*; neither good for ought, or used.

Syr. Pæoniæ,——*Pioney-Flowers*. This is made like that of wild Poppies.

Syr. Pæoniæ Comp.——Compound.

‘ Take Roots of fresh Pioney, Male and Female, ana ℥ iiss. infused in White-Wine; of Contrayerva ℥ ss. Bastard-Lovage ℥ vi. Elks-Hoof ℥ i. Rosemary with the Flowers m. i. Betony, Origanum, Hyssop, Ground-Pine, and Rue, ana ℥ iii. Wood of Aloes, Cloves, and the lesser Cardamoms, ana ℥ ii. Ginger and Spikenard, ana ℥ i. Stæchas and Nutmegs, ana ℥ iiss. Water of Pioney-Root ℥ vi. Di-

gest them together some hours, and boil to ℥ iv. To the straining add ℥ ivss. of Sugar, and make into a Syrup.’

This is much prescribed in extemporaneous Forms, either to sweeten Liquors, or give due Consistence, in all nervous Intentions; but very little good can be expected from it.

Syr. de Pomis simpl.——*Apples*.

Syr. de Pomis alterans,——*Alterative*, &c.

Syr. de Pomis magistralis,——*Magisterial*, &c.

Syr. de Pomis purgans,——*Purg- ing*, &c.

Syr. de Portulaca,——*Purslain*.

Syr. de Præssio,——*Horehound*. The last is a long Composition, and a bad one, as well as some of the other; but they are expung’d very justly the present Practice, and not made.

Syr. de quinque Radicibus,——*five Roots*.

‘ Take the five opening Roots, ana ℥ ii. infuse in ℥ vi. of common Water, and boil to ℥ iv. To the strain’d Liquor add Vinegar ℥ ss. and Sugar ℥ vss. boil all together into the Consistence of a Syrup.’

This is used pretty frequently as a *Diuretick*, and also to promote Expectoration; and had the Ounces of Roots been so many Pounds, there would have been some Chance of Efficacy from it: but as it is, there is very little, unless from the *Vinegar*, which assists it as an Expecto- rant, and gives it so grateful a Tart- ness, as makes it a good Ingredient in some extemporaneous Forms; as *Linctus’s*, *Eclegma’s*, &c.

Syr. Raphani comp.——*Horse- Radish*. This is a most tedious Compound, but never honour’d with a place in the Shops, (even not

on the Title of a Gally-pot) or Prescription.

Syr. de Rhabarbaro, — *Rhabarb.*

‘ Take Rhabarb, Sena, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss.
‘ Violet-Flowers m. i. Cinnamon
‘ \mathfrak{z} iss. Ginger \mathfrak{z} ss. Waters of Be-
‘ tony, Succory, and Bugloss, ana
‘ \mathfrak{th} iss. Steep together some time,
‘ then boil it, and make up the
‘ strain’d Liquor into a Syrup with
‘ fine Sugar \mathfrak{th} ii. and Syrup of Ro-
‘ ses solutive \mathfrak{z} iv.’

The Virtues of this may be judg’d by the *Rhubarb* and *Sena*, for the other Ingredients are good for nothing; and even the Spices, as Correctors, in such small quantities, are ridiculous: as likewise are the simple Waters, were they to be had; and therefore the Pump for them is an honest *Succedaneum*. The Dose of this is from \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} ii.

Syr. de Ribis, — *Currants*; never made.

Syr. Rosarum Dam. — *Damask Roses.*

Syr. Rosarum Solutivus, — *Solutive*, &c. These two differ only in the former being made with the express’d Juice of the Flowers (\mathfrak{th} vi. to \mathfrak{th} iv. of Sugar) and the latter from a strong Infusion of the Flowers. The latter of which is much the best, and is conveniently made with the *Residuum* after Distillation of the Water, as has been already hinted. It is a stronger Purge than that of *Rhubarb*; and \mathfrak{z} i. to a Child, \mathfrak{z} ii. to a Man, is the Dose.

Syr. Rosarum Solutivus cum Agarico, — *Solutive with Agarick.*

Syr. Ros. Solutivus cum Elleboro, — *with Hellibore.*

Syr. Ros. Sol. cum Senâ, — *with Sena.* These are all obsolete Contrivances, and are no where else now to be heard of, but upon the Titles of some very old Shop-Pots.

Syr. de Rosis ficcis, — *Red
Roses dry’d.*

‘ Take red Roses \mathfrak{th} ss. infuse
‘ them in \mathfrak{th} iv. of Water, which
‘ press out hard, and boil up to a
‘ Syrup with \mathfrak{th} ii. of Sugar.’

This is but little used, tho as much as it deserves; for the Roses are in too mean a quantity to give any Expectations from them. This also may be made from the *Residuum* after Distillation, if any distil this sort, which has been shewn to be needless.

Syr. de Rubo Idæo — *Rasber-
ries.* This is made like that of the Mulberries, which see. It is somewhat more astringent than that.

Syr. Salviæ, — *Sage*; never made.

Syr. Sambucinus, — *Elder.* This is made from the Juice of the Berry, and Sugar, ana E.P. boil’d up together into a Consistence, but cannot have much expected from it; for the Juice it self, as an indifferent *Antiscorbutick*, in which Intention the Syrup is prescribed, may be conveniently drank a Pint in a day, or more, for some time together.

Syr. Sambucinus Comp. — *Compound.*

Syr. Scabiosæ simpl. & comp.
— *Scabious simple and compound.*

Syr. Scolopendriæ, — *Harts-
Tongue.*

Syr. de Scordio, — *Water-Ger-
mander.*

Syr. de Sempervivo, — *House-
leek.* These are none of them worth making, and that Justice is done them of being quite forgot in Practice. There is something indeed considerably efficacious in *Scordium*, (i. e. *Water-Germander*) when taken in substance; but in this Form it gives nothing perceptible.

Syr. de Spinâ Cervinâ, — *Buck-Thorn.*

‘ Take Juice of the ripe Berries
‘ ℥ ii. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, ana
‘ ʒ iii. Sugar ℥ iiss. Tie the Spices
‘ grossly powder’d in a Rag, and
‘ boil up to the Consistence of a
‘ Syrup.’

This is a very strong *Cathartick*, and the only one of this Form to be much depended upon; which makes such a Demand for it, that those who make Medicines for Sale only, it is to be fear’d, frequently forget the Spices: an Omission not easily discover’d by the Taker, and which reduces the Price down to the mean Rates those Medicine-Sellers are obliged to trade for, having nothing in their View or Interest but the Profit. This Syrup is reckon’d of the *Drastick* kind of *Purgers*, and is therefore much recommended in Dropsies, Cachexies, and all Habits which require and can bear with Medicines of force. With some this is so much in esteem for its Efficacy, that they believe it to reach the remotest Parts, and to draw off ill Humours from the Joints and minutest Recesses; by which, Arthritick Diseases and Rheumatick Pains are often reliev’d. Its Dose is from ʒ ss. to ʒ ii. to grown Persons, for it is too rough for Children. But it is not often prescribed or given in Practice alone, but generally with Infusions of *Sena*, and things of that kind, which it renders more pleasant to take.

Syr. de Stæchade, — *Stachas*; not used.

Syr. de Symphato, — *Comfrey.*

‘ Take the Roots and Leaves of
‘ the greater and lesser Comfrey, ana
‘ m. iii. fresh red Roses, Leaves of
‘ Betony, Plantain, Pimpernel, Knot-

‘ Grass, Scabious, and Colts-Foot,
‘ ana m. ii. Bruise them and press
‘ out their Juice; to each Pound of
‘ which put ℥ i. of Sugar, and boil
‘ up to a Syrup.’

Ingredients of this Intention, which is to agglutinate, are the most improper of any for this Form; for that adhesive Property in which such Virtues reside, is spoil’d by the Interposition of Sugar, whose Parts are rigid and very deterfive. For this reason, notwithstanding this Syrup is sometimes required, it is good for nothing.

Syr. Tussilaginis, — *Colts-Foot.* This is directed from the Juice of the green Herb and Sugar, ana P.E. boil’d up to a Consistence; but it would be better, if made of a strong Decoction of the Herb dry’d. It passes for one of the pectoral Syrups, and is often ask’d for, and met with in Prescription; but cannot be depended upon, unless the strongest Decoction possible was to be made of it, by frequently renewing the Herbs to the same Liquor, and that evaporated so far, that equal quantities of Sugar would give it a fit Consistence, as has before been taught in other Syrups of like kind.

Syr. Veronicæ, — *Paul’s Betony*; never used.

Syr. Violarum, — *Violets.*

‘ Take of the pick’d Flowers ℥ i.
‘ boiling Water ℥ iiss. let them steep
‘ ten or twelve hours, then press
‘ out the Liquor, and to each Pound
‘ put ℥ ii. of fine Loaf-Sugar, which
‘ with a gentle Fire dissolve into a
‘ Syrup.’

The best way of adjusting the Quantity of Water, is by how much will just scald the Flowers. Every thing concern’d in this, ought to be clean earthen Vessels; for Metals will be apt to affect the Colour, which

which most are nice in: for its Virtues are so few, that they are deservedly enough neglected, and therefore it is almost wore out of practice within these few Years. It very gently relaxes, but is fit only for Infants; to which still it is frequently advised by good Women, from \mathfrak{z} ii. to \mathfrak{z} i.

Syr. Zinziberis,——*Ginger*. This is never made, but the Liquor which comes from the candid Ginger used for it.

Confectio Alkermes.

‘ Take the best Pippin-Cyder and
‘ Rose-Water, ana \mathfrak{th} ijs. Juice of
‘ Kermes \mathfrak{th} ii. white Sugar \mathfrak{th} i.
‘ Clarify and boil them up to the
‘ Consistence of Honey; then add
‘ Ambergrease, dissolv’d in some
‘ Drops of Oil of Cinnamon, \mathfrak{z} ii.
‘ Musk \mathfrak{ss} . Powder of Cinnamon
‘ and Aloes-Wood, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Pearls
‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. Leaf-Gold \mathfrak{z} i.’

This Confection is greatly in use amongst the Female Prescribers, and when it is met with any where else, it seems more in compliance to them, than out of any great opinion of its Virtues. It makes indeed a pretty Decoration in a Julep, from the Leaf-Gold in it; and sometimes raises the Spirits by *Expectation*, because it is generally taken for a *high Cordial*: but instead of \mathfrak{z} ss. which is seldom exceeded in a Dose, if a Person was to take a whole Ounce, he would not find it to do any great matters that way. It is indeed very pleasant and grateful to the Stomach, and is a better Sweetener than most Syrups, but it is little otherwise to be regarded. The *Sweets* are always left out in that of the Shops, because it is generally prescribed without them, as they are offensive to many People. If the Powders were likewise left out, and

only Oil of Cinnamon put in, it would be much more convenient to sweeten Cordial Juleps; because the Powders make them look foul, and they are very insignificant in such small quantities; and the *Pearl* is ridiculous. But thus it is more apt to cand; for the Powders help to prevent those Attractions of the Particles of the Sugar. Many only clarify, or despumate the Juice by boiling, to make this Medicine; and this seems to be the better way, for the *Cyder* and *Rose-water* do not contribute so much that is cordial, as the long boiling they occasion, carries away from the *Kermes*.

Confectio Hamech.

‘ Take yellow Myrobalans \mathfrak{z} ii.
‘ Cubebs, Violets, Colocynth, Polypody of the Oak, ana \mathfrak{z} ijs.
‘ Wormwood, Thyme, ana \mathfrak{z} ss.
‘ Seeds of Anise, Fennel, red Rose-Leaves, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Whey \mathfrak{th} vi. boil
‘ them to the Consistence of half.
‘ To the strain’d Liquor, add Juice
‘ of Fumitory, Pulp of Prunes, and
‘ Raisins, ana \mathfrak{th} ss. Honey and Sugar, ana \mathfrak{th} i. which boil up to the
‘ Consistence of Honey, then sift
‘ in Troches of Agarick, Sena, ana
‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. Rhubarb \mathfrak{z} ijs. Epithymum \mathfrak{z} i.
‘ Diagridium \mathfrak{z} vi. Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ss.
‘ Ginger \mathfrak{z} ii. Seeds of Fumitory,
‘ Anise, Spikenard, ana \mathfrak{z} i. all fine
‘ powder’d; and mix them together into an Electuary.’

This is still retain’d in the Shops, and sometimes prescribed. It is an old *Arabian* Prescription of *Mesue*, and alter’d by *Fernelius*; but withal is a wretched Medley, and hardly possible to take from the nauseous Bitter the *Colocynth* gives it, as well as many other Ingredients. Its Dose is given from \mathfrak{z} ii. to \mathfrak{z} vi. but it is fit for nothing but *Clysters*; and therefore ’tis hoped the next Revision

sal of the *Dispensatory* will expunge it.

Confectio de Hyacintho.

‘ Take Fragments of Hyacinth,
‘ Red Coral, Bole Armoniack,
‘ sealed Earth, ana ʒ ss. Berries of
‘ Kermes, Roots of Tormentil,
‘ Dittany, Seeds of Citron, Sorrel,
‘ Purslain, Saffron, Myrrh, Red
‘ Roses, all the Sanders, Bone of
‘ a Stag’s Heart, Rasplings of Harts-
‘ Horn and Ivory, ana ʒ iv. Sa-
‘ phires, Smaragds, Topaz, Pearls,
‘ Leaves of Gold, and Silver, ana
‘ ʒ ii. Camphor, Musk, Amber-
‘ grease, ana gr. v. Make all up
‘ into a Confection with Syrup of
‘ Lemons.’

This is very injudiciously directed to be made up with Syrup of Lemons, because most of the Ingredients will ferment with an Acid. And therefore the present Practice, with very good reason, preserves the *Species* separately, and never makes it into a Confection. Besides, bating the Fermentation, any Composition of Astringents, as this is, is best preserv’d in a dry Form; because any moisture by degrees supples and softens those Rigidities, in which their Astringency consisted. The *Sweets* are not put to this, for the same reason as that in the *Alkermes*. This in the *Species* is much prescrib’d in *Diarrhea’s* and Vomitings, and is a very good Medicine for such purposes. Dose from gr. x. to ʒ ss.

Mel Elleboratum, Honey with Hellebore.

‘ Take white Hellebore-Root ʒ i.
‘ Water ʒ xiv. boil them to the
‘ Consumption of half, and then
‘ with ʒ xii. of Honey, make the
‘ strain’d Liquor up into a Sy-
‘ rup.’

This is not much in use now; the roughness of the Hellebore perhaps deterring People from it; but Maniacal and some Hypochondriacal Persons, whom weaker things will not affect, may be ventur’d upon with it. It works both by Vomit and Stool; and Instances I have known, where it has done great good in such Cases: it powerfully fetches out Phlegm, and viscid watry Rheums; which in those Persons, as it were, clog up the Organs of the Soul, and render its fine Instruments, the Nerves, unfit for their Offices. It may be given from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. at a Dose to grown Persons; for such are only the proper Subjects of its Operation. The Patient ought to be well ply’d in the mean time with any convenient thin Liquors, as Posset-Drink, or rough Green-Tea.

Mel Mercuriale, ——— Mercury.

‘ This is made by boiling up Ho-
‘ ney ʒ ii. with ʒ iii. of the Juice
‘ of Mercury, into the Consistence
‘ of a Syrup.’

This is laxative, and some say good against the Stone and Gravel; but it is now us’d for nothing but Clysters; and in them it seldom is omitted from ʒ i. to iii. at a time.’

Mel Rosatum, ——— Red Roses.

‘ This is made by a strong Infu-
‘ sion of Red Roses, wherein the
‘ Flowers have been several times
‘ repeated to the same Liquor ʒ v.
‘ and boil’d up into a due Consist-
‘ ence with ʒ iv. of Honey.’

This is somewhat restraining, but more deterging, and is therefore frequently us’d in *Gargarisms*; and to deterge little Ulcerations in the Mouth, where some other Medicines may be too nauseous: and where the Urgency of the Case requires it, it is some-

sometimes acuated with Spirit of Vitriol.

Mel Scilliticum,———*Squills.*

‘ This is made by setting a ripe green Squill in a Glass Vessel cover’d over, either in the Sun or an Oven; so that a Water may separate from it, which is to be pour’d away from the remainder, and boil’d up to a Consistence with as much Honey.’

This is a good *Emetick*, and gentle enough: by frequent Repetition likewise, it will get enough into the circulating Juices to prove *Diuretick*, and a good detergent *Alterative* in many Cases. But this is not much in use, and seldom made, and therefore gives place to

Oxymel Scilliticum, *Oxymel of Squills.*

‘ This is made with the Vinegar of Squills ℥ ii. boil’d up with ℥ iii. of Honey.’

This is a safe and good *Vomit*, particularly for Hydropick and Cachectick Habits, because it does not so forcibly irritate the Stomach, as to be all immediately thrown up again, which is the case of many of the stronger Emeticks; but gets further, and so much into the Blood, as to fuse it, and detach a great deal off by Urine: for this purpose some restrain it from vomiting at all with Cinnamon-water, and give it as an *Alterative*; in which Intention it is to be postpon’d to none. It is a mighty good Puke for Children, and greatly helps to keep their Stomachs, and tender Organs of Respiration, clear from that Phlegm and Viscidity, with which they are so apt to be stuffed, and sometimes quite suffocated. It may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ ss. to Infants, and to grown Persons to ʒ ii. or iii.

Oxymel Simplex, *Simple Oxymel.*

‘ Take Honey ℥ i. Water ℥ iii ss. Vinegar ℥ i. boil them to a Syrup’s Consistence.’

Oxymel signifies a mixture of Honey and Vinegar. And when any thing else is added of medicinal Efficacy, its Name is determin’d by that. This is of the same Property as the *Syrup of Vinegar*; but somewhat more opening, and therefore fitter to help Expectoration: but it is not greatly us’d. There is also a Compound *Oxymel*, with the like Ingredients as the *Compound Syrup of Vinegar*, but it is not us’d or ever made: as likewise some few others; but as the present Practice has excluded them, we shall not preserve them here.

There is another old *Arabian* Form which the College retains, of *Lobochs*; which is a Consistence somewhat higher than a Syrup, so as to suspend some Species in their mixture, and they are most of a Balsamick and Pectoral Intention: but they are so much neglected now, as to be seldom made in the Shops; and in those of the most Business, not once in a long time requir’d. We have therefore thought it not worth taking up room with them here; especially when their defect will be amply supply’d by the extemporaneous *Linctus*’s, which is very near the same Form, in the following Part of this Work.

From Bates.

Syr. Balsamicus, *Balsamick Syrup.*

‘ Take Balsam of Tolu ʒ ii. Colts-foot-Water ʒ xii. boil them in a circulatory Vessel, with the Juncture well luted, in a Sand-Heat three hours. When it is cold, in the strain’d Water by degrees
‘ dis-

‘ dissolve ʒ xx. of Sugar without any Heat.’

This is very judiciously contriv’d, yet many neglect the Care here enjoin’d, and boil in an open Vessel, by which they lose the finer Parts of the Balsam. As for the Water here order’d, common Water will do as well. But if it be done with Rose or Orange-Water, it will be a most delightful Medicine, and much more of a Cordial. The Sugar ought to be the finest of all, or rather the white Candy. It will be tedious to dissolve without Heat, and therefore it may be of less trouble to put again into a Circulatory Heat, in which it will be soon done, and the volatile Parts of the Balsam still preserv’d. After the same manner may be made the Syrup of any other Aromatick Gums, as *Styrax*, *Benjamin*, &c. which will all have the Virtues of their respective *Simples*, so far as they are detergent and vulnerary; but they will not be so agglutinating as the Balsams in Substance, for the Reasons before given of the alteration Sugar makes in such Substances.

Syr. Limacum, ——— *Snails*.

‘ Take Garden-Snails early in the morning while the Dew is upon them ʒ i. take off their Shells, slit them; and with ʒ ss. of fine Sugar, put into a Bag, hang them in a Cellar, and there will melt thro the Syrup, which keep for use.’

This is not kept in the Shops, but is worth making for young Children inclining to Hecticks and Consumptions; for it possesses in the best manner all the Virtues of the Snails, which see amongst the *Simples*, Part 2. N^o 310. A Syrup of Earth-Worms may be made in the same manner for the like Intentions.

Syr. de Sulphure, ——— *Sulphur*.

‘ Take Liver of Sulphur ʒ ii. Canary ʒ i. Digest them in a Sand-Heat three Days; and then to the filter’d Tincture add fine Sugar ʒ iii. Colts-Foot-Water ʒ i. and melt them into a Syrup.’

This would make a much better Medicine without the Colts-Foot-Water, and but ʒ ii. of Sugar, which would be just enough to give a proper Consistence without any boiling. This makes a much better Pectoral than any of the *College* in this Form, and is good in all kinds of Coughs and Asthma’s. Dose from ʒ ss. to ʒ i.

Mel Saponis.

‘ Take common Soap, Honey, ana ʒ iv. Salt of Tartar ʒ ss. Fumitory-Water ʒ ii. Mix them together.’

This stands recommended as a good thing to scour, and whiten the Skin; but it may also be put to a much more important use, and will frequently do great service in the Gout and Rheumatick Pains, if it be well rubbed into the Part affected; but it is so penetrating, as sometimes to raise a Blister, and at first may enrage the Pain. For these purposes great Improvements may be made with the Addition of due quantities of *Camphor* and *Opium*: But this is reserv’d to a future Essay.

Syrups, &c. added from the present Practice.

Syr. Balsamicus Comp. Compound Syrup of Balsam.

‘ Take Balsam of Tolu, of *Mecha*, or in its defect *Capivi*, *Styrax*, *Benjamin*, *Olibanum*, *Mastic*, *Myrrh*, *Ammoniacum*, *Ta-*
Cc *cama-*

c *camahaca*, Gum Elemi, and *Chio*
 c Turpentine, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Put all these
 c into a Circulatory Vessel with Ca-
 c nary and Orange-Water, ana \mathfrak{th} ii.
 c and let them stand in a Sand-Heat
 c three or four Days, sometimes rai-
 c sing it high enough to make the
 c Liquors simmer: then let all cool,
 c and put the clear Liquor into a-
 c nother Vessel of the like kind, and
 c put to it Sugar-Candy \mathfrak{th} vi. Which
 c melt in the same Heat, with the
 c Junctures well luted: then pour it
 c out, and keep in Bottles close stop'd
 c for use.

This makes an admirable Syrup
 for all the Intentions of a Balsamick
 under the two last Classes of *Section*
 4. *Part 2.* and is a very convenient
 Form to give those Balsams in, be-
 cause they difficultly mix with thin
 Vehicles. In all Distempers of the
 Breast and Lungs, this cannot but
 do prodigious service; and will ex-
 pectorate, deterge, and heal all those
 Meanders and Straitnesses, where
 viscid Humours are apt to lodge, and
 make Knots, Tubercles and Ulcera-
 tions. And next to these Balsams
 in Substance themselves, wherein
 many cannot take them, being unfit
 for any Form but Pills; this is the
 best way they can be given, both
 for Pleasantness and Efficacy, inso-
 much that no Distemper can well
 have a more palatable Cure: and
 there can hardly any more efficacious
 a Healer of a *Gonorrhoea* be made
 use of than this; where there is no
 other Intention required, as there
 seldom is, how much soever some
 Impostors have buffled, and made
 an Outcry about Infections and Ma-
 lignities. In all Nervous Decays
 likewise from Age, this Medicine
 will be a good support, and keep
 the shrinking Fibres yet moist, warm,
 and springy. For which reason like-
 wise it is proper against the Gout,

and the Ineroachment such Hu-
 mours make upon the principal Parts
 of Motion, by the Decay and Re-
 missness of their Springs. This to
 any considerable purpose ought to
 be us'd for some time together from
 i. to iii. iv. or \mathfrak{z} v. in a day; which
 no Patient, from the easiness of its
 taking, either alone, or in any pro-
 per Liquor, can be weary or unwill-
 ing to comply with.

Syr. Chalybeatus, *Syrup of Steel.*

c Take Steel Wine, hereafter to
 c be describ'd, \mathfrak{th} i. and with a gentle
 c warmth dissolve in it \mathfrak{th} ii. of Su-
 c gar, which will give it a proper
 c Consistence.

This is good in all the Intentions
 of a Deobstruent: and tho it is
 not so efficacious as Steel in some
 other Form, or in Substance; yet its
 pleasantness will better entice it
 down with some squeamish Sto-
 machs, and in young Children: for
 such there are capable of those Symp-
 toms, which amount to the compli-
 cated *Idea* of a *Chlorosis* or *Green-
 Sicknes*, as many discover by six or
 seven Years of Age. This is also a
 proper Sweetner of all Liquid Forms,
 and good Compounder of Boles and
 Electuaries, which are design'd a-
 gainst the *Jaundice*, *Hypochondria-
 cal* Affections, and any *Cachec-
 tical* Disorders. Its Dose at plea-
 sure.

Syr. Croci, ——— *Saffron.*

c Infuse of the best *English* Saf-
 c fron \mathfrak{z} i. in \mathfrak{th} i. of Canary. Let
 c it stand close stop'd in a gentle
 c warmth two or three Days; then
 c press out the Wine, and melt it
 c in Sugar that is very fine \mathfrak{z} xx.
 c which will give it a proper Con-
 c sistence.

This is much us'd, and is ex-
 pected to have all the Virtues of the
 Simple

Simple from whence it is made : it may be given almost at pleasure, and is much prescrib'd for Childrens Juleps.

Another.

' Take the *Residuum* after the
' Distillation of the Spirit of Saffron
' 3 iv. and dilute it with a sufficient
' quantity of Canary : then filter or
' decant off clear after due settling
' lb ii. which melt into a Syrup with
' double the quantity of Sugar.'

It has the Virtues of the former ; and may be suitably made at any time, when the Spirit is required, and there is no need of the Extract.

Syr. Cordialis, Cordial Syrup.

' Take the best Saffron 3 ss.
' Cloves 3 ii. Ambergrease gr. x.
' Infuse them in a close Glass Vessel
' in a Sand-Heat, with Orange-Wa-
' ter and Canary, ana lb ss. for
' two or three days ; and then to
' the clear Liquor put 3 xxii. of
' fine Loaf-Sugar, and dissolve with
' a gentle Heat in the same
' Vessel.'

This as much deserves the Appellation of a Cordial, as any thing in this Form can ; and makes a very delightful mixture with any Cordial Water, or Spirit, where a Perfume is not hurtful.

Syr. Anti-Hystericus, An Anti-Hysterick Syrup.

' Take Gum Armoniac, Galba-
' num, ana 3 i. Russia Castor 3 ii.
' Roots of Valerian and Casumunar, ana 3 ii. in gross Powder.
' Digest all in a Circulatory Vessel
' five or six days, with a Sand-
' warmth in lb ii. of Pennyroyal-
' Water. Afterwards decant from
' the gross *Feces*, and melt with it

' in the same close Vessel lb iii. of
' fine Sugar.'

The Virtues of this may be computed from the several Ingredients, they all agreeing in one and the same Intention. It is a much better Syrup than any in the *College*, for the like purpose ; and is very proper to make up the extemporaneous Boles and Electuaries, and to sweeten Juleps and Decoctions of the same Class.

Syr. Diureticus, Diuretick Syrup.

' Take Roots of Parsley and
' Fennel, ana lb i. of Marsh-Mal-
' lows and Asparagus, ana 3 iv. boil
' them in Water lb iii. to lb i ss. press
' all out hard, and pour it boil-
' ing hot upon 3 iv. of Horse-radish
' Root sliced, which shut down close
' that no Steam can escape : after
' twelve hours steeping strain out
' the Liquor, and dissolve in a close
' Vessel very near twice the quantity
' of Sugar. Keep it in a Glass Bot-
' tle well stopt.'

This is well worth having in readiness, to take the place of a Syrup in all extemporaneous Forms to purge by Urine ; for there is none yet in the Shops by much so good for that purpose.

Syr. Restrings, Restraining Syrup.

' Take Oak Bark lb i. Pomegra-
' nate Shells, Roots of Tormentil
' and Bistort, ana 3 ii. boil them in
' Cong. i. of Spring-Water to lb iii.
' Strain the Liquor, and let it settle
' till fine, which pour off by Inclination. To that Liquor add of
' the Juice of Sloes, and Barberries,
' ana lb i. which evaporate to lb ii.
' then add fine Sugar lb ii. and boil
' to a due Consistence.'

This makes a Syrup so restrin-
gent, that it may be trusted to

in *Diarrhaeas* alone, where such things are wanted, as also in all other kinds of Fluxes. In Agues and all Intermittents it greatly helps the *Bark*, and with Children will sometimes do without it. However, a great deal of that may be spared, if this be contrived into all the Forms convenient for it, and the *Bark* it self either made into Boles or Electuaries with it. In all kinds of Hemorrhages it is very proper, and will do good service in the Whites, and Female Weaknesses.

Syr. Sacchari, *Syrup of Sugar*. This is ℥ ii. of Sugar dissolv'd in ℥ i. of Spring-Water.

This is very convenient to keep in readiness to sweeten Pearl-Juleps, and such things as Sugar is order'd in, because that takes some time to dissolve. Since the generality of Syrups grow out of use, as very deservedly they do, this is generally kept made in the Shops; and where 3 vi. of Sugar is requisite, a little above 3 i. of this serves for it: and so in the same proportion for greater or lesser quantities.

S E C T. III.

Of Wines, Tinctures, and Elixirs.

THERE can be nothing difficult in the Management of this Part, to one who has made himself acquainted with *Sect. 6, 7, & 8*, of *Part I.* concerning *Digestion, Dissolution, and the Difference of Menstruums*. And as almost the Whole of the *Materia Medica* is conveniently enough, upon many accounts, reducible into these Forms, this Division will exhaust a great share of this Part.

From the College.

Vinum Benedictum, The Blessed Wine.

‘ Take Crocus of Metals 3 i.
‘ Mace 3 i. Canary ℥ iss. Let them
‘ stand several days in Infusion, and
‘ pour off the Wine as it is used.’

This has been a celebrated Emetick, but is now almost out of use for its Roughness. Its Dose from 3 ii. to 3 i. The many Philosophical Conjectures about the Wine obtain-

ing from such minute Instruments such efficacious Properties, is not to our purpose here to meddle with; as it lets us no more into the Preparation of the Medicine, nor the Operation of it upon our Bodies. For the same quantity will almost for ever serve to give the same Quality to fresh Wine put upon it. If its Use is at all justifiable, it is in Apoplectick Cases, where some Violence is wanting, and the Shock upon the Nerves cannot be too great; and for such Purposes it is yet somewhat retain'd in the present Practice.

Vinum Chalybeatum, Steel-Wine.

‘ Take Filings of Steel 3 i. Saf-
‘ fron ty'd in a Rag gr. viii. White-
‘ Wine ℥ ii. Let them stand in In-
‘ fusion three days, frequently sha-
‘ king them, and then filter and
‘ keep for use.’

The Glass must always have a little Vent given when shook, else it will endanger bursting. The quantity of

of Saffron herein is trifling, and ought to be ʒi. at the least; tho the Saffron-Flavour, as much Cordial as it is, gives in this Medicine the most disagreeable one imaginable, and to many makes it much more difficult to take: so that unless the Quantity be augmented sufficient to answer any purpose, it had better be quite left out. This is an admirable good Medicine in the Green-Sickness, where Chalybeates are proper; it also wonderfully conduces, with Bitters, to remove all ill Habits that proceed from obstructed *Viscera*, and nothing is preferable to it in the Jaundice. It may be taken from ʒii. to ʒiv. once or twice a day, when the Stomach is most empty; and the more Exercise is used with it, the more good will it do.

Vinum Scilliticum, Wine of Squills.

‘ Take Squills dry’d lb i. infuse them in lb viii. of White-Wine for forty days, and then strain out the Squills, and keep the Wine for use.’

This is as gentle an *Emetick* as the *Vinegar of Squills*, but it is more agreeable to cold weak Stomachs. After some time using this Medicine, it will not vomit, but irritates just enough to squeeze out some slimy Water from the Glands, and thereby greatly contributes to render them ready in the discharge of their proper Offices: insomuch that there is hardly any one Medicine that better guards against those Inundations of Rheums which drown old Age, or are the Consequences of Decays from frequent Debauches, than this does; altho indeed it is not very pleasant. From one to four Spoonfuls may be taken every Morning.

Tinctura Cinnamomi, Tincture of Cinnamon.

‘ Take Cinnamon ʒii. Spirit of Wine rectify’d lb ii. Digest four days, then put Sugar lb ss. Rose-water lb ii. Ambergrease ʒ ss. Musk gr. iv. ’

This is but an indifferent Contrivance, tho the Materials are good; for the Cinnamon is in so small a quantity, as to avail but little. It is therefore best made by saving any quantity from the Infusion which is directed to be made for the *Spirit of Cinnamon*, and then adding the rest as here order’d; for less than an Ounce to a Pound of Tincture, cannot be worth much. This is not so much kept in the Shops, nor prescribed, as it deserves: the Sweets may be left out to such as they disagree with. It is preferable to the Spirit in all Fluxes and Relaxations, as it abounds more with the rough astringent Parts of the Spice. It is also as pleasant to take, and from the Sweets, where they do not offend, is much more a *Cordial*. The Dose from ʒ ss. to ii. or iii.

Tinctura Castorei, —Castor.

‘ Take *Russia* Castor ʒi. Spirit of Castor lb i. Let them digest ten or twelve days, then decant the clear Tincture, and keep for use.’

The Remainder, which is thick, of this Tincture, may be kept for the *Aqua Brionia Comp.* as indeed may all the Skins and membranous Parts which are left in powdering, making proper Allowance for Strength. There are few so honest to make this with the *Spirit of Castor*, but generally do it with Spirit of Wine. It is good in all Intentions as the *Spirit*, and given in the same Doses; but it is somewhat

more unpalatable, and gives any aqueous Vehicle a disagreeable milky hue.

Tinctura Croci, — Saffron.

‘ Take Saffron ʒ ii. Treacle-Water ʒ ss. digest six days, and then strain it for use.’

This is often prescribed for a *Cordial* and an *Alexipharmick* in Fevers, and whatsoever wants sweating, or driving out by the Skin. But it soon loses its Colour, as Saffron will do in any thing that is acid. For this reason some make it with other *Menstruums*, as we shall see in the Close of this Division. This is given from ʒ ii. to ʒ i. or more, at a Dose.

Tinctura Theriacalis, — Venice-Treacle.

‘ Take Canary which has been more than once distill’d with ʒ ss. of Rue-Seeds, and the best Vinegar, ana ʒ ii. Venice-Treacle, and Mithridate, ana ʒ ss. Digest them together in the Sun, or any equivalent Heat for some time; then pour off the Tincture for use.’

This is out of use in the Shops, but it is so good a Medicine, and in so convenient a Form, for such as cannot take *Boles* or *Electuaries*, that it was thought worth recommending here. The Distillation of the Canary indeed with the *Rue-Seeds* is so trifling, that it may be as well let alone, and the plain Canary used. It has all the Virtues of the Treacle, and by the help of the Vinegar will sometimes procure a *Diaphoresis*, where that fails. In short, it is an excellent *Alexipharmick*, and well deserves the first Rank in Practice. It may be given from ʒ ii. to ʒ ii. or iii. with any convenient Vehicle, or by it self. This may also be enticed down with many Children, who can-

not be prevail’d upon with any other Form: they may take from ʒi. to ʒss. In Fevers, if no other Medicines of the same Intention are used, it ought to be repeated every four or six hours, according to the Exigency of the Case, till a Sweat rises.

Elixir Proprietatis, Elixir of Property.

‘ Take Myrrh, Saffron, and Aloes, ana ʒ i. or P. E. draw out their Tinctures with E. P. Spirit of Wine rectify’d, and Spirit of Sulphur. Part of the Spirit of Wine is afterwards to be drawn off by Evaporation or Distillation.’

This is so ill-order’d a Composition, that even *Salmon* finds fault with it, tho the Ingredients are very good; but by this no one knows how to put them together, so as to make the Medicine worth much. The Saffron must first be infus’d in the Spirit of Wine separately, in which it will almost dissolve. When that is strain’d, digest it much longer with the Myrrh; which likewise strain or decant off, then digest it with the Aloes, which it will now take up, as much as if charg’d with nothing before. Or, as some do, the quantity of Spirit may be divided into three parts, and the several Ingredients digested separately, and their Tinctures put together after straining. By this means the whole Virtues of the Medicine will be in force, which otherwise would be in a great measure lost; the *Menstruum* being so soon sated with one, that it would not take up enough of the other: and indeed with the Spirit of Sulphur it would rather burn and calcine them, than extract their Virtues. That ought not therefore to be concern’d in the Operation, but when the Ingredients have given all that can be got by the Spirit of Wine,

Wine, it should be put to that alone; and it will at first heat, but in a little time give a Thickness, and much more florid Colour than it had before: so that there will be no need of Evaporation, to give it a Consistence. To \mathfrak{z} iss. of each of the Ingredients, \mathfrak{z} xii. of Spirit of Wine, and \mathfrak{z} iv. of Sulphur, will be sufficient to make it into a good Elixir. The College leave it so at discretion, that no one knows where to fix its Standard; and therefore a Physician cannot well know how to determine the Doses to his Patients, different Shops having it of different strengths. This may be given from 10 to 30 Drops to Children, and to grown Persons from 20 to 60 Drops, or more. It is a very good Stomach-Medicine, and greatly fortifies and strengthens the Fibres, at the same time it deterges and forwards the discharge of noxious Humours; which it very gently does, and therefore is a good *Cathartick* for the *Prima Via*, as well as a good *Alterative* in all manner of *Cachexies*, where it is given in moderate Doses, and long continu'd. It is particularly good in pale wan Complexions, and will it self frequently cure the Green-Sickness; but in hot florid Constitutions it does not so well, especially those subject to the Gravel. It is accounted very good to destroy Worms in Children, and certainly there is nothing better in keeping the Bowels clear of those slimy and viscid Humours, the Effects of Indigestion, which breeds them, than this Medicine does if frequently taken, viz. three or four Weeks together.

From Bates.

Tinctura Asthmatica, Tincture for an Asthma.

Take Roots of Elicampane,

‘ Florentine Orrice, Seeds of Anise,
‘ Caraway, Liquorice, ana \mathfrak{z} ii.
‘ Leaves of Carduus ben. m. ii.
‘ Raisins stoned \mathfrak{th} i. Sena \mathfrak{z} vi. Aniseed-Water \mathfrak{th} vi. Let them all
‘ digest four days, then strain the
‘ Liquor, and keep it for use.’

The Carduus here nauseates the Medicine, and communicates but little to its Efficacy, and therefore is better left out. This may be taken two or three Spoonfuls going to bed, and as much next morning, according to the Strength of the Patient; and if it be long continu'd in corpulent Habits, it is said to do much good.

Tinctura Bezoartica, The Bezoartick Tincture.

‘ Take Roots of Elicampane, Angelica, Zedoary, Virginian Snake-Root, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Myrrh, Cinnamon, dry'd Citron-Peels, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Leaves of Scordium and Rue, ana m. ss. Venice-Treacle \mathfrak{z} iii. Opium \mathfrak{z} ii. Rectify'd Spirit of Tartar \mathfrak{z} xv. Spirit of Vitriol \mathfrak{z} iii. Spirit of Elder and Juniper-Berries rectify'd, ana \mathfrak{z} xviii. Digest them
‘ together some days in a Sand-
‘ Warmth in a close Body, then filter and dissolve in it Salt of Amber \mathfrak{z} i. and of Camphor \mathfrak{z} ii.
‘ which keep close stopp'd for use.’

This is an admirable *Alexipharmick*, and very convenient to give in extemporaneous Draughts or Mixtures, from \mathfrak{z} ii. to \mathfrak{z} i. in a Dose. It has in it all that can be expected or wish'd for, to answer all the Intentions of a *Cordial* and *Cephalick* likewise: where therefore a Person is almost spent with struggling under a Fever, or the Nerves are even convuls'd, it is very proper to be given. And in the beginning also of an acute Distemper, it will, with proper Diluters, as soon as any thing,

raise a Sweat. The *Camphor* and *Salt of Amber* are admirable Ingredients, and in very few officinal Prescriptions besides; tho the latter is often in occasional Practice. This is not much known in the Shops, but highly deserves Encouragement, being preferable to most of those in use.

Tinctura Melampodii, Tincture of Hellebore.

‘ Take Roots of black Hellebore
‘ 3 iis. *Calamus Aromaticus* 3 ii.
‘ Galangals 3 fs. Saffron 3 iis. the
‘ lesser Cardamoms 3 iii. Canary
‘ 1b iv. Digest in a close Vessel 20
‘ hours in a Sand-Heat, and then
‘ press it out, and filter it for use.’

This is given from two to three Spoonfuls in a Dose over Night, or in the Morning: its Operation is by Stool, and is prescribed for Maniacal, Hypochondriacal, and Dropsical Persons. In which obstinate Cases it is accounted a very good Medicine. We have this in many Shops, and meet with it sometimes prescribed, by those who have Skill to apply it right; which indeed seldom happens, the Ignorant and Desperate generally running away with things of the most Efficacy.

Tinctura Myrrhæ, — of Myrrh.

‘ Take Aloes and Myrrh, ana 3 i.
‘ Spirit of Wine rectify’d 1b i. Di-
‘ gest together, and filter for use.’

This is only used in Chirurgical Cases, in which it is accounted a great *Vulnerary*, a *Detergent*, and a Preventer of Mortification; and is much used to promote the Exfoliation of carious Bones.

Tinctura Paralytica, Tincture against the Palsy.

‘ Take Spanish Flies in Powder

‘ 3 ii. Seeds of Bishop’s-weed 3 vi.
‘ Spirit of Wine rectify’d 1b iis. Let
‘ them digest together some days in
‘ a Sand-Heat, and then decant or
‘ filter the clear Liquor from the
‘ Ingredients.’

This is design’d for Embrocations in Numbness, and for Paralytick Limbs; in which Cases it is a notable *Stimulus*, and if possible will rouze and stir the almost insensible and stupify’d Fibres, and occasion a proper Derivation of their Fluids. If much rubb’d into the Part, it is sharp enough to excoriate: but for inward Uses it is not to be meddled with, without hazard of Stranguries, and other Disorders of the Bladder.

Tinctura Rhabarbari, — Rhubarb.

‘ Take Rhubarb and Liquorice,
‘ ana 3 ii. stoned Raisins n^o lx. A-
‘ niseeds 3 i. Sugar-Candy 3 vi. Spi-
‘ rit of Wine 1b ii. Let them digest
‘ some days, then decant what will
‘ settle fine, and keep for use.’

Its Dose from two to four or five Spoonfuls, either last at Night, or in the Morning. If this had double the quantity of Rhubarb, it would be much the better: for this is hardly strong enough to operate even as a gentle Cathartick, without taking so much at a time, as makes the Spirit disturb the Head. It is very convenient where liquid Forms go down best, and is good for all the purposes as the Rhubarb-Root stands commended for. Where the Stomach is much impair’d from Debauches or any Intemperance, and even a Consumption threaten’d, if this be regularly taken in small Doses, so as not to purge for some time together, it will do a great deal of service, and has many times answer’d where the best of *Balsamicks* have fail’d.

Tinctura Sacra, *The Holy Tincture.*

‘ Take *Species Hiera*, or *Hiera Picra*, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Cochineal $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Sherry $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss. Let them stand together some days, and then decant off the clear for use.’

This is an admirable Stomachick, and moderately purges if taken in a Dose large enough; which because there is such a Proportion of Wine in such a quantity as is offensive to the Head, and heats a Person too much fasting, it is now almost always order’d with double the quantity of the *Species*. Many who have been hard Drinkers, and have lived high, cannot bear the ordinary Purges without being too much damp’d; to such therefore this most admirably agrees, and greatly helps to preserve the Tone of the Stomach, and maintain a good Digestion. It may be so managed as to make a good Alterative, as has been already hinted in *Part 2. Sect. 8. N^o 397*. By which means it conduces more to the Cure of a *Chlorosis*, than when given more as a Cathartick. It greatly warms the Blood, preserves a Freshness to the Complexion, and in young Persons is reckon’d very good against Worms.

Tinctura Virginiana, — *Virginian Snake-Weed.*

‘ Take Roots of *Virginian Snake-weed* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. let it be very well powder’d, and then draw out its Tincture with that of Salt of Tartar $\frac{3}{4}$ xvi. in a Sand-Heat; which filter, and keep for use well stop’d.’

This comes recommended for a *Cardiack*, *Alexipharmick*, *Sudorifick*, and an *Antiscorbutick*. Its Composition is so small, that its Virtues may easily be determin’d by those of its Ingredients, which have been already explain’d. It is a very

good Form indeed to give to such as cannot dispense with it in substance, and may be dropt into any Liquor, from $\frac{3}{4}$ i. to $\frac{3}{4}$ iii.

Elixir Camphoratum, *Elixir of Camphor.*

‘ Take Camphor $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. dissolve it in Tincture of Saffron, that has been made with Spirit of Wine rectify’d, $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. and keep close stop’d for use.’

The Virtues of this are plain from its Ingredients, so fully described already. It makes a notable *Alexipharmick*, and stands conveniently in readiness to be prescrib’d in any liquid Forms. It is also good in many Hysterical Cases, and by a continu’d Use and due Care in keeping warm, and encouraging a *Diaphoresis*, it will strangely breathe the whole Body, and fill those Parts with fresh Moistures, which were before too crispy, from a Scarcity or an Acrimony of Juices; from whence such Complaints very frequently arise.

Elixir Proprietatis Dulce.

‘ Take Myrrh, Aloes, and Saffron, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Spirit of Wine rectify’d $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. Digest them together in a gentle Sand-Heat for some days, then pour off what is clear for use.’

The same Method ought to be observ’d in this, as was before in that of the *College*; else the Virtues of all the Ingredients will not be so well obtain’d. It is good in all the Disorders of the Stomach as the foregoing, but gives not that Firmness to relax’d Fibres; altho it is rather a greater Cleanser of the first Passages, and better agrees with some tender Constitutions, where Acids draw and pull the Fibres too much, so as to occasion Gripping and cholick Pains.

Elixir Proprietatis Tartarifatum.

‘ Take Myrrh, Aloes, and Saffron, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Tincture of Salt of Tartar \mathfrak{z} xii. Digest together some days, then decant what is clear, and keep stop’d close.’

This is a better Stomach-Medicine than any of the foregoing, but more opening, not only of the first Passages, but of all the *Viscera*, and particularly the Discharges by Urine. Where therefore those Intentions are most in view, this is the best to prescribe. In Obstructions of the *Menses* likewise this is the best Preparation, and is extraordinarily successful in the Jaundice, by being often repeated. This requires likewise the same Caution in making as the former. It is the most in use of any, this disagreeing hardly at all, whereas the Acid affects many People to their prejudice. But such Differences of Cases and Constitutions can only come under the Notice of a true Physician.

Elixir Salutis, Elixir of Health.

‘ Take Sena \mathfrak{z} iv. Guaiacum, Roots of Elicampane, Liquorice, Seeds of Anise, Caraway, and Coriander, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Raisins stoned \mathfrak{lb} ss. *Aqua Vitæ* \mathfrak{lb} vi. Let them stand together four days in Infusion, then strain the Liquor, and keep for use.’

This has been a long time quack’d about by the name of *Daffy’s Elixir*, who, as I have been inform’d, was a poor Shoe-maker, or some such Mechanick: and it continues yet to be expos’d to sale in many publick places, under that title. But however by such means it has obtain’d, and notwithstanding its great Name, it is but a very ordinary Medicine; and its Success in Sale, besides the continual Exclamations in its favour,

seems much to be owing to this, That at the same time a Person is taking a Dose of Physick, he has all the Gratification of a Cordial Dram: for which very reason it is unfit for any but Brandy-Tiplers to take, especially in a Morning; nay, to make it purge more, which is a sufficient Recommendation with common People, many add to it *Scammony* and *Rhubarb*. It is mostly pretended of service in the *Cholick*, and by reason of the many carminative Seeds in its Composition, it is well enough fitted to break away Flatulencies, which often occasion such Pains. In the whole, this no way differs from the common liquid Forms of *Catharticks* now in use, (as we shall further see in the following Part of this Work) but that they are Infusions of the like Ingredients in small Liquors, whereas this is in Brandy. The Dose of this is generally from two to four Spoonfuls for grown Persons, for it will fuddle young Children.

Elixir Vitæ, Elixir of Life.

‘ Take Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Cloves \mathfrak{z} ss. the outer Rinds of Oranges and Citrons, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Saffron \mathfrak{z} ii. Digest all together with a Sand-Heat in \mathfrak{lb} iii. of Spirit of Wine rectify’d, for some days; and pour off the clear for use.’

This is a very good Composition of Cordial and Cephalick *Simples*, is easily made, and kept in the Shops, and very readily mix’d with any liquid Forms for extemporaneous Practice. It may be given from 40 Drops to \mathfrak{z} ii. in any convenient Vehicle. This may be distill’d with a Retort, and what comes over, titled *Compound Spirit of Saffron*; and an *Extract* made of the *Residuum*, call’d the *Compound Extract*

of Saffron; and both will be excellent good Medicines in both the above-mention'd purposes.

Elixir Vitrioli, ——— Vitriol.

‘ Take Cinnamon, Ginger and Cloves, ana ζ iii. *Calamus Aromaticus* ζ i. Galangals ζ i ss. Sage and Mint dry'd, ana ζ ss. Cubebs, and Nutmegs, ana ζ ii. Wood of Aloes, Citron Peel, ana ζ i. Powder them together, and add to them white Sugar-Candy ζ iii. Spirit V. ℥ i ss. and Oil of Vitriol ℥ i. Digest them together 20 days, and then pour off the Liquor, and filter it for use.’

The Spirit had better be digested upon the Ingredients some time by it self, because the Oil of Vitriol gives a thickness to it, and disables it from taking out the Virtues of the Spices; and when it is put in, it must be done very gradually, because it will else cause so sudden a Heat as to endanger bursting the Vessel. Many have got a way of putting in the *Jamaica* Pepper for all the Spices; but it is not so just to vary from the *Recipe*, when there is no reason but for cheapness, and the Medicine is the worse; which it is certainly in this instance, because that is a more oily Spice than those here order'd, and therefore cannot make so good a *Stomachick*. This Medicine is greatly come into Practice of late, and very deservedly; for it mightily strengthens the Stomach, and will do good service sometimes where Bitters avail nothing, especially in Relaxations from Debauches and Over-feeding. This very well imitates the Virtues of the celebrated *Bark*, and is properly given in all Intentions, where that is found to succeed: so that by its help, Intermitents, and many Disorders from too lax a state of the

Solids, may be remov'd with much less a quantity of the *Bark* than they might otherwise require. It has an Influence also over many Distempers of the Head to advantage, and preserves against Epilepsies, Apoplexies, Palsies, and Rheumy De- fluxions. It may be given from 10 to 30 or 40 Drops in any suitable Vehicle, once, twice or thrice a day; observing to take it when the Stomach is most empty, as fasting in the Morning, a little before Dinner, and in the Afternoon. This is the very Medicine which Mr. Fuller, Author of the *Medicina Gymnastica*, gives an Account of in his *Appendix*, to have been ordered to him by a Physician now of the greatest Note; and by the sole help of which he was recover'd from a most deplorable Decay of Constitution, particularly of the Stomach, and continual Reachings to Vomit for some time: tho from a return afterwards into the same Irregularities, which was driving away the *Hippo* by Spirituous Liquors, he relapsed and died.

From other Authors, and the present Practice.

Tinctura Stomachica Amara, The Bitter Stomachick Tincture.

‘ Take Gentian Root and Orange Peels dry'd, and both cut very small, ana ℥ i. pour upon them into a Glass Body Spirit V. rectify'd, Cong. i ss. Let them stand close cover'd in a very mild warmth some days; then press out the Spirit strongly, and let it fine down for use.’

The Peels must be of the most fragrant Sevil Oranges, clear'd of the white, and carefully dry'd. This makes a Tincture not to be known from many which are so extravagantly

gantly cry'd up in empirical Advertisements, and is the best that can be made, notwithstanding those Boasters talk of so many Ingredients in theirs; which is only to put a Blind upon the Ignorant. To this, *Centaury*, and many things of the like kind, might be added; but they would rather clog the Medicine, than increase its Virtues. This is very conveniently kept in the Shops to make the Bitter Draught extemporary, with any kind of Wine or other Vehicle. From 15 to 60 Drops is sufficient for a Dose of ii. or 3 iii. It is also very conveniently added to Steel Wine, as *Bitters* are often join'd with it. It has all the Virtues of the common *Bitters*, and warms and strengthens the Stomach; but answers that end much better when join'd with a little Acid, which makes a Subastringent of it not much unlike the *Elixir Vitrioli*. 3 i. of Spirit. *Sulphuris per Campanam* would be enough for a Pint of this Tincture, and make it of a more beautiful Colour, and pleasanter to take.

Tinctura Croci, — Saffron.

Take Saffron 3 i. Canary 1b i.
Rose-Water 1b ss. Digest cold some days, then strain it for use.

This keeps its Colour much longer than when made as the *College* directs with Treacle-Water, and is as good in all respects as a *Cardial*, if not as an *Alexipharmick*.

Tinctura Hellebori Nigri, Black Hellebore.

Take clean Roots of Black Hellebore 1b i. Salt of Tartar 3 i. digest it in White Wine 1b iii. for 8 or 10 days in a gentle Sand-Heat and a close Vessel: afterwards press out the Liquor, and filter for use.

This is an admirable Medicine for many purposes, but particularly it excels in opening Uterine Obstructions; and in sanguine Constitutions, where Steel is hurtful, this never fails of forcing the Menstrual Discharges. In short, it is a very convenient Form to give it in all Cases where the Roots do service. Its Dose from 20 to 100 Drops, in any suitable Vehicle; see *Part 2. Section 8. Class 2. N^o 40*. Some make it with a more spirituous *Menstruum*; but this seems most likely to draw out both the resinous and gummy or saline Parts of the *Simple*. The first Notice I had of its great efficacy, was from one who now stands first in his Profession, and to whom the present Practice, as well as Theory of Physick, owes many great Improvements.

Tinctura Martis Mynsichti, Mynsicht's Tincture of Steel.

Take *Sal Armoniack* P. ii. Filings of Steel P. i. mix them together, and put them into a Retort; give a gentle Fire under it at first by a Sand-Heat, and by degrees raise it, until some Flowers are come over. The *Residuum* wash with warm Water till the Salt of Armoniack is not discernible: then put it into a Cucurbit, and with Spirit of Wine extract a Tincture; which decant, and put on more until it will not tinge any longer; then evaporate about half the Spirit, and keep the rest for use.

This is frequently prescrib'd, but is a tedious Process, considering the little Advantages arising from the trouble: some therefore of the Preparations before given under that Article in the foregoing Part, we think much preferable. Its Dose from gr. v. to xx. in White-Wine.

Tinctura

Tinctura Regia, *The Royal Tincture.*

‘ Take Musk 9 fs. Civet gr. v.
‘ Balsam of Peru gut. xii. Oil of
‘ Cloves gut. iv. of Rhodium gut. ii.
‘ Drop these upon 3 fs. of Salt of
‘ Tartar, and mix them well toge-
‘ ther; then pour upon the Mass,
‘ Spirit of Wine rectify’d 3 ii. and
‘ let them stand in a Heat equal to
‘ that of the Sun in a close Vessel
‘ many days, and afterwards pour
‘ off the clear Spirit by Decanta-
‘ tion.’

This is fit only to be kept in rea-
diness to flavour any Cordial Dram
that such things are proper and re-
quired in, and is as good for this
purpose as can well be contriv’d:
the least Drop is sufficient for many
Ounces of Liquor. This is a Pre-
paration of *Le Mort*.

Tinctura Roris Solis, — *Sun-Dew.*

‘ Take of the *Ros Solis*, or Sun-
‘ Dew, m. iv. Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
‘ Mace, Cloves, Ginger, ana 3 i.
‘ Musk gr. v. Spirit of Wine Cong. i.
‘ Digest all together twenty days,
‘ and then dissolve in the strain’d
‘ Tincture of Loaf-Sugar 1b i. and
‘ put up in a close Vessel for use.’

This is a warm high Cordial, and
a good Cephalick, especially in cold
Constitutions: it heats the Blood,
and quickens its Motion, and greatly
recruits the animal Spirits. For all
these reasons it contributes to what
it is most celebrated for, which is
the Cure of Impotency, and a Pro-
voker to Venery.

Elixir Anodynum, *The Anodyne
Elixir.*

‘ Take Opium 3 i. Salt of Tar-
‘ tar 3 ii. and upon them pour
‘ French White-Wine 3 viii. Di-
‘ gest them together several days,
‘ and decant the clear for use.’

This is stronger than any of the
Preparations before given under *O-
pium*, in Part 2. of a liquid Form.
Its Dose from 2 to 8 Drops. The
Virtues do not materially differ from
any of them. This is from *Le Mort*.

Elixir Asthmaticum, *Elixir against
Asthma’s.*

‘ Take Honey and Liquorice-
‘ Root, ana 3 iv. Flowers of Ben-
‘ jamin, and Opium, ana 3 i. Cam-
‘ phor 9 ii. Oil of Aniseeds 3 fs.
‘ Salt of Tartar 3 i. Spirit of Wine
‘ rectify’d 1b ii. Digest all together
‘ for some weeks, shaking the Ves-
‘ sel often; then strain and filter
‘ for use.’

This is also directed by *Le Mort*,
but it is not by a great deal so much
attended to as it deserves: for there
is not any Composition of our Shops
to be compared to it in the Inten-
tion it is order’d. It admirably al-
lays the Tickling which provokes
frequent Coughing, and yet opens
the Breast, and gives more liberty
of breathing; forasmuch as the *O-
pium* takes off the uneasy Sensation
of acrimonious Humours, and so
tends to thicken them, by having
them less agitated by Coughing:
the Benjamin and all other Ingre-
dients serve to deterge and cleanse
the small Glands, and make way for
their Discharge. In this Composi-
tion also it is so managed, that the
Opium is rather an Opener, by re-
laxing the Fibres, and thereby en-
larging the Capacities of the Ves-
sels; in which consists the Cure of
an *Asthma*, because thereby the
Blood flows easier thro the Lungs,
and they have more room to respire
in: whereas in those Compositions
where *Opium* is not join’d with warm
Detergents, but rather things which
agglutinate, as in the *Styrax* Oil,
such Humours are suffer’d to lodge
until

until they thicken and fill the Vessels with Grumes and Viscidities, and so increase all the Symptoms, as sometimes to stop all Motion and end in Death. The Truce therefore which Opium gives in this Medicine, is only to give the better opportunity to the other Ingredients to rarefy and thin the viscid Cohesions in the Vessels, and fit them for Circulation and Secretion: so that as stopping a Cough in some Cases and by some Means is of fatal consequence, by this it is a good step towards a Cure of what causes one. Its Dose from 20 to 100 Drops in grown Persons, in Hyssop-water or Canary, at night going to bed; and from 5 to 20 Drops to Children: for whom, in what is call'd the Chin-Cough, it is peculiarly excellent.

*Elixir Antivenereum, An Elixir
against the Pox.*

Take Balf. Capivi ʒ i. Gum of Guaiacum ʒ ii. Oil of Sassafras ʒ ss. Spirit of Wine rectify'd ʒ v. Digest together with some small Mixture of Salt of Tartar for two or three days, and pour off what is fine for use.

This is also from *Le Mort*, and is an admirable and a most compendious Medicine, exceeding the *Balsamum Polychreston*. It carries all that can be wish'd for into the Blood, that is of a deterging, cleansing, and healing Quality; and therefore not only makes an effectual Cure of Venereal Ulcerations in the *Urethra*, which is call'd a *Clap*; but also does the same service for any other, and cures Decays of the Lungs, Kidneys, and other *Viscera*. This also brings those things into a convenient Form for taking, which before were troublesome; for this *Elixir* may be dropt into any convenient Liquor, and mixes well e-

nough with it, only turning a little milky, as all such Bodies will do in aqueous Vehicles. Its Dose is from 2, to 10 or 12 Drops, and to be continu'd two or three times in a day, till the Cure is perfected.

*Elixir Bezoartica, The Bezoartick
Elixir.*

Take Roots of Valerian, Butter-Bur, Angelica, Masterwort, ana ʒ i. Leaves of Scordium, Mint, Rue, ana m. i. Seeds of Lovage, Cummin, Anise, ana ʒ ii. the lesser Cardamoms, Cubebs, ana ʒ ss. Cloves and Nutmegs, ana ʒ i. Sassafras, Peels of Oranges and Citrons, ana ʒ iii. Infuse these with ʒ ii. of Salt of Tartar in ʒ v. of Spirit of Wine rectify'd, and digest in a close Vessel some days; then draw off the Spirit, and to it put Contrayerva-Root ʒ ii. Saffron ʒ i. dry Angelica-Root, Masterwort, Valerian, and Butter-Bur, ana ʒ ii. Myrrh and Resin of Guaiacum, ana ʒ ss. Scorix of Antimony calcin'd by a violent Fire ʒ ii. Let these digest in a Sand-Heat and a close Vessel some weeks, and then decant and filter the Tincture; one third of which draw off by a Retort, and save for the same use another time, and keep the remainder under the title of an *Elixir*, for use.

This is an operose Preparation, of *Le Mort*'s likewise, but a very good one; all the Ingredients assisting in the same Intention, which is always the Excellency of a Composition. It is *Cordial*, *Cephalick*, and *Alexipharmick*; is good in all sorts of Fevers and Malignities, and in all Ailments which have their Rise from some Distemperature of the nervous Fluid. In the Measles and Small-Pox it is very convenient to give to Children, which more bulky

Forms will not go down with. To the latter it may be given from 3 to 15 Drops, and to grown Persons from 15 Drops to 60, in Black-Cherry or Milk-Water, or any other proper Liquor; and repeated as often as the Urgency of Symptoms requires.

Elixir Uterinum, *A cleansing Elixir for the Womb.*

‘ Take Castor 3 ii. Myrrh 3 i. digest in Spirit of Wine 3 xiii. for 20 days in a close Vessel; then strain it, and put into it Extract of Savin, made by Evaporation of its Juice, 3 ss. Saffron 3 ii. put these also in a gentle Heat some days well stopt; and if there be any Settling, pour off the fine into a fresh Phial, so keep it in for use.’

This is a powerful Medicine to promote the *Menses*, and any other Cleanings of the Womb; as also to assist Delivery, and bring away the After-Birth. It may be given from 5 to 20 Drops in Pennyroyal Water, or any other such-like Vehicle. But great care must be taken not to take it upon any account, when there is suspicion of being with child, for it will endanger Abortion; and at other times must be given warily, because it is so extremely forcing. In many kinds of Convulsions too, from hysterical Causes, it is an excellent Medicine; and will likewise frequently cure the Fits in Children.

Elixir Hypochondriacum, *An Elixir against the Hippo.*

‘ Take Roots of Valerian, Casumunar, ana 3 ii. black Hellebore 3 iv. Digest 20 days in 1b ii. Spirit of Wine rectify’d, then strain and press it out hard, and to it put Extract of Saffron 3 i. and Salt of Steel 3 ss. with distill’d Vinegar 3 viii. Digest these some days together in a close Vessel, and then pour off, and filter for use.’

This is a most efficacious Medicine in all melancholy hypochondriacal Affections in either Sex. And there is hardly a Case so obstinate, as to resist it, if long continu’d to be taken. It keeps the Body a little laxative, and opens by Urine, and will in time scour the Glands and most remote Recesses of the Body, of those adhesive slimy Humours, which spoil the Motions of the Spirits, and lay a load upon the principal Wheels of the Animal Machine; and from whence arise those Perturbations of Mind, and Interruptions of Reasoning, as put a Person into a state little better than that of Distraction. This is also a good Medicine in Hysterical Disorders, and will seldom fail of removing their Cause. It may be given from 10 to 40 Drops in compound Bryony-Water, or any such convenient Vehicle. If it had some Portion of *Salt of Amber* in its Composition, it might be render’d yet more efficacious; but that would make it more unpleasant to take.

S E C T. IV.

Of Conserves, Sugars, &c.

THIS Form of Medicine is contriv'd to preserve the Flowers, Herbs, Roots, Peels, or Fruits, of several *Simples*, as near as possible to what they are when fresh gather'd: but for this purpose there is so much Sugar made use of, that a Dose of the *Simple* to answer any Intention of moment, is render'd very inconvenient to take. All therefore under this Division are to be regarded pretty much as the *Syrups*, more for the mixing and rendering palatable other things of more Efficacy, than to answer any Intention of Cure themselves. For what can be expected from a Dose of the most efficacious *Conserve* that is made in the Shops, (suppose $\frac{3}{4}$ i. which is $\frac{3}{4}$ Sugar) when the Herb of which it is made might be eat by Handfuls, or as common Salleting, without any manifest Alteration? In this Form more or less Sugar is used, according to the Texture and Dis-

position of the *Simple* to decay. Thus of Herbs, and Flowers, there are three parts of Sugar to one of the *Simple*; to Roots, and such Substances as will better keep, double the quantity of Sugar will do; and to some Fruits and their Pulps, less yet will serve. That part of this Branch of Pharmacy which a distinct Business has taken away, which is call'd Preserving, does not much differ from this, but in the Manner of mixture: for the same things by the Confectioner are preserv'd only with Sugar managed in a different way, than what the Apothecary does by his *Conserve*. All under this Denomination, as to their Virtues, are to be known from their respective *Simples*; and therefore we shall only here give a List of such *Conserves* as are now in the Shops, and sometimes prescribed, under such Distinctions as regard any particular Management in their making.

<i>Conserve</i>	Conserves of
<i>Absinth. Rom.</i>	Rom. Wormwood
<i>Allii</i>	Garlick
<i>Borraginis</i>	Borrage-Flowers
<i>Buglossæ</i>	Bugloss-Flowers
<i>Calendulæ</i>	Marygolds
<i>Carioph.</i>	Clove Gillyflowers
<i>Cochleariæ</i>	Scurvy-Grass
<i>Consolidæ</i>	Comfrey-Root
<i>Enulæ</i>	Elicampagne-Root

<i>Conserve</i>	Conserves of
<i>Lavendulæ</i>	Lavender-Flowers
<i>Lujulæ</i>	Wood-Sorrel
<i>Paralyseos</i>	Cowslips
<i>Rosar. Rubr.</i>	Red Roses
<i>Dam.</i>	Damask
<i>Rutæ</i>	Rue
<i>Roris mar.</i>	Rosemary-Flowers
<i>Salviæ</i>	Sage.

These are all made by beating them in a marble Mortar, with triple the quantity of Loaf-Sugar, till the Particles of the *Simples* are so blend-

ed with the Sugar, as not to appear distinct. These, according to the different Succulency of their respective *Simples*, with keeping grow dry,

dry, or run as thin as Syrup, and turn sour and ferment; in both which Cases they ought to be put by as past use, and fit for nothing, but to add to any fermenting Liquor for Distillation.

Conserve of the Peels of Oranges, Citrons, Lemons, and the like, are made with double the quantity of Sugar only, because their Warmth helps to keep them. The first of these is only in use, and requires great Labour to make it very fine: if therefore the Orange-Chips, as they are shaved thin off the Orange, are put in an earthen Pan some weeks, with the sufficient quantity of Sugar, they will mellow, or as it were rot so together, that it will require much less trouble to reduce it into a good *Conserve*.

Conserve of Hips, Sloes, and the like, are made with three parts of the Pulp of the Fruit, and five parts Sugar. The former is brought to a Pulp by standing till mellow, and the latter by baking; and then drive them through a Sieve made on purpose for such uses. When the Sugar is mix'd with the Pulp, so much Moisture is to be evaporated over a gentle Heat, as is necessary to bring the *Conserve* to a pretty stiff Consistence; great care being taken all the while, by continual stirring, that

it does not burn into hard Lumps.

The *Conserve* of any medicinal *Simple*, that is not kept usually made, may be at any time done when required, according to some of the foregoing Methods, and Proportions of Sugar suitable to its Texture and Disposition of Parts.

Saccharum Perlatum, *Pearl-Sugar*. This is made by dissolving lb i. of Loaf-Sugar in a sufficient quantity of Damask Rose-water, and mixing with it of Pearls prepared 3 ss. and Leaves of Gold n^o x. and then casting it upon a smooth Marble a little greased with Oil of Almonds; and when cool, cutting it into any Forms for keeping. It is sometimes order'd for Juleps, but is almost laid aside.

Saccharum Rosatum, *Sugar of Roses*. This is made by dissolving lb i. of Loaf-Sugar in Rose-water, and adding to it in Fusion 3 i. of red Rose-Leaves in fine Powder, and then casting it upon a Marble, and cutting it out into pieces of any figure for use. Most add a few Drops of *Spirit of Sulphur* to this, to heighten its Colour. It is much used for Consumptive People in Milk-Courses, to sweeten the Milk with it. It has the Virtues of the Roses.

S E C T. V.

Of Electuaries, &c.

IN this Form are included most of those medicinal *Simples* which are proper to give in substance; and therefore this takes up a great deal of the Official Compositions. This Form in the Shops is of a thicker

Consistence than that which is used in extemporaneous Practice, for the Conveniency of keeping; for they otherwise are apt to ferment and spoil.

From the College.

Catholicon.

‘ Take Polypody of the Oak \mathfrak{z} iii.
‘ sweet Fennel-Seeds \mathfrak{z} vi. boil in a
‘ sufficient quantity of Water to \mathfrak{th} ii.
‘ To the strain’d Liquor put Sugar
‘ \mathfrak{th} ii. and boil to the Consistence
‘ of a thick Syrup, to which add
‘ Sena in Powder \mathfrak{z} ii. Violets, Po-
‘ lypody, Rhubarb, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Ani-
‘ seeds, Penydates, Sugar-Candy, Li-
‘ quorice, and of the four greater
‘ cold Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Pulps of Cas-
‘ sia and Tamarinds, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. and
‘ stir them all together.’

This is used as a gentle Lenitive,
but wears much out of practice, and
is now seldom order’d. Its Dose
from \mathfrak{z} ii. to \mathfrak{z} i. The two Drams
of cold Seeds, Sugar-Candy, &c.
make a very simple part of the Me-
dicine, and are as well left out.

Caryocostinum.

‘ Take Cloves, Zedoary, Cum-
‘ min-Seeds, Ginger, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Her-
‘ modactyls, Diagridium, ana \mathfrak{z} ss.
‘ Make them up, after powdering,
‘ into an Electuary, with three times
‘ as much Honey.’

This is now much in use, and is
an excellent Purge for strong People.
It works very briskly, and fetches
the Humours from the most remote
Parts; and is therefore found of
great service in Rheumatisms, and
arthritick Complaints. Its Warmth
also, and Fitness to carry off watry
cold Humours, makes it very good
in Dropsies, and such-like gross Ha-
bits. In Apoplectick and Paralytick
Cases likewise, where the Fibres want
to be stimulated and shook with
briskness, this is a proper Medicine
if purging be required; but this is
too smart for weakly People. Its
Dose from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} vi. There is in

every \mathfrak{z} ss. of this, of Diagridium
and Hermodactyls, ana gr. xv.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri, *Electuary*
of Bay-Berries.

‘ Take dry Rue \mathfrak{z} x. Seeds of
‘ Bishops-weed, of Cummin, of Lo-
‘ vage, Origany, Nigella, Caraways,
‘ wild Carrot, Parsly, bitter Almonds,
‘ long Pepper and black, wild Mint,
‘ Calamus Aromaticus, Bay-berries,
‘ Castor, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Sagapenum \mathfrak{z} ss.
‘ Opoponax \mathfrak{z} iii. Honey \mathfrak{th} iss. Pow-
‘ der and mix into an Electuary.’

This makes a very good *Carmi-*
native, and does service in all kinds
of *Flatus*’s, Stitches, and Pleurifies,
as also in Hysterical Disorders it is
an excellent Medicine; and indeed
in all Cases where the Nerves are
concern’d, it is the best of this Form
to mix up into Boles any other
things of greater efficacy, that are
prescribed for such Purposes. In
many Cholicks it will give imme-
diate Relief. Its Dose from \mathfrak{z} i. to
 \mathfrak{z} ii. It is not used at present as
much as it deserves.

Diacassia cùm Mannâ.

‘ Take Prunes \mathfrak{z} ii. Violet-Flow-
‘ ers m. iss. Water \mathfrak{th} iss. boil to
‘ half the Consumption, and then
‘ add to the strain’d Liquor the
‘ Pulp of Cassia \mathfrak{z} vi. Sugar of Vio-
‘ lets, and Syrup of Violets, ana \mathfrak{z} iv.
‘ Pulp of Tamarinds \mathfrak{z} i. Sugar-
‘ Candy \mathfrak{z} iss. Manna \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix all
‘ into an Electuary.’

This is a very trifling Medicine,
and now almost in neglect, as being
good for little besides just relaxing
the Bowels where they have been
too long astring’d. The Syrup of
Violets may be put for the Sugar,
because that is never made; and the
Sugar-Candy may as well be left
out. But ’tis very likely that the
whole will soon be in disuse.

Dia-

Diaphcenicon.

‘ Take Pulp of Dates boil’d in
 ‘ Mead ℥ ss. Penids ℥ iii. sweet Al-
 ‘ monds blanch’d ℥ iiiss. Beat them
 ‘ all well together, and put to the
 ‘ Mixture ℥ i. of despum’d Honey,
 ‘ which set over a gentle Heat, and
 ‘ stir in the Powders of Ginger,
 ‘ long Pepper, Mace, Cinnamon,
 ‘ Leaves of Rue, Seeds of Fennel,
 ‘ and Daucus, ana ℥ ii. Turpeth ℥ iv.
 ‘ Diagridium ℥ iss.’

This comes pretty much up to the
 Virtues of the *Caryocostinum*, and
 is a good *Drastick* Purge, tho now
 almost disused. Dose from ℥ i. to
 ℥ ss. In every ℥ ii. gr. vii. of this,
 there is Diagridium gr. vi. Turpeth
 gr. xvi.

Diaprunum Lenitivum.

‘ Take Violet-Flowers ℥ i. and
 ‘ boil them with n^o c. of Prunes,
 ‘ in a sufficient quantity of Water,
 ‘ to ℥ ii. to which put ℥ ii. of Su-
 ‘ gar, and raise to the Consistence
 ‘ of a thick Syrup; and to that
 ‘ add Pulp of Prunes ℥ ss. of Cas-
 ‘ sia and Tamarinds, ana ℥ i. white
 ‘ and red Sanders, and Rhubarb in
 ‘ Powder, ana ℥ iii. red Rose-Leaves,
 ‘ Violets, Seeds of Purslain, Suc-
 ‘ cory, Barberries, Gum-Tragon, and
 ‘ Juice of Liquorice, ana ℥ ii. of
 ‘ the four greater cold Seeds, ana ℥ i.
 ‘ Mix all into an Electuary.’

This is a most despicable Medley,
 and therefore with a great deal of
 justice almost expung’d the present
 Practice. It has sometimes been
 used as a Lenitive, and by adding
 to ℥ iv. of this, Scammony in Pow-
 der ℥ ii. it makes the *Diaprunum*
Solutivum; but that also is now
 seldom met with.

Diascordium.

‘ Take Scordium (i. e. Water-

‘ Germander) ℥ i. Bole Armoniack
 ‘ ℥ iss. Earth of *Lemnos*, Cinna-
 ‘ mon, Cassia-Bark, Dittany of
 ‘ *Crete*, Tormentils, Bistort, Galba-
 ‘ num, Gum Arabick, Gentian, ana
 ‘ ℥ ss. Seeds of Sorrel, and Opium,
 ‘ ana ℥ iss. long Pepper, Ginger,
 ‘ ana ℥ ii. Styrax ℥ ivss. despum’d
 ‘ Honey ℥ iiiss. Sugar of Roses ℥ i.
 ‘ Canary ℥ viii. Mix all into an
 ‘ Electuary.’

The *Scordium* and *Dittany* are to
 be fine pick’d from their Stalks, and
 all powder’d together, except the
Galbanum and *Opium*, which must
 be strain’d and first mix’d with the
 Honey, and then the Species sifted
 and stirr’d in, and after all the Wine
 put to it. Some also strain the
Styrax, but it will pass with the
 others into a Powder; but must
 therefore be the better settled from
 Dross, else the quantity will be de-
 fective. For the Sugar of Roses,
 ℥ i. of the Flowers are powder’d
 with the dry Ingredients, and so
 much the more Honey put instead
 of the Sugar. If for the *Cassia-*
Bark, *Cinnamon* be used, it much
 betters the Medicine; both as the
 latter is a much more astringent
 Spice, and the other in time gives a
 slimy Quality to the Composition,
 and spoils it. This is valu’d for
 its Colour, which it receives only
 from the Bole, the most indifferent
 Ingredient in it; but as it is a sign
 of its Freshness, it is of use, for
 this Medicine is much the worse for
 Age, and is known to be so by the
 red Colour wearing off: but that
 likewise may be discover’d by the
 Faintness of its Taste; for the *Aro-*
matics by time exhale, and the
 Roughness of the Ingredients, in
 which its Astringency consists, by
 long continuance in a moist Form,
 grow softer and smoother upon the
 Palate, as has been already frequent-

ly observ'd of things of that nature. The Colour is indeed renewable by a little fresh Bole, but the Deceit may be known by the Taste. Every one knows how much this is of use, and for what purposes; and indeed if the several Ingredients be nicely selected, and the Medicine fresh made, it is excellent in all Fluxes whatsoever, and a great Strengthner both of the Stomach and Bowels. In its Influence upon Fluxes, the Opium has no small share, as may be well conceiv'd from the Virtues of that Drug. It is given to Children from gr. v. to ʒ i. and to grown Persons from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. at a Dose. There is but gr. i. of Opium in ʒ v. gr. xii. A very mischievous way some Nurses have got, of giving their Children this Medicine to make them sleep, more for their own Ease than any thing else; which is frequently the Foundation of many Illnesses, from its keeping them too costive, the worst Temper Children can be in. Because Honey, which is certainly an Opener and a powerful Detergent, and therefore contrary to the main Design of this Composition, is in this in so large a quantity; the modern Practice very prudently have order'd this to be made without it, by using in its stead a sufficient quantity of *Syr. de Meconio*, boil'd up to a due Consistence, which greatly improves the Medicine: but the Quantity for a Dose must then be proportionably lessen'd, as the *Syrup* adds to its Narcotick Property. Many also of late have a way of drying the Opium so as to powder with the *Species*, and reserving it by it self, as was before observ'd of the *Species pro Confectione de Hyacintho*: and this is the best way of all to preserve the Virtues of the several Ingredients intire, as no

moist Form can do those of an astringent nature. Of the *Species* may be given for a Dose from gr. v. to ʒ i.

Diateffaron.

‘ Take Roots of Gentian, round Birthwort, Myrrh, and Bay-berries, ana ʒ ii. Honey ʒ ii. Mix together S.A.’

This is a Composition so old, as to claim *Mesue* for its Author. The Gentian makes it so bitter, that few can take it, otherwise it is a very good Medicine; but for that reason it is hardly ever prescribed, and therefore not kept in the Shops. The *Diapentè*, which is by adding only an insignificant Ingredient, *viz.* Shavings of Harts-Horn, is much used amongst Cattle in the Powder, and is accounted by many a great Resister of Poisons and contagious Malignities.

Diasatyriion.

‘ Take fresh-gather'd Satyrion-Root ʒ iii. Pulp of Dates, sweet Almonds, Pine, and Pistach-Nuts, Ginger and Eringo candy'd, ana ʒ i. Cloves, Galangals, long and black Pepper, Seeds of Ash, Limbs and Bellies of Skinks, Borax and Benjamin, ana ʒ iii. Ambergrease ʒ i. Musk ʒ ii. Cinnamon and Saffron, ana ʒ ss. Penids ʒ iv. *Malaga* Wine ʒ iii. Nutmegs, Mace, Grains of Paradise, Aloes-Wood, and Cardamoms, ana ʒ ii. Seeds of Nettles, Onions, Roots of Avens, ana ʒ iss. Syrup of candy'd Ginger ʒ xxx. Mix together into an Electuary.’

This is a warm stimulating Electuary, and has many things in its Composition of a balsamick restorative nature; upon which account it is good in all Decays, whether from acute Distempers, or other Wastings.

Wastings. It is calculated not only to carry into the Blood Parts that are smooth and adhesive, *i. e.* nutritive; but such as will also invigorate the nervous Fluid, make the Fibres more springy, and render the several Parts of the animal Machine much fitter for their respective Offices, and particularly those belonging to Generation; they receiving the most Supply from Recruits of this kind: and thus it obtains as a great Provoker to Venery, not barely as a Spur thereunto, but also as it renders those Efforts more efficacious and prolifick. Dose from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} iii. with a Glass of strong Wine, and repeating it twice a day for some time.

Extractum Cassiæ pro Clysteribus,
Extract of Cassia for Clysters.

‘ Take Leaves of Violets, Mal-
‘ lows, Mercury, Beet, Pellitory of
‘ the Wall, and Violet-Flowers, ana
‘ m. i. Make a strong Decoction
‘ with a sufficient quantity of Wa-
‘ ter, with which extract the Cassia
‘ from the Canes, and boil it up to
‘ the Consistency of a thick Syrup,
‘ and to every \mathfrak{lb} i. put \mathfrak{lb} iss. of red
‘ Sugar.’

This is a good Laxative, if taken downwards, as Circumstances may require such things; but it now is almost quite laid aside, both that way and for Clysters, that it is made but by very few. There are many other Extracts of *Cassia*, more or less opening: but as they are Medicines not very grateful to take, by the Largeness of their Dose, and are ill enough to the sight, and likewise are subject to decay by fermenting and souring in the Shops; they are all almost quite rejected, and hardly ever order’d or made; tho indeed the following has an affinity hereunto, and is much used.

Electuarium Lenitivum, *Lenitive
Electuary.*

‘ Take Raisins, Polypody of the
‘ Oak, Sena, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Mercury m. iss.
‘ Julebs, Sebestians, ana n^o xx. Mai-
‘ den-hair, Violet-Leaves, Barley,
‘ ana m. i. Prunes, Tamarinds, ana
‘ \mathfrak{z} vi. Liquorice \mathfrak{z} ss. Boil all in a
‘ sufficient quantity of Water, and
‘ add to the strain’d Liquor, Sugar
‘ of Violets \mathfrak{z} vi. common Sugar
‘ \mathfrak{lb} ii. which boil into a thick Sy-
‘ rup, to which add the Pulps
‘ of Tamarinds, Cassia, and Prunes,
‘ ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Powder of Sena \mathfrak{z} vi.
‘ Aniseeds \mathfrak{z} i. and mix all into an
‘ Electuary.’

This is the only officinal Lenitive Purge in use, and well enough answers that End, but it is a very unartful Composition; for what occasion is there for *Prunes* and *Tamarinds* in the Decoction, when they are afterwards added in Pulp? as likewise may the same be objected against in the *Sena*. They who make it this way, may first powder the due quantity of *Sena*; which as it cannot well be done without some Waste, the fibrous and salky parts, which will not break and go through the Sieve, may be reserv’d for the Decoction; allowing somewhat more in quantity, as supposing it not so strong. The Sugar of Violets likewise, and the Fruits that are in the Decoction, are trifling; we shall therefore offer an Alteration of this Composition, which any one may make use of at pleasure. ‘ Take
‘ Polypody of the Oak, and French
‘ Barley, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Mercury and
‘ Maiden-hair, ana m. ii. Liquorice-
‘ Root \mathfrak{z} iv. Boil these in a suffi-
‘ cient quantity of Water to \mathfrak{lb} ii.
‘ or thereabouts, to which add \mathfrak{lb} ii.
‘ of red Sugar, and strain them
‘ through a Flannel together hot:
‘ then

' then to this Syrup put the Pulps of
 ' Tamarinds, Cassia and Prunes,
 ' ana 3 vi. Powder of Sena, ℥ ss.
 ' of Aniseeds 3 i. or in its room,
 ' because the Seeds are difficult to
 ' powder fine, of the Oil 3 i. or 60
 ' Drops.' Great Care must be
 taken that the Pulps do not burn,
 or run into Knots, which is to be
 prevented by having the Fire slow,
 and stirring it well during Evapora-
 tion to a due Consistence: and
 when it is high enough, let it be
 almost cold before the Powders are
 sifted in, because they will then mix
 the smoother. Few boil this Medi-
 cine up high enough, which makes
 it fret and ferment, and sour in hot
 Weather; and then it gripes and
 operates much rougher than is in-
 tended: it ought therefore to be of
 such a Consistence as will not stir
 by the greatest Heat, but keep its
 Form. This gently relaxes the Belly,
 and in costive Habits, where such
 things are often wanted, it may ra-
 ther be taken at any time to the
 quantity of a Nutmeg, than as a
 Cathartick; but when it is so given,
 the Dose is from 3 ii. to 3 i. A due
 Consistence gives about 3 i. of Sena
 in Powder to every 3 vi. of the
 Medicine.

Mithridatium, *Mithridate.*

' Take Myrrh, Saffron, Agarick,
 ' Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard,
 ' Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, Frank-
 ' incense, ana 3 x. Seeds of Hart-
 ' wort, *Opobalsamum*, or in its
 ' defect, expressed Oil of Nutmegs,
 ' Camels Hay, Stæcha's, Castus,
 ' Galbanum, *Cyprus Turpentine*,
 ' long Pepper, Castor, Juice of
 ' Hypocistis, Styrax, Opoponax,
 ' Indian Leaf, or in its stead Mace,
 ' ana 3 i. Cassia Bark, Polymoun-
 ' tain, White Pepper, Scordium,

' Seeds of Daucus, *Carpobalsamum*,
 ' or in its defect Cubebs, Trochisci,
 ' Cypheos, and Bdellium, ana 3 vii.
 ' Celtick Nard picked, Gum Ara-
 ' bick, Parsley Seeds, Opium, the
 ' lesser Cardamoms, Fennel Seeds,
 ' Red Rose Leaves, Dittany of
 ' Crete, and Gentian, ana 3 v. Ani-
 ' seeds, Asarabacka Root, Acorus
 ' or *Calamus Aromaticus*, Or-
 ' rice, Valerian Roots and Sagape-
 ' num, ana 3 iii. Meum Root,
 ' Skinks, Tops of St. John's-wort
 ' and Acacia, ana 3 ii ss. of the best
 ' Canary ℥ i ss. and three times as
 ' much Honey as the several Ingre-
 ' dients weigh, when powder'd.
 ' Mix all together into an Elec-
 ' tuary.'

This is one of the *Capital Medi-*
cines of the Shops, and is greatly
 us'd as a *Cordial*, an *Opiate*, and a
Sudorifick; all which Intentions it is
 fitted for from the several *Simples*,
 in its Composition, of those Virtues.
 Its Dose is from 3 i. to 3 ii. and in
 most Cases both as a *Cordial* and an
Alexipharmick, is a much better
 Medicine than the *Venice-Treacle*.
 But this, as all other ancient Offici-
 nals, has many Ingredients which
 might have been as well, or better
 left out, because they bear no affi-
 nity to the main design of the whole.
 Thus the *Agarick* is not only useless
 but hurtful, by making the Medicine
 more nauseous: the *Succus Hypo-*
cistis answers no end at all; the
Cassia Bark should be rejected for
 the same reason as was given under
 the *Diascordium*; the *Poly-moun-*
tain, *Daucus Seeds*, *Gum-arabick*,
Red Roses, *Dittany of Crete*, *Gen-*
tian Root, and *Acacia*, have nei-
 ther of them Virtues of any resem-
 blance to what is aim'd at by this
 Composition, and consequently are
 more a clog than a help to the
 whole.

whole. It would therefore make a much better Medicine if the other Ingredients of the right Intention were proportionably encreas'd in their quantities, so as to make the *Opium*, to which particular regard is to be had, still bear the same influence in the whole. For the use therefore of those who are desirous of such a Reformation in this Medicine; we shall give the following as an Essay, which differs the quantity of the Species but 3 i. ' Take Myrrh, ' Saffron, Cinnamon, Spikenard, ' ana 3 ii ss. Styra 3 ii. Ginger, ' Treacle-Mustard, Frankincense, ' Celtick Nard pick'd, and Valerian Root, ana 3 x. Seeds of ' Hart-wort, Opobalsam, Camels ' Hay, Stæcha's, Costus, Galbanum, ' Cyprus Turpentine, long Pepper, ' Castor, Opoponax and Mace, ana ' 3 i. white Pepper, *Scordium*, *Car-pobalsamum*, or Cubebs, Cypheos ' Troches, and *Bdellium*, ana 3 vii. ' Parsley Seed, Opium, lesser Cardamoms, Fennel Seed, Aniseed, ' *Asarabacka* Roots, *Calamus Aromaticus*, Orrice, *Sagapenum*, ana ' 3 iii. *Meum* Root, Skinks and ' Tops of St. John's-wort, ana ' 3 ii ss. Canary tbiss. and Honey ' three times the quantity.' This makes a more elegant Medicine than the other, and is more efficacious to all the Intentions it is design'd for. The greatest Beauty of this to the Eye, is the Smoothness, which much depends upon the fineness of the *Species*, and the Colour which it strikes upon white Paper, being of a fine yellow. To this purpose it is an Advantage to mix the Saffron in fine Powder by it self in the Canary; and shake them together two or three times a day for a Week, before all things are in readiness to mix: for by this means the Tincture

will be better drawn out from the Saffron, than if it be powder'd and mixed with the other Ingredients, and strike a much better Colour in the Medicine. For the Smoothness too and due Mixture, the Gums, and any dissolvable Substance, are to be melted separately, and strain'd into the Honey, and intimately mix'd with it before the Species are sifted in, which must be well stirred. There is gr. i. of *Opium* in every 3 iv. 3 ii.

Electuarium de Ovo, *The Egg Electuary.*

' Take a new-laid Egg, and thro ' a hole made in the Shell, draw ' out the White: then thrust in as ' much Saffron to the Yolk, as the ' Shell will hold, and roast them ' together until they are brought in- ' to a dry Substance so as to pow- ' der, taking care that it be in a Heat ' not great enough to burn the Saffron black. Powder this mixture ' with its equal weight of white ' Mustard-Seed; Roots of white ' Dittany or Fraxinel, and Tormen- ' tils, ana 3 ii. Myrrh, Rasplings of ' Harts-horn, and Butter-Bur Root, ' ana 3 i. Roots of Angelica, Burnet, ' Juniper Berries, Zedoary and ' Camphor, ana 3 ss. Mix all to- ' gether with their weight of *Venice-* ' Treacle, by help of a sufficient ' quantity of Syrup of Lemons, into ' an Electuary.'

There are a few trifling things in this Composition, but all together it makes an admirable *Alexipharmick*; and by the help of the *Camphor*, much better than the *Venice-Treacle* or *Mithridate*: but for what reason we well know not, it is almost fallen into disuse, and hardly ever prescrib'd or made. Its Dose from 3 i. to 3 ii.

Philonum Persicum.

‘ Take white Pepper, Seeds of
 ‘ white Henbane, ana \mathfrak{z} ii ss. *Opium*,
 ‘ Earth of *Lemnos*, ana \mathfrak{z} x. Blood-
 ‘ Stone, Saffron, ana \mathfrak{z} v. Castor,
 ‘ Spikenard, Pellitory of *Spain*,
 ‘ Pearls, Amber, Zedoary, Elicam-
 ‘ pane, Troches of Rhamich, ana
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} i. Camphor \mathfrak{z} i. Honey of Roses,
 ‘ three times the quantity of the
 ‘ whole. Make all into an Elec-
 ‘ tuary.’

This is one of the warmest Com-
 positions of an Opiate that we meet
 with, and is too much of the Pipe-
 rine kind for an *Alexipharmick*; but
 it is good in some kind of Cholicks
 from tough and phlegmy Humours,
 tho in bilious Cholicks the contrary:
 it is good to break away Wind in
 flatulent cold Stomachs, and pro-
 cures immediate ease almost in all
 Pains. It may be given from gr. x.
 to \mathfrak{z} i. or \mathfrak{z} iv. for a Dose. In the
 last quantity there is just gr. ii ss. of
 Opium, and gr. v. of the Henbane-
 Seed, which is as much as is safe to
 give at a time of those things to
 any Person. This is not often
 prescrib'd, nor frequently in the
 Shops.

Philonium Romanum.

‘ Take white Pepper, Seeds of
 ‘ white Henbane, ana \mathfrak{z} v. *Opium*
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} ii ss. Cassia-Bark \mathfrak{z} i ss. Smallage-
 ‘ Seed \mathfrak{z} i. Seeds of Parsly, Fennel,
 ‘ and Daucus, ana gr. xlv. Saffron
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} ss. Spikenard, Pellitory of *Spain*,
 ‘ and Zedoary, ana gr. xv. Cinna-
 ‘ mon \mathfrak{z} i ss. Myrrh and Castor, ana
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} i. Honey, three times the quan-
 ‘ tity of the whole. Mix them,
 ‘ S. A.’

This is somewhat more us'd than
 the former, but their Difference is
 not great. The proportion of O-
pium and Henbane is the same in

both, and therefore their Doses also
 alike.

Electuarium è Succo Rosarum, *Electuary of the Juice of Roses.*

‘ Take Juice of Red Roses and
 ‘ Sugar, ana \mathfrak{t} i. boil them into a
 ‘ thick Syrup; to which add of the
 ‘ three Sanders, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Mastich
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} iii. Diagridium \mathfrak{z} i ss. and Cam-
 ‘ phor \mathfrak{z} i. all reduc'd into a fine
 ‘ Powder; and mix them into an
 ‘ Electuary.’

That a Purgative Medicine should
 take its Name from an astringent
 Ingredient, is something unusual;
 but the whole of this is a very in-
 judicious Composition, unless the
Refringents are given for *Correctors*,
 which is a very wrong way; and
 it is but seldom prescrib'd. To
 \mathfrak{z} iii ss. there is gr. xii. of *Diagri-*
dium; so that it is a strong Ca-
 thartick to be given from \mathfrak{z} i. to
 \mathfrak{z} ss.

Electuarium è Sassafras, *Electuary of Sassafras.*

‘ Take Chips of Sassafras \mathfrak{z} ii
 ‘ Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ss. infuse in a suffi-
 ‘ cient quantity of Water to boil to
 ‘ \mathfrak{t} ii. to the strain'd Liquor add
 ‘ \mathfrak{t} ii. of fine Sugar, and boil them
 ‘ up into a thick Syrup; with which
 ‘ mix in fine Powder, Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} i.
 ‘ Nutmegs \mathfrak{z} ss. Musk gr. iii. Am-
 ‘ bergrease gr. xxxii. Leaves of
 ‘ Gold N^o x. Spirit of Vitriol gut. iv.
 ‘ S. A.’

This would have made a tolera-
 ble good *Cordial Electuary*, had the
 Spices been in larger quantities; but
 herein they are trifling, and not suf-
 ficient to prevent the Medicine run-
 ning into Candy; as all high-boil'd
 Syrups will, that have little or no-
 thing to intercept the Attractions of
 the Particles of Sugar, when they
 are brought so near to one another.

This

This might also pass for a Dryer, and would be good in some Venereal and Scorbutick Cases, and is very pleasant to take; the Quantities almost at pleasure. If the Sweetness are offensive, they may be left out. But this is a Medicine that is seldom heard of in the present Practice, and very few make it.

Theriaca Andromachi, Venice-Treacle.

‘ Take *Troches of Squills* ʒvi.
 ‘ *Troches of Vipers*, long Pepper,
 ‘ *Opium*, and *Troches of Hedycroi*,
 ‘ *ana* ʒiii. *Red Rose Buds dry’d*,
 ‘ *Orrice*, *Juice of Liquorice*, *Seeds*
 ‘ *of Sweet Navew*, *Tops of Scordium*,
 ‘ *Opobalsam*, *Troches of Agarick*,
 ‘ *Cinnamon*, *ana* ʒiss.
 ‘ *Myrrh*, *Zedoary*, *Saffron*, *Cassia-Bark*,
 ‘ *Spikenard*, *Schoenanth*, *white and black Pepper*, *Frankincense*,
 ‘ *Dittany of Crete*, *Rhapon-tick*, *Stæcha’s*, *Hore-Hound*, *Parfley-Seeds*,
 ‘ *Calaminth*, *Cyprus Turpentine*, *Roots of Cinque-foil*, and
 ‘ *Ginger*, *ana* ʒvi. *Tops of Polymountain*,
 ‘ *Ground-Pine*, *Celtick Spikenard*, *Amomus*,
 ‘ *Styrax*, *Meum-Root*, *Tops of Germander*, *Phuroot*,
 ‘ *Earth of Lemnos*, *Indian Leaf*, *Calcanthum*,
 ‘ *Gentian Root*, *Gum-Arabick*, *Juice of Hypocistis*,
 ‘ *Cubebs*, *Seeds of Anise*, *Cardamoms*,
 ‘ *Fennel*, of *Hartwort*, *German Acacia*,
 ‘ *Seeds of Treacle-Mustard*, *Tops of St. John’s-wort*,
 ‘ *Seeds of Bishop’s-weed*, *Sagapenum*, *ana* ʒiv.
 ‘ *Castor*, *long Birthwort*, *Amber*, or *Bitumen Judaicum*,
 ‘ *Seeds of Daucus*, *Opoponax*, *Centaury the lesser* and *Galbanum*,
 ‘ *ana* ʒii. *Canary* ʒxl. *Honey*, three times the weight of the whole
 ‘ *Species* when powder’d; and mix
 ‘ all into an Electuary.’

This is not only the Capital Alexipharmick of our Shops, but of all

Europe; and has a great deal more wrote about it, than could be contain’d in the largest Volume: we shall therefore content our selves with as short Remarks upon this grand Medicine, as is consistent with that Acquaintance every one in the Practice of Physick ought to have of it. This claims for its Author the Person whose Name it bears, and who was Physician to Nero the Tyrant: that we frequently call it *Venice-Treacle*, is from the great Quantities made there, and thence transported to most Parts of the World. As this has pass’d through many Ages, and the Hands of many, in their own Opinions, able to alter it for the better, there are abundance of different *Recipe’s* extant in *Dispensatory-Writers*: and this of our College, seems to be one of the best; that in the *Augustan Dispensatory* differs little from it. *Diemerbroeck*, a late Writer, greatly extols the multiplicity of Ingredients in this Composition, and has odd Notions of the united Efficacies of such Ingredients arising to a much higher degree; and exalting the Virtues of each, much beyond what it was possess’d of when separate. *Monf. Charas*, a French Author, has wrote a whole Treatise upon the *Theriaca*, and is very particular upon each Ingredient, but says nothing worth notice here. *Zwelfer* in his *Animadversions* upon the *Augustan Dispensatory*, says most to our purpose, in which he has follow’d *Quercetan*. Many Ingredients are by them justly found fault with, as not at all agreeing with the Intention of the whole, such as *Agarick*, *Rhubarb*, *Calcanthum*, &c. The *Troches of Squills* are likewise rejected, with those of the *Viper*; because the manner to make them into those Forms, destroys the Vir-

tues which they are intended to retain. What further contributes so little to the main Intention, as rather to subtract than add any thing by the Bulk they take up, we have thought fit to set a Mark upon by the Distinction of an *Italick Character* in the *Recipe*. If therefore such were omitted, and others proportionably increas'd, so that the *Opium* might still have the same proportion to the whole; the Medicine would be much the better. As before therefore in the *Mithridate*, for this end we submit to every one's Liberty the following Alteration.

‘ Take *Opium*, long Pepper, Scordium picked from all the Stalks, Opopalsam, Cinnamon, Myrrh, Saffron, Spikenard, Schoenanth, Calamint, Indian Leaf, Cardamoms, Marum Syriacum, Tops of Marjoram, and *Calamus Aromaticus*, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Zedoary, White and Black Pepper, Stæcha's, Cypress Turpentine, Ginger, Celtick Nard, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Ground-Pine, Styra, Meum, Tops of Germander, Cubebs, Aniseeds, Fennel Seeds, and Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, Sagenum, Castor, Opoponax and Galbanum, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Wine and Honey as in the other.’

That the Vipers and Squills may not be lost in this, let a Dozen of Vipers be put alive into half so much Wine as is here requir'd; and after some Weeks standing very closely stop'd, let all be drawn over by a Retort to a dryness, and what comes into the Receiver be put into the Medicine: and in the other part of the Wine, infuse \mathfrak{z} vi. of green Squills some time, which press out hard, and reserve this to dissolve some of the Gums in. By this Management all the Virtues of these two Ingredients will be much bet-

ter secured, than as order'd in Troches.

In the Dispensation of this Medicine, *Zwelfer* divides the Ingredients into several *Classes*, according to their Similitude of Textures; those of each Class to be dissolv'd as the Gums, and the other powder'd separately, and after mixed: but such a trouble seems altogether needless; for some of the more tough and moister Ingredients will beat well enough with such as are dryer and more brittle, and pass the Sieve together; and some even powder the *Opium* it self, which is as good a way as any, if it has been already cleansed of its *Feces*. All the Herbs ought to be clear'd of their Stalks, and to be as fresh as possible; and the Roots from every thing that is unsound or decaying. The *Saffron*, if its Colour be insisted on, may be powder'd separately, and put into the Wine drawn from the *Vipers*, as directed in the *Mithridate*. The *Galbanum*, *Turpentine*, &c. must be first strain'd and mix'd with the Honey; and then the Species sifted in leisurely, another stirring it all the time, that it may be well mix'd; and last of all, the Wine put in. If this be made according to the Alteration here given, it makes a noble Medicine, and cannot be exceeded by any Composition as an *Alexipharmick*, and a *Cephalick*; for there is scarce any particular view, which any Symptom can give in either of these Intentions, for which there are not many Ingredients herein of great efficacy provided. It is a good *Opiate*, and may more safely be taken than many of the plainer *Opiates*, in Cases that require some *Stimulus* to be us'd at the same time, with such things as procure Indolence; because such alone are apt to occasion Stagnations, and other Inconve-

conveniences. There is gr. i. of *Opium* in each Div. and therefore it may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. as the Strength and Circumstances of the Patient require. Many here have a Prejudice, that this Medicine made in *England* is not so good as what comes from *Venice*; as if the Name, which by mere accident it has obtain'd, confined it to be made good only in that place: and their *Vipers* they say are there much better than any. But there is no foundation in this, for tho' their Country is hotter, and so may the more exhale the *Viperine* Juices, in which their Efficacy herein consists; yet the Manner of their making them into *Troches* loses so much of their Volatility, that the way we have here directed to manage them, carries much more of their Virtues into the Medicine. Besides, this is but a naked Supposition, and in which there does not seem to be any weight: for if we may be judg'd by their poisonous Properties, the Bites of our *Vipers*, at the proper time of the Year, which is the hottest, are as efficacious and deadly as theirs. But to end all Controversy on this Head, if a proportionable quantity of the *Volatile Salt* drawn from these Creatures, be put into this Medicine, instead of any other Preparation, the Virtues will then be exactly the same: for the Salt which is produced from one, tho' it does not arise in such plenty, is however of equal Virtues with that which comes from another. But if any other Country has the advantage over us in this one Ingredient, ours has it much more in another of as great, if not greater moment; and that is, in the *Saffron*: for that which our own Country produces, is of four times more Strength and Goodness upon every account, than

any which comes from abroad. This foolish Opinion of the foreign *Theriaca* being better than what is made here, has occasion'd the common People to be cheated, as they too much deserve, with the worst of Medicines for right *Venice-Treacle*. For they imagining that to be the proper place of its Manufacture, and that it can come from thence genuine at cheaper Rates than it is here sold for in our Shops, please themselves much with buying a tin Pot of a dirty Sailor, who pretends to have imported it, wrapt up with printed Directions in the *Italian* Tongue, and at a low Price; whereas some of our *Druggists*, and unworthy wholesale Dealers in Pharmacy, make this wretched stuff of little else than the Sweepings of their Shops, have the very Bills printed in *London*, and put it off in this disguise upon such simple People. In reality no Country can make this cheaper than our selves, and not easily so cheap, as many of the Ingredients are furnish'd us from both the *Indies*. And no one here, buying every thing to the best advantage, can make it for so little as 3 s. per pound out of pocket; and therefore any one may judge what that must be, which is sold for less, which these pretended Importers do. They who have any suspicion that this is an Injustice upon these *Venice-Treacle* Merchants, may be satisfy'd at almost any Printers, who print and keep by them such *Italian* Directions; unless they can persuade themselves, that an Apothecary at *Venice* is forc'd to send to *London* to have his Bills printed.

This one Remark more the present Practice will not suffer us to omit; which is making this Medicine into an Electuary with *Syrupus de Meconio* instead of *Honey*, as was before

before observ'd of the *Diascordium*: but such who think there is equal reason for so doing, proceed upon a great Mistake. The *Diascordium* is calculated for an *Astringent*, to which Intention *Honey* is opposite, because it attenuates and deterges; and therefore with great reason was the *Syrupus de Meconio* substituted in its room: but in an *Alexipharmick* Composition, as the *Venice-Treacle* is, to reject *Honey*, which is of the same Intention, and very powerfully so too, and substitute what is contrary, unless by *accident*; seems to be owing more to Whimsy, or the Vanity of leading an Example, than any good Reason. *Opiates* indeed contribute somewhat, which we say by *accident* forwards the Intention of an *Alexipharmick*; as may be seen explain'd under the Division of *Narcoticks* in Part 2. Sect. 10. but in the *Theriaca* there seems to be a full proportion of *Opium* already, so that by the addition of the *Diascordium*, instead of procuring that easy Relaxation which favours the Operation of an *Alexipharmick*, there is induced such an Insensibility, that the Secretion will rather be diminish'd than enlarg'd: that is, instead of warming the Patient into a Sweat, he will be dozed into a Stagnation, and so have a Fever, which might have been soon thrown off, chang'd into one of a putrid malignant kind. And Instances of this nature I have more than once met with, from the common *Venice-Treacle* when imprudently taken, or in an Over-dose; and therefore they may much more be fear'd, when this Alteration comes, more commonly to take place. The most of a Reason which can be alledg'd for this Practice, is the *Honey* disagreeing with some particular Constitutions, but an Instance of this does

not happen to one hundred on the contrary; and if this is sufficient, it pleads for the same Alteration in most of the officinal Electuaries, because there are few of them without it. If this Medicine be made according to the *Recipe* we have offer'd, the Operator will find all the principal Ingredients of the *Trochisci Hedycroi* contriv'd therein, and therefore need not take it for an Omission that they are left out.

Theriaca Londinensis, London-Treacle.

‘ Take Raspings of Harts-horn
‘ ʒ ii. Seeds of Citrons, Sorrel, Piony, and Basil, ana ʒ i. Corallina, Scordium, ana ʒ vi. Roots of Angelica, Tormentils, Piony, Leaves of Dittany, Berries of Juniper and Laurel, ana ʒ ss. Flowers of Marigolds, Clove-Gillyflowers, of Rosemary, Tops of St. John's-wort, Nutmegs, Saffron, ana ʒ iii. Roots of Gentian, Zedoary, Ginger, Mace, Myrrh, Leaves of Carduus, Scabious, Devil's-bit, ana ʒ ii. Cloves, Opium, ana ʒ i. Honey, three times the quantity of the whole; Canary, sufficient to make an Electuary.’

This is so indifferent a Composition, that even *Salmon* has much mended it, tho his is a very odd Medley with which he pretended to cure so many in the last great *Sickness* 1665. and in the use of which he affirms none miscarry'd. This is now so much out of practice, that it is not worth our particular Animadversion: we shall only therefore observe, that it has but gr. i. of *Opium* to each Ounce of *Theriaca*; and that it is sometimes used amongst the Surgeons as a warm Discutient, externally apply'd in *Cataplasms*.

From other Authors, and present Practice.

prescribed by the name of *Confectio Fracastorii*, and this is not much like to come into our Practice.

Diafscordium Sylvi, Sylvius's Diafscordium.

‘ Take Roots of Gentian \mathfrak{z} fs.
 ‘ Angelica \mathfrak{z} ii. Leaves of Scordium, Carduus, Dittany of Crete, ana \mathfrak{z} fs. Saffron \mathfrak{z} ii. Acacia \mathfrak{z} ifs.
 ‘ Reduce all together into a gross Powder, and pour enough Spirit of Wine to cover them two or three fingers heighth, and let them stand in Digestion 24 days. Pour off the Tincture, and put on more Spirit, till it will tinge no longer. Pour upon all the Tinctures put together common Water, and there will precipitate a milky Cloud, from which evaporate, or draw off by a Retort, all the Liquor to the Consistence of a thin Extract, and add to it \mathfrak{z} ii. of *Opium* extracted with distill’d Vinegar. While they are moderately warm, sprinkle in the Powder of Masterwort-Root \mathfrak{z} i. Cassia-Bark and Cinnamon, ana \mathfrak{z} fs. Nutmegs \mathfrak{z} iii. Bole Armoniack \mathfrak{z} ifs. Then mix with them enough of a Solution of Gum, made in Fennel-Water, to bring it to a tenacious Consistence; and after that make it thin enough for an Electuary, with Spirit or any Cordial Water.’

We have given this here, because it passes with some for an extraordinary Medicine, but it is very indifferently contrived. The *Masterwort*-Roots and *Cassia*-Bark had better have been in the Extract, and the *Saffron* amongst the Powders to be put in, in substance. But with all the Amendments it is capable of, it will not prove so good a Medicine as that in the *College-Dispensatory*, before given from *Fracastorius*, its Author; for which reason it is often

Electuarium Cardiacum Magnum, The Great Cordial Electuary.

‘ Take Leaves of Marjoram, *Indian* Leaf, *Marum Syriacum*, Sage and Thyme, Flowers of Rosemary, Lavender, all fine pick’d, ana \mathfrak{z} i. of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, yellow Sanders, Winter-Bark, Roots of Zedoary, Galangals, and *Spanish* Angelica, ana \mathfrak{z} fs. Saffron, and Flowers of Benjamin, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Reduce all together into a fine Powder, and sift them into three times their weight of melted Honey; and add to the whole, Juice of Kermes \mathfrak{t} i. and Balsam of *Peru* \mathfrak{z} ii.’

This makes an excellent Cordial Electuary, and may be given to great advantage in all nervous Decays, especially those by Age. In all cold phlegmatick Constitutions, it is also a noble Medicine; and by absorbing the superfluous Moistures, and promoting Perspiration by warming the Blood, it greatly wards against Dropsies, Asthma’s, and such-like Distempers. It may be given by it self, or with others of the like Intention, almost at discretion. But its Use is not so safe to sanguine and thin Habits. It helps to dry up Catarrhs and all kinds of Defluxions, and is a good Security against all Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains. *Sydenham’s Gout-Electuary*, which many have now in great esteem, is upon the same Basis, but is not so well calculated for the Intention of an *Anti-Arthritick*.

Electuarium Alexipharmicum, An Alexipharmick Electuary.

‘ Take Leaves of Calaminth, Scordium, Feverfew, Pennyroyal, and

and Rue, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Roots of *Cel-tick* Nard, Contrayerva, Valerian, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Myrrh, Camphor, Saffron, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Balsam from *Mecha* \mathfrak{z} i. Make them into an Electuary, with *Syrupus de Meconio* boil'd up to the Consistence of Honey; and add to it \mathfrak{lb} i. of Carnary, that has by frequent Cohabitations been drawn off from 18 large Vipers.

There are none of all the Train of *Theriaca's*, *Orveatans*, *Counter-Poisons*, and the like, so well calculated to our present Practice, and the Fevers of our own Country, as this is: and there is nothing scarce more easily made, and more convenient to keep in the Shops. It may be given in all Cases attended with a Fever, and where Sweat is to be promoted, in all Ages and Constitutions, from gr. x. to \mathfrak{z} i. or \mathfrak{z} iv. and such as are offended at Honey, cannot be in dislike with it. This is not indeed so perplex'd and operose a Composition as many of those of the *German* Writers are, who think they can never croud enough into a Medicine; but there is nothing can be added within the compass of an *Alexipharmick*, which is not in it; unless the *Syrup* is not thought sufficient to give it enough of an Opiate Quality: but where any particular Symptom requires more, that is easily supply'd extemporaneously from any of the *Laudanums*.

Electuarium Diureticum, *A Diuretick Electuary.*

Take Tops of Fir, Broom, Elder, and Buck-bean, ana m. vi. Juniper-Berries \mathfrak{z} iv. Barks of Dwarf-Elder, Barberry, and Tamarisk, ana \mathfrak{lb} ss. Roots of Smal-lage, Liquorice, Monks Rhubarb, Marshmallows, Fennel, Asparagus, and Parsley, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Pick the

best of the Herbs, and slice, and throw out the Pith of the Roots, and outer Part of the Barks, and boil them in a sufficient quantity of Water to press out \mathfrak{lb} iv. or v. which strain through a Flannel, and evaporate to a thin Extract, and add to it an equal quantity of Honey. Into both sift, in fine Powder, of the best *Turky* Rhubarb, Turmeric, Earth-worms prepared, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Saffron, Millepedes prepared, and Seeds of Dwarf-Elder, ana \mathfrak{z} i. and then with the whole mix Castile-Soap \mathfrak{z} iii. Balsam of *Capivi* \mathfrak{z} i. S. A.

The Soap and Balsam are best mix'd before the Powders are sifted in. This is a most efficacious Medicine to the Intention its Title denotes. And indeed there cannot easily be any Obstructions or Foulness of the *Viscera*, which this will not open and cleanse away: it is calculated for most chronick Distempers, and will effectually prevent, and seldom fail of curing, without any other help, the Jaundice, Dropsies, and all ill Habits whatsoever. Its Dose from \mathfrak{z} ss. to \mathfrak{z} ii. and to be repeated according to the Urgency of Symptoms, with any proper Diluter. In those Foulnesses which lay a foundation for so many Grievances in the Kidneys and urinary Passages, and sometimes Gravel and the Stone it self, it cannot fail of Success, and effectually cleanse those Passages; and even in *Gonorrhea's* there is hardly a Medicine better adapted to deterge and heal them with Expedition and Safety.

Electuarium Anti-Arthriticum Pur-gans, *A Purging Electuary against the Gout.*

Take Roots of *Hermodactyls*, and Turpeth beat into a gross Powder, ana \mathfrak{lb} ss. black Hellebore \mathfrak{z} xii. Infuse

• Infuse them in a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine in a Sand-heat some days; then press the Spirit out hard, and draw off two thirds by a Retort, which may be kept for the same use another time. The Remainder evaporate, till it comes to the Consistence of a Syrup; then with double its quantity of Honey, mix into it the Powders of Aniseeds and Caraway, of Cloves, Ginger, and black Pepper, ana ʒ ii. Scammony ʒ ss. Sagapenum dissolv'd in Vinegar of Squills ʒ ii. and a sufficient quantity of Vinegar of Squills, if any is wanted, to make it into a due Consistence.

This is not much unlike what *Clossæus* gives for the same purpose. This is much preferable to the *Caryocostinum*, and fetches the Humours from the most remote Recesses. If it be taken in an Under-Dose, and a Person can take it so as to sleep some hours before it works, it will purge the most extreme Parts; by which it is of incredible service in Gouts and Rheumatisms, and all those Cases where the peccant Humours lie out of the reach of ordinary Medicines. This is also a good Purge for Persons inclinable to Epilepsies, Apoplexies,

or any nervous Disorders, because it scours and keeps open the minutest Passages, which preserves the due Distribution of the nervous Fluids. It may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ ss. at a Dose, but is fit only for grown People.

Dispensatory-Writers prodigiously abound with Medicines of this Form; but all which the present Practice takes any notice of, and which are to be had in the Shops, we have describ'd, with a few others, worth advancing to the same Rank; and all others we have omitted: by which we have much shorten'd what many have drawn out into a very unnecessary and an unprofitable length. What of this Form are in *Bates*, and some others in present esteem, will most properly come into our last Part, of *Extemporaneous Prescriptions*; because they are not calculated for Official Medicines, not being fitted for keeping, and easy to be made at any Seasons, as Occasions require. These Medicines vary as much, if not more, than any other Forms; if therefore the Reader would see what the last Ages prescribed in this manner, he may satisfy himself from the Collections of *Schroder*, *Zwelfer*, and *Etmuller*.

S E C T. VI.

Of Troches and Pills.

ONE of these Forms is much less used in modern Practice than antiently, for the old *Dispensatories* abound much with *Troches*; whereas of those few the *College* retain, half are not now in use, or ever made. The main Design of

this Form seems to have been to preserve in readiness for present Use, Substances which stood in need of some Preparation, and took up time to reduce into Powder, and which by lying in a dry Powder would likewise be subject to decay sooner than in

in this Form. Many of these also are contrived for the Manner of taking them, which is gradually dissolving in the mouth, as most of the *Balsamick* and *Pectoral* kind; and few else are now in use, besides those commonly call'd *Lozenges*.

From the College.

Trochisci albi Rhafis, The white Troches of Rhafis.

‘ Take Cerufs that has been wash’d in Rose-water ʒ x. Sarcocol ʒ iii. white Starch ʒ ii. Gum-Arabick and Tragon, ana ʒ i. Camphor ʒ ss. Make them into Troches with Rose-water.’

These are dissolv’d in white Wine, Rose-water, or any other Liquids, to make *Collyriums* for the Eyes. They assuage Inflammations, and sometimes repel hot corrosive Rheums. The same are sometimes used for Injections in *Gonorrhœas*, to cool the *Urethra*, and defend it against the Corrosions of the gleetings Humours. ʒ ii. dissolv’d in ʒ ii. of Liquid, is the usual Proportion of Mixture; and the affected Part to be frequently wash’d with it.

Trochisci Alhandalæ, Troches of Colocynth.

‘ Take the Pulp of Colocynth reduced into a fine Powder ʒ x. Bdellium ʒ vi. and with a thick Mucilage made by a Solution of Gum-Arabick and Tragon, ana ʒ vi. make them up into a Paste, and cut out in Troches for use.’

This is a very small Variation from the Colocynth it self, and therefore hardly worth the trouble. And for present use the Troches are almost as difficult to powder, as the Pulp was at first. The Virtues may be seen, *Part 2. Sect. 8. Class 2.*

Nº 405. as likewise the Dose, only enlarging it a little.

Trochisci Alkekengi, Troches of Winter-Cherries.

‘ Take Winter-Cherries ʒ iii. Gum-Arabick, Tragon, (or Tragacanth) Olibanum, Pine-Nuts, bitter Almonds, Starch, Juice of Liquorice, Bole Armoniack, white Poppy-Seeds, ana ʒ vi. of the four greater cold Seeds, ana ʒ iiiss. Seeds of Smallage, white Henbane, Amber white, Earth of Lemnos, and Opium, ana ʒ ii. Make all into Troches with the Juice of green Winter-Cherries, S. A.’

These are intended for a Detergent, and Diuretick particularly, and are sometimes prescribed for such; but they are very injudiciously contriv’d for any such purpose. The *Lemnian* Earth has a quite contrary Property, as likewise the *Bole*; and the whole is so insignificant in Efficacy, as not to be worth making.

Trochisci Bechici albi, White Lozenges for Coughs.

‘ Take the finest Loaf-Sugar lb i. white Sugar-Candy, Penids, ana ʒ iv. Roots of Orrice ʒ ss. Liquorice ʒ vi. Starch ʒ iiss. Reduce them all to a fine Powder, and make them into a due Consistence for Lozenges, with a Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth and Rose-water.’

These are pretty much used for Coughs and Defluxions of Rheum. Some add to them *Ambergrease* and *Musk*, which makes them of use to sweeten the Breath. But they are of no great efficacy to any purpose, and may be taken at pleasure.

Trochisci Bechici nigri, Black Lozenges for Coughs.

‘ Take Juice of Liquorice and white Sugar, ana ʒ x. Gum Tragacanth,

‘gacanth, sweet Almonds blanch’d,
 ‘ana ʒ vi. Make them into Lo-
 ‘zenges, with a Mucilage of Quince-
 ‘Seeds and Rose-Water.’

These are much more effectual than the former, to stop Coughs from tickling Rheums, but not quite so grateful to take. Some powder the *Tragacanth*, but that is very tiresome, and will not make up so smooth as if it be gradually open’d with Rose-Water enough to beat up with the *Almonds* into a Paste, and afterwards with the other Ingredients.

Trochisci Cypheos pro Mithridatio.

‘Take Pulp of Raisins, and Cy-
 ‘prus Turpentine, ana ʒ iii. Schœ-
 ‘nanth and Myrrh, ana ʒ iss. Cin-
 ‘namon ʒ ss. *Calamus Aromaticus*
 ‘ʒ iii. Roots of round Cypress,
 ‘Spikenard, Juniper-Berries, Aloes-
 ‘Wood, Bdellium, Cassia-Bark, ana
 ‘ʒ iiss. Saffron ʒ i. Make them into
 ‘Troches with a sufficient quantity
 ‘of Honey.’

These are of no use but for the Mithridate, to which the chief Ingredients might be added, without the trouble of being reduced into this form; and the *Raisins*, with some others, are of no manner of service to such an Intention.

Trochisci de Gallia Moschata, Perfumed Troches.

‘Take Aloes-Wood in fine Pow-
 ‘der ʒ v. Ambergrease ʒ iii. Musk
 ‘ʒ i. Make them into a Paste with
 ‘a Mucilage of Rose-Water and
 ‘Gum Tragacanth, and form it into
 ‘Lozenges.’

This is a fine *Perfume*, and good for all Uses as such. It is of service in Decays of Spirits, especially by Age, but is little in Practice. *Zwelfer* has this *Recipe* much better, which we shall insert hereafter, from his *Pharmacopœia Regia*.

Trochisci Gordonii, Gordonius’s Troches.

‘Take the four greater cold Seeds
 ‘blanch’d, Seeds of white Poppies,
 ‘Mallows, Cotton, Purslain, Quin-
 ‘ces, Myrtle-berries, Gum Traga-
 ‘canth and Arabick, Pistach-Nuts,
 ‘Sugar-Candy, Penids, Liquorice,
 ‘Barley husk’d, Mucilage of Flea-
 ‘wort Seeds, sweet Almonds blanch’d,
 ‘ana ʒ ii. fine Bole, Dragon’s-
 ‘Blood, Spodium of Ivory, red
 ‘Roses, Myrrh, ana ʒ ss. Make
 ‘them into Lozenges with Hydro-
 ‘mel.’

These are taken from *Gordonius*, whose Name they bear, *de Passioni-
 bus Renum*, cap. 10. and appear by him to be calculated against Ulcera-
 tions of the Kidneys, pissing of
 Blood, Stranguries, Diabetes, and
Gonorrhea’s. But these are now al-
 most quite out of Practice, and very
 rarely prescribed.

Trochisci Hedycroi ad Theriacam.

‘Take Aloes-Wood, or yellow
 ‘Sanders, Leaves of Marjoram and
 ‘Mastich, Roots of Asarabacka, ana
 ‘ʒ ii. Rhapontick, Costus, *Calamus*
 ‘*Aromaticus*, Aloes-Wood, Schœ-
 ‘nanth, Opobalsam, and Cinna-
 ‘mon, ana ʒ iii. Cassia-Bark, *In-*
 ‘*dian* Leaf, Spikenard, Myrrh, and
 ‘Saffron, ana ʒ vi. Cardamoms ʒ iss.
 ‘and Mastich ʒ i. Make them into
 ‘Lozenges, with a sufficient quan-
 ‘tity of Canary Wine.’

This Composition is only for the *Theriaca*, and therefore is much better dispens’d with that, in the man-
 ner there directed.

Trochisci Hysterici, The Hysterick Troches.

‘Take Asa-fœtida, and Galba-
 ‘num strain’d with the Juice of
 ‘Rue, ana ʒ iiss. Myrrh ʒ ii. Cas-

tor 3 iſs. Roots of Aſarabacka,
 long Birth-wort, Leaves of Savin,
 Feverfew, Nep, ana 3 i. Dittany
 3 ſs. Make them into Troches
 with a ſufficient quantity of the
 Juice of Rue.

Theſe are well contriv'd to the
 purpoſe their Title denotes, and are
 very effectual in all Uterine Diſor-
 ders, to allay Vapours, Convulſi-
 ons, to promote the Menſes, to aſ-
 ſiſt Delivery, and all that belongs
 to rectifying the Diſeaſes of thoſe
 Parts. They are conveniently redu-
 cible into Powder for any extempo-
 raneous Form, and may be given
 from gr. v. to ʒ i. at a Doſe.

*Trochiſci de Myrrhâ, Troches of
 Myrrh.*

Take Myrrh 3 iii. Lupins 3 v.
 Madder-Root, Leaves of Rue,
 Horſe-Mint, Dittany of Crete,
 Cummin-Seed, Aſſa-foetida, Sagape-
 num, Opoponax, ana 3 ii. Strain
 the Gum in a Decoction of Mug-
 wort, with the Juice of which
 make them into Troches.

Theſe are good for all the Inten-
 tions as the former, and may be
 given in the ſame Doſes; they both
 deſerve to be more us'd than they
 are, tho the latter are pretty often
 preſcrib'd.

*Trochiſci de Scillâ ad Theriacam,
 Troches of Squills for Venice-
 Treacle.*

Take of Squills, clear'd of their
 outer dry Leaves, and baked in
 common Paſte till ſoft thorow ʒ i.
 the Flower of Orobus, or red Chi-
 ches, 3 viii. Beat them up toge-
 ther into a Paſte, and form it into
 Lozenges.

As for the Virtues of theſe, and
 their ſiſneſs for the purpoſe intended,
 ſee in our Animadverſions upon the
Theriaca.

*Trochiſci de Terrâ Lemniâ, Troches
 of Lemnian Earth.*

Take Earth of Lemnos, Bole,
 Acacia, Hypociftis, Gum-Arabick,
 Dragon's-Blood, Starch, Red Roſes,
 Antherea, Blood-Stone, Red Co-
 ral, Amber, Balauſtines, Spodium
 of Ivory, Purlain-Seeds, Oliba-
 num, Burnt Harts-horn, Cyprus
 Nuts and Saffron, ana 3 ii. Seeds
 of black Poppies, Tragacanth,
 Pearls, ana 3 iſs. Opium 3 i. Make
 them into Troches with a ſufficient
 quantity of Juice of Plantain.

Theſe are calculated for Fluxes of
 all kinds, and are very Aſtringent
 and Narcotick. They are com-
 mended for Hemorrhages, and all
 Exceſs of Evacuation, either from
 Weakneſs or Sharpneſs of Fluids;
 and are ſometimes preſcrib'd, tho
 not often. In ʒ ii. there is gr. i.
 of Opium, and therefore their Doſe
 ſeldom exceeds that quantity.

*Trochiſci de Viperâ, Troches of
 Vipers.*

Take the Fleſh of Vipers with-
 out Skin, Head, Bones, or En-
 trails, and boil'd with a little Salt
 and Dill-Seed in the Water ʒ ſs.
 white Bread 3 ii. and knead them
 into a Paſte, with Hands greas'd
 over with Oil of Nutmegs by
 Expreſſion, or Opobalfam; and
 cut it out into Troches.

How well this Management ſuits
 its Intention, being only for the
Theriaca, ſee what has been there
 ſaid concerning it.

Pills are a Form into which little is
 reduced, unleſs *Catharticks* in the
 officinal Composition; the quantity
 of theſe generally aſſign'd for a Doſe
 not admitting *Alteratives*, becauſe
 they generally take up more room:
 whereas the force of a *Cathartick*
 lying generally in a ſmall compaſs,

is conveniently included herein, 3 ss. which makes 4, or 5, or 6 Pills, being generally a Dose; whereas a sufficient Dose of most *Alteratives* would amount to 15 or 20 Pills. Most things likewise in this Form are very bitter and distastful, that they could not be endured in any other, these being capable of covering, so as not to be discern'd. But nothing ought hereunto to be introduced, that is solvable by the Air, as many Salts are; because they will run, and destroy the Form, and likewise nothing ought to be mix'd, that will ferment for the same reason: and upon this account all Volatile Salts are to be excluded, because they will puff them up into six times their bulk, and make them not possible to be taken, as has already been hinted in another place.

Pilulæ de Agarico.

Take Troches of Agarick, (which are directed as the *Albandula*, but never made) 3 iii. Roots of blue Flower-de-Luce, Mastich, Myrrh, Horehound, ana 3 i. Turpeth 3 v. *Species Hieræ Simpl.* 3 ss. Troches of Colocynth, Sarcocol, ana 3 ii. Reduce all to a Powder, and make into a Mass with a sufficient quantity of any inspissated Juice.

These are reported to purge pituitous Humours, and to be good thereby against Coughs, Asthma's, Dropsies and Gout; but the present Practice has almost disown'd them, and they are very rarely prescrib'd. The Dose from 3 i. to 3 i.

Pilulæ Aloephanginæ: *Being the same as Aromaticæ Mesuæ, Mesue's Aromatick Purging Pills.*

Take Cinnamon, Cloves, Cardamoms the lesser, Nutmegs, Mace, *Calamus Aromaticus*, Juniper-

Berries, Schoenanth, yellow Sanders, Galangals, Red Roses, ana 3 ss. digest in ʒ iii. Spirit V. for some days: then press out the Liquor, and add to it *Succotrina Aloes* ʒ i. Mastich, Myrrh, ana 3 ss. Saffron 3 ii. Balsam of Peru, 3 i. and evaporate into a proper Consistence.

Zwelfer is very large in his Animadversions upon this Composition, which, in the *Augustan Dispensatory*, a little differs from this; and is very elaborate in its Correction. He directs to draw the Aromatick Part of the Ingredients off by two or three Cohabations with 3 v. or ii. of Spirit V. by a Retort, which is to be saved; and a Decoction made of the *Residuum* in plain Water, in which the *Aloes* is to be dissolved and evaporated; and then the *Myrrh*, *Mastich* and *Saffron* to be put to it, with the Aromatick Spirit before drawn: or else to take such of the Aromaticks as have not their Essential Oils in the Shops, and managed thus; and put a due Proportion of those Essential Oils which are drawn to the whole at last, which seems to be the better way. These are said to purge and strengthen the Stomach and Head; and are good to carry off pituitous and cold Humours which clog the *Sensories*, to procure Appetite, and promote Digestion. And without doubt it is a good Composition for such purposes; but is rather to be esteem'd as an *Alterative* than as a *Cathartick*, and therefore its Use ought to be continued some time to answer any End of Consequence. This is not greatly in the present Practice, but is a very good Medicine, the *Pil. Rudii* mostly taking its place, being preferable only where a brisker Purge is required. The Dose of this from 3 i. to 3 iv. or more. It is much the better way

to give all things of this kind over night; because by so long continuance they get more into the Blood, and have a greater effect upon the remote Parts, which is their main Intention. When this grows too brittle to form into Pills, as all of this kind will, moisten it afresh with a little Spirit of Wine.

The *Pilula Aurea*, and *Cochia Majores*; the former from *Nicholaus*, and the latter from *Rhasis*, which the College retain; are but indifferent Compositions, especially the *Pilula Aurea*, notwithstanding their Title: and as the present Practice has rejected them, we venture to omit them here.

Pil. Cochiae Minores.

‘ Take Aloes *Succotrina*, Scammony, Colocynth, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Cloves \mathfrak{z} ii. Syr. of Buck-thorn, a sufficient quantity to make them into a Mass.’

This is the most common Purge of our Shops, and is indeed a very good one: it is sure in Operation, and not only cleanses the first Passages, but fetches Humours from remote Parts, and does good service in many obstinate chronick Cases, where the Constitution can bear with brisk purging. It is often prescrib’d in Cholicks that arise from *Crapula*’s, and any Obstructions in the first Passages; but then a Grain or two of *Opium* is generally mix’d with it, to make its Operation milder, and prevent the Membranes being too much irritated therewith; which in such Cases will always aggravate the Symptoms. Its Dose is from gr. xv. to \mathfrak{z} ii. to grown Persons.

Pil. de Cynoglossa.

‘ Take the Root of Hounds-

‘ Tongue dry’d, white Henbane-Seed and *Opium*, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Myrrh \mathfrak{z} vi. Olibanum \mathfrak{z} v. Saffron, Castor, Styra, ana \mathfrak{z} i ss. Syr. of Stæcha’s, a sufficient quantity to beat all into a Mass.’

This is a Composition which *Nicholaus* borrows from *Mesue*, with some Alterations of his own for the worse; for his stands thus: ‘ Take *Opium*, Root of Hounds-Tongue, Henbane-Seed, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Myrrh \mathfrak{z} vi. Olibanum \mathfrak{z} v. Saffron \mathfrak{z} i ss. Syrup, &c.’ And to those our College have conform’d, only adding the *Castor* and *Styrax* from the Example of *Fernelius* and *Renodæus*; for *Nicholaus* adds *Frankincense*, *Cinnamon* and *Cloves*, instead of *Saffron*. The whole is a good and efficacious Medicine against Catarrhs, and all Coughs and Distempers from sharp tickling Rheums: but to Corpulent and Asthmatick Persons it does not agree, because it thickens the Juices, induces a *Lentor*, and increases a difficulty of Breathing. In such Constitutions therefore *Opium* is to be ventur’d upon in conjunction with Detergents, as in *Matthews’s* Pills, &c. Of this may be given small Pills made from viii. to xv. gr. at a Dose; but ought to be taken only at Night, because of their inclining so much to Sleep.

Pil. ex Duobus.

‘ Take Colocynth and Scammony, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Cloves enough to moisten them; and with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Buck-Thorn, make them into a Mass.’

This is stronger and hotter than the *Cochia Minor*, and is more effectual in obstinate Cases of the like kind, as there mention’d. But for its frequent Use and Recommendation by some in Venereal Cases, it is

is a great Error, and highly to be condemn'd: for a Constitution may be tore to pieces with such Catharticks, before the Seat and Cause of such Ailments are at all affected; as we hope fully to demonstrate in another Work concerning that Distemper, and the vast Mistakes the common Practice is chargeable with upon that account. The Gout indeed may very likely be affected by such a smart Purge as this is; and many chronick Distempers are remedied by its means. The Dose is from gr. xv. to 3 ss.

Pil. Fœtidæ.

‘ Take Troches of Colocynth,
‘ Aloes, ana 3 v. Opoponax, Am-
‘ moniacum, Sagapenum, (all strain-
‘ ed with the Juice of Leeks) Myrrh,
‘ Seeds of Rue, Epithymum, ana
‘ 3 v. Scammony 3 iii. Turpeth 3 ss.
‘ the lesser Spurge, Hermodactyls,
‘ ana 3 ii. Ginger 3 i ss. Spikenard,
‘ Cinnamon, Saffron, Castor, ana
‘ 3 i. Euphorbium prepar’d 3 i. Oil
‘ of Amber rectify’d 3 ss. Syrup of
‘ the Juice of Leeks a sufficient
‘ quantity, to make all together into
‘ a Consistence for Pills.

This is *Mesue's Pilula Fœtida majores*, only leaving out the *Bdel-
lium*, and 3 i. of *Euphorbium*, both
which is done with good reason;
for the former has nothing in it to
the purpose, and the latter is so hot
an Ingredient, that 3 ii. is in too
great a proportion; and many are
afraid even of putting in any at all.
This is a well-contriv'd Purge of all
kinds of Humours, which lay a load
upon the Nerves, and the principal
Springs of the Animal Machine; for
it is full of hot and penetrating Parts;
and as the *Scammony* acts as a *Cathartick*
in the more open Passages,
others carry the same Quality into

the remotest Recess, and clear away
watry and pituitous Humours from
all the Glands and Capillaries; but
particularly those mucous Foulnesses
which frequently disorder the Womb.
For these reasons this is a notable
Purge in all Distempers of the Head,
as Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Palsies,
and the like, for Hypochondriacal
and Splenetick Affections; and pro-
motes the Uterine Cleanings, so as
to assist in the Cure of most Com-
plaints from that Quarter. Rheu-
matisms, Scrophula's and the Gout
it is calculated for, and the most ex-
treme Parts will be drain'd of their
Superfluities by it. But for these
extraordinary purposes it is fre-
quently repeated, and to be given in
small Doses, that it may not run off
too fast by Stool; for the more
such things are brought to the Ope-
ration of *Alteratives*, the more
effectual are they to answer any In-
tentions of moment: an *Alterative*
in the Blood-Vessels operating by
the same means as a *Cathartick* in
the Bowels; as may be further un-
derstood by our Explications under
those respective Divisions in *Part 2*.
This Mass does not keep well, un-
less great Care be taken of it, be-
cause it will grow dry, mouldy and
crumbling. The best way is in an
oily Bladder close tied, and kept in
a Lead or Pewter Pot. The gene-
ral Dose from 3 i. to 3 iv.

Pil. de Guttâ Gamandâ, ———
Gamboge.

‘ Take Aloes 3 ii ss. Gamboge
‘ 3 i ss. Scammony 3 i. Ammonia-
‘ cum 3 i ss. Tartar of Vitriol 3 ss.
‘ Syr. of Solutive Roses a sufficient
‘ quantity.’

This is a very rough Purge, and
cannot safely be given from above
gr. x. to 3 ss. It is reckon'd a great

Purger of Water, and therefore chiefly given in Dropsies, and such like Cachexies; that are attended with too great an Excess of bulk; in which cases it is a powerful Medicine, but it is not often prescrib'd.

Pil. Rudii.

Take Colocynth ʒvi. Agarick, Scammony, Black Hellebore, Turpeth, ana ʒss. Aloes ʒi. Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, ana ʒii. Spirit V. R. a sufficient quantity to extract their Virtues. After some days Digestion press it out, and evaporate to a Consistence.

This is liable to the same Faults as the *Aloephangina*, and therefore ought to be manag'd as *Zwelfer* has order'd that. The *Scammony* is best to be powder'd by it self, and the *Aloes* should not be added until it is strain'd from the other Ingredients; and when that is dissolv'd, and it is near high enough, sift in the *Scammony*. If this grows likewise too brittle, moisten it with fresh Spirit. It may be given from gr. xv. to ʒii. and is effectual to all the purposes the *Aloephangina* stands recommended for. It is much more in Prescription than that, because it answers the common Intention of a Cathartick much better, being stronger and brisker in Operation; which although it most pleases common People, yet the greatest Feats are to be done by Medicines of slower Operation, unless the Humours wanting Evacuation are only in the first Passages, which is rarely the case of such as take Purges. This at present is in great esteem in the Shops for a Head-Purger; and it is indeed the chief Pill in use in most Cases where Catharticks are prescrib'd in this form.

Pil. Ruffi Pestilentialis, Ruffus's Pestilential Pills.

Take Aloes ʒii. Myrrh ʒi. Saffron ʒss. Reduce all into a fine Powder, and make them into a Mass with Syrup of Wormwood.

This claims the famous antient Physician *Ruffus* for its Author, who took it from *Paulus Eginetas, Lib. 4. Cap. 36.* but with this difference, that they put an equal quantity of Gum *Ammoniacum* with the *Aloes*, and had no *Saffron*. It appears that it was then dissolv'd, and given in Potion; but its being intolerably bitter, and nauseous in that form, made the Moderns contrive it very wisely into Pills. These three Ingredients are much better reduced into powder separately, because their Texture are all so different from one another, that they will not do in the Mortar so well together. This is accounted a good Stomach-Purge, and with good reason; for it greatly warms and strengthens it, and but very gently Purges. It is peculiarly good in cold Constitutions and Indigestions; and will many times, without other help, cure a Green-Sickness, in which case it greatly promotes the Menstrual Discharges, and opens Uterine Obstructions. It may be given from gr. xv. to ʒi. but this is not so fit for a Cathartick as an *Alterative*; and therefore ought rather to be given in moderate Doses, and be long continu'd. How it deserves the particular Appellation of *Pestilential*, does not yet clearly appear; but it is a good Medicine for the purposes here mention'd. Many make it with the Syrup of Lemon-Juice, because that preserves the Colour best, which is reckon'd an Orna-

Ornament, and because the Syrup of Wormwood is rejected in Practice, and never made.

Pil. Stomachicæ cum Gummi.

‘ Take Aloes \mathfrak{z} i. Sena \mathfrak{z} v. Gum Ammoniacum (strain’d with Elder-Vinegar) \mathfrak{z} ss. Mastich, Myrrh, ana \mathfrak{z} i ss. Saffron, Salt of Wormwood, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Syrup of Buckthorn, a sufficient quantity to make it into a Mass.’

These stand recommended in the same Intentions as the *Pilula de Agarico*, and are about the same Strength, and as seldom prescrib’d in the present Practice. The *Pilula Aggregativa* of Mesue; *De Aloe Lotâ* in the *Augustan* Dispensatory; *De Cretâ Palmarii Diambra*; *Eupatorii* of Mesue; *Hiera cum Agarico* of Nicolaus Myrepsis; *Imperiale*; *De Lapide Lazuli* of Mesue; *Macri*; *Mastachina*; *Sine quibus*; *Tartarea* of Quercetan, corrected by Sennertus, and the *Ex tribus dicta*; all which our College retain, are much of the same cast; but as they are entirely neglected now, both in Prescription and the Shops, we have here omitted: as also for the same reason have we the *Pilula de Hermodactylis*, *De Opoponace*, and *Mechoacana*, which are of the same Contrivance as the *Fætidæ*, and are now quite out of use. The *Pilula Vaticana* are likewise an injudicious Medly, and never made, tho the College have but lately introduced them into their Dispensatory. The *Pil. de Succino* of Crato, also for the same reason, lies under the like neglect.

Pil. de Styraçe.

‘ Take Styraç, Olibanum, Myrrh, Extract of Liquorice, Opium, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Syrup of white

‘ Poppies a sufficient quantity, to beat them into a Mass.’

In this Composition the *Styraç* must be strain’d, and the *Opium*, tho some dry and powder it, and beat together with the Extract of Liquorice into a Paste; and then receive the rest of the Ingredients in Powder. There is gr. i. of *Opium* in every gr. vi. of this Mass; and therefore it ought in the extreme Dose not to exceed xii. or xv. gr. It has all the Virtues of the *Pil. de Cynoglossa*, but has somewhat more than double the quantity of *Opium*. It is much more us’d than any other of this Intention; but it ought to be with caution.

Aloë Rosata.

‘ Take Aloes \mathfrak{z} iv. dissolve it in the Juice of Damask Roses, and evaporate to the Consistence of a Pill: put more Juice to it, and evaporate again, and this continue to do until \mathfrak{t} v. of Juice has been thus taken up, then keep for use.’

This is accounted a much gentler Cathartick than the Aloes alone. It is not much prescrib’d, and is apt to grow brittle, when it must be fresh moisten’d. The Dose from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} i.

From Bates.

Pilulæ Angelicæ.

‘ Take Sena \mathfrak{z} vi. Rhubarb, Myrrh, Agarick, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Benjamin \mathfrak{z} i ss. Saffron \mathfrak{z} ii. Violet and Borrage-Flowers, ana m. i. Juice of Succory clarify’d \mathfrak{t} i ss. of Fumitory and Borrage, ana \mathfrak{t} ii ss. Digest them together 48 hours; then press out the Juices, and put to them Aloes \mathfrak{z} xii. which evaporate to a due Consistence for Pills, and then stir in Balsam

‘ of Peru \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Nutmegs
 ‘ gut. xx. and Salt of Wormwood
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. and keep it in a close Pewter
 ‘ Pot.’

This is a Prescription of *Sala*, and comes to us greatly recommended for a mild Purger, and an excellent Cleanser and Strengthner of the *Viscera*, but particularly the Stomach and Bowels. It may be given from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} i. at a Dose.

Pil. Hydropicæ, Pills against the Dropsy.

‘ Take Resin of Jalap, Scammony, Rhubarb, Gamboge and
 ‘ Calomel, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Ammoniacum
 ‘ dissolv’d in the Juice of Flower-de-Luce, \mathfrak{z} iii. Tartar of Vitriol
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. Mastich \mathfrak{z} i. Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Spirit of Turpentine, gut. xl. Syrup
 ‘ of Buck-thorn, a sufficient quantity to mix all into a due Consistence for Pills.’

This is a powerful Purge for the purposes its Title expresses, and is well suited to the modern Practice. It greatly forces away Water and Phlegm, and therefore is effectual in Dropsies, and all Cachexies attended with Corpulency; but it is too brisk in Operation to trust to Children, or weakly Constitutions. Its outside Dose is \mathfrak{z} ii.

Pil. Marocostinæ.

‘ Take Gum Ammoniac \mathfrak{z} i ss.
 ‘ Myrrh \mathfrak{z} vi. Aloes \mathfrak{z} i. Agarick
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} vi. Rhubarb \mathfrak{z} iii. Saffron \mathfrak{z} ss.
 ‘ Costus \mathfrak{z} vi. Aloes-Wood \mathfrak{z} ii. Mastich Herb \mathfrak{z} ss. make a Decoction
 ‘ of the six last Ingredients in \mathfrak{z} ii.
 ‘ of Damask-Rose Juice, and a sufficient quantity of common Water; which press out hard, and
 ‘ put to it the Ammoniacum and
 ‘ Myrrh, strain’d in \mathfrak{z} iv. of Vinegar of Squills, and with the Aloes,

‘ evaporate all together to a due
 ‘ Consistence.’

Bates, as well as some others, make a great deal of needless work with this Composition. It is originally from *Mindererus*, and was calculated to purge off pituitous and watry Humours, which lodge in the Habit of the Body, and produce Dropsies, and other chronick Disorders. It is also commended for expelling tartarous Humours, and cleansing the Liver and Kidneys. But by its peculiar Property of clearing the Nerves from all superfluous Adhesions, it has obtain’d much for a great Strengthner of the Head and Stomach, and against all Diseases arising from the Disorders of those Parts. The Dose from gr. xv. to \mathfrak{z} ii. but this Medicine is seldom made.

Pil. Melanagogæ, Pills against Melancholy.

‘ Take black Hellebore \mathfrak{z} ii. Colocynth \mathfrak{z} iii. boil these in \mathfrak{z} v. of
 ‘ the Phlegm of Vitriol to the Consumption of half: then boil what
 ‘ can be pressed out to the Consistence of Honey, and put to it Resin of Scammony in fine Powder,
 ‘ and keep stirring with a gentle Heat, till it is a due Consistence
 ‘ for Pills.’

This is a very searching *Cathartic*, and may be recommended in all obstinate chronick Cases to strong Persons. Its Dose from gr. viii. to \mathfrak{z} i. It is not fit for Children, nor indeed hardly any but such Persons, whom its Name declares it to be calculated for; because *Maniacks* and Melancholy People, as hath already been observ’d, will not be mov’d but by the strongest Medicines: and this is so much of that kind, that some Repetitions will rouse, and strangely bring to a use
 of

of their Faculties, many who have long been without them for want of such helps. But proper *Alteratives* are to be suppos'd in the Intervals. For there are not many cases where *Catharticks* alone are to be trusted.

From other Authors, and present Practice.

Trochisci Bechici albi.

' Take of the four greater cold
' Seeds husked, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. white Pop-
' py-Seeds and Pine-Nuts, ana \mathfrak{z} i.
' Orrice and Starch in fine Powder,
' ana \mathfrak{z} iii. fine Sugar \mathfrak{z} xvii. beat
' the Seeds into a Paste; then put
' to it the Powders, and make all
' into a due Consistence with a
' Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth and
' Rose-Water, to cut out into Lo-
' zenges.'

This is a much better Composition, than that under the same Name in the *College-Dispensatory*; and if sweet *Almonds* were in the room of the *Pine-Nuts*, it would be yet more grateful. This is from the *Pharmacopœia Regia* of *Zwelfer*, who likewise makes a red Lozenge, by adding to this \mathfrak{z} ii. of *Bole*; which with the whole is very good against the *Heart-Burn*, and is the same, if not a better Remedy in that case, than some which are frequently advertis'd in publick Places with great *Encomiums*.

Trochisci Bechici nigri.

' Take of the four greater cold
' Seeds husked, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. white
' Poppy-Seeds \mathfrak{z} i. pour upon these
' in a Marble Mortar a sufficient
' quantity of Juice of Liquorice,
' diluted to the Consistence of a Sy-
' rup with Rose-Water, to make
' them into a soft Pulp; which

' drive thro a Sieve with more
' Pulp of Liquorice \mathfrak{z} iv. or v. and
' to them put strain'd Styrax \mathfrak{z} i.
' Powder of Orrice \mathfrak{z} iii. of Anise
' and Fennel-Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} i. fine
' Loaf-Sugar \mathfrak{t} ii ss. and make all
' into a Paste.'

This is likewise from *Zwelfer*, and greatly exceeds that of our *College*. It is an excellent good Pectoral Lozenge, and useful in all Coughs whatsoever, to be taken at discre- tion.

Trochisci de Benzoe, Troches of Benjamin.

' Take Sugar-Candy \mathfrak{t} i. melt it
' in Rose-Water; then taking it
' from the Fire, dissolve in it
' strained Styrax \mathfrak{z} i. which stir well
' together; and when almost cold,
' sift in fine Powder of Benjamin
' \mathfrak{z} vi. Aloes Wood \mathfrak{z} ss. Orrice
' Root \mathfrak{z} i. Musk \mathfrak{z} i. and with a
' sufficient quantity, if any be want-
' ing, of the Tragacanth-Mucilage
' and Rose-Water, make them in-
' to a Paste.'

This is an admirable Balsamick, and would be of great use to such who are subject to Diseases of the Breast, and inclinable to Consumptions, if frequently taken. They give likewise a very agreeable Sweetness to the Breath. They may be taken at discretion. If the Aloes Wood was omitted, they would be never the worse, and rather more grateful. These also are from the *Pharmacopœia Regia*.

Trochisci Balsamici, Balsamick Lozenges.

' Take Balsam of Tolu, Orrice-
' Root, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Gum Tragacanth,
' and Arabick, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Flowers of
' Benjamin \mathfrak{z} ii. white Sugar-Candy
' \mathfrak{t} i. When all are reduced to fine
' Pow-

‘ Powder, make them into a Paste
 ‘ with Mucilage of Quince-Seeds and
 ‘ Rose-Water, for Lozenges.’

These make a most grateful and efficacious Remedy in all kinds of Coughs, but particularly those from tickling Defluxions and Rheums. They will likewise greatly contribute to restore decaying Lungs, and Persons almost worn out in Consumptions. On no account can they disagree, and almost in all Cases will they prove of great service. They may be likewise used at pleasure.

Trochisci Restringtones, Restrington Lozenges.

‘ Take Japan Earth in fine Powder $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Gum Tragacanth $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Oil of Cinnamon $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Sugar of Roses $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Make them into a Paste with Mucilage of Quince-Seeds, made very strong.’

These are great Restorers of a weak Stomach and Bowels, and such as are subject to Indigestion, Vomiting, and Fluxes. They may be taken at discretion, and by continu’d use they have been known to recover some from Weaknesses they have been just sinking under: and for the Whites and some Female Complaints, there is not a more pleasant nor a more effectual Remedy; as also in old Gleet, where no Malignity remains.

Pastilli Cathartici, Purging Sugar-Plumbs.

‘ Take Resin of Scammony $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Penids $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Mix them together, after the Resin is rubb’d into a very fine Powder, and with a very little Mucilage make a Paste, which work up into small Pills.’

This is contriv’d chiefly for young Children, who will not be prevail’d with to take a Cathartick in any

other Form, but as they are cheated with this, the quantity of Resin not giving a discernible difference to the Sugar. But this is rough Physick for tender Children, tho with many it does a great deal of good, by purging off that Slime from their Bowels, which breeds Worms, and occasions Fevers, and a stinking Breath. One or two of these is a sufficient Dose. Those which are so frequently in publick Advertisements are no other, whatsoever their Venders pretend to.

Pil. Cochiae cum Helleboro, Pill Cochia with Hellebore.

‘ Take the Species of the lesser Pill Cochia, and Powder of black Hellebore, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Make them into a Mass with Syrup of Stæchas.’

This has been in some former Editions of the *College-Dispensatory*, but they have rejected it in the last, and retain’d many a great deal worse: for if this be well understood, it is an admirable Cathartick in Maniacal, Hypochondriacal, and almost all Nervous Cases; and nothing likewise more effectually opens the menstrual Discharges, when they are wanted, than this Medicine does. It may be given from gr. xv. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. At first use it will sometimes vomit, but after some Repetitions it goes more downwards.

Pil. de Euphorbio, Euphorbium Pill.

‘ Take Euphorbium, Colocynth, Agarick, Bdellium, Sagapenum, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Aloes $\frac{3}{4}$ v. Make them into a Mass with Juice of Leeks.’

This is a Prescript of *Mesue*, which our *College* likewise formerly had. In strong Constitutions that can bear the *Euphorbium*, it is a most efficacious Medicine to purge off tough pituitous Humours. All kinds of Arthritick and Rheumatick Pains

Pains will give way to it, for it fetches from the most remote Parts those Humours which cause them. In Dropsies likewise it is a powerful Medicine, and in such Cases is generally most safe, because the Load of Humours is so great, as makes the Medicine less sensible to the Fibres. The Dose from gr. xv. to 3 ss. This Medicine soon dries, and will sometimes be mouldy; it ought therefore to be kept in a Bladder, as was directed about the *Pil. Fœtida*.

Pil. Tartareæ, Tartar Pills.

‘ Take Aloes 3 iii. Gum Ammoniacum strain’d with Vinegar of Squills 3 iss. Tartar of Vitriol 3 iss. Extract of Rhubarb 3 ss. Mix S. A.’

These differ not much in the principal Ingredients from the *Marocostina* of *Mindererus*. This is a Prescript of *Bontius*, and is much better than that of *Quercetan*, which our College retains. This makes a good Purge in all Cases that are attended with a *Lentor* in the Blood, or viscid pituitous Juices in the Glands and Capillaries. It is therefore good in hypocondriacal and splenetick Disorders, and of service, with continuance, in the Gout, Rheumatism, and scrophulous Indurations upon the Glands. It may be given from ʒ i. to 3 i. at a Dose. But such Medicines are better in small quantities, and frequently repeated; otherwise what is *Cathartick*, and forcing in the first Passages, will carry the rest through before they get into the Blood, and have any effect where they are chiefly intended.

Pil. Arthriticæ, Pills against the Gout.

‘ Take Resin of Jalap 3 ss. Extracts of Rhubarb, Birth-wort, and Gentian, ana 3 i. Tartar of Vitriol and Diagridium, ana 3 iss. Vitriol

of Iron 3 ii. Make up into a Mass with Extract of Sena.’

This is a Prescription of *Schefferus* against the Gout, for which it is a good Medicine, as all of the *Drastick* kind are; and likewise for all Diseases whose Seat is principally upon the Nerves and Extreme Parts.

Pil. Balsamicæ Anodynæ, The Anodyne Balsamick Pills.

‘ Take Liver of Sulphur 3 iv. Balsam of Tolu 3 ii. Flowers of Benjamin 3 ii. Salt of Tartar and Opium, ana 3 ss. Spirit of Turpentine a sufficient quantity to make a Mass.’

This is a most useful Composition, and is preferable to any other of this Intention, as it is a good *Balsamick* without being too agglutinating, and is a good Detergent without any Irritation; and therefore may be safely given in all Coughs, and to all Constitutions. The Dose from gr. v. to ʒ i. or more.

Pil. Spleneticæ, Pills against the Spleen.

‘ Take 3 i. of Gum Ammoniacum dissolv’d in Vinegar of Squills, and evaporated to a due Consistence; Steel prepared with Vinegar, and Extract of Fern-Root, ana 3 ss. Tartar of Vitriol and fine Aloes, ana 3 ii. Myrrh and Mastich, ana 3 i. Salt of Wormwood 3 ss. Saffron ʒ i. Mix into a Mass with Syrup of Fumitory.’

This is a Composition of *Mynsecht*’s, and is calculated against all Disorders which are term’d hypocondriacal, and are suppos’d to arise from Obstructions of the Spleen; as also against hysterical Affections. To which purposes it cannot but be a good Medicine, as is manifest from the Virtues of its principal Ingredients, which may be turn’d to in the

the foregoing *Part*. These ought to be continu'd some time, and taken from ̄ ii. to ̄ iv. in a day, half in the Morning and the other half at Night, using Exercise at the same time.

Pilulæ Barbarossæ.

‘ Take the finest *Turkey Rhubarb* ̄ ii. *Diagridium* ̄ i. *Quicksilver* ̄ ̄ ss. *Musk* gr. x. Make them into a Mass with a sufficient quantity of Flower.’

These are also call'd *Caruleæ*, and are the Prescription of *Hercules Saxonia*. The *Mercury* must be incorporated first with *Turpentine*, after which if the Powders will not make it stiff enough for Pills, add enough *Liquorice-Powder*, instead of what is here order'd. These have been a mighty Secret with many in all Venereal Cases, and in Leprosies and cutaneous Foulnesses. It is certainly a very good Medicine for such purposes, and with continu'd use will break through all the glandular Obstructions, and force away those acrimonious Humours, which corrode, ulcerate, and deform the capillary Vessels; especially upon the Surface, where the external Cold helps to detain them, until they cover the Skin with Blotches. This is likewise to be depended upon in most chronick Distempers, especially those which are *scrophulous*. It is directed ̄ i. every day for thirty days together. There are many other Prescriptions of this kind extant in physical Writers, which we have not room for here; we shall therefore only give one more of the chief of them, which is from *Horstius's Pharmacopœia*, lib. 16.

Pilulæ de Hydrargyro Horstii,
Horstius's Mercury-Pills.

‘ Take *Mercury*, kill'd with Juice

‘ of Lemons, ̄ v. *Aloes* ̄ v. *Rhubarb* ̄ iii. *Diagridium* ̄ ii. *Agarick* ̄ i. *Styrax*, *Cinnamon*, *Mace*, *yellow Sanders*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Sassafras*, *Musk*, ana ̄ ss. *Honey* a sufficient quantity; to which add a little Oil of *Turpentine*.’

The *Mercury* is more conveniently kill'd (as it is call'd) with the Oil of *Turpentine*, or with a little *Turpentine* put to it. Two or three Ingredients in this Composition seem to be but of little worth, yet the whole may be a useful Medicine, and good in most Intentions the foregoing stands recommended for. Its Dose from ̄ i. to ̄ i.

Pilulæ Familiares, Family-Pills.

‘ Take fine *Aloes* ̄ viii. the most resinous *Scammony* ̄ iv. *Resin* of *Jalap*, *Extract* of *Colocynth*, *Gamboge*, ana ̄ ii. *Tartar* of *Vitriol*, *Elaterium*, *Extract* of *Saffron*, *Cloves*, *Mace*, *Nutmegs*, *Castor*, ana ̄ i. *Arcanum Coralinum* ̄ iv. Powder all that are to be powder'd, and mix with the Extracts into a due Consistence with a sufficient quantity of the Decoction of *Colocynth*.’

These we give in compliance to such who have been brought into an opinion of them, by the Commendation given them by their pretended Author, *Salmon*. They make a good Purge enough in many chronick Cases, and work with briskness. The Dose from ̄ i. to ̄ ii.

Pilulæ Diacolocynthidos, Pills of Colocynth compounded.

‘ Take *Aloes*, *Colocynth*, *Scammony*, *Bdellium*, black *Hellebore*, *Gum Arabick*, ana ̄ ii. *Euphorbium* and *Nitre*, ana ̄ i. Make them into Pills with solutive *Honey* of *Roses*.’

These

These are in the *Augustan Dispensatory* by the name of *Pil. de Nitro*, but the Composition has *Alexander Trallianus* for its Author, who gives it under the Title it bears here, *de Hemicraniâ, lib. 1. cap. 12.* where he pronounces it effectual in purging off viscid, cold, pituitous Humours from the extreme Parts, and to be good to restore the Vigour of the Nerves, as well as to remove their Impediments. *Mornardus, lib. 13. epist. 6.* prodigiously commends them in the Epilepsy, and affirms that they excel the *Hiera*, in fortifying the Stomach, and removing Ischiadick Pains. The *Gum Arabick* seems intended as a Corrector of the *Euphorbium*, as it may intangle its violent active Parts, and make its Operation more tolerable; but it is to be fear'd, that Ingre-

dient is here in too large a proportion, notwithstanding such Precaution. The Dose of this is from gr. xv. to 3 ss. And in robust Constitutions there is hardly any Cathartic of equal efficacy, to cleanse away the most obstinate Humours.

Pil. Pestilentialia, Pills against the Pestilence.

' Take Aloes 3 i. Myrrh and Saffron, ana 3 ss. Make into a Mass with Canary.'

These are a Prescription of *Avicenna*, in imitation of those of *Ruffus*, which the College have under his name. *Felix Platerus* has also a Prescription under the same Title, but it is perplex'd, and not worth Insertion here. The Virtues and Dose the same as the *Pil. Ruffi*.

S E C T. VII.

Of Powders and Species.

BY these we include only such as are compound; for what concerns the reducing any *Simple* into a Powder, belongs to the preceding Part about Preparation, and does not require any Directions further; such things always preserving the Virtues of what they are produced from. Into this Form many Materials are reduced, which are intended to be given in substance; and tho, of many, it is only in order to bring them into some other Forms, as *Pills, Electuaries, &c.* yet many are kept and prescribed in this. Whatsoever of a volatile and aromatick nature is concern'd herein, ought to be made in small quantities, that the Medicine may be always as fresh as

possible; and it also ought to be kept close stoppt, which makes those wide open Glasses, which are generally cover'd only with a Paper in the Shops, very blameable: whence the *Pulvis Ari comp.* with some others, become good for little, tho made of very efficacious Ingredients. The oily and smooth Compositions likewise under this Division, which are mostly of Seeds and the like, are not to be made in any quantity, because they grow rancid, as the *Pulvis Haly*. And indeed this Form is altogether improper for things of that nature, because they are not without difficulty reducible into a Powder, and may much more conveniently be beat up into a Paste for

Troches,

Troches, or made into *Electuaries*, wherein also they may be much better preserv'd. All resinous Substances which come under this Management, require the Mortar to be a little greased, else they will not powder, but grow into Lumps every stroke; and they should be rather rubb'd than beat. The Aromaticks, which waste so much by flying away, ought to be sprinkled with so much Spirit as will just keep them down, but not enough to make them clog the Sieve, by sticking in their passage. Many of the *Electuaries*, as before taken notice of under the *Diascordium*, are now preserv'd in their *Species*; and the difference between those and these, is only the Moisture with which they are made into an Electuary, which takes up so little a share in a simple Dose, as to be of no moment.

In all of these Compositions the Herbs are expected to be pick'd clean from Stalks and all decay'd Leaves, the Flowers as fresh as can be dry'd, and clean pick'd; and every other Ingredient in the greatest perfection in every respect, because the whole here goes into the Stomach: whereas in Tinctures, Distillations, and the like, the gross is left behind, and is not therefore so much regarded.

From the College.

Diacalaminth, Powder of Calaminth.

' Take Calaminth, Pennyroyal, Origany, Seeds of Hart-wort, Parsley common and *Macedonian*, ana 3 ii. of Smallage 3 fs. of Privet and white Pepper, ana 3 i. Thyme 3 fs.'

This is very little used, but as it goes into the *Species* of the same

name; under which, look for its Virtues.

Diacinnamomum, Powder of Cinnamon compound.

' Take Cinnamon 3 xv. Cassia-Bark, Root of Elicampane, ana 3 fs. Galangals 3 vii. Cloves, long Pepper, both the Cardamoms, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Aloes-Wood, ana 3 iii. Saffron 3 i. Sugar-Candy 3 v. Musk 3 ii. if required to be perfumed.'

This is also order'd into an Electuary with ʒ ii. of Honey, and is a Composition of *Mesue*; but it is seldom prescribed either way, tho it is a very good *Cordial* and *Cephalick*, as also much strengthens the Stomach, and dispels Flatulencies. It is a very convenient Ingredient for extemporaneous nervous *Electuaries*. Its Dose may be computed from gr. x. to 3 fs.

Dianisum, Powder of Aniseeds comp.

' Take Aniseeds 3 iiss. Liquorice, Mastich, ana 3 i. Seeds of Fennel, Caraway, Galangals, Mace, Ginger, and Cinnamon, ana 3 v. of long, white, and black Pepper, Cassia-Bark, Calaminth, Pellitory of *Spain*, ana 3 ii. Cardamoms the greater, Cloves, Cubebs, Spikenard, and Saffron, ana 3 i. Mix S. A.'

This is Pectoral, Carminative, and Cardiack; and is conveniently given in *Boles* or *Electuaries* of those Intentions, from gr. x. to 3 ii. or 3 i. but it is seldom prescribed.

Diapenidion, Powder of Penids comp.

' Take Penids 3 ii. Pine-Nuts, sweet Almonds, Seeds of white Poppies, ana 3 iii. 3 i. Cinnamon, Ginger,

‘Ginger, Cloves, Juice of Liquorice, Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, Starch, of the four greater cold Seeds husk’d, ana ʒ iiss. Camphor gr. vii. Powder and mix S. A.’

This is a smooth *Emollient*, and is given in Distempers of the Breast, Pleurifies, Bruises, Stranguries, Heat of Urine, and in all inward Inflammations. Its Dose from ʒ i. to ʒ i. But the present Practice seldom takes notice of it. The *Dispensatory* mentions a *Diapenidion* without *Species*, which is an Omission of the Aromatics in this, but that is not used. This is a Prescription of *Nicolaus*.

Diarrhodon Abbatis, *The Abbot's Compound Powder of Roses.*

‘Take Sanders white and red, ana ʒ iiss. Gum Tragacanth, Arabick, Ivory, ana ʒ ii. Roots of Asarabacka, Mastich, Spikenard, Cardamoms, Juice of Liquorice, Saffron, Aloes-Wood, Cloves, *Gallia Moschata*, Seeds of Anise, Fennel, Basil, of Barberries, Succory, Purslain, the four greater cold Seeds, of white Poppy-Seeds, Cinnamon, and Rhapontick, ana ʒ i. Pearls, Bone of a Stag's Heart, ana ʒ fs. red Roses ʒ xi. Camphor gr. vii. Musk gr. iv. Reduce to a Powder S. A.’

This is also a Composition of *Nicolaus*, but a very indifferent one, for it is difficult to tell what was its main Intention: it is suited well enough indeed to *Salmon's* way of giving the Virtues of a Medicine, because he had no regard to, or was ignorant of the Medicine it self; and therefore usually took twenty or thirty names of Distempers at random: so that under this he might run through his whole compass, it being capable equally of standing for every thing, and being good for

nothing. Yet this is sometimes prescribed, which oblig'd us to mention it here. Its Dose from ʒ i. to ʒ i.

Diapente is the Species of the *Electuarium Diatessaron*, with the addition of Raspings of Harts-horn; which see.

Pulvis Ari compositus, *Powder of Aron comp.*

‘Take Aron-Root ʒ ii. Roots of common Acorus, Burnet, Saxifrage, ana ʒ i. Crabs-Eyes ʒ fs. Cinnamon ʒ iii. Salt of Wormwood and Juniper, ana ʒ i. Powder and mix S. A.’

This is calculated for an *Antiscorbutick*, and the Ingredients separately, especially the *Aron*, are efficacious to that Intention; but the volatile Parts, in which their Virtues consist, are lost in this Medicine: and therefore there is little else to be depended upon but the *Alkaline Salts*, from whence much good is not to be expected, where the whole quantity amounts to but one Dose. And therefore this may be deem'd an insignificant Composition, tho it is pretty often prescribed, and its Dose usually assign'd ʒ fs. but not so much alone as in Boles and Electuaries. The reason of the Decay of such Compositions, has been before given, under the Article of Aron, in Part 2. Sect. 4. Class 4. N^o 297.

Pulvis Bezoarticus Magistralis, *The Magisterial Bezoartick Powder.*

‘Take Saphires, Rubies, Jacinths, Granats, Emeralds, ana ʒ i. Earth of Lemnos, Bole, red Coral, Pearl, ana ʒ ii. Zedoary, Unicorns-Horn, Bezoar Oriental and Occidental, Musk, Ambergrease, Camphor, sweet Rush, Saffron, Bone of a Stag's Heart, Peels of Citrons, and Kerimes-Berries, ana ʒ fs. yelow Sanders, Aloes-Wood, and Ben-

Benjamin, ana ʒ ii. *Philonum*
 Magistrale (which is Opium, parts
 viii. and Myrrh, Mummy, ana
 part i. not described in this Work,
 because never made) ʒ iv. Oil of
 Cinnamon and Nutmegs, ana
 gut. v. Mix S. A.

This has many Ingredients in its
 Composition both *Cordial* and *A-*
lexipharmick, which join'd together
 seems to make that more complex
 Idea which some express by the
 Term *Bezoartick*, as it is often given
 to Compositions which have no
 share of the Drug of that name in
 them, tho' that be not the case here.
 This will warm the Stomach, and
 raise the Spirits, and also is good
 against Fluxes of the Belly, for the
 same reason as the *Confectio de Hia-*
cyntho, which turn to ; and when
 assisted by proper Warmth and Di-
 luters, will much promote Sweat,
 and is therefore good in Fevers,
 especially attended with a *Diarrhæa*
 and Restlessness. The Dose from
 ʒ i. to ʒ i. in *Boles*, or any conve-
 nient Vehicle ; but it is seldom pre-
 scribed.

Pulvis Cardiacus Magistralis, The
Magisterial Cardiac Powder.

Take the Bone of a Stag's
 Heart, Oriental Bezoar, ana ʒ iiss.
 Coral white and red, white Am-
 ber, Pearl, Harts-horn, Ivory,
 Bole, Earth of *Germany*, *Samos*,
Lemnos, Elk's-Hoof, and Tor-
 mentil-Root, ana ʒ i. Aloes-Wood,
 Citron-Peel, Roots of *Angelica*
 and *Zedoary*, ana ʒ ii. Leaves of
 Gold n^o xx. Ambergrease ʒ i. Musk
 gr. vi. Make into a Powder S. A.

Half of these Ingredients are such
 as owe their Virtues more to Whim-
 fy and Enthusiasm, than any solid
 Experience ; and the whole seems
 very little to deserve its pompous
 Title, tho' it remains yet in Pre-

scription, but not often. The *Sweets*
 indeed give it a Property of raising
 the Spirits where they agree, but
 there is little else of worth in it.
 Its Dose is from ʒ i. to ʒ i.

Pulvis   Chelis compositus, Com-
pound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

Take Pearls, Crabs-Eyes, red
 Coral, white Amber, burnt Harts-
 horn, Oriental Bezoar, ana ʒ ss.
 the black Tips of Crabs-Claws
 ʒ iii. Make all into a Paste with
 a Jelly of Vipers, and roll it into
 little Balls, which dry and keep
 for use.

This yet keeps its station in the
 Shops for the chief *Cordial*, and
 may perhaps long continue to do so,
 while Practice is more complaisant
 to the simple Notions of People,
 than studious to heal Diseases by
 efficacious Remedies. It is difficult
 to see the current Credit of this tri-
 fling Medicine swallow almost the
 whole *Materia Medica* that is under
 the Intention of an *Alexipharmick*,
 and to see Physicians of the best
 Abilities, in Cases of the greatest
 consequence, neglect all other means,
 because a Reputation is secure, how
 many Patients soever are lost, with
Gascoign's Powder or *Pearl Cor-*
dials : It is difficult, I say, to be
 witness to this, and not feel some
 Concern. There are indeed many
 Instances where the most Prudent
 must wait the Efforts of Nature,
 and see which way the Relief from
 Medicine is to be given ; and then
 as the Patient will expect somewhat
 to be doing, which there is no need
 of, it may be a justifiable Deceit,
 to palliate his Expectations with such
 Trifles : but to lay the sole Depen-
 dence upon them, when something
 of efficacy is indicated, is what it is
 a pity any can comply with, and a
 matter of Lamentation. He must
 be

be very little acquainted with the Force of Prepossession, that can imagine such an Attack as this upon so establish'd a Medicine, can pass without Censure, or have any great effect: but such who really have an opinion of its Virtues, are desired to make sufficient experiment with it upon well Persons, where there can be no harm; and if they can find any difference between gr. x. and ʒ i. which is 480 gr. taken at once, besides the trouble of getting so much gritty stuff down the throat as the greater quantity, they may be allow'd some grounds for their Opinion. But it is affirm'd that it has no effect at all, more than any other Shell-Powder would have; and if so, how can it be answer'd for, to risque a Life in imminent danger with what a few Grains of it can do? It might procure the Enmity of too great a Party, to tell in how many respects this Composition serves for a Cover not only to ignorant, but collusive Practices. We shall therefore only observe, that the Dearness of the *Bezoar* has prompted many to find out Counterfeits for its Colour, which is valu'd for receiving it from the *Bezoar*. What this is done with, we cannot so well affirm, as know when it is so, from its Deviation upon some trials, which the *Bezoar* only will come up to; and that is, striking its Colour distinct upon white chalk'd Paper: and the Counterfeits do frequently change lighter or darker with keeping, and some have been known to turn quite black. Every Juice or Tincture that changes green with an *Alkali*, will help in this Project, as was before taken notice about the Infusion of Violets: and such a Green, with a due proportion of Yellow, may be easily brought to the true *Bezoar* Colour. It would

be inexcusable to propagate the Counterfeit of any thing of value; but the Person hereby deceiv'd can be a Loser in nothing else than what the genuine Composition robs him of as well as the spurious; and that is, his Money. The Dose of this, for form-sake, is within gr. vi. and ʒ ss. but it may, with equal safety, be what any one pleases.

Pulvis Dialthææ, Powder of Marsh-mallow-Root compound.

‘ Take Marshmallow-Root ʒ v.
‘ Liquorice, Medlar-Stones, ana ʒ ss.
‘ Seeds of Gromwel, Parsley, Fox-Glove, ana ʒ iii. Crabs-Eyes ʒ vi.
‘ Gums of Cherry-Tree and Plumb-Tree, ana ʒ i. Arabick ʒ ii. Powder them together S. A.’

This is intended for Disorders of the Reins, and is calculated both to force and soften the urinary Passages; but it does not seem to be any extraordinary Composition, and is seldom prescribed. Its Dose from ʒ ss. to ʒ ii.

Pulvis Diasenæ.

‘ Take Cream of Tartar, Sena, ana ʒ ii. Cloves, Cinnamon, Galangals, Bishops-weed, ana ʒ ii.
‘ Diagridium ʒ ss. Powder them together S. A.’

This is a tolerable good Purge, and is sometimes prescribed. To Children, as it is reckon'd efficacious against Worms, it is given from gr. x. to ʒ i. and to grown Persons from ʒ ss. to ʒ i. This is the same as *Brasavolus's Pulvis Sanctus*.

Pulvis Haly.

‘ Take white Poppy-Seeds ʒ x.
‘ Starch, Gum Arabick, Tragacanth, Ivory, Liquorice, ana ʒ iii. Seeds of Purslain, Marshmallows, Mal-

‘ lows, ana ʒ v. of Quinces, and
‘ of the four greater cold Seeds
F i huck'd,

‘ husk’d, ana ʒ vii. white Amber ʒ ii.
 ‘ Penids the weight of the whole;
 ‘ and make them into a Powder S.A.’

This Composition we meet with in *Valefcus*. It is very troublesome to make, because most of the Ingredients are hardly reducible into Powder; and it likewise very soon decays, by growing rancid. It is much better brought into a Paste, and kept in Lozenges. It is intended for an *Emollient*, and to soften and heal any internal Injuries; for which purpose it is prescribed in Distempers of the Breast, in spitting of Blood, Bruises, and Disorders of the Reins. It cools the Urine, softens its Passages, and helps in *Gonorrhœa*’s and Stranguries. It may be given from ʒ fs. to ʒ ii.

Pulvis Lætificans.

‘ Take Flowers or Seeds of Ba-
 ‘ fil, Avens, Saffron, Zedoary, yel-
 ‘ low Sanders, Cloves, Citron-Peel,
 ‘ Galangals, Mace, Nutmegs, Sty-
 ‘ rax, ana ʒ iiss. Ivory, Aniseeds,
 ‘ Thyme, Epithymum, ana ʒ i. Bore
 ‘ of a Stag’s Heart, Pearl, Camphor,
 ‘ Ambergrease, Musk, ana ʒ fs. Leaf-
 ‘ Gold and Silver, ana ʒ fs. Mix S.A.’

This bears *Galen*’s Name for its Author, but is no extraordinary Composition, and is not much now used. ’Tis little different from the *Pulvis Cardiacus Magistralis* above, and owes its Worth to the same Ingredients. Dose from ʒ fs. to ʒ i.

Pulvis Senæ comp. major, Powder of Sena the greater Compound.

‘ Take Seeds of Anise, Caraway,
 ‘ Fennel, Cummin, Spikenard, Cin-
 ‘ namon, and Galangals, ana ʒ fs.
 ‘ Liquorice, Gromwel, ana ʒ i. Sena
 ‘ as much as the whole. Powder S.A.’

This bears the name in some Prescriptions of *Pulvis Hollandicus*, from *Dr. Holland* its Inventor; but it is an

indifferent *Cathartick*, and too much loaded with insignificant Ingredients, therefore little now in use. Its Dose from ʒ i. to ʒ iii.

Pulvis Senæ Comp. minor. Powder of Sena the lesser Compound.

‘ Take Sena ʒ ii. Cream of Tar-
 ‘ tar ʒ fs. Mace ʒ iiss. Ginger and
 ‘ Cinnamon, ana ʒ iiss. Sal Gem ʒ i.
 ‘ Powder S.A.’

This likewise is very little in present use. The Dose is directed the same as the foregoing, but is ungrateful to take.

Pulvis Comitissæ Warvicensis, The Countess of Warwick’s Powder.

‘ Take Scammony prepared with
 ‘ the Fumes of Sulphur ʒ ii. Dia-
 ‘ phoretick Antimony ʒ i. Chrystals
 ‘ of Tartar ʒ fs. Mix S.A.’

This is directed to be made different ways both by *Schroder* and *Zwelfer*, but this is much the readiest, and what only is now used in the Shops. It is a smart Purge, and frequently given to Children against Worms, from gr. v. to xv. and to grown Persons from gr. xv. to ʒ fs.

Aromaticum Rosatum.

‘ Take red Roses ʒ xv. Liquorice
 ‘ ʒ vii. Aloes-Wood, yellow San-
 ‘ ders, ana ʒ iii. Cinnamon ʒ v.
 ‘ Cloves and Mace, ana ʒ iiss. Gum
 ‘ Arabick, Tragacanth, ana ʒ viii.
 ‘ Nutmegs, the greater Cardamoms,
 ‘ and Galangals, ana ʒ i. Spikenard
 ‘ and Ambergrease, ana ʒ ii. Musk
 ‘ ʒ i. Mix S.A.’

This is sometimes prescribed in Cordial and Cephalick Boles and *Electuaries*, and is said to strengthen the Stomach, Head, and the whole nervous System; as indeed all Aromaticks have a tendency that way, especially if assisted with the *Sweets*, where they can be dispens’d with.

This

This is likewise somewhat restraining and agglutinating, which gives it a power of abating Fluxes and Vomitings. Dose from gr. xv. to ʒii. to be repeated as often as occasion requires.

Species Cordiales Temperatæ.

‘ Take Aloes-Wood, Spodium of Ivory, ana ʒi. Cinnamon, Cloves, Bone of a Stag’s-Heart, Roots of Angelica, Avens, and Tormentil, ana ʒifs. Pearls ʒvi. raw Silk toasted, white and red Coral, ana ʒii. Hyacinths, Emeralds, Sapphires, ana ʒfs. Saffron ʒi. Leaves of Gold and Silver, ana n^o x. Ambergrease and Musk, ana ʒfs. Mix and powder S. A.’

This passes also for a great Strengthner of the Nerves, and is good in all Cases arising from their Disorders. It is cordial, and fortifies the Stomach against Vomitings and Nausea’s, and the Bowels against *Diarrhea*’s. Its Dose from gr. x. to ʒfs.

Species Diacalamínthes compositæ.

‘ Take Diacalaminth *simplex*, before described, ʒfs. Hore-hound, Marjoram, Baum, Mugwort, and Savin, ana ʒi. Root of Cypress, Seeds of Madder, Rue, Mace, and Cinnamon, ana ʒii. Powder S. A.’

This much differs from what the *Augustan Dispensatory* has under the same title from *Galen*, which stands there in preference to one of *Mesue*, which this is more an Imitation of. But they are neither Medicines of great note, or now much in use. This is reckon’d an *Alexipharmick*, but chiefly to be of service in Hysterical Affections. It is said to cleanse the Womb, promote the menstrual Discharges, and repair the Disorders of those Parts. Its Dose from ʒi. to ʒi.

Species Diamargariton frigid. The cooling compound Powder of Pearls.

‘ Take the four greater cold Seeds, Purslain, white Poppies, Endive, Sorrel, Citrons, of the three Sanders, Aloes-Wood, Ginger, red Roses, Flowers of Water-Lillies, Bugloss, Violets, Myrtle-Berries, Bone of a Stag’s Heart, Ivory, Contrayerva-Root, and Cinnamon, ana ʒi. white and red Coral, ana ʒfs. Pearls ʒiii. Ambergrease and Camphor, ana gr. vi. Musk gr. ii. Powder all S. A.’

This is a very tedious elaborate Trifle. It is almost out of use, and is so inconsistent a Medley, as not easily to be rank’d under any one Intention. The Dose from ʒi. to ʒi. *Salmon* makes himself merry with this Composition, by saying, *It is intended to cure the Body of a Consumption, by bringing the Purse into one.* Wherein he discovers as much Skill in the Value of Drugs, as every where else he does in their Virtues: for the whole amounts to as small a Price as any Composition of this Division.

Species Diambraë.

‘ Take Cinnamon, Roots of Angelica, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Indian Leaf and Galangals, ana ʒiii. Spikenard, Cardamoms greater and lesser, ana ʒi. yellow Sanders, Aloes-Wood, long Pepper, ana ʒii. Ginger and Ambergrease, ana ʒifs. Musk ʒfs. Powder and mix S. A.’

This is esteem’d a great Cephalick and Cordial, and is frequently prescribed in nervous Decays, from Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Palsies, and Old Age. It strengthens the Stomach in particular, raises the Spirits, and warms the Blood to a very great degree; whereby it is a Provoker

voker to *Venery*, but more as a *Stimulus*, than by supplying any fresh Recruits to those Parts, or augmenting the Ability of Performance. The *Sweets* are offensive to so many, that they are generally left out, as it is now made in the Shops. Its Dose from gr. x. to 3 ss.

Species *Diamoschu dulcis*.

‘ Take Saffron, Galangals, Zedoary, Aloes-Wood and Mace, ana 3 ii. Pearls, raw Silk dry’d, white Amber, red Coral, *Gallia Moschata*, and Seeds of Basil, ana 3 ii ss. Ginger, Cubebs, long Pepper, ana 3 i ss. Nutmegs, Indian Leaf (or Cinnamon) and Cloves, ana 3 i. Musk 9 ii. Powder S. A.’

This is good to all the Intentions of the former; but is liable to the same Inconveniencies on the account of its Perfume: it is not much us’d in common Prescription. Dose from 9 i. to 3 i.

Species *Dianthûs*.

‘ Take Rosemary Flowers 3 i. Red Roses, Violets, Liquorice, ana 3 vi. Cloves, Spikenard, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Galangals, Ginger, Zedoary, Mace, Aloes-Wood, the lesser Cardamoms, Seeds of Anise and Dill, ana 9 iv. Mix S. A.’

This is a very good Composition for all Nervous Intentions, and does not give those Disorders, as sometimes those with the *Sweets* do. It is a great Strengthenner of the Brain, and a good Preservative against those Distempers which Age is apt to bring upon it, as Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Palsies, Loss of Memory, and the like. It greatly warms the Stomach and Bowels, and invigorates the whole Mass of Humours. Medicines of this kind are of great service in cold Cachectical Habits, where the Load of Hu-

mours has been forced away by strong *Detergents* and *Catharticks*; and the Fibres are left weak, so as to be continually liable to Relapse; because they strengthen the Solids, fill them with due Spirits, and procure such a vigorous Vibration and Circulation, that afterwards proper Digestion and Separation is made, and all Supply cut off which might occasion a return. Things of this nature are therefore indispensibly necessary after purging in Dropsies, or to be given in their Intervals; and for want of this Knowledge, many whose utmost Acquaintance in Physick goes no further than a few violent Purges, will undertake such Cures, and make short ones, by carrying off the present Load, but cannot prevent their filling again. The Cure therefore of such Cases is not in reducing the Bulk, and bringing the Body to its natural size, for that is much the easiest part; but in fortifying, with Medicines under this Class, the main Springs of the Machine, that every thing may go on regularly afterwards.

Species *Diatragacanthi frigidi*.

‘ Take Gum Tragacanth 3 ii. Arabick 3 x. Starch 3 ss. Liquorice-Roots, Seeds of Melons, white Poppies, ana 3 iii. of Citruls, Gourds, Cucumbers, ana 3 ii. Flowers of Water-Lillies 9 i. Penids 3 iii. Powder and mix S. A.’

This is frequently prescrib’d in Hectical Heats, where the Rapidity of the Blood’s Motion is apt to abrade, and break thro its Bounds, by tearing off the Capillaries, and thereby causing sometimes inward bleeding: for this Medicine is cooling and agglutinating, whereby it helps to keep the Membranes guarded with their proper *Mucus*; and thereby also defends them against Acrimonies: and thus it

it is likewise of service in cholerick Constitutions, and where the sharpness of Humours threatens Excoriations and Exulcerations. Upon this account too it comes to be useful in many Distempers of the Breast, will soften and thicken sharp Defluxions, and ease the Coughs which proceed therefrom: and thus Stranguries, Heat of Urine, and the Pungency of Venereal Gleets are hereby relieved, both by sheathing the Acrimony of the Fluids, and defending the Vessels from their Irritations. For these purposes this is a good Composition; but the quantity of Flowers of *Water-Lillies* is merely ridiculous, it bearing no manner of proportion to its Virtues; ten times the quantity that is in the Medicine, not being more than a Person would give at one Dose, had he any Intention of Moment to answer with it. The Dose of the whole is from ʒ ss. to ʒ ii. and frequently to be repeated. This is much best when fresh made, because the Seeds with keeping grow rancid, as in the *Pulvis Haly*.

Species Electuarii Rosatæ Novellæ.

‘ Take Red-Rose Leaves, Liquorice-Root, ana ʒ ix. ʒ iiss. Cinnamon ʒ viii. gr. ii. Cloves, Spikenard, Ginger, Galangals, Nutmegs, Zedoary, Styrax, Seeds of Cardamom the lesser, and Parsley, ana gr. xxviii. Mix S. A.’

One would be apt to think that this Composition was contriv’d more to shew the nicety of Calculation, than any due regard to the medicinal Virtues of what was under Management. Had such great exactness been employ’d about *Scammony*, *Elaterium* or *Euphorbium*, it might have been commendable; but to split the quantities of things into ʒ ss. and gr. where an Error of ʒ i. in one Dose, would be of no

consequence, is mere trifling. The *Species Diatrium* which we omit, because out of use; as likewise the *Santalum*; are only, as this, indifferent *Aromaticks*, and warm the Stomach, with all the Nervous System, and help to expel Wind: but this is very rarely met with in Practice, tho directed from ʒi. to ʒiss.

Hiera Picra Simplex.

‘ Take Cinnamon, Mace, Asarabacca, Spikenard, Mastich and Saffron, ana ʒ vi. Aloes ʒ xii ss. Mix S. A.’

In all these Compositions, the *Aloes* is suppos’d to be the finest *Succotrine*, i. e. the freest from any fetid Scent, and of a bright golden Colour when broke. This is order’d by all the Dispensatories into an *Electuary*, with *Honey* ʒ iv. but because its extreme Bitterness renders it unfit for any use in that form besides *Clysters*, the Shops now always keep it in the *Species*. The Name it here bears, signifies as much as we express in *English* by the *Holy Bitter*. There are larger and more perplexed Compositions under this Title; as one of *Nicolaus Myrepas*, call’d *Hiera Logadii*; and another of *Nicolaus Alexandrinus*, which *Scribonius Largus*, de *Composit. Med. Cap. 97.* ascribes to *Pachius*, and extols prodigiously for its Virtues; but as they are entirely neglected by the modern Practice, we omit them here. This, which may properly enough be call’d *Simplex*, in comparison to the length of the other, had *Galen* for its Author; but stands here according to the Alteration of *Fernelius*. Its use now is chiefly to make the *Tinctura Sacra*, already describ’d in *Section 2.* of this Part, it being seldom us’d in any other manner; its Bitterness rendring it almost impossible to take

in the Form of a *Bole*, and its quantity making too many Pills for one taking, being to be given from 3 fs. to 3 ifs. or 3 ii. which would make above 20 middling Pills.

Species Liberantis.

‘ Take Roots of Tormentils,
‘ Seeds of Sorrel, Endive, Corian-
‘ der and Citrons, ana 3 ifs. all the
‘ Sanders, white Dittany, Pearls,
‘ Coral red and white, white Am-
‘ ber, Ivory, Bone of a Stag’s
‘ Heart, Snake-Root, Avens, An-
‘ gelica, Cardamoms and Cinna-
‘ mon, ana 3 i. Mace, Aloes-
‘ Wood, Cassia-Bark, Saffron and
‘ Zedoary, ana 3 fs. Bole and Earth
‘ of *Lemnos*, ana 3 iii. Penids,
‘ Smaragds, Hyacinths, Granats,
‘ Flowers of white Lillies, Bugloss,
‘ and red Roses, ana 3 i. Camphor,
‘ gr. vii. Musk and Ambergrease,
‘ ana gr. iii. Powder and mix S. A.’

This Composition has not yet quite lost its Name in the Shops; but is perhaps as ridiculous a Medly as could well be put together. If it be retain’d in the next Revise of our *London-Dispensatory*, ’tis to be hoped the Learned Persons concern’d therein will duly weigh the force of a Scruple of *Penids* in such a Composition; and let us into the whole Mystery of Sugar-Plumbs, lest the mistake of a Grain or two in things of such efficacy, might be of fatal consequence. This passies for a Cordial, and a great Strengthenr of the Stomach and Head. Its Dose from 3 fs. to 3 i. so that here is about $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of Sugar in one Dose of this wonderful Medicine.

From Bates.

Pulvis Anticardialgicus, A Powder against the Heart-burn.

‘ Take white Chalk 3 vi. Eyes
‘ and Claws of Crabs, ana 3 ifs.

‘ Sugar-Candy 3 fs. Oil of Nutmegs,
‘ gut.vi. Make them into a fine Pow-
‘ der. Some put to it 3 vi. of Bole.’

About 3 i. of this in a Draught of cold Water, is an infallible Cure of the Complaints its Title expresses; and its frequent use, if often wanted, cannot be attended with any harm.

Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri, Turner’s Gout-Powder.

‘ Take Turpeth, Hermodactyls,
‘ Sena, Scammony and Dwarf-El-
‘ der Seeds, ana P. E. Powder and
‘ mix S. A.’

This is a good smart Purge, and its Repetition at proper distance, suppose a Month, will go a great way to prevent the Gout, by keeping the Joints and extreme Parts clear from such Lodgments of Humours, which in process occasion a Fit. The Dose from gr. xv. to 3 ii.

Pulvis Basilicus, The Royal Powder.

‘ Take Diagridium, Ceruss of
‘ Antimony, Cream of Tartar, and
‘ *Mercurius Dulcis*, ana P. E. Pow-
‘ der and mix S. A.’

The *Mercurius Dulcis* ought to be well rubbed in a glass Mortar by it self first; because by the weight and minuteness of its Parts, it cannot be brought fine enough in mixture with any thing besides: and the finer it is reduc’d, its Operation is always the milder. This is one of the best Purges for gross-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies. Tho the Ingredients are efficacious, its Operation will be mild and safe enough. It wonderfully clears the Bowels of Slime, and fetches out those viscid Humours which obstruct the Mesenterial Glands; and in a great measure the *Lacteals* themselves, which is often the case in Children, and is attended with hard Belly,

Belly, stinking Breath, frequent Fevers, and a decay of Strength in the lower Parts. Those slight Intermittents which such are subject to, will much sooner be cured by such a *Purge* than the *Bark*: for the *Purge* actually reaches and wears away the Cause, but the *Bark* pens it up; and by curing only while such Restriction continues, gives room for a return with much greater Aggravation. This Cathartick is likewise very proper for Rheumatick and Gouty Persons, for whom it is best made into Pills, and taken over Night, or some hours before rising, that they may sleep upon them. They greatly dissolve the viscid *Lentor* upon the Juices, and prevent their settling upon the Joints for further Mischief. It may be given to Children from vi. to xv. gr. and to grown Persons from xv. gr. to ʒ ii. in a *Bole*, or mix'd with some Syrup, else the weight of the *Mercury* will sink it so soon in a thin Vehicle, as to subject it to be lost; especially as its bulk is hardly discernible at the bottom of a Cup or Glass.

Pulvis Cantianus, The Countess of Kent's Powder.

‘ Take the black Tips of Crabs
‘ Claws gather'd in *June*, and Contrayerva Root, ana ʒ ii. Pearls,
‘ red and white Coral, Crabs Eyes,
‘ all levigated with Juice of Lemons, ana ʒ i. white Amber and
‘ Chrystals, levigated with Rose-Water, ana ʒ i. Harts-horn, burnt
‘ to the utmost whiteness, and levigated with Citron-Juice sharpen'd
‘ with Spirit of Vitriol, ʒ i. Occidental Bezoar and Earth of *Lemnos*,
‘ ana ʒ ss. Ceruss of Antimony ʒ ii.
‘ Ambergrease ʒ i ss. Musk ʒ ss.
‘ Let all be well mixed together,
‘ and make up into a Paste with the
‘ Jelly of Vipers Skins ting'd with

‘ Saffron, and divide it into little
‘ Balls, which dry and keep for use.’

The Levigation of some of the Alkaline Ingredients with Acids, is what is very unusual; but for the Intention of a Sudorifick, may with good reason be design'd, because the Points of the *Acid* may stick in such manner in the *Alkaline* Body, as has been describ'd in the preceding Part concerning *Sublimate* and *Mercurius Dulcis*: so that when they come into the small Vessels, they give them such gentle Vellications; and at the same time divide and make thinner the viscid Parts of the Juices, which are both the necessary Requisites to raise a Sweat. And that *Acids* join'd to *Alkali's*, may make a *Tertium Quid* to this purpose, will not at all appear strange to one who considers the sensible Qualities of such a mixture, not only how they differ from what appear'd before in either separately; but with what a peculiar Pungency the Parts affect the Tongue. But let the Rationale of this stand how it will, this is vastly a better Composition than that of the *Gascoign's Powder*, tho it cannot get so much into Practice. This will in reality promote Sweating, and drives out powerfully by the Skin; which makes it a very good Medicine in all Fevers whatsoever, as they are always assisted by such Discharges. In the Measles and Small-Pox, there is nothing preferable; and it is a good Cordial at the same time, whereby a Person is enabled the better to bear with the waste it occasions. They who have it in earnest, to set a value on a Medicine for its real worth, will easily be brought into the Interest of this; but such who have the Humours and Prepossessions of Patients more in their Study than their Cure, will, notwithstanding all that can be

said, never leave that sure Road to their own Advantage, as secures both Profit and Credit. The usual Doses are from ʒ ss. to ʒ ss. in any convenient Vehicle.

Pulvis Cornachini.

- ‘ Take Diagridium ʒ x. Diaphoretick Antimony ʒ vi. Cream of Tartar ʒ ii ss. Mix together S. A.’

This is not so good a Medicine as the *Pulvis Basilicus* above describ’d, tho somewhat milder, and more in use. Its Virtues are the same, unless what the other receives from the *Mercury*, which we take to be the chief. The Doses also are alike.

Pulvis Febrifugus Certus, The sure Febrifuge Powder.

- ‘ Take Virginia Snake-Root ʒ ii.
- ‘ Contrayerva, Gentian, Zedoary,
- ‘ Carduus and Citron-Seeds, Occidental Bezoar, ana ʒ i. Peruvian Bark ʒ iv. Make all together into a fine Powder, S. A.’

In some Cases where the *Bark* wants such warm Assistants, this makes a good Medicine, tho the three last Ingredients may be as well left out; and this is certain, that the more Perspiration is promoted in the course of a Cure, the less liable by much will the Patient be to a return: for the reason why the Fit returns after such a certain time, when put away by the *Bark* only, is because for want of thrusting out some of the peccant Humours, by such things as are join’d with it in this Composition, they are only pent up from Action for a time, and so break loose again as soon as the Restriction is over. ʒ i. of this is directed for a Dose, and to be repeated every four hours between the Fits, until they quite disappear.

Pulvis Hermodactylorum Compositus, Powder of Hermodactyls compound.

- ‘ Take Man’s Bones calcin’d,
- ‘ Hermodactyls, Scammony, Turpeth, Sena and Sugar, ana P. E.
- ‘ Make into a Powder S. A.’

This differs not much from the *Pulvis Arthriticus Turneri*. It has *Paracelsus* for its Author, tho *Crollius* has inserted it without such Acknowledgment. The calcin’d Bones, being those of a Man, have no great matter in them, because the Fire brings them to the same Condition and Properties, as those of any other Animal; and therefore the common burnt Harts-horn may do as well. This is indeed somewhat milder, and may be given up to ʒ i. in the same Cases.

Pulvis Martialis Compositus, Powder of Steel Compound.

- ‘ Take Steel prepared ʒ vi. Aloes-Wood, Nutmegs, ana ʒ ss.
- ‘ Cloves and Mace, ana ʒ ii. Sugar ʒ ii. Powder and mix S. A.’

This stands greatly commended for a good Medicine in all Cachexies both in Men and Women, but particularly from Uterine Disorders in the latter. It cleanses the Womb, promotes the *Menses*, warms the Blood, and wonderfully restores decay’d and distemper’d Constitutions: to be taken every Morning in a Glass of White-Wine from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. If a little *Saffron* be added, it makes it better; and especially for Girls from six Years of Age to the first Eruption of the *Menses*, who are pale, and have all the Marks of what is call’d the *Green-Sickness*: for so young does it many times appear.

Pulvis Purpureus, The Purple Powder.

‘ Take burnt Harts-horn, white
‘ Amber, red Coral, Pearl, ana
‘ ʒ i. Eyes and Claws of Crabs,
‘ ana ʒ ii. Saffron ʒ ss. Cochineal
‘ ʒ ii. Make all into a Paste, after
‘ they are finely levigated with
‘ Jelly of Harts-Horn; and form
‘ it into little Balls, which dry for
‘ use.’

This is a pretty Medicine for Childrens Fevers, the Measles and Small-Pox; especially if the alkaline Substances were to be levigated with *Juice of Lemons*, as in the *Pulvis Cantianus*. But otherwise it is much better than the *Gascoign's Powder*; and some have the Courage to prescribe it in its stead. The Dose is from gr. x. to ʒ i. in Children; but to grown Persons, to whom also it is very good in Fevers, it may be given from ʒ i. to ʒ i.

Pulvis Sternutatorius, Sneezing Powder.

‘ Take Marjoram, Rosemary-
‘ Flowers, Betony, and Flowers of
‘ Lillies of the Vally, ana ʒ iii. Nut-
‘ megs ʒ ii. Volatile Salt of Armoniac
‘ ʒ i. Powder and keep close stoppt.’

This is recommended in the Head-ach, Giddiness, Deafness, and many other Disorders of those Parts, as Palsies, Lethargies, and the like: and is also said to do service even in the Gout, and Distempers of the remote Parts, which have their Origin from some fault in the Nervous Fluids. It may be taken at any time at pleasure, but is best at Night, and early at first rising.

Pulvis Vermifugus, A Powder against Worms.

‘ Take Harts-horn, Rhubarb, Co-

‘ ralline and Worm-Seed, ana P.E.
‘ Mix and powder S. A.’

What the Harts-horn has to do here, cannot well be imagin'd; but the other Ingredients are good to the Purpose signified by the Title. It is a good Medicine for Children, and may be given from gr. x. to ʒ ss. to be continued once a day for some time.

From other Authors, and present Practice.

Pulvis contra Abortum, A Powder against Miscarriage.

‘ Take Red Rose Leaves, Ma-
‘ stich, Aloes-Wood, Pearls, Co-
‘ ral red, ana ʒ i. Spikenard, Mace,
‘ Cinnamon, yellow Sanders, Car-
‘ damoms and white Amber, ana
‘ ʒ ss. Powder and mix S. A.’

This is directed either in Powder from ʒ i. to ʒ i. at a time in red Wine, or to be made into Lozenges with the weight of the whole in Sugar, and a Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth. The Prescript *Zwelfer* gives, from a *Colleague* of his, in the *Augustan Dispensatory*. It is well enough calculated for the Intention its Title denotes.

Pulvis Cachecticus Quercetani, A Powder against Cachexies from Quercetan.

‘ Take Steel prepar'd with Sul-
‘ phur ʒ i. the *Facula* of Aron-Roots
‘ ʒ i ss. Ambergrease ʒ i. Essence of
‘ Coral and Pearl, ana ʒ ii. burnt
‘ Harts-horn, Amber and Cinna-
‘ mon, ana ʒ iv. and Sugar the
‘ weight of the whole. Mix S. A.’

The Author, whose Name this bears, gives it as a certain Remedy against an ill Habit, from a Distemperature from one or more of the *Viscera*; and recommends it particularly against the Jaundice, Dropsy,
Chlo-

Chlorosis, and all Uterine Obstructions. The Dose from ʒi. to ʒi. once or twice a day. The *Fœcula of Aron* is what falls, or subsides in the Juice of the Root, bruised and pressed when green.

Pulvis ad Casum, A Powder against Bruises.

‘ Take sealed Earth, or Bole,
‘ Dragon’s Blood, Mummy, ana
‘ ʒii. Sperma Ceti ʒi. Rhubarb
‘ ʒss. Mix into a Powder.’

This is a very good Medicine upon any accidental Injury, that leaves any Contusions, and suspicion especially of inward Hurt, where common Application cannot be used. It may be given from ʒss. to ʒi. repeating it every six or eight hours till the bad Symptoms disappear.

Pulvis Partum provocans, Powder to help Delivery.

‘ Take Cinnamon, Saffron, ana
‘ ʒi. Borax ʒiv. Powder S. A.’

This may be given from ʒss. to ʒi. or upwards. It has the Name of one *Helideus* for its Author; whom *Zwelfer* says was a famous Physician of *Bononia*, and valued this for such a Secret, that it was communicated only to his particular Friends. It is certainly a good Prescription for the use its Title expresses; and is what our Midwives now frequently make use of for the like purpose with little variation.

Pulvis Solutivus, A Solutive Powder.

‘ Take Tartar of Vitriol chrystal-
‘ lized ʒi. Cream of Tartar ʒss.
‘ Resin of Jalap ʒii. Root of Ja-
‘ lap ʒss. Mace ʒi. Mix S. P.’

The Resin ought to be rubbed very fine, before mixed with the rest, in a Mortar a little greased at the bottom. The whole is a very good Purge, and will not only well cleanse

the first Passages, but stimulates enough to fetch out many peccant Humours from adjacent Glands and Viscera. What likewise gets into the Blood, will much assist the Discharge by Urine; and therefore will it do service in Dropsies, and Disorders from too much Corpulency. Its Dose from ʒi. to ʒi.

Pulvis Hydragogus, A Powder to purge Water.

‘ Take Cream of Tartar ʒi. Me-
‘ choacan, Jalap, ana ʒvi. Dwarf-
‘ Elder-Seeds ʒss. Gamboge ʒifs.
‘ Nutmegs ʒii. Mix into a Pow-
‘ der.’

This is an admirable good Medicine for the purpose its Title expresses; and there cannot be a better collected out of the *Materia Medica*, that is not rougher and less safe, tho this will work briskly enough. It wonderfully brings down the Swellings in Dropsies and Cachectick Constitutions; and it is also a good Purge in the Jaundice, or any Obstructions of the *Viscera*, which want forcible means to be dislodged. This may be given from ʒi. to ʒi. in White-Wine is the best.

Pulvis Catharticus contra Vermes, A purging Powder against Worms.

‘ Take Worm-Seed ʒi. Coralline
‘ and Mechoacan, ana ʒii. *Mercurius Dulcis* ʒii ss. Resin of Jalap
‘ ʒi. Aniseeds ʒifs. Sugar ʒss.
‘ Mix all into a fine Powder, S. A.’

The *Mercurius Dulcis* ought to be rubbed fine by it self, and likewise the Resin; and when the other are reduced to fine Powder, all to be mixed together. It is an admirable Purge for Children that are suspected to have Worms, and will cleanse away that Slime in the Bowels which breeds them, hardens the Belly, produces Putrefactions, and gives

gives a stinking Scent to the Breath.
The Dose from gr. xv. to ʒ i.

*Pulvis contra Calculum, Powder
against the Stone.*

‘ Take Crabs Eyes and Pearls
‘ prepared, ana ʒ ss. Snail-Shells
‘ ʒ ii. Millepedes ʒ i. Salt of Amber
‘ ʒ i ss. Nutmeg ʒ ii. Mix S. A.’

This is commended much against
the Stone and Gravel; and it is a
safe Medicine for those Purposes,
tho perhaps not quite so efficacious
as some are. Where the Case is not
obstinate, it is a good Cleanser, and
gives relief in all Distempers that
require an Enlargement of the Uri-
nary Discharges; and is therefore of
use in Dropsies, and assists also in
promoting the *Menses*. It may be
given from ʒ i. to ʒ i.

*Pulvis Epilepticus, A Powder against
Epilepsies.*

‘ Take Mistletoe of the Oak,
‘ male Piony Root, ana ʒ i. Man’s
‘ Skull, and Elk’s Hoof, ana ʒ ss.
‘ Native Cinnabar ʒ i. Mix S. A.’

This is a good Medicine, but the
last Ingredient seems to have the
greatest share in making it so: for
all the other have got into this Class
by the force only of Whimsy and
Enthusiasm, as may be seen under
their respective Titles, in the pre-
ceding Part of this Work: and
therefore we rather recommend to
use the following.

*Pulvis Epilepticus alter, Another
Powder against the Epilepsy.*

‘ Take Valerian and Piony Roots,
‘ ana ʒ i. Seeds of Rue, Myrrh,
‘ Castor, white Amber, ana ʒ ss.
‘ Cinnabar Native ʒ ii. Mix S. A.’

This is an efficacious Composi-
tion for what its Title promises, and
will do wonders in all Nervous
Cases, if carefully continued for

some time. In taking, caution must
be had that the Cinnabar is not lost,
which it may easily be in a thin Ve-
hicle, because its Weight so soon
carries it to the bottom: it is there-
fore best in the Form of a *Bole*, or
Electuary, or in a thick *Syrup*. It
is also much to be depended on in
Childrens Convulsions, from what
Cause soever they be; but especi-
ally from any hereditary Impression,
or Distemper of the Head: to them
it may be given from gr. x. to ʒ i.
and to grown Persons from ʒ i. to
ʒ i. at a Dose.

*Pulvis de Guttetâ, Another Powder
against the Epilepsy.*

‘ Take Seeds and Roots of Piony,
‘ true Dittany, Mistletoe of the Oak,
‘ ana ʒ ss. Seeds of stinking Orach
‘ ʒ ii. Man’s Skull ʒ iii. Coral, Hya-
‘ cinths, ana ʒ i ss. Elk’s Hoof ʒ ss.
‘ Musk ʒ i. Mix S. A.’

This is a Prescription of *Rive-
rius*, and is pretty much in the pre-
sent Practice, all the Shops keeping
it made. Some put Leaves of Gold
grossly broke into it, but that is only
for Decoration. This has been so
frequently experienced to do good
in Convulsive Cases, both to Chil-
dren and grown Persons, that it
now is much encourag’d and esta-
blish’d in Practice: but we take it
not however to be so efficacious as
the foregoing, tho that is not yet
known in the Shops. It is directed
from gr. x. to ʒ ss. for Children,
and to ʒ i. for grown Persons.

*Pulvis Sternutatorius, Sneezing
Powder.*

‘ Take Flowers of Lavender,
‘ Clove-gillyflowers, ana ʒ ii. Lil-
‘ lies of the Vally, Tile-Flowers,
‘ Flowers of Sage, Betony, Rose-
‘ mary, Tops of Marjoram, ana ʒ ss.
‘ Cinnamon, Aloes-Wood, yellow San-

‘ Sanders, white Hellebore-Root,
 ‘ ana ʒ i. *Species Diambra* ʒ ii. Oil
 ‘ of *Rhodium*-Wood and Nutmegs,
 ‘ ana gut. iii. Mix into a Powder
 ‘ S. A.’

This makes an agreeable Snuff,
 and is a good Stimulus to drain away
 Humours from the Head: to be
 taken at pleasure.

*Pulvis Cardiacus, A Cordial
 Powder.*

‘ Take Snake-Root, Contrayerva,
 ‘ Diaphoretick Antimony, red Co-
 ‘ ral, Oriental Bezoar, ana ʒ i. Saf-
 ‘ fron ʒ ss. Make all into a Powder
 ‘ S. A.’

This was a mighty *Nostrum* in
 the Practice of one yet living, and
 prescrib’d under this Denomination,
 tho it is more properly an *Alexi-
 pharmick* than a *Cardiac*; but the
 Saffron is the principal Ingredient.

*Pulvis Vermifugus, Powder against
 Worms.*

‘ Take Tin reduced into a Pow-
 ‘ der, as directed in the foregoing
 ‘ Part, Coralline, Worm-Seed, ana
 ‘ ʒ i. Savin and Saffron, ana ʒ i.
 ‘ Mix S. A.’

This is almost an infallible Re-
 medy against Worms, tho it hath
 not until now been publickly de-
 scrib’d; notwithstanding it has been
 long in the Practice of some who
 have been acquainted with it. And
 this is not envied even to that noto-
 rious Impostor, who may now have
 some pretence to a Medicine of this
 kind; and with more Justice than
 heretofore, advertise his Pretensions
 of Worm-killing. For Horse-Aloes
 and plain Worm-Seed are too gross

Materials to build a secure Reputa-
 tion, even with the help of Adver-
 tisements in every News-Paper.
 This Composition does not purge,
 and therefore may be given almost
 in any Circumstance without any
 Prejudice; from gr. x. to ʒ i. as the
 usual Dose every Night, in any con-
 venient Vehicle.

*Pulvis Catharticus pro Pueris, A
 purging Powder for Children.*

‘ Take Rhubarb, Resin of Jalap,
 ‘ and Calomel, ana P. E. Loaf-Su-
 ‘ gar the weight of the whole.’

These ought all to be powder’d
 separately, and very fine. The Su-
 gar is a sufficient Corrector enough;
 and the whole makes not only a plea-
 sant, but an efficacious and a safe
 Purge for all Children. For they
 are always more or less subject to
 slimy Humours; and from thence
 proceed Worms in the Belly, which
 this wonderfully cleanses away and
 destroys. It may be given from gr.
 x. to ʒ i. To grown Persons like-
 wise in many Cases it is a good *Ca-
 thartick*, and is to be encreas’d from
 ʒ i. to ii. in a Bole, or thin *Syrup* is
 the best; else the *Calomel* will be in
 danger of being lost.

*Pulvis Dentrificus, A Powder to
 cleanse the Teeth.*

‘ Take Pumice Stone, Scuttle-
 ‘ Bone, ana ʒ i. Tartar of Vitriol,
 ‘ Mastich, ana ʒ ii. Musk ʒ i. Oil
 ‘ of *Rhodium*-Wood, gut. iii. Mix
 ‘ all into a fine Powder S. A.’

This makes a very good *Dentri-
 fice*; and not only whitens the
 Teeth, and hardens the Gums, but
 sweetens the Breath.

S E C T. VIII.

Of Balsams and Oils.

T H E R E is not much in either of these Forms for internal Use, but most is for external Application under the Intention of *Suppuratives* or *Detergents*. A *Balsam*, or what is usually call'd so, is somewhat thicker than a common Oil; and sometimes the Name is also apply'd to such Substances as are of the Consistence of an *Unguent*, as *Lucatellus's Balsam*. The Oils under this Division are such as are impregnated with some *Medicinal Simples*, generally Leaves or Flowers of Vegetables, by Boiling or Infolation. Those which are made from Flowers, are best made by plain Infolation; that is, steeping the Ingredients in Oil, in such a Warmth as the Sun will give, and then straining off the Oil for use: because Boiling is apt to dissipate and lose the better part of the Flowers, and give an *Empyreuma*; whereas Infolation alone will draw out and communicate best to the Oil their Efficacies, and preserve their natural Scent therein. But Oils, which have frequently the green Leaves of Plants to draw out their Virtues from, stand in need of boiling: the usual Standard is, until the Ingredients grow crispy. And here an *Empyreuma* is carefully to be avoided, and also that the whole aqueous part too of the Herbs be evaporated; for till then it will not come up to its true Colour, but will be dingy, or have a yellowish hue. The best way therefore to bring a green Colour in Medicines of this

kind to their greatest height, and at the same time to avoid an *Empyreuma*, which besides the stink would also turn it black; is to strain out the Oil, and afterwards pouring it into a clean Pan, let it stand over a gentle Fire, until by frequent trials upon a white Tile it arrives to a high unmix'd Green: for this way the Colour will very much heighten, beyond what it was when first strain'd from the Ingredients. This Management also quite driving away all aqueous Particles, it will keep much the longer, without Change of Colour or growing rancid.

From the College.

Balsamum Lucatelli, Lucatellus's Balsam.

' Take yellow Wax melted in a little Canary-Wine ℥ i. Oil of Olives, Venice-Turpentine wash'd in Rose-water, ana ℥ iss. Boil them till the Wine is evaporated, and when almost cold, stir in of red Sanders finely powder'd ʒ ii. and preserve it for use.'

This is very unskilfully directed; for the melting the Wax in Canary, can answer no End, unless to such whose Opinions of a Medicine are in proportion to the trouble of making it; nor does the washing the Turpentine with Rose-water avail any thing. If therefore the Materials are all good in their kinds, as soon as the Wax and Turpentine are melted, let the Sanders be stir'd in, without any boiling at all. But even this

this way, which the Shops are obliged to comply with, because the Physician would not else know what he prescribes, the *Sanders* is a very injudicious Ingredient; for it cannot answer any End as a *Balsamick*, neither in internal or external Use: and if it be put in for the Colour sake only, this might be much better done by boiling *Dragon's-Blood* some time in the Oil, with a sufficient quantity of Water to keep it from burning: for with that it might be brought up to any degree of Colour, and to a much more elegant Red than the *Sanders* will make. And when the Oil is tinged, strain it off, and mix the *Wax* and *Turpentine* with it, and it is finish'd. By this means the Medicine is not clogg'd with Dust to give it a Colour, and is therefore much better for all the purposes it seems originally design'd for. This Composition stands recommended for an internal *Vulnerary*, and is prescribed in such Coughs as give suspicion of *Tubercles* and *Ulcerations* in the Lungs; and also in all internal Decays from the like Causes, whether the Seat be in the Breast, or any other part. It is given likewise upon accidental Bruises and inward Bleeding. Externally it is used to deterge and incarnate green Wounds and Ulcers that are not of too long standing; but in the latter Intentions the *Sanders* is a vast prejudice to it, and helps to foul a Wound more than cleanse and heal it. Inwardly it is given from \mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} ii. at a time, either mix'd with a little *Sugar*, or pleasant *Conserve*.

Balsamum Polychrestum, Balsam of many Virtues.

Take Spirit of Wine rectify'd
℞ iiii. *Sarsaparilla* \mathfrak{z} v. Digest them
together several days, and then

strain off the Spirit, to which put
of the Resin of *Guaiacum* \mathfrak{z} viii.
Balsam of *Peru* one Spoonful.

Whether this be much the better for the *Sarsaparilla*, is hard to determine; for without it, it is an efficacious Medicine for many good Purposes, but particularly to warm and defend the Nerves from those Defluxions which prejudice their Motions; and if they be of a saline tartarous kind, make the Gout in the Joints. To preserve against this last-named Distemper, there is not a better Medicine, considering the Conveniencies of making and taking it. It will likewise answer all the Ends that are aim'd at by the Wood Diet-Drinks; it dries up or dissipates by insensible Transpiration all superfluous Moistures, is good in all venereal and scrophulous Cases, and very certainly wears off an old Gleet, where the Virulence has been previously remov'd. It will change an aqueous Vehicle milky, but may conveniently enough be given in any Liquor; and it is usually taken from 10 to 30 Drops, two or three times in a day. It is somewhat strange that this Medicine is almost neglected in regular Practice, and yet made a great deal of, both as to Profit and Reputation, by Empiricks, with some of whom it has been pretended a Family-Secret, as the *Elixir Salutis*, i. e. *Daffy's Elixir*, and some others, which are first stole from some Physical Writers.

Oleum Anethinum, Oil of Dill.

This is made of the Flowers
and green Leaves of the Plant P. i.
and Olive-Oil P. iv. boil'd to
Crispness, and strain'd, with three
Cohobations of fresh Ingredients
to the same Oil.

After

After like manner is the *Oil* to be made of any Flower or Plant whatsoever, that may be directed; and therefore we need not give the Reader any trouble of Repetition under this Division, but only in such Oils as are compounded, and as may require, from some peculiar Property in the *Simple* under management, any Deviations from this general Rule. Herein also we shall not take up any room, but with what is in present use in the Shops, whereby a vast deal in the common *Dispensatories* will be rejected; for tho Medicines under this Division have heretofore prodigiously abounded, they are now as much abridg'd, and are very little in use: their chief Intention being to carry into the Part apply'd to, the Virtues of those Simples with which they are impregnated; but because this is found to be of little efficacy, it is grown into neglect and disuse.

Ol. de Capparibus, Oil of Capers.

‘ Take Bark of Caper-Root \mathfrak{z} i. Bark and Leaves of Tamarisk, Ceterach, Agnus Castus, Roots of Cypress, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Rue \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Olives \mathfrak{lb} i. Vinegar and White-Wine, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Boil to the Consumption of the Wine and Vinegar, and then strain out the Oil for use.’

This is said to be discutive and carminative, and for those purposes recommended in Clysters. It is reported also to be good against Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, to prevail against hypocondriacal Melancholy, and to cure the Rickets. But the present Practice owns it in no such Intentions, and has almost quite forgot it in Prescription.

Ol. Catellorum, Oil of Puppies.

‘ Take two Puppies just whelp'd,

‘ Earth-worms \mathfrak{lb} i. Oil of Olives \mathfrak{lb} iv. Boil this till the Worms grow crispy, and the Puppies break to pieces: then strain off the Oil, and put to it \mathfrak{z} iii. of *Cyprus Turpentine*, which just dissolve by a gentle Heat with \mathfrak{z} i. of Spirit of Wine put to it.’

This still just preserves its Name in the Shops, but is both injudiciously directed, and good for little when made; tho it stands commended for an *Emollient*, and many good Qualities, which never could be found in it by Experience.

Oleum Excestrense, Oil of Exeter.

‘ Take Wormwood, the lesser Centaury, Maudlin, Fennel, Hyssop, Bays, Marjoram, Baum, Nep, Pennyroyal, Savin, Sage, and Thyme, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Southernwood, Betony, Chamæpitys, and Lavender, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Rosemary \mathfrak{lb} i. Flowers of Camomile, Broom, white Lillies, and Elder, Seeds of Cummin and Fœnugreek, Roots of black and white Hellebore, Ash-Bark, and Lemon-Peels, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Euphorbium, Mustard-Seed, Castor, and Pellitory of Spain, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Olives \mathfrak{lb} xvi. Wine \mathfrak{lb} iii. Let all be cut, and bruis'd, and digested in the Oil some time; then boil to the Consumption of the Wine and aqueous Parts, and strain for use.’

This is a most wretched Medley, and yet keeps a place in the Shops, but is now seldom call'd for. It stands recommended against Weakness of the Limbs, Coldness, Numbness, Lameness, and old Aches; yet it has but few Vouchers from Experience for such Qualities, and is therefore almost forgot.

Ol. Hirundinum, Oil of Swallows.

‘ Take whole Swallows n^o xvi. Rue,

‘ Rue, Camomile, Plantain, the
 ‘ greater and lesser Bays, Penny-
 ‘ royal, Dill, Hyssop, Rosemary,
 ‘ Sage, St. John’s-wort, Costmary,
 ‘ ana m. i. Oil of Olives ℥ iv.
 ‘ Canary ℥ i. Boil to due Consump-
 ‘ tion, which is that of all the
 ‘ aqueous Humidities, and strain for
 ‘ use.’

This also just keeps its place in the Shops, but is very rarely enquired after. It is commended in Bruises, Aches, Sprains, and Weakness of the Nerves; but the present Practice has recourse to much more efficacious Remedies in such Cases, and has left this almost altogether in disuse.

Ol. Hyperici, Oil of St. John’s-wort.

‘ Take Tops of the Plant when
 ‘ in flower ℥ iv. Oil of Olives ℥ i.
 ‘ Let them stand together in the
 ‘ Sun some days, then press out the
 ‘ Oil, and put the same quantity of
 ‘ the Flowers to it two or three
 ‘ times more: the last time gently
 ‘ evaporate the aqueous Humidity
 ‘ which it has receiv’d from the
 ‘ Plant, and strain it for use.’

In the *College-Dispensatory* there is order’d Turpentine ℥ iii. and ʒ i. of Saffron; the former spoils the Medicine for most Intentions, and the latter is ridiculous: this therefore is the way the Shops now make it. This has somewhat in it that is warm and penetrating, and therefore makes it of use in cold pituitous Tumours, and likewise in Rheumatick and Arthritick Pains. In recent Bruises it is now much in esteem, and our Chirurgeons make use of it much in their Dressings, as a gentle *Detergent* and *Incarnative*. There are two more *Recipes* by the *College* under this Title, of a lesser and greater Compound; but they are very injudiciously contriv’d, and so little to

any purpose of consequence, that they are neither made or ever ask’d for.

Ol. Lateritium Philosophorum, Philosophers Oil of Bricks.

‘ Quench red-hot Bricks in Oil
 ‘ several times, and with the small
 ‘ pieces at last thrown into it hot,
 ‘ put all together into a Retort, and
 ‘ draw off the Oil.’

About iv. or ℥ v. of Bricks is necessary to ℥ i. of Oil. This is troublesome enough to make, considering how very little it is in use, and of how little virtue; altho it is said to be penetrating, and good to resolve some pituitous Tumours; and also to help in Numbness, Palsies, Cramps, and Arthritick Pains: but it is now seldom trusted in any such Cases.

Ol. Laurinum, Oil of Bays.

‘ Bruise the ripe Bay-Berries be-
 ‘ fore they are dry, and boil them
 ‘ in Water for some time; the Oil
 ‘ will swim at top, which take off
 ‘ and keep for use.’

This is very easily made, and it retains much of the Virtue of the Berry. It hardens with keeping, but will preserve the Smell of what it is produced from some time. It is warm and discussive, and will do as much under that Intention, as any thing of this kind outwardly apply’d can. But it is not so much used simple, as in the Composition of some other *Unguents*, in which it makes a principal Ingredient.

Ol. Lumbricorum, Oil of Earth-Worms.

‘ Take Earth-Worms well clean-
 ‘ sed ℥ ss. Oil of Olives ℥ ii. White
 ‘ Wine ℥ ss. Boil together till the
 ‘ Wine is evaporated, and the
 ‘ Worms are become crispy, and
 ‘ then

then strain out the Oil for use.'

This comes to us for a penetrating and anodyne Medicine, and is therefore recommended in Arthritic Pains, in Cramps, old Aches, Numbness, Palsies, and Rickets: but they who trust much to it in those Cases, will be disappointed. Indeed these things which we reject as ineffectual in those obstinate Cases, may possibly have their use in subordination to other Means of more efficacy; therefore here we would be understood only, that they are by no means to be depended upon alone.

Ol. Rosarum, Oil of Roses.

' This is made by Infolation of
' P.i. of Roses, and P.iv. of Oil,
' which sort of Rose no matter;
' and cohobating the same Oil with
' fresh Leaves three or four times.'

There are two or three trifling ways order'd to make this, but the easiest is best; for even that is good for little. It is reckon'd cooling, and good to assuage Inflammations; but there are few Instances in such Cases where Coolers do not more harm than good, by destroying the due Warmth, and disposing the Part to Mortification. This is much ask'd for in the Shops for these purposes, as is likewise that of *white Lillies*, which is made after the same manner: but the plain Oil is near as good, if not quite, where any unctuous Bodies are required; which is seldom for any other good purpose, but to give due Consistence, and keep moist *Cataplasms*, which have in their Compositions Ingredients of Efficacy.

Ol. Scorpionum, Oil of Scorpions.

' This is made only by digesting
' thirty Scorpions forty days in Oil
' of Almonds lb ii.'

Some antient Authors laid great stress upon this Medicine, and contriv'd many elaborate and troublesome Preparations and Compositions of it; particularly *Mesue* and *Mathiolus*, some of whose Prescriptions *Zwelfer* gives in the *Augustan Dispensatory*: but they are such utter strangers in our Practice, as not to justify our taking up any room with them here; as also is the Oil of *Vipers*, and many others of the same Tribe.

From Bates.

Balsamum Anodynum, The Anodyne Balsam.

' Take Castile-Soap ʒ i. Opium
' ʒ ss. Camphor ʒ vi. Saffron ʒ i.
' Spirit of Wine rectify'd ʒ xviii.
' Digest in a Sand-Heat ten days,
' shaking it between whiles till the
' last day or two, then pour it off
' clear for use.'

This is much like a Prescription of *Horstius*, which he gives by the name of *Balsamum Antipodagricum*. This is a most excellent Medicine, not only for procuring Ease in the most racking Extremities of Pain, but for assisting likewise in the Discharge of such Humours as occasion those Pains. In nervous Cholicks it is of great service, and it cleanses all the *Viscera* and glandular Parts. It is good even in the Jaundice, and such Distempers of the urinary Passages as proceed from Obstruction of Gravel, or slimy Humours. But its Master-piece is in allaying the Tortures of the Gout, promoting the Transpiration of the peccant irritating Matter, and carrying off the Fit; insomuch that with a few proper Helps there is hardly this Distemper so obstinate in any Person whatsoever, but he may meet with great Relief, if not a

thorow Riddance from it. Inwardly it may be given from 20 Drops to 50 at a Dose; and outwardly to the pain'd part it does mighty service by being apply'd to it, by dipping a Rag in it, and laying it thereon.

Balsam. Apoplecticum, Apoplectick Balsam.

‘ Take the distill'd Oil of Cinnamon, Cloves, Lavender, Lemons, Marjoram, Mint, Rue, Rosemary, Sage, Rhodium, and Wormwood, ana gut. xii. Amber gut. vi. Bitumen Judaicum ʒii. Oil of Nutmegs by Expression ʒi. Balsam of Peru, q. s. to make all together into a smooth Balsam.’

This warms and enlivens the Nerves, either smell'd to or rubb'd into the Temples, or any other convenient Parts. It does much good by this means to paralytick Limbs, by rubbing them well with it. It has been in mighty account and fashion to wear in little Ivory Boxes and Cane-Heads, but it has in such respects given place to more modish Contrivances. In Distempers of the Head and Nerves, it is likewise directed to be given inwardly, from 3 to 6 Drops, in a *Bole* or *Electuary*.

Balsamum Magistrale, The Magistrial Balsam.

‘ Take Venice-Turpentine ʒ viii. liquid Styrax ʒ iv. Oil of Olives ʒ iiss. of St. John's-wort ʒ iiss. of Bays, Spike, Petre, ana ʒ i. Gum Caranna in Powder and red Sanders, ana ʒ i. Benjamin and Dragon's-Blood, ana ʒ ss. Wax ʒ ivss. Let them boil over a moderate Fire some time, and then pour through a Strainer what will run clear, and put to it Oil of Juniper ʒ i. of Cinnamon ʒ ss. Cloves ʒ i. and let all cool for use.’

This is much preferable, if carefully made, to the *Lucatellus Balsam*, both for internal and external Uses. The *Caranna*, *Sanders*, *Benjamin*, and *Dragon's-Blood* are best to be grossly powder'd, and ty'd in a coarse Rag loosely while they are boiling: they are not so well, mix'd with the whole. If we may credit all that is said in recommendation of this, it is a most effectual Remedy in all Sores both internal and external, and excellent in curing Burns and Bruises. It gives Ease in arthritick and nervous Pains. Rubb'd upon the Temples, it relieves the Head-Ach: apply'd to the Side or Belly with hot Cloths, it dispels Flatulencies, and gives ease to the Cholick. And taken to the quantity of ʒ iii. inwardly in a Glass of hot Wine, it relieves in the Gravel and Stone; and has also a particular Quality in destroying Worms, whether apply'd inwardly or outwardly.

Balsamum Martiale, A Chalybeate Balsam.

‘ Take Filings of Iron clean'd from all Dirt ʒ iv. pour upon them Oil of Turpentine ʒ v. and afterwards by a Drop at a time ʒ iii. of Spirit of Nitre. Let them stand in digestion some hours in a moderate Warmth, and then pour off the clear for use.’

This is greatly commended for a *Vulnerary*, and both cleanses and incarnates to a wonder. It is pretty much upon the same Basis as the Powder, given in the preceding Part, under the title of *Pulvis Stipticus*, commonly said to be *Colebatch's*.

Balsamum Paralyticum, The Palsy Balsam.

‘ Take Venice-Turpentine ʒ iv. Olibanum, Aloes, Castor, Myrrh, Aloes-

‘ Aloes-Wood, Flowers of St. John’s-
‘ wort, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Gum Elemi, Lab-
‘ danum, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. liquid Styrax \mathfrak{z} i.
‘ Peruvian Balsam \mathfrak{z} iv. Calamus
‘ Aromaticus, Cloves, Galangals, ana
‘ \mathfrak{z} vi. Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ifs. Flowers of
‘ Rosemary, Sage, ana \mathfrak{z} x. Mix all
‘ together, and pour upon them into
‘ a Retort Spirit of Wine \mathfrak{th} iv. Di-
‘ gest hot for six hours, then draw
‘ off with a large Receiver, for 48
‘ hours, with a Fire of the first de-
‘ gree, what comes over without
‘ colour. Then raise the Fire to
‘ the second degree, and there will
‘ arise a thin yellowish Oil: and
‘ after that to the third, and there
‘ will rise a thick Oil. The first
‘ title *Spirit*, the second *Oil*, and
‘ the last *Balsam*.’

This is a troublesome Process, but it produces three excellent Medicines: for the *Spirit* is good inwardly in all nervous Disorders; it is likewise excellent in any Diseases of the Breast, and of the Kidneys, being particularly good against the Gravel. The *Oil* may also be given internally, from 2 to 6 Drops, in Sugar or any proper Vehicle, for the same Purposes; but it is also good in Embrocations for old Aches, and paralytick Numbness: as likewise is the last which is term’d Balsam, but that is also of use in old pituitous Ulcers, which it warms, cleanses, and heals. The *Spirit* also that comes first, is good in Embrocations for the like purposes. When taken inwardly, it is from 10 to 40 Drops.

Balsamum Succini, *Balsam of Amber.*

‘ Take white Amber \mathfrak{z} ii. in fine
‘ Powder; Oil of Turpentine \mathfrak{z} vi.
‘ Let them stand in warm Digestion, till the Amber is wholly incorporated.’

This is commended as an excellent nervous Medicine, and to be of service in Vertigoes, Epilepsies, Palsies, and likewise in Hysterical Affections, given upon Sugar or any proper Vehicle, from 5 to 15 Drops. But its greatest use is as a *Detergent* and *Vulnerary*; for it is good in all Distempers of the Breast, and particularly of the urinary Passages, which it wonderfully cleanses; and therefore does service not only in the Gravel and other Obstructions, but deterges and heals all Ulcerations in those Parts, and will cure even a *Gonorrhea* it self.

Balsam. Sulphuris Knoephelii, Knoephelius’s *Balsam of Sulphur.*

‘ Take Liver of Sulphur P. iv.
‘ Linseed Oil P. iii. Let them simmer together till the Sulphur is dissolved; then leisurely draw it over in a Retort, mixing the Oil with half the quantity of Colcothar of Vitriol, and drawing it over again in another Retort; and the Oil which rises the second time, mix with half the quantity of Oil of Aniseed for use.’

There is more trouble than need be in this Process; for one Distillation would serve as well, with sufficient care that the Heat is not too great, for fear of an *Empyreuma*. This has Recommendations for the best of Pectorals, and to cure and cicatrize or incarn all inward Ulcerations; to do great service in all Coughs from thin Defluxions, in Catarrhs, Asthma’s, and Cholicks; and likewise to promote Expectoration beyond any thing else: whereby it helps to cut off the Supply of viscid and pituitous Humours to the extreme Parts, and thereby preserves against Rheumatisms and the Arthritic Distempers. Its Dose from gut. iv. to xii.

Balsam. Sulphuris Rulandi, Rulandus's Balsam of Sulphur.

' Take Flowers of Sulphur \mathfrak{z} i.
' Oil of Nuts \mathfrak{z} vi. strong Wine
' \mathfrak{z} ii. Digest eight hours, some-
' times shaking the Vessel, then sim-
' mer it over a gentle Heat till the
' Wine is evaporated, and pour off
' the clear Oil for use.'

This very little differs from the common Balsams of Sulphur, described in the foregoing Part amongst the Preparations; tho it comes to us for a celebrated *Anodyne*: but it certainly greatly warms and heals Ulcers and green Wounds, when externally apply'd; and likewise has the same Virtues as the other Balsams of like Production, upon all internal Ailments, especially those of the Breast.

Balsamum Tartari, Balsam of Tartar.

' Take Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium* \mathfrak{z} ix. Cream of Tartar in Powder \mathfrak{z} viii. Digest and evaporate to a dryness; then extract a Tincture with Spirit of Wine, or Spirit of Vinegar, and evaporate it to the Consistence of a thick Syrup or Honey.'

This is little else than a Tincture of Salt of Tartar, or rather a soluble Tartar. It loosens the Belly,

and is commended for an incomparable Medicine against the Gout. It is undoubtedly very penetrating, and operates much by Urine, and therefore fetches out and discharges many Humours which fix upon and foul the Glands. It may therefore be a good Preservative against the Gout, but much cannot be expected from it when the Fit is advanc'd. Its Dose is from \mathfrak{z} i. to ii. It is also made use of in Friction externally to the Parts where the Pain is fix'd, in which case it is so violently sharp and penetrating, as to exco-riate, and sometimes to raise Blisters. It may be of great service to this purpose, mix'd with some unctious Substances, which without such help could not be rubb'd in so well, and which will likewise sheath its Asperities, which alone are too pungent: so that an excellent Medicine may be compos'd by the Union of two Ingredients, neither of which would be of any service separately.

There are a vast number of Balsams and Oils, for almost all Intentions, to be collected out of Physical Writers; but our Shops have now so much rejected them, that it is not worth our retaining any more: especially what is of use in present Practice, we shall find room for in the following Part.

S E C T. IX.

Of Unguents.

WE have nothing in this Form but for external Application: and the Officinals of this Division are wonderfully reduced, to

what they used to be heretofore. What is now in use, we shall here retain, but no more. The necessary Cautions about Infolation and Boiling,

Boiling, may be gather'd from what has been said, by way of Direction, under the foregoing Section.

From the College.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum, The Egyptian Ointment.

‘ Take Verdigrease in fine Powder $\frac{3}{4}$ v. Honey $\frac{3}{4}$ xiv. Vinegar $\frac{3}{4}$ vii. Boil all together till it is of a deep red, and as thick as Honey.’

This is a Prescription of *Mésue*, but many Authors have given it more compounded, but have thereby made it rather worse than better. *Fabricius Hildanus*, in a Discourse concerning a Gangrene and Mortification, gives this Medicine an extraordinary Recommendation, for deterging or eating off rotten Flesh, and cleansing to admiration foul Ulcers. This is of great use to destroy those cankerous Erosions which are so apt to grow in Childrens Mouths, and are first discoverable by white Specks: the way is to rub them with it upon a Rag ty'd to a Probe, or piece of Stick. In Venereal Ulcerations likewise in the Throat, *i. e.* about the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, it does great service. But for all these good Properties it is very ill placed in this Division, and ought rather to stand amongst the *Honey* or *Syrups*.

Unguentum Album Camphoratum, White Ointment Camphorated.

‘ Take Oil of Roses $\frac{3}{4}$ ix. Ceruss wash'd in Rose-water $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. white Wax $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Camphor $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Make into an Unguent S. A.’

It is now altogether the Custom of the Shops to put common *Hog's-Lard* for the *Oil* and *Wax*, and it is as good for the Medicine, and will not so soon turn rancid. This is sold at such a mean rate by those

call'd wholesale Apothecaries, that few put in the just quantity of *Camphor*; and if those who do, are not careful in mixing it after 'tis almost cold, the Heat will waste a great deal of it. It ought to be powder'd with a little *Oil* by it self, and then rubb'd well with the *Ceruss*, and both mix'd with the *Lard* together. This is recommended for a Cooler, and to be good in inflammatory Tumours, but it ought to be cautiously used in such Cases for fear of Mortification; tho the *Camphor* indeed is some security against it, if it be rightly made. In tetterous and salt Humours, which ouze through and deform the Skin, it is useful and safe enough.

Unguentum Apostolorum, The Apostles Ointment.

‘ Take Turpentine, Resin, Wax, Gum Armoniack, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ xiv. Roots of long Birth-wort, Olibanum, Bdelium, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. Myrrh and Galbanum, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Opoponax $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Verdigrease $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Letharge $\frac{3}{4}$ ix. Oil of Olives $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Vinegar a sufficient quantity to dissolve the Gums; and make all together into an Ointment S. A.’

In the making this, which is a Prescription of *Avicen*, it must be observ'd to dissolve the Gums in Vinegar; which must after straining be in the greatest part evaporated, and to them put the *Turpentine*, *Resin*, and *Wax*: and after the *Letharge* has boil'd long enough with the *Oil* to incorporate it, with Water enough to prevent burning, they are to be put together, and then the Ingredients to be powder'd, sifted in, and all mix'd with a Spatule. The *Verdigrease*, if it be rightly order'd, will give it a deep green Colour. This is chiefly intended for a *Detergent*, and it is now pretty much used

to cleanse foul Sores and Ulcers, and wear off fungous Excrescences in Wounds, which incarn too fast.

Unguentum Basilicon, The Royal Ointment.

‘ Take Wax, Resin, Pitch, ana
‘ ℥ ss. Oil of Olives ℥ ix. Melt
‘ them together.’

This is now much in use in Chirurgery for a Digestive, but it is sometimes apt to incarn too fast, and therefore wants a little *Precipitate* to be mix’d with it: tho’ this is not so generally in Practice as formerly; unctious Dressings in many Cases being not reckon’d so good as those of another kind, as the *Ægyptiacum*, *Tincture of Myrrh*, and the like. There is in the *College-Dispensatory* an *Unguentum Basilicon majus*, but it is not used or made, as this stands under the Title of *Basilicon minus*. After all are melted together in making this, it ought to be strain’d through a coarse Canvas, to take out such Dross as is generally in some of the Ingredients, especially the *Pitch*.

Unguentum Dialthææ, Ointment of Marshmallows.

‘ Take the thick Mucilage made
‘ with Marshmallow-Roots, and Fœ-
‘ nugreek and Linseed, ana ℥ ii.
‘ Oil of Olives ℥ iv. Wax ℥ i. Re-
‘ sin ℥ ss. Turpentine ℥ ii. Mix
‘ S. A.’

This in the *Augustan Dispensatory* is call’d *Unguentum Dialthææ simplex*, as it is taken from one under the same Title from *Nicolaus*, that is much more compounded, but not so good a Medicine. The Mucilage ought to be strain’d fine from all its Ingredients, and boil’d with the Oil till all the aqueous Parts are wasted by Evaporation. It should then stand to settle, and be care-

fully pour’d off from any thing that may settle at the bottom, and then the other Ingredients mix’d with it. Many to save trouble omit the Mucilage, but it may then be perceiv’d by its Scent; for the Mucilage will smell strong in it, when made as it ought. This is reckon’d *Emollient* and *Suppurative*, and for such purposes is much used in extemporaneous *Liniments* and *Cataplasms*. By its Warmth, join’d with a relaxing Property, in such Forms, it greatly helps to rarefy the inclos’d Humours, and dispose them either for Transpiration or Revulsion, but most commonly for Maturation, *i. e.* ripening into Matter; so as to render them fit for Discharge, either by Incision or Caustick.

Unguentum Diapompholygos, Ointment of Pompholyx.

‘ Take Oil of Roses ℥ xii. Juice
‘ of the Berries of Garden Night-
‘ shade ℥ vi. white Wax, Ceruss
‘ wash’d, ana ℥ iv. Lead macerated
‘ three days in sharp Vinegar, and
‘ then beaten to Powder, and Pom-
‘ pholyx, ana ℥ ii. Frankincense ℥ i.
‘ Mix into an Ointment S. A.’

This is a Prescription of *Nicolaus*. The Oil and Juice must be boil’d together till the aqueous Part is consum’d, then the Wax dissolv’d, and when almost cold the Powders carefully stirr’d in. This is now almost grown out of use. It is intended for a Cooler, Dryer, and a Repeller. Some commend it against Inflammations of the Eyes, to dry up old Ulcers, and to stop the Hemorrhoids; but it is not now own’d for any such purposes.

Unguentum Enulatum, Ointment of Elicampane.

‘ Take Roots of Elicampane
‘ bruise’d, boil’d in Vinegar, and
‘ pulp’d

‘ pulp’d ℥ i. Turpentine wash’d in
 ‘ the Water wherein they were
 ‘ boil’d ℥ ii. yellow Wax ℥ i. old
 ‘ Hog’s-Lard salted, and old Oil,
 ‘ ana ℥ iv. common Salt ℥ fs. Mix
 ‘ into an Ointment S. A.’

The *Lard* and *Wax* must be first melted in the *Oil*, and then the *Turpentine*, with the Root pulp’d, and the Salt in a fine Powder. It is intended against the Itch, Tetters, and cutaneous Deformities of all kinds; but it is now not much in use, unless as it is order’d to make the following with.

Unguentum Enulatum cum Mercurio, Ointment of Elicampane with Mercury.

‘ To the former Ointment add
 ‘ ℥ ii. of Mercury; and mix well
 ‘ together S. A.’

This is much in use for all the Intentions the former stands directed for, and is reckon’d, by the addition of the *Mercury*, to be of much more efficacy. It almost infallibly cures the Itch, and cutaneous Eruptions; but it is not very safe, because it will sometimes transmit so much *Mercury* through the Pores of the Skin into the Blood, as to occasion Salivation, when no such thing is intended, and upon many accounts at that time perhaps very improper or mischievous. The Hands may pretty safely be rubb’d with it, but the Arm-Pits and Hams, where such Humours frequently break out, ought not to be meddled with it, because the Pores lie so open in those parts, as to let too much of the *Mercury* through. Many make the Quicksilver Girdles with this, but they are liable to the same Inconveniencies as Uction with it: They are made only by spreading a thick Flannel with it, and then doubling and sewing it up fit for wearing.

Most who make this now, quite omit the *Unguentum Enulatum*, and put so much plain Lard in its room; which may be near, if not quite so good, and is much easier made. The *Mercury* is first rubb’d well with a little Oil of Turpentine, or thin Venice-Turpentine it self, until so incorporated, that it is not discernible from it; and then the Ointment or Lard is gradually mix’d with it; which it changes to a Lead Colour. Some Empiricks use this on purpose to salivate by Uction; but the Dangers of such Practice may be seen, from our Explication of the Operation of such Instruments, under the Preparations of Mercury, in the foregoing Part.

Unguentum e Gum Elemi, Ointment of Gum-Elemi.

‘ Take Gum Elemi and Turpentine, ana ℥ i fs. old Sheep’s-Suet
 ‘ ℥ ii. Lard ℥ i. Mix and make them
 ‘ into an Ointment S. A.’

This is troublesome to make, because there can be procured none of the *Gum Elemi*, but with so much Dross as to make it necessary to strain it. This is reckon’d a better Dressing in fresh Wounds than *Basilicon*; because it does not incarn too fast, and is so warm and destructive, as to make it useful even in Ulcers of some standing. This is now much us’d in Surgery; but it generally goes under the Appellation of *Linimentum Arcei*.

Unguentum Laurinum Vulgare, The common Ointment of Bays.

‘ Take Leaves of Bays ℥ i. Bay-berries ℥ fs. Colewort-Leaves ℥ iv.
 ‘ Neats-Foot Oil ℥ v. Beef-Suet
 ‘ ℥ ii. Boil them together until the
 ‘ watry Parts of the Ingredients are
 ‘ evaporated, and then strain it for
 ‘ use.’

This is not often us'd in the present Practice by it self; but is by many directed instead of the *Unguentum Enulatum* to be mix'd with *Mercury*; and it is very frequently call'd for in the Shops by the Name of *Ointment of Bays with Quicksilver*; in which case it makes a more pleasant Medicine than the other, tho they are either indeed too irksome for Persons of any delicacy to make use of, as being both rancid and daubing. This indeed, without the *Mercury*, stands recommended mightily by some for a great Strengthner of the Nerves, a Discusser of Wind, an Easer of old Pains; and a sure Relief in Palsies, Cramps, Numbness, Convulsions, and many other Disorders of consequence; but it is not now trusted in any such Cases.

Unguentum Martiatum, The Soldiers Ointment.

‘ Take fresh Bay-Leaves ℥ iii.
 ‘ Rue ℥ ii ss. Marjoram ℥ ii. Mint
 ‘ ℥ i. Sage, Wormwood, Cost-
 ‘ mary, Basil, ana ℥ ss. Oil of O-
 ‘ live ℥ xx. yellow Wax ℥ iv. Ma-
 ‘ laga Wine ℥ ii. Bruise all the
 ‘ Leaves, and boil to the Con-
 ‘ sumption of the Wine, and aque-
 ‘ ous Parts, and strain out for
 ‘ use.’

This is almost as warm a Medicine as any Composition of this Form can well be, and may be reckon'd as efficacious to warm and strengthen those Parts upon which it is rubbed. It is accounted to do service in all Nervous Infirmities, whether from defect of natural Juice, the supply of a bad one, or from any external Injuries: Aches, Stiffness, and the like, it is much recommended for; and also against Pains of the Head, and Apoplectick Disorders, by rubbing the Temples with it. But in all these important

Intentions it is not now much depended upon. It is call'd the Soldiers Ointment, because it was contriv'd by one *Martion*, whose Name its *Latin* Title nearly resembles, for the Soldiers to preserve their Limbs from the Injuries they were liable to in long Encampments, and sustaining of Cold.

Unguentum Neapolitanum, The Neapolitan Ointment.

‘ Take Hog's-Lard wash'd with
 ‘ the Juice of Sage ℥ i. Quicksilver
 ‘ strain'd thro Leather ℥ iv. Oil of
 ‘ Bays, Camomile, and Earth-Worms,
 ‘ ana ℥ ii. Oil of Spike ℥ i ss. Spirit
 ‘ V. ℥ i. yellow Wax ℥ ii. Turpen-
 ‘ tine washed in the Juice of Eli-
 ‘ campane ℥ iii. Powder of Chame-
 ‘ pitys and Sage, ana ℥ ii. Mix to-
 ‘ ther S. A.’

The Lard must be kept over a moderate Heat till the Juice is thorowly wasted by Steam: then the other Oils, with the Wax, are to be melted with it; and while it cools a little, mix the *Quicksilver* with the *Turpentine*, so that it cannot be discerned, and then stir that with the Powders sifted in all together till they are well mix'd. This was chiefly design'd to raise a Salivation with, in order to cure the Venereal Disease, (which some call the *Neapolitan*, and others the *French*, as supposing it first to have its Rise in those Countries, which is only fabulous) for it was very customary to flux this way formerly; but the present Practice with very good reason condemns it, and therefore this Medicine is now almost in neglect, and is us'd only by some common People for the Itch and Breakings out upon the Skin. This is also made use of to destroy Lice, Bodylice, and such kind of Vermin, which indeed all *Mercurials* in this Form

Form will equally do; but Persons must not be too busy herewith.

Unguentum Nervinum, *Nerve-Ointment.*

‘ Take Cowslip-Leaves, with the
‘ Flowers, Sage, Chamepitys, Rose-
‘ mary, Lavender, Bay-Leaves
‘ with its Berries, Camomile, Rue,
‘ Smallage, Melilot with its Flowers,
‘ and Wormwood, ana m. i. Mint,
‘ Betony, Pennyroyal, Parsley, Cen-
‘ taury the lesser, and St. John’s-
‘ wort, ana m. ss. Neats-Foot Oil
‘ ℥ v. Oil of Spike ʒ ss. Mutton or
‘ Beef-Suet, or the Marrow of ei-
‘ ther ℥ ii. Make into an Ointment
‘ S. A.’

All the Herbs must be bruis’d small, and the whole boil’d till they are crisp, then press’d out hard, and upon a gentle Heat kept just stirring until all the aqueous Humidity is exhaled, and there remains no yellow or dusky Hue in the Colour, but it looks of a clear green, as was before taught, introductory to this Division. This is pretty much of the Virtues as the *Martiatum*, tho many Ingredients in it contribute nothing thereunto, as the Cowslips, Betony, or Centaury; or at most so little, that it is not worth clogging the Medicine with them: for in all these Forms a great deal of difficulty arises in boiling without danger of burning, from the multitude and quantity of Herbs; and therefore Care should be taken to put as few insignificant Ingredients in as possible. Those which are of a warm volatile nature do part with somewhat which the unctious Parts entangle and detain, as is discoverable in the Smell afterwards, if an *Empyreuma* is avoided; which in these Preparations often thro Inadvertency will happen. The Name of this declares its Virtues; but it is

not much now us’d in any cases of importance: and when it is prescrib’d, it is rather as a Vehicle to some other things of greater efficacy, than for any thing it is expected to do of it self. The *Recipe* here is different from what the *Augustan-Dispensatory* gives of it, for that is more tedious; but *Zwelfer* takes a great deal of Pains in correcting it, and teaching the true manner of compounding it; and also in the *Pharmacopœia Regia* gives another *Unguent* under the same Title; but they are neither worth our Insertion here.

Unguentum Nicotianum, *Ointment of Tobacco.*

‘ Take Leaves of green Tobacco
‘ ℥ ii. Hog’s-Lard ℥ i. red Wine
‘ ʒ iii. Let them stand in Macera-
‘ tion some time; then put to it ℥ i.
‘ of fresh Juice of Tobacco, and
‘ boil to the consumption of all the
‘ aqueous Humidity, and till the
‘ Herb grows crisp; then press it,
‘ and to it add, while yet warm,
‘ Venice-Turpentine ʒ iv. and when
‘ almost cold, stir in, in fine Pow-
‘ der, ʒ ii. of round Birth-wort, and
‘ mix S. A.’

There is also order’d a sufficient quantity of Wax to make it into an Ointment, but there is none wanted for that purpose, it being stiff enough without any. This is described by *Laurentius Jobertus* in his *Pharmacopœia*, and by him commended very highly for discussing scrophulous Tumours, as also for healing Ulcers, and cleansing the Skin from Eruptions. It is constantly kept in the Shops now, but is seldom call’d for, growing yearly more and more into neglect: tho if our *English Medley-Writer Salmon* may be regarded, it ought for ever to be in the greatest esteem; as he gives it a power in curing

curing almost all Diseases, internal as well as external. It is really matter for good diversion, to read the List of Diseases that Scribler has listed under this trifling Medicine.

Unguentum Nutritum.

‘ Take Letharge in fine Powder
‘ ℥ ss. Vinegar ℥ v. Oil of Roses
‘ ℥ i. Mix into an Ointment S. A.’

The Letharge must be rubb’d in a Mortar with the Vinegar, and then the Oil be added by little at a time, until all are incorporated, and make a whitish Ointment. This proves troublesome enough sometimes to mix as thus directed, and with keeping a little time it grows so dry, as hardly to be fit for use. If it has any good Properties, they may be easier had by lowering common *Diachylon* Plaster with Oil of Roses: for it is design’d for a Cooler, a Dryer, and a Repeller, and is therefore order’d in Tetters, Scalds, and Inflammations; but such things frequently do harm in those Cases, and therefore this is justly almost neglected by the present Practice.

Unguentum ex Oxylapatho, Ointment of sharp-pointed Dock.

‘ Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock, boil’d in Vinegar till they
‘ are soft enough to pulp, and Sulphur wash’d in Juice of Lemons,
‘ ana ℥ iss. Hog’s-Lard, often wash’d
‘ in the Juice of Scabious, ℥ ss. *Unguentum Populneum*, ground with
‘ the Juice of Elicampane, ℥ ss.
‘ Make into an Ointment with a
‘ few Drops of Oil of *Rhodium*,
‘ by mixing all together well in a
‘ Mortar.’

This seems contriv’d to cure the Itch, but it is a troublesome as well as a trifling Composition; the several Lotions being ridiculous: and

therefore it is now almost quite rejected the Shops.

Unguentum Pectorale, Pectoral Ointment.

‘ Take Oil of sweet Almonds
‘ ℥ iv. of Camomile and Violets,
‘ ana ℥ iii. fresh Butter wash’d with
‘ Violet-Water ℥ vi. Hen’s and
‘ Duck’s-Fat, ana ℥ ii. Orrice-Root
‘ ℥ ii. Saffron ℥ ss. Wax ℥ iii. Mix
‘ S. A.’

This is commended to anoint the Breast with, in all Diseases of that Part, as it is suppos’d to open and relax the Vessels, and give more room for their respective Fluids to move in: for which reason it is judg’d of service in Pleurisies, Asthma’s, and such-like Ailments. But the present Practice has always recourse to extemporaneous Forms in such Cases, and very rarely takes notice of this. This Medicine likewise will not keep long without turning rancid, and therefore ought to be made but in small quantities by those who have Opinion enough to continue its use. The *Orrice* and *Saffron* are to be finely powder’d, and sifted in, when the other Ingredients have been mix’d, and are almost cold. The Lotion of the Butter (as indeed are all other of the like kind, as *Zwelfer* justly remarks) is ridiculous.

Unguentum Pomatum, Pomatum or Ointment of Apples.

‘ Take fresh Hog’s-Lard ℥ iii.
‘ Sheep-Suet ℥ ix. of the Apples
‘ call’d Pome-waters, peel’d and
‘ the Cores taken out, ℥ xxi. Rose-
‘ water ℥ vi. Orrice-Root grossly
‘ powder’d ℥ vi. Let them boil
‘ together till the Apples are quite
‘ soft, and then strain without pres-
‘ sing; and to every Pound add
‘ Oil

‘ Oil of *Rhodium* gut. xii. and stir
‘ well together for use.’

This is a very troublesome ill-directed Ointment, and no better than plain *Lard* when it is made, excepting what it receives from the *Rhodium-Oil*: for the Apples, whence it takes its name, give nothing to it. This is now chiefly made by Persons whose whole Employ it is, and who serve the Shops with it; and it is with nothing else than *Lard* beat up into a kind of Cream with Rose-water, and scented with *Rhodium*, *Lemons*, *Thyme*, or any thing else, as is most fancy’d by the Buyer. Its Uses deserve not any Remark here, and are likewise in every one’s knowledge.

Unguentum Populneum, *Poplar-Ointment*.

‘ Take fresh Poplar-Buds ℥ iiss.
‘ Violet-Leaves, Navel-wort of the
‘ Wall, ana ʒ iii. fresh Lard ℥ ii.
‘ Let the Ingredients be bruise’d and
‘ macerated together in *May*, and
‘ add the Tops of Brambles, Leaves
‘ of black Poppies, of Mandrakes,
‘ (or the Berries and Leaves of
‘ Mountain-Elder) Henbane, Night-
‘ shade, Lettice, House-leek the
‘ greater and lesser, and the greater
‘ Burdock, ana ʒ iii. After these
‘ have likewise been bruise’d, and
‘ stood some time in Maceration
‘ with the former, add Rose-water
‘ ℥ i. and boil till the Ingredients
‘ are crisp, and strain S. A.’

This is one of the Ointments most used in the Shops, and is intended for a Cooler and a Repellent; for which Intention it is as good as any Medicine in this form, and therefore it is much in use for Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflammations; as also to assuage Arthritick Pains. But there are many things in this Composition that can-

not contribute any thing hereunto, and therefore they are much better left out, because they are a hindrance to the other in boiling: such are the *Violet-Leaves* and *Bramble-Tops*, as likewise the lesser *House-leek*, if by it be understood the *Stone-Crop*, as most make use of; for that is quite in a contrary Intention, and of a hot nature. This may be brought to a most beautiful green Colour, if it be gently stirr’d upon a slow Fire some time after straining, as has been before directed; but yet there are so many unacquainted with this, that it is generally in the Shops of an ugly dusky Green.

Unguentum Rosatum, *Rose-Ointment*.

‘ Take fresh red Rose-Leaves and
‘ Hog’s-Lard, ana ℥ i. Bruise the
‘ Roses, and let them stand in Ma-
‘ ceration with the Lard for some
‘ days; then put to it ʒ vi. of Juice
‘ of Roses, and ʒ ii. of Oil of
‘ sweet Almonds, and boil together
‘ till the Juice is exhaled, then strain
‘ for use.’

Notice must be taken, not to let any Oils or Unguents stand in Maceration in brass Vessels, unless such as ought to look green; because the Metal will discolour the Ointment, and it will communicate a hot corrosive Quality likewise, which makes the same inconvenient for all which are of a cooling Intention. In this last the addition of the *Oil of Almonds* and the *Rose-Juice*, is mere trifling; and the whole is but an indifferent Medicine, intended for a Cooler; but it is so little acknowledged, as to be very seldom heard of.

Unguentum Rubrum Desiccativum,
The Red Drying-Ointment.

‘ Take Oil of Roses ℥ i. white
‘ Wax ʒ v. Melt them together,
‘ and

and mix with them in a Leaden Mortar, finely powder'd, *Lemnian Earth* (or *Bole*) and *Calamine*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. *Letharge* and *Cerufs*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. *Camphor* $\frac{3}{4}$ i. S. A.

The Powders in this Medicine are in an Over-proportion, which make it too dry and hard for an Unguent, being almost of the Consistence of a *Cerate*. It dries, cools, and repels, and is pretty much in use for those Intentions; but so much for Kibes, which Children are very subject to in frosty Weather, that it is often ask'd for by the common People by the name of *Kibe-Ointment*; for it cools and cicatrizes them very soon.

Unguentum Tutiae, Ointment of Tutty.

Take *Tutty* finely levigated $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. *Calamine* $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Ointment of *Roses* $\frac{1}{2}$ iiss. Mix S. A.

This is chiefly used for sore Eyes, which proceed from hot Rheums: but most, if not all, use plain *Lard* in making it, instead of the *Rose-Ointments*; and do not seem to be chargeable with any blame for it, because that answers the Intention as well. This is much in esteem and use amongst the common People, but seldom met with in Prescription.

The number of Compositions under this form in the Shops, as well as that of Oils, is prodigiously a-

bridg'd, to what has been antiently used; because their Practice turn'd very much upon Exercise, Friction, Bathing, and Anointing: so that there was hardly any one Intention which had not something under this Form assisting thereunto. But as those Practices are much lost amongst us, this is also sunk with them: and indeed so far as any Dependence in Cases of moment was laid upon the Virtues of an *Unguent*, it has been rejected with very good reason; for there is a great deal of difference between using them as heretofore they used to be, as assisting some Intentions in Bathing, Friction, and the like; and laying stress upon them when such Practices are disused. We have here given all that are ever heard of in the Shops, tho they are but very few of the number that stand in the Works of *Dispensatory-Writers*; and even of them, if a Revision and Alteration of this Work should hereafter be call'd for, as the frequent Changes in Practice may perhaps make necessary, it is hoped that many may be expung'd. We indeed frequently meet with such Forms in extemporaneous Prescription, but then they are seldom confined to any of the *Officinal Oils* or *Unguents*; and therefore in the following Part we shall give choice of such *Formulae*, under all those Intentions of Cure, as such Medicines are likely to fall in with.

S E C T. X.

Of Emplasters.

UNDER this Form might also be included what goes under the Name of a *Cerate*, or *Cerecloth*; which is a Consistence between an *Unguent* and *Plaister*; but there are none of them now in the Shops, and whenever they are wanted, are *pro re natâ* prescrib'd and made up: for which reason we quite leave them to the following Part. An Emplaster is a Composition of Oils, Waxes, Resins, and Powders, &c. in such a Consistence as will keep its Form without running or sticking to any thing when cold, but is yet moist enough to be melted and spread, so as to adhere when warm, and not be brittle or dry enough to crackle or break off what it is spread upon. When any of this Form therefore is not high enough, either more dry Ingredients are to be added, or such as are in themselves brittle as Resin; or it is to be boil'd longer. And when an Emplaster is too high, it is to be lower'd with Oil; or if crumbling, with Turpentine, or such adhesive Bodies. This Division takes in but a small compass in the Intentions of Cure, and for the Manner of Operation, is included under what has been explain'd previous to the three first Classes of *Topicks*, Sect. 12.

From the College.

Emplastrum ex Ammonio. Em-
plaister of Ammoniacum.

'Take Gum Ammoniacum strain'd
'with Vinegar, and Bran well sifted,

'ana ʒ i. Ointment of Marshmal-
'lows, compound Emplaster of Me-
'lilot, Powder of Briony-Roots and
'Orrice, ana ʒ ss. Ducks, Geese,
'and Hens-Fat, ana ʒ iii. Bdellium,
'Galbanum, ana ʒ iss. Resin, yel-
'low Wax, ana ʒ v. Turpentine
'and Oil of Orrice, ana ʒ iss. Mu-
'cilage of Fœnugreek and Linseed,
'ana ʒ iii. Make all together into
'an Emplaster S. A.'

The Fats and Oil should be boil'd with the Mucilage till the Mucilage is exhaled, and then the other Ingredients put in, so as to mix well together. This is recommended for a great Discutient, and said to be good for the Spleen; as also to dissolve scrophulous Swellings, and Knots in the Joints: but it is hardly ever call'd for, and very rarely made.

Emplastrum è Baccis Lauri, Em-
plaister of Bay-Berries.

'Take Bay-Berries husk'd ʒ ii.
'Frankincense, Mastich, Myrrh, ana
'ʒ ss. Cypress, Costus, yellow Wax,
'Turpentine, and Oil of Bays, ana
'ʒ i. Honey not clarify'd ʒ iv. Mix
'S. A.'

What of these Ingredients will powder, must be so managed; and the other that will melt, be first mix'd, and then the other stir'd in amongst them. This is also of the Virtues of the former, and commended particularly to discuss Flatulencies and Tumours from Disorders of the Spleen, Womb, Bowels, &c. but it is likewise as little used or made.

Em-

Emplastrum de Betonica, Emplaster of Betony.

‘ Take green Betony, Burnet,
 ‘ Agrimony, Sage, Pennyroyal, Yar-
 ‘ row, Centaury the less, the greater
 ‘ Comfrey, Clary, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Frank-
 ‘ incense, Mastich, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Orrice,
 ‘ round Birthwort, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. white
 ‘ Wax, Turpentine, ana \mathfrak{z} viii. fine
 ‘ Resin \mathfrak{z} vi. Gum Elemi, Oil of
 ‘ Fir, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix together into
 ‘ an Emplaster S. A.’

These green Herbs are to be bruised and digested in White-Wine some days, then press out the Liquor, and evaporate it with the Substance which will melt; and then stir in, when almost cold, such as are to be powdered. This is a very confused Composition, but it is pretty often used, and made in most Shops. It is said to strengthen the Nerves, and upon that account to do good in some Disorders of the Head, apply’d upon the Sutures, to strengthen sprain’d Limbs and luxated Joints, to draw out Splinters, and digest and cleanse Ulcers; and likewise to give ease in the Gout and old Aches; but all these are hardly consistent, nor can any thing of consequence be depended upon from it.

Emplastrum Cæsaris.

‘ Take red Roses \mathfrak{z} iss. Bistort-
 ‘ Roots, Cypress-Nuts, all the San-
 ‘ ders, Mint, Coriander-Seeds, ana
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} iii. Mastich \mathfrak{z} ss. Hypocistis, Aca-
 ‘ cia, Dragon’s-Blood, seal’d Earth,
 ‘ fine Bole, red Coral, ana \mathfrak{z} ii.
 ‘ Turpentine wash’d in Plantain-
 ‘ Water \mathfrak{z} iv. Oil of Roses \mathfrak{z} iii.
 ‘ white Wax \mathfrak{z} xii. Resin \mathfrak{z} x. Pitch
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} vi. Juices of Plantain, House-
 ‘ leek, Orpine, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Mix S. A.’
 The unctious Substances must be

first melted together with the Juices, and kept over a moderate Heat till they are exhaled; then the gummy Substances, after due Solution and Straining, are to be added; and when almost cold, the dry Ingredients to be sifted in, in fine Powder. This is reckon’d to bind and strengthen, and is with much more reason recommended to fortify luxated Joints than the foregoing. It is also order’d sometimes to the Sutures of the Head, to strengthen the Brain, and prevent those Defluxions of Rheum, which occasion Catarrhs and Coughs; but this is but seldom made, or call’d for.

Emplastrum Cephalicum, The Cephalick Plaister.

‘ Take Resin \mathfrak{z} ii. black Pitch \mathfrak{z} i.
 ‘ Labdanum, Turpentine, Bean and
 ‘ Orobis-Flower, and Pidgeon’s-
 ‘ Dung, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Myrrh and Mas-
 ‘ tich, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Gum-Juniper, and
 ‘ Nutmegs, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Make into an
 ‘ Emplaster S. A.’

The *Pidgeon’s-Dung* and *Nutmegs*, with the *Gum-Juniper*, *Myrrh* and *Mastich*, are best powdered, and when the other are melted and strain’d, mix’d with them. Its Consistence is rather too hard, and therefore would be better a little soften’d with common Oil and *Turpentine*. This is contriv’d to strengthen the Head, by applying it all over shaved; especially so as to cover most of the Sutures, and thereby to prevent tickling Defluxions, Coughs, and Catarrhs, for which purposes it is now sometimes prescribed. It is also frequently met with in Prescription, either alone or mix’d with other things, as *Galbanum* and the like, for the Soles of the Feet, in Fevers attended with *Deliriums*.

Em-

Emplastrum Cephalicum cum Euphorbio, *Cephalick Emplaster with Euphorbium.*

‘ To the preceding Composition add Euphorbium, Pellitory of Spain, and black Pepper, ana ʒ ii. finely powder’d, and stirr’d in with the rest S. A.’

These latter Ingredients make it hotter and more stimulating, and therefore sometimes are order’d to cover the Head with it in Apoplectick and Lethargick Cases; and it is more effectual, with this Alteration, to relieve the Head by Application to the Feet, because it makes a greater Revulsion: but some are apprehensive of its being too hot this way, as it will sometimes even raise Blisters; and therefore generally order it without the *Euphorbium*, as it is made in the former Prescription.

Emplastrum è Cicutà cum Ammoniacò, *Hemlock-Plaster with Ammoniacum.*

‘ Take Juice of Hemlock ʒ iv. Vinegar of Squills and Gum Ammoniacum, ana ʒ viii. Evaporate the Juices, and make into an Emplaster S. A.’

After the *Ammoniacum* is first dissolv’d, strain all through a Canvas Cloth, and then evaporate to a Consistence. This is reckon’d, and justly too, a very powerful Discussive, and is frequently apply’d to Flatulencies and Tumours rais’d by the Disorders of the Spleen, and likewise to dissolve Nodes and knotty Swellings in what part soever, and from any cause.

Emplastrum è Crusta Panis, *Crust of Bread Plaster.*

‘ Take Mastich, Mint, Myrrh, Nutmegs, and Styrax, ana ʒ ss.

‘ Cloves ʒ iii. red Roses, Oil of Mastich, Labdanum, and yellow Wax, ana ʒ i. Crust of Bread toasted, and boil’d in Vinegar of Roses to a Jelly, ʒ iii. Turpentine ʒ ii. Mix into an Emplaster S. A.’

This is much alter’d from its *Recipe* in the former *Dispensatories* of the College. It is warm and strengthening, and good to fortify any luxated or sprain’d Parts: it is likewise of service to the Stomach and Bowels, by being spread pretty thick and laid upon them, in Vomiting or Diarrhæa’s. But this is not much prescribed, and therefore seldom made.

Emplastrum è Cymino, *Cummin-Plaster.*

‘ Take Cummin-Seed, Bay-Berries, yellow Wax, ana ʒ i. Pine-Resin ʒ ii. common Resin ʒ iii. Oil of Dill ʒ ss. Make into an Emplaster S. A.’

This is a good warm discussive Plaster, and is frequently prescribed to expel Flatulencies, dissolve cold Tumours, strengthen the Stomach and Bowels, and give ease in Cholick and Splenetick Pains, and sometimes also for those in the Joints.

Emplastrum Diachalciteos.

‘ Take old Lard ʒ ii. Oil of Olives and Letharge, ana ʒ iii. white Vitriol burnt ʒ iv. with Plantain-Water boil to a due Consistence.’

This is cooling, drying, and repelling; but it is very seldom used, the following being much preferable.

Diachylon Simplex, *Diachylon Simple.*

‘ Take Mucilage of Marshmallow-Roots, Fœnugreek and Linseed, ana ʒ i. old Oil ʒ iii. Letharge ʒ ss. Boil to a Consistence.’

Most

Most now omit the Mucilage, which is a great fault; and many others too, with the same View, have learn'd to use *Lard* instead of *Oil*, and put more than the due quantity of *Letharge*, or some *Ceruss* with it, to bring the Cost lower, as it is a Plaster for which there are very large Demands. One great Caution to be taken in the boiling of this is necessary, *viz.* that if the Consistence is not high enough by that time the Mucilage is evaporated, or the Water that may be put in the room of it, which may be known by its subsiding, more must be put in, else it will turn black: but if it be not boiling hot, it will immediately lift up the Plaster, and throw it over the Pan with a violent crackling explosive Noise, and be in danger of scalding all that are near it; but if it be hot, it will not do so. This happens to some ignorant Operators, and in some other Plasters of a viscid Contexture, when they are near enough; for before, they will not fly in such a manner. The reason of this is, that the Particles of Air inclos'd in cold Water, lying wrapt up in a small compass, being always as the Heat which attends it; as soon as they come into the hot Plaster, open suddenly with a prodigious force, not unequal to that in the Explosion of Gun-Powder; and the Viscidity of the Mixture not suffering them to escape, they throw that about with an amazing force: But in boiling Water the aerial Particles being already open'd by an equal degree of Heat, can have no additional Extension or Force given them when they come into the Plaster, and therefore they do not disturb it. This elastick Property of the Air, and the Accidents which ignorant Persons are liable to, from its indiscreet Mixtures with hot viscid

Liquors, has not yet been attended to in any Works of this kind, notwithstanding the fatal Mischiefs that sometimes arise from it; and more especially in some fused Metals: a dreadful Instance of which, is yet fresh in every one's memory, not much above a year since, at the King's Founder's in *Moorfields*; where by running the Metal into a damp Mold, it flew about with such violence, as to kill and wound many of the Spectators. This Rarefaction likewise of the Air, is much in the cause why during the boiling of things of this Consistence, they are elevated in the Vessel (which makes it necessary that it be always large) six times as high as it would be fill'd if cold: for when the aqueous Humidity is spent, they will subside. The Fire indeed has a great share herein, because it cannot conveniently pass through such viscid Bodies, it lifts them up, as we see in the boiling of Milk, which it will raise over the Vessel, when it does not so by Water or thinner Fluids, because it passes through them, and can only elevate them into small Bubbles or Waves. This Plaster is much in use, as it is the Basis of many others, and because it is in all Peoples acquaintance for a Cooler and Dryer, and therefore is used in all little Accidents of Cuts and small Wounds.

Emplastrum Diachylon magnum,
The greater Diachylon.

‘ Take Mucilage of Raisins, of
‘ Figs, Fœnugreek, Marshmallow-
‘ Roots, Linseed, Birdlime, Juices
‘ of Orrice and Squills, and Sheep’s-
‘ Foot Oil, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Oils of Or-
‘ rice, Camomile, and Dill, ana
‘ $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. Letharge in fine Powder
‘ lb i. Turpentine $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Resin and
‘ yellow Wax, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Make into
‘ an Emplaster S. A.’

First boil the *Mucilage* with the *Oil* and *Litharge* till the latter is thorowly dissolv'd, and then mix the rest of the Ingredients. This is seldom used alone, and made only for the sake of the following Composition, which is much used.

Emplastrum Diachylon cum Gummi,
Diachylon with the Gums.

‘ To the foregoing Plaster add
‘ *Bdellium*, *Sagapenum*, and *Am-*
‘ *moniacum*, ana $\frac{3}{2}$ ii. dissolv'd and
‘ strain'd with any proper Liquor ;
‘ so as to make a Plaster.’

This is frequently directed to soften and suppurate Tumours, for which it is in much esteem amongst the *Surgeons*, and for which purposes they spread it pretty thick, because it gives more Warmth to the Part apply'd to. Many make this only by adding the *Gums* with a little *Wax* to the *Diachylon Simple* ; and some will not allow even the proper quantity of *Gums* that way, leaving too little room for that Profit which *wholesale Dealers in Medicine* content themselves with. This Emplaster is likewise sometimes directed with other proper Ingredients as a Strengthner, which all those warm gummy Compositions prove to be, when apply'd to sprain'd Sinews, or to any weak Part ; except there be a Defluxion of Humours : as frequently to the Small of the Back.

Emplastrum de Mucilaginibus, The
Mucilage-Plaster.

‘ Take *Mucilages* of *Elm-Bark*,
‘ *Fœnugreek* and *Linseed*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss.
‘ *Oils* of *Camomile*, *Lillies*, and
‘ *Dill*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iss. *Ammoniacum*,
‘ *Galbanum*, *Sagapenum*, and *Opo-*
‘ *ponax*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. yellow *Wax* $\frac{3}{4}$ xx.
‘ *Turpentine* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. *Saffron* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Make
‘ into an Emplaster S. A.’

The *Mucilages* must be boil'd with the *Oils* to the Consumption of the aqueous Parts, then the *Wax* and *Gums* strain'd with Vinegar must be mix'd ; and when almost cold, the *Saffron* sifted in, in fine Powder. This is also call'd *Diachylon Compositum*. It is the best Ripener of any thing in this Form, and is much used for such purposes ; tho it is inconvenient to some Parts, because it will not stick well, and wants gentle Bandage. It ought to be spread thick in all such Cases, else it is not much to be depended upon.

Emplastrum Epispasticum, Blistering-
Plaster.

‘ Take simple *Melilot-Plaster* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
‘ *Turpentine*, and *Spanish Flies*, ana
‘ $\frac{3}{4}$ i. *Burgundy Pitch* $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Mix
‘ into a Plaster.’

The Use of this is known to all.
See Part 2. Sect. 12. N^o 496.

Emplastrum, Flos Unguentorum, dic-
tum ; Flower of Ointments.

‘ Take *Resin* of *Pine*, yellow
‘ *Wax*, and *Sheep-Suet*, ana $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.
‘ *Olibanum* $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. *Turpentine* $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss.
‘ *Myrrh*, *Mastich*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. *Cam-*
‘ *phor* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. *White-Wine* $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. Mix
‘ S. A.’

All these Ingredients may be melted or dissolv'd and strain'd, and the Medicine will be much the smoother for so doing ; tho some powder the *Olibanum*, *Myrrh*, and *Mastich* : for the former may be put good *Frankincense*, of which indeed it is a kind. This suppurates and draws, and is rather hotter than the *Mucilage-Plaster*, but does not soften so much, which is a mighty help in those Intentions.

Emplastrum ad Herniam, The
Rupture-Plaster.

‘ Take *Galls*, *Cypress-Nuts*, *Pome-*
H h granate-

' granate-Peels, Balaustines, Acacia,
 ' Seeds of Plantain, Cresses, Flea-
 ' wort, Acorn-Cups, parch'd Beans,
 ' round and long Birth-wort, Myr-
 ' tles, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Steep these in Vi-
 ' negar of Roses some days, then
 ' dry and powder them. Then take
 ' the greater Comfry and the lesser,
 ' Horse-Tail, Woad, Ceterach, Roots
 ' of Osmond-Royal, and Fern, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
 ' Frankincense, Myrrh, Aloes, Mastich,
 ' Mummy, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Bole wash'd
 ' in Vinegar, Calamine, Letharge,
 ' Dragon's-Blood, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. black
 ' Pitch $\frac{1}{2}$ ii. Turpentine $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. or
 ' enough to make into an Em-
 ' plaster.'

This is a very troublesome Plaster
 to make, there are so many Ingre-
 dients in it to be powder'd, which
 cannot be got in any other way.
 If the Litharge be boil'd with a suf-
 ficient quantity of Oil to make it
 into a *Diachylon*, or a due propor-
 tion of the Plaster taken in its room,
 it would be better. It is much used,
 not for Ruptures only, which its
 Title expresses, but for strengthening
 any weaken'd Parts, whether from
 Sprains, Luxations, or the like;
 and is frequently apply'd to the
 Small of the Back with success, to
 strengthen the Reins.

Emplastrum Hystericum, The
Hysterick Plaster.

' Take Roots of Bistort $\frac{1}{2}$ i.
 ' Aloes-Wood, yellow Sanders, Nut-
 ' megs, Barberry-Kernels, Anthera
 ' or Rose-Seeds, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Cinna-
 ' mon, Cloves, Schoenanth, and
 ' Camomile-Flowers, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
 ' Frankincense, Mastich, *Alipta Mos-*
 ' *chata*, *Gallia Moschata*, and Sty-
 ' rax, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Musk $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Wax $\frac{1}{2}$ iss.
 ' Turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. Moschelæum $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.
 ' Labdanum $\frac{1}{2}$ iv. Pitch $\frac{1}{2}$ iii. Make
 ' an Emplaster S. A.'

This is a very injudicious Com-

position, some of the Ingredients
 being only a Clog to the whole,
 and others in very ridiculous quan-
 tities. The *Alipta* and *Gallia Mos-*
chata are *Species* that are very rarely
 made, and therefore hardly worth it
 on purpose for this Medicine. It is
 sometimes to be met with in the
 Shops, but there is very little use
 for it; notwithstanding it stands re-
 commended for a great Strengthner
 of the Womb, and to cure Fits of
 the Mother, when apply'd to the
 Navel; and likewise for many other
 things which the present Practice is
 a stranger to, as it is hardly ever
 order'd.

Emplastrum de Mastiche, Mastich-
Plaster.

' Take Mastich $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Bole wash'd
 ' in red Wine $\frac{3}{4}$ iss. Red-Rose Leaves
 ' $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. Ivory, Myrtle-Berries, ana
 ' $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Resin, Turpentine, Tacama-
 ' haca and Labdanum, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
 ' yellow Wax $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. Oil of Myrtles
 ' $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Make all together into a
 ' Plaster S. A.'

This is reckon'd a Strengthner,
 and commended to apply to the
 Head against Defluxions of Rheum,
 Catarrhs, and Coughs; to the Sto-
 mach, to stop Vomiting, and re-
 move Nausea's; to the Belly, to
 stop Fluxes; to the Back, to streng-
 then the Reins, and to sprain'd and
 luxated Parts: but the present Prac-
 tice seldom directs it to any of those
 Purposes, and it is not often made.

Emplastrum de Meliloto simplex,
Melilot-Plaster Simple.

' Take Resin $\frac{1}{2}$ viii. Wax $\frac{1}{2}$ iv.
 ' Sheep-Suet $\frac{1}{2}$ ii. Leaves of Meli-
 ' lot green $\frac{1}{2}$ v. Boil till the Herb
 ' is crisp, then strain and make into
 ' an Emplaster for use.'

If it be made as here directed, as
 many know no better than to do,
 it

it is extremely troublesome : for unless it be press'd very hard, and while it is even scalding hot, a great deal will be lost with the Leaves. The best way therefore is to boil, in the proper Season, as many *Melilot-Leaves* pick'd clean from the Stalks, as any quantity of Suet will mix with when melted ; and boil these up together till the Leaves are dry. Then it will press much easier than when the other Ingredients are with it ; and this rais'd afterwards to its highest Colour, as has been before directed of all green *Oils* and *Unguents*, may be kept under the title of *Sevum Meliloti*, to be made up with the other Ingredients at pleasure. And this particular Convenience arises from this Management, that the Plaster may be made at any time of the Year ; for in the hot Weather, when the green Herb comes in season, it is very difficult to work up, in comparison of what it is in Winter-time. The less it is stirr'd and pull'd about by the hands in making up, the better ; because that lightens its Colour, as any one may observe in working it. This is mightily in use, but chiefly to dress Blisters while they continue running. It is warm and discutient, and therefore commended to ripen Boils, and draw such kind of Tumours to Maturation : but for such Cases it is not much used.

Emplastrum de Meliloto compositum,
Compound Melilot-Plaster.

‘ Take Flowers of Melilot ʒ vi.
‘ Flowers of Camomile, Fœnugreek-
‘ Seed, Bay-berries husk'd, Marsh-
‘ mallow-Roots, Tops of Worm-
‘ wood and Marjoram, ana ʒ iii.
‘ Seeds of Parsly, Carduus, and Bi-
‘ shop's-weed, Roots of Orrice, Cy-
‘ press, Spikenard, and Cassia-Bark,
‘ ana ʒ iss. Gum Ammoniacum ʒ x.

‘ Styrax and Bdelium, ana ʒ v.
‘ Turpentine ʒ iss. Pulp of Figs
‘ n^o xii. Goat's-Suet, Refin, ana
‘ ʒ iss. Wax ʒ vi. Oils of sweet
‘ Marjoram and Spikenard, ana ʒ iii.
‘ Mix S. A.’

Reduce all the dry Substances into a fine Powder, dissolve and strain the Gums, which mix with the *Oils*, *Wax*, &c. and when almost cold, sift in the Powders. This is a tedious troublesome Composition, and worth little when it is done ; tho it just keeps a place in the Shops, but is not much taken notice of. It stands recommended for a warm *Discutient*, but this is less likely to answer such an Intention, than as it was formerly directed in the old *College-Dispensatories* ; for in this many of the warmest and best Ingredients, as the *Melilot simple* and the *Ammoniacum*, are quite left out, or lessen'd in their quantities, to the detriment of the whole, as they were the chief and most efficacious.

Emplastrum de Minio, Plaster of
Red-Lead.

‘ Take Red-Lead ʒ ix. Oil of
‘ Roses ʒ iss. Vinegar ʒ vi. Boil
‘ up to a due Consistence.’

This ought to be done in a Pan that is six times as big as what the Ingredients fill when first put in, because it will swell like the *Dia-chylon*, especially when almost enough, and be apt to run over. If it be thus made, it will look black, or of a dark brown : but many like to have it red, and then it must be made thus ; ‘ Take Red-
‘ Lead ʒ i. Oil of Roses ʒ iss.
‘ yellow Wax ʒ ss. Boil to a fit
‘ Consistence.’ If care be not taken to remove this from the Fire as soon as high enough, it will also turn blackish ; which is never recoverable with ever so much fresh *Minio*.

nium. The Wax need not be put in till it is just enough, and some put it not in at all; for the Plaster can be afforded cheaper without it: many sell great quantities of it, being next in use to Diachylon, and good for the same purposes. Some also apply it as a Strengthner to the Reins and sprain'd Limbs. There is a compound Plaster under this Title, but neither made or us'd.

Emplastrum Oxycroceum, id.

' Take Saffron \mathfrak{z} ii ss. black Pitch, ' Resin, yellow Wax, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. ' Turpentine, Galbanum and Am- ' moniacum dissolv'd and strain'd ' with Vinegar, Myrrh, Olibanum ' and Mastich, ana \mathfrak{z} xi. Mix all into ' a Plaster S. A.'

This Emplaster is much in use, but seldom made with its due quantity of Saffron; the Price being brought down so low by *Medicine-Merchants*, or such as are call'd *wholesale Apothecaries*, that a Person must be a loser who makes it genuine: but this is not the Case only of a single Medicine, amongst those skilful Benefactors to the Profession, who have no Views beyond their own Profits. This is one of the warmest and most strengthening Compositions under this Form. It is of use therefore to apply to all Parts that are weaken'd by any Disease or Accident, whether by a Palsy, as Numbness, or by Sprains or Luxations: it is also good to the Head to strengthen the Origin of the Nerves, and prevent cold Defluxions which produce Catarrhs and Coughs. To the Reins also it is frequently of use to warm and comfort those Parts which have been injur'd and weaken'd by the Passage of sandy and vellicating Particles along with the Urine; and it not only assists in strengthening those

Parts, but also by its warmth forwards the Ejection of gross Matter, which is apt to stick by the way, and occasion a great many Mischiefs.

Emplastrum de Ranis, Emplaster of Frogs.

' Take live Frogs n^o vi. Earth- ' worms washed in White-Wine ' \mathfrak{z} iii ss. Oils of Camomile, Dill, ' Spike, Lillies, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. of Bays ' \mathfrak{z} i ss. of Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Viper's Fat ' \mathfrak{z} ii ss. Suet of a Calf, Hog's-Lard, ' ana \mathfrak{t} i. Euphorbium \mathfrak{z} v. Frankin- ' cense \mathfrak{z} x. Juices of Elicampane- ' Root, of Dwarf-Elder, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. ' Schœnanth, Stæcha's, Feverfew ' with its Flowers, ana m i. White- ' Wine \mathfrak{t} ii. Litharge \mathfrak{t} i. Turpen- ' tine \mathfrak{z} ii. yellow Wax \mathfrak{z} iv. liquid ' Styrax \mathfrak{z} i ss. Quicksilver \mathfrak{z} iv. Boil ' what is to be boil'd, and make ' into an Emplaster S. A.'

This is justly complain'd of for a very troublesome Composition, tho when made, is of great value, and much in use. But the fault is in its being injudiciously directed, and having some things in it that are difficult to manage, and good for little or nothing. The quantity of *Oil of Bays* is ridiculous, that of *Saffron* is never made, and the *Calf's Suet* is a meer Whimsy. The *Juices, Herbs, Frogs* and *Worms* are to be boil'd with the *Oil* and the *Wine*, to the Consumption of the aqueous Parts: then the *Fats* are to be put in with the *Wax*, after the *Litharge* has boiled to Incorporation; and when almost cold, the *Euphorbium* sifted in, and the *Quicksilver* first well incorporated with the *Turpentine*, and *liquid Styrax* well stirred in with them. But as this is in very frequent use in many Intentions of moment, and such Complaint is made of the difficulty of

of observing this Prescription exactly, we shall here submit a new *Formula* for any who think fit to make use of it. 'Take Frogs n^o vi. Earth-
' Worms lb ss. Hogs-Lard lb ii. and
' as much White-Wine: Boil to
' the Consumption of the Aquosity,
' and strain the Lard, to which put
' lb i. of Litharge, and with fresh
' Wine boil to Incorporation. Then
' put in Wax, Oil of Bays, and of
' Spike, ana ʒ iv. Vipers Fat ʒ iii.
' Frankincense ʒ ii. and the Euphor-
' bium in fine Powder ʒ ss. with
' Quick-silver lb ss. first well incor-
' porated with Turpentine ʒ ii. li-
' quid Styrax ʒ i ss. and the Oil of
' Spike likewise may be kept apart
' for this use, because it will work
' the easier, and the sooner take up
' the Mercury.' This will make an
admirable Emplaster: the *Quick-*
silver in the *College*-Prescription is
too little, and some make it even
with triple the quantity. It requires
a great deal of pains to incorporate
it well; and if it be not so, it will
lie in Globules in the Mass, and run
off the Plaster when spread for use.
The longer this is kept, the less lia-
ble it will be to do so; but then it
grows paler in Colour, which many
do not like, because the *Quicksilver*
shews it self by the blue Colour that
it has at first pretty deep. This
wonderfully resolves and discusses
hard Tumours and Nodes, whether
Scrophulous or Venereal, or in-
deed from any other Cause. It will
likewise reach the Seat of Arthritick
Pains, and often ease them by atte-
nuating and fitting the Matter for
Transpiration.

Emplastrum de Sapone, Soap-Plaster.

'Take Oil of Olives lb ii. Mini-
' um lb i. Castle-Soap lb ss. boil up
' to an Emplaster S. A.'

This is only a *De Minio* with so
much Soap added to it; and there-
fore if to lb iii. of *Emplastrum de*
Minio lb ss. of Soap is added, it
comes to the same; only this is
somewhat of a higher colour by the
quantity of *red Lead*. In making this
the *red Lead* and Oil must first boil
to Incorporation, which will the
sooner be done for the addition of
some Vinegar; and after that is
enough, the Soap must be put in,
being first shaved into thin pieces.
Great care likewise must be first
taken, that the whole aqueous Hu-
midity be boil'd away, because the
Soap will not else well mix. This is
recommended for nervous and
gouty Pains, and likewise to be a
good Strengtheners. The Soap makes
it very penetrating, and therefore is
of help to carry any thing else a-
long with it, which otherwise could
not make its way thro the Skin, as
we shall have opportunity of obser-
ving in a Composition hereto to
be annexed. The Soap it self like-
wise is a powerful Detergent; and
when mixed with the Juices, will
greatly rarefy them, as has been re-
mark'd in *Part 2. Section 12.*
N^o 503. and in the Explanation of
Class 4. of Section 4. in the same
Part. But this is rarely taken no-
tice of in Practice, tho with some
Empiricks, and Family Doctresses, it
is in very great esteem.

Emplastrum Sticticum.

'Take Oil of Olives ʒ vi. yellow
' Wax ʒ i ss. Litharge ʒ iv ss. Gum
' Ammoniacum, Bdellium, ana ʒ ss.
' Galbanum, Opoponax, Oil of
' Bays, Calamine, long and round
' Birthwort, Myrrh and Frankin-
' cense, ana ʒ ii. Turpentine ʒ i.
' Mix into an Emplaster S. A.'

This is a kind of *Diachylon with the Gums*. It is a Composition directed by *Paracelsus*, and therefore is frequently call'd for by no other Name than the *Plaster of Paracelsus*. The *Litharge* and *Oil* are to be first boi'd together to Incorporation: then the *Gums* are to be put in, first dissolved and strain'd from all Drofs; and then when almost cold, the *Powders* are to be sifted in: tho of what use they are, is not very manifest, and the *Medicine* would be smoother and better without them: for whatsoever may be ascrib'd to the *Birth-wort*, which in this cannot be of any great efficacy, it is certain the *Calamine*, by its *Virtues* describ'd under its proper Division in the preceding Part, is quite opposite to the Intention of the whole, which is to warm, suppurate and draw. This is therefore frequently us'd to bring Swellings fit for Incision, and to fetch out foul Humours, which lodge in Punctures and green Wounds; but as for any elective Attraction of Thorns, Splinters, or the like, it is a mere *Chimera*; for whensoever such things are brought out of the Flesh, it is by the gradual Justling and Protrusion of the Humours, and compressive Motion of the Vessels, continually thrusting against it: and all that a Plaster or *Drawer* in this case does, is to keep the Part in which it is lodged, soft and pliable by its warmth, which will favour its Ejection the sooner; but cannot upon any other account be charg'd with pulling out such things.

Emplastrum Stomachicum Magistrale, The Magisterial Stomach-Plaster.

Take Mint, Wormwood, Stee-
cha's, Bays, Aloes-Wood, Cala-
mus Aromaticus, Flowers of La-

vender, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Ga-
langals, long Pepper and Mace,
ana ʒi. Marjoram, red Roses,
yellow Sanders, ana ʒii. Mastich
ʒiii. Cloves ʒii fs. Oil of Spike
ʒi. Oil of Mint ʒi fs. of Nard ʒi.
Resin, yellow Wax, ana ʒiv.
Labdanum ʒiii. strain'd Styrax
ʒ fs. Mix all S. A.

This makes a good Medicine, and it is much us'd; but it is much more troublesome than it need have been: the *Oleum Nardinum* is not kept in the Shops, and therefore must be supplied by the other Aromaticks the nearest to it. The dry Ingredients must be powder'd very fine, the Gums strain'd, and all mixed with using as little Heat as possible, because the Volatiles would fly away in part. The whole makes but a very indifferent Consistence, for want of somewhat more adhesive in its Composition; for it will stick but very indifferently, and soon dries and crumbles off what it is spread upon. Its chief use is to the Stomach, which it wonderfully warms, comforts and strengthens; and is a very good help to all inward means of the same Intention, where the Tone of the Fibres, from any Cause whatsoever, is lost: but it must be swathed on, or will else be continually subject to fall off. It ought also to be spread very thick.

From Bates.

*Emplastrum Adhesivum, The Stick-
ing Plaster.*

Take Diachylon Simple, and
Diapalma, ana lb i. Burgundy
Pitch and Gum Sarcocol, ana ʒiv.
Turpentine ʒvi. Mix S. A.

The *Diapalma* is the same as the *Diachalciteos* of the College; which because

because it is seldom us'd or made, ℥ i. of Diachylon may be put in its stead: the Pitch and Gum must be strain'd carefully, else it will be knotty and not fit for use. It is intended chiefly for Issues; as also to keep on Dressings in many Chirurgical Cases: but what is generally made under this Title, and which is much easier than this, is the following.

Another.

- Take Diachylon ℥ i. Resin ℥ iv.
- Turpentine ℥ ss. Melt into an Emplaster S. A.

This is very readily made, and is as good as any can be contrived for either of the Intentions above-mention'd: if this prove too soft and sticky, put but ℥ ii. of Turpentine.

Emplastrum Burgundicum, Burgundy-Plaster.

- Take Burgundy Pitch ℥ i.
- Cloves in Powder ℥ x. Oil of Pepper ℥ iii. Mix into an Emplaster S. A.

This is intended to draw away Rheums, and sharp Defluxions that fall upon any particular Part about the Face chiefly, by applying it behind the Ears, or to the Nape of the Neck, where by sticking so close, and warming the Part, it makes a Revulsion; and with some it will even raise a Blister. But it will be much easier and more convenient for the Maker, to powder the Pepper and take Oil of Cloves, because they are in readiness so to be had; but the Oil of Pepper is not so often made, nor so common to be met with. For sore Eyes, Tooth-ach, and Rheumy Distillations, it will frequently do good Service; and give almost immediate Relief with little trouble.

Emplastrum Diagalbani, Plaster of Galbanum.

- Take Galbanum dissolv'd and strain'd with Vinegar ℥ xii. yellow Wax ℥ viii. Turpentine ℥ v. Make into an Emplaster S. A.

This admirably warms, softens and discusses all Indurations, and harden'd Tumours, such as are Chalky, Scrophulous or Venereal. It is likewise very good to ease and waste by degrees Corns upon the Feet, Warts, and all such like Incrustations in what Part soever.

Emplastrum Diasulphuris Rulandi, Rulandus his Sulphur-Plaster.

- Take Balsam of Sulphur ℥ iii. yellow Wax ℥ ss. Resin ℥ iii. Melt them together, and Myrrh in fine Powder ℥ iii. ss. and make into an Emplaster S. A.

There are very great Recommendations of this Plaster, and it is said to cure all kinds of Ulcers: for which purpose it cannot indeed fail of being a good Medicine, because all the Ingredients in it contribute thereunto; as may be seen more at large under their respective Titles in the foregoing Part. For green Wounds likewise it is a very good dressing, and it will soon heal and incarn them.

Emplastrum Epispasticum, Blistering-Plaster.

- Take Burgundy-Pitch ℥ xviii. Oil of Olives ℥ ss. Melt them together, and add in fine Powder Spanish Flies ℥ iv. Seed of Bishop's-Weed ℥ ii. and mix into an Emplaster S. A.

This differs from that of the College, and is more adhesive; and therefore it is mostly us'd, because it will stick without spreading the Edges with any thing else, as the o-

ther often requires; it is also warmer, and raises a Blister with more certainty. There are various ways of making this Plaster, and almost every one has something in it particular, but the Flies are the chief; and if they be stuck upon any Plaster whatsoever that has none in it after it is spread, it will not fail to draw: tho they are preferable which have Flies enough in their Composition, and will stick of themselves; because the Blisters rais'd with such are much more easily dress'd, the Skin very readily following the Plaster, when taken off. The perpetual Blisters which some make such an undeserved stir about, are nothing else than a common *Epi-spastick*; and they are kept open by a mixture of the Flies, finely powder'd with what they are dress'd with every day.

Emplastrum Mammillare, Plaster for the Breasts.

‘ Take *Parmasitty* ʒ i. white Wax ʒ ii. *Galbanum* strained with *Vinegar* ʒ ss. Oil of Elder a sufficient quantity, to make all together into an *Emplaster S. A.*’

This stands much recommended against all Tumours of the Breast, from curdled and pent up Milk, from *OEdematous Humours*, or even from the Evil it self; there is nothing equal to it. It gently mollifies such Swellings, and gives opportunity for the obstructed Matter to be resum'd, and carried back by the reflux Blood, or breathed out by Transpiration.

Emplastrum Opiatum, An Anodyne Plaster.

‘ Take the greater *Diachylon* ʒ iv. *Quick-silver* ʒ ii. *Opium* ʒ i. Mix *S. A.*’

This is best made by a fresh Composition of the *Diachylon*, and then incorporating the *Quick-silver* with the due quantity of *Turpentine*; and the *Opium* is best dry'd, and reduced to a fine Powder, which is troublesome enough, and requires time: for it is almost impossible to make it incorporate with any aqueous Humidity in it, as it will have in Extract, and by straining. This is calculated to give ease in *Arthritic Pains*; and all such as arise from acrimonious Humours velli-cating the Fibres, whether from Venereal or common *Scorbutick Causes*.

Emplastrum Podagricum, A Plaster against the Gout.

‘ Take *Opium* and *Venice-Soap*, ana ʒ ii. *Diachalciteos* ʒ viii. Make all into an *Emplaster S. A.*’

The common *Diachylon* may be us'd for this. It differs from the foregoing only in the *Soap*; for which it cannot but be much the better for this Intention, because that carries more *Opium* into the Part than otherwise could get there, by its opening quality: for this is known to be very penetrating, as hath been already more than once remarked. Where-over therefore the Gout fixes, and begins to swell, lay a Plaster of this pretty thick and broad upon it: and tho it may not immediately abate the Pain, yet it will gradually waste the Matter which occasions it, and render the Fibres less sensible of its Vellications till the Fit is over. In all Tumours likewise attended with sharp Pain, this is a useful Application.

Emplastrum Smefticum.

‘ Take Red Lead ʒ i ss. Oil of Olives ʒ ii. *Venice-Soap* ʒ iv. yel-low

low Wax \mathfrak{z} ii. Boil all into a Plaster S. A.

The same Cautions in making this are necessary, as were before given under the *Soap Plaster* of the College, from which this very little differs. This is praised for a great Strengthner of the Back, by applying it to the Reins; and that if us'd in time preserves Women much against Miscarriages, for which purpose some apply it also to the Navel. This has also the Recommendation to relieve gouty Pains, and is said to strengthen sprain'd Limbs, and dissipate the congealed Humours which gather about Parts which are bruised.

Emplastrum ad Strumas, A Plaster against the Evil.

Take Hemlock Plaster with Ammoniacum \mathfrak{z} iv. of Gum Elemi \mathfrak{z} ss. of corrosive Sublimate \mathfrak{z} x. Mix S. A.

This is contriv'd as efficacious for the Purpose, as the Operation of any thing of that kind can be bore with; for it is almost corrosive, so as to make an Eschar. If the Glands are ever so much indurated by Matter of any sort whatsoever, this will either loosen and dislodge it, or fetch off the Substance it self, if long enough apply'd; but great Caution ought to be had about the Nature and Texture of the Part to which it is us'd, because near large Vessels or Tendons, it may do a great deal of mischief. It also may part with so much of the Sublimate, if apply'd upon Parts which are very lax and glandulous, as to raise a Salivation; if not to produce worse and more mischievous Symptoms of Poison. This ought therefore to be meddled with but by the Skilful.

Emplastrum Vermifugum, Plaster against Worms.

Take Powder of Aloes \mathfrak{z} i. Colocynth and Myrrh, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Leaves of Savin, Rue, common Wormwood, Tansy, Walnuts, and Bryony-Root, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. yellow Wax and Resin, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Oil of Rue \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix all into a Mass for an Emplaster S. A.

This is order'd to be spread thick upon Leather, and laid broad upon the Belly; and to Children it will affect them so much as to prove Cathartick, and assist in dislodging that Slime which breeds Worms, and the Worms themselves, if bred.

From other Authors, and the present Practice.

Emplastrum Arthriticum, Gout-Plaster.

Take the greater Diachylon \mathfrak{z} vi. Oxycrocium and Diachalciteos, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Bear's-grease and Deer's-Marrow, ana \mathfrak{z} i ss. Tacamahaca \mathfrak{z} ii. dissolv'd in Wine-Vinegar. Mix all together into an Emplaster S. A.

This is call'd the *Frankfort Gout-Plaster*, being contriv'd first by a Consultation of Physicians of that City. It is describ'd by *Schroder*; but it seems not so efficacious as many already given; tho it may perhaps be fitter for the Joints of Persons in Years, being more *Emollient*; and such standing more in need of things to supple, and keep warm and moist the Fibres, than to stimulate and throw off the peccant Humours with any Violence.

Emplastrum Arthriticum alterum,
Another Gout-Plaster.

‘ Take Oil of Poppies ℥ ii. Wax
 ‘ ℥ i. Venice-Soap ℥ viii. Turpentine,
 ‘ inspissate Juice of Henbane and
 ‘ Nightshade, Opium, red Lead,
 ‘ ana ℥ vi. Henbane-Seeds in fine
 ‘ Powder ℥ iv. Mix all these into
 ‘ an Emplaster S. A.’

Let the *Juices* be dissolv’d, and the *Opium* in *Vinegar*, in which has first been boil’d for some time the *red Lead*: then put in the *Oil*, and afterwards the *Wax* and *Soap* sliced thin; and then with the *Turpentine* boil all up to a due Consistence. It promises well to answer the Intention its Title bespeaks it design’d for: as it has in its Composition both Ingredients of efficacy to penetrate, separate, and dislodge all peccant Humours, obstructed in the Joints; and at the same time defend the Fibres, and sensible Parts from any perception of their Points or Vellications. But this we cannot yet say from Experience, tho any one conversant with the Virtues of the several *Simples* in its Composition, cannot well be deceiv’d in their joint Efforts, when reduced into this Form.

Emplastrum Febrifugum, A Febrifuge Plaster.

‘ Take Frankincense ℥ viii. Native Cinnabar in fine Powder ℥ i.
 ‘ Mix them together into an Emplaster S. A.’

This is much a Secret with some for curing Children’s *Intermittents*, and is what many use who advertise to have infallible Plasters for such Purposes. It is usually laid to the Wrist, and Pit of the Stomach, and sometimes to the Soles of the Feet. The *Frankincense* ought to be

strain’d before the *Cinnabar* is put in, and not to be that which is too brittle. Sometimes indeed it does service in these Cases, but no great stress is to be laid upon it. The manner of Operation may be conjectured from the Virtues of the two *Simples* of which it is made, which consult in their places in the preceding Part.

Emplastrum Febrifugum alterum,
Another Febrifuge Plaster.

‘ Take Frankincense pretty hard,
 ‘ but strain’d, ℥ iis. Powder of Savin
 ‘ ℥ ss. Camphor ℥ ii. Balsam of
 ‘ Peru ℥ vi. Mix into an Emplaster
 ‘ S. A.’

This by some is commended to be more efficacious than the former, and order’d to the Navel spread pretty broad; and likewise on a long slip to the Back Bone, besides the places the other is directed to: but this is not so much in use, and indeed not so much known, tho it may be certainly better depended upon than that, tho it will not always answer.

Emplastrum ad Herniam, Plaster against Ruptures.

‘ Take of the Glue made with
 ‘ Snake-Skins boiled in a *Lixivium*
 ‘ of Tartar ℥ iv. Blood-Stone, Sugar of Lead, burnt Tin, ana ℥ iii.
 ‘ Ammoniacum dissolv’d in Vinegar
 ‘ ℥ iii. Mix S. A.’

This is given by *Schroder*, who prodigiously commends it in all kinds of Ruptures but the *Hydrocele*: and he says it is an infallible Remedy, observing a proper Diet, which must be strengthening, restraining, and not breeding Flatulencies; and it must be constantly wore with due Bandage.

Emplastrum Sticticum Crollii, Crollius's *Stictick Plaster*.

Take Red Lead, Calamine, ana ℥ss. Litharge of Gold and Silver, ana ℥iii. Oil of Olives and Linseed, ana ℥iss. of Bays ℥ss. yellow Wax, Resin, ana ℥i. Varnish and Turpentine, ana ℥ss. Opoponax, Galbanum, Serapine, (i. e. Sagapenum) Ammoniacum, Bdellium, strain'd with Vinegar, ana ℥iii. yellow Amber, Olibanum, Myrrh, Aloes, Birthwort, both long and round, ana ℥i. Mummy, white Coral, Load Stone, red Coral, Mother of Pearl, Dragon's-Blood, Strigo Earth, and white Vitriol, ana ℥i. Flowers of Antimony, and Saffron of Iron, ana ℥ii. Camphor ℥i. Mix all S. A.

This owns for its first Author *Oswald Crollius*, and passes thro *Schroder*, and the *Augustan Dispensatory*, with great Commendations; but it is a troublesom Medicine to make, and many things in it redundant, but is yet sometimes requir'd in Practice. The Litharge and Oils are by themselves to be boil'd till incorporated: then all that are dissolvable must be so serv'd and strain'd into it; and after they are well mixed, and it grows almost cold, the dry Ingredients are to be sifted in, in fine Powder. If it be too hard when all are mixed, more Turpentine and Wax are allowed, and if too soft it is directed to be higher boil'd; but then the *Camphor* will evaporate, and the Powders be very apt to

settle to the bottom without great care: to avoid this therefore, some add more Resin; but this Uncertainty in making, renders the Virtues of the Composition somewhat dubious. It is affirm'd to cure green Wounds almost immediately; to strengthen sprain'd and luxated Limbs; to heal Bruises, draw out Splinters, &c. and to exceed the *Sticticum* of *Paracelsus* in all its Virtues.

Emplastrum Febrifugum Strobelbergeri, Strobelbergerus's *Febrifuge Plaster*.

Melt ℥i ss. of *Cyprus Turpentine* in a Copper Pan, and stir into it xv live Spiders, until they are so small as to disappear in the mixture: then with Asphaltus and Sal Armoniac, ana ℥i ss. and a sufficient quantity of Cobwebs, make it into a due Consistence for a Plaster.

This we give a place here, because it stands so prodigiously recommended by *Schroder*; where so much *Cobweb* is ordered as the fore-said number of *Spiders* can spin, which is not to be known; therefore it is better to take so much as the Medicine requires. Many indeed pretend to do mighty Tricks with *Spiders* and their *Web* in *Agues*; and the former may likely be *Alexipharmicks*, as *Toads*: but Practice has now rejected them, and therefore we leave this Medicine to the Trial of such who have Curiosity or Faith enough in such things.

S E C T. XI.

Of Compositions omitted, or not reducible under any of the former Heads.

Butyrum Majale, May Butter.

THIS is made by melting fresh Butter that has been made up without any Salt, in the Sun; which is to be repeated until it grows of a whitish Colour.

This is a very trifling Medicine, and of no use but as any simple Unguent, or plain Lard may be; and therefore it is almost quite neglected in Practice.

Cauterium Potentiale, The Potential Cautery.

This is made of a strong Lixivium of Pot-Ashes and Quicklime, boil'd to a dryness.

Some say this will be stronger if made of the Ashes of Ashwood and Bark; but if what has been already said concerning fixed Salts made by Incineration in the foregoing Part be true, there can be nothing material in this difference. This is us'd in Surgery only to open Abscesses, by eating a way thro' to the digested Matter, or to make Issues by the same means; but it requires to be carefully guarded by what the Surgeons call Defensatives, which are Plasters so laid upon the Part, as to suffer the Medicine to spread no farther, than is laid open to its Operation by a hole cut in them. This is to be kept close stop'd in a Phial, because it will otherwise imbibe the Air, and lose its caustick Quality.

Decoctum Amarum, The Bitter Decoction.

Take Tops of the lesser Centaury, Camomile-Flowers, ana P. i. Gentian-Roots 3 ss. Sena and Carduus-Seeds, ana 3 i. Boil in a sufficient quantity of Water to 3 iv. then strain it for one Dose.

If the Sena be left out of this, it is call'd *Decoctum amarum alterans*; yet they are both but indifferent Medicines, and therefore much better supplied by extemporaneous Prescriptions, as we shall see in its proper place. The Carduus-Seeds are very insignificant, and the other so little, that the Medicine may be long us'd without effect, unless in very slight Disorders of the Stomach, for which it is calculated; and principally to procure an Appetite and Digestion.

Decoctum commune Clysterizans, The common Decoction for Clysters.

Take Leaves of Mallows, Violets, Pellitory of the Wall, Beets, and Mercury, ana mi. Camomile-Flowers P. ii. sweet Fennel-Seeds 3 ss. Linseeds 3 ii. Boil them in a sufficient quantity of Water to 6 i. and strain for use.

This is what is frequently prescrib'd for; and for dispatch of making, because it is not fit for keeping ready made, many keep the Ingredients in readiness mixed under one Title. For the

the Violet Leaves, is generally put that part which bears the Flower, and is rejected when they are pick'd for the Syrup, which is much the same.

Decoctum Pectorale, The Pectoral Decoction.

' Take Raisins stoned 3 i. Sebestans, Jujubs, ana n^o xv. Dactyls n^o vi. Figs n^o viii. Barley 3 i. Liquorice 3 fs. Hyssop, Maiden-hair, Scabious, Colts-Foot, ana m. i. Boil in enough Water to 1b ii.'

This is likewise but a trifling Medicine; for if the whole was reduced into one Dose, it would be hardly of efficacy enough in any Intention to be depended upon. In extemporaneous Prescription therefore we shall be much better furnish'd with Medicines of this Class, tho this is what is yet sometimes writ for.

Decoctum Senæ Gereonis, Gereon's Purging Decoction of Sena.

' Take Sena, Raisins stoned, ana 3 ii. Polypody 3 fs. Ginger 3 i. Sebestans, Prunes, ana n^o xii. Flowers of Borrage, Violets, red Roses, Rosemary, ana 3 ii. Boil in a sufficient quantity of Water to strain off 1b ii.'

This is yet retain'd in Prescription sometimes, by such as are Lovers of what is old; but extemporaneous Practice furnishes us with much better *Formula* for the same purposes: for most of the Ingredients in this are insignificant. The Dose assign'd is 3 iv. which will gently purge.

Elaterium. It is the *Facula*, that is, the Settlings of the Juice of wild Cucumbers dry'd.

The Virtues of this, see, *Part 2. Sect. 8. Class 2. N^o 408.*

Julapium Alexandrinum is 1b iv.

of Red-Rose-water, and 1b i. of fine Loaf-Sugar melted together.

Julapium Rosatum is 1b iv. of Damask Rose-water, and 1b i. of fine Loaf-Sugar dissolv'd.

The difference in these is trifling, and the Virtues of both are so insignificant, as justly to leave them hardly any regard in Practice; tho they yet keep their place in the *College-Dispensatory*.

Lac Virginalis, Virgin's Milk.

' Take Roch-Alum 3 iv. Spring-Water 1b ii. Boil away a third part; then take Litharge 1b fs. Vinegar 1b fs. and boil to 1b i. Strain both, and shake them together, till they incorporate and look white.'

This is intended for a Cosmetick, by driving in Pimples, and checking such Eruptions as deform the Skin, by its cooling restringent Properties: but such things are dangerous, because they hinder cutaneous Transpiration, and thereby occasion many Disorders, not easily again remov'd.

Lapis Contrayerva.

' Take burnt Harts-horn, white and red Coral, Pearl, white Amber, Crabs-Eyes, ana 3 ii. Contrayerva-Root 3 fs. the black Tips of Crabs-Claws 3 ii. Reduce all into an impalpable Powder, and make up into a Paste with the Jelly of Vipers; which form into little Rolls, and streak them over with Pieces of Leaf-Gold.'

This is a good *Alexipharmick* Composition, and much of late come into use, to the great dishonour of *Gascoign's Powder*; tho indeed the only Ingredient of Efficacy in this, is that from which it takes its name. It is now given in all kinds of Fevers, especially where a

Diaphoresis is wish'd for, and any thing is wanting to break through the Skin. In the Small-Pox and Measles it is an admirable Medicine, especially to Children. For more of its Virtues, see under the *Con-trayerva-Root*, in Part 2. Sect. 6. N^o 366. Its Dose is to Children from gr. v. to gr. xv. and to grown Persons from gr. xv. to ʒss. in any convenient Vehicle; and to be repeated, according to the Urgency of the Symptoms. Some put in *Ambergrease*, but it is not so prescribed.

Lapis Infernalis, Infernal Stone.

‘ Take capital Lees (*i.e.* the strongest Soap-Lees) any quantity; and
‘ evaporate to a dryness, and keep
‘ the Residue in a Glass well stop’d.
Or,

Lapis Infernalis alter.

‘ Take Vitriol calcin’d to a red-
‘ ness ʒ ii. Sal Armoniac ʒ i. Tar-
‘ tar calcin’d, and Quicklime, ana
‘ ʒ iii. Boil them in a sufficient
‘ quantity of Water to make a
‘ strong *Lixivium*, which strain and
‘ evaporate to a dryness.’

The former of these is preferable, is easiest made, and is most in use: which is the same as that of the *Cauterium Potentiale* before described, which see.

Lapis de Goâ, Goa-Stone.

‘ Take Hyacinths, Topaz, Saphires, Rubies, and Pearls, ana ʒ i.
‘ Emeralds ʒ ss. Oriental Bezoar,
‘ white and red Coral, ana ʒ ii.
‘ Musk and Ambergrease, ana ʒ ss.
‘ Leaves of Gold n^o xl. Let all
‘ be levigated into a fine impalpa-

‘ ble Powder, and with Rose-water
‘ made into a PASTE; which is to be
‘ form’d into long or oval Balls,
‘ and polish’d.’

This is generally brought to us from *India*, but whether exactly made to this Prescription, ’tis not certain. The chief Reasons why that of our own Make is not so much in esteem, is, because we have not that Skill in the Polish, and are more apt to admire what comes a great way: besides, the *Bezoar* bears such a Price here, that there is nothing to be saved by making it. It passes for an extraordinary *Cordial*, and is also given in Fevers as an *Alexipharmick*; but such Qualities can proceed only from the *Sweets*, which herein are in large quantities. The Dose from gr. v. to ʒ i. or ʒ ss. Many grate a little into Punch, which the *Sweets* make very grateful, and of a pleasant Flavour; but it will much sooner fuddle, and be longer e’er its Influence wears off again for it.

All the antient *Dispensatories*, and even the last of the *College*, have Prescriptions under other names; such as *Rob*, *Pleres*, *Sief*, *Sparadrappa*, *Tryphera*, &c. but those Compositions are quite omitted in the present Practice, and their very Names are not to be met with in any modern Physical Writers, and therefore we have not given them any place here; our Intention being to retain nothing but what is in present Use, and which it behoves every one to have some notice of, who makes any Branch of Medicine his Study and Profession.

P A R T IV.

Of Extemporaneous Compositions.

UNDER this Division we shall collect all that part of Medicine, which is to be met with in the *Extemporaneous* Prescriptions of Physicians, and distribute them as conveniently as possible under Heads suited to their Intentions in Cure; whereby the young Prescriber may have at one View all that under any particular *Form* is usually directed, and kept in readiness in the Shops, for any Intention whatsoever. By which means much of the trouble will be saved, that a great many Writings of this kind make necessary, of turning from an Index of Diseases to a new place for every *Recipe* suited thereunto: for as in our *Second Part* a Prescriber may meet with all the *Simples* of the same Intention together, so in this he will find all of the same *Form* distributed under like Heads. Thus in *Juleps*, for instance, according to the Method of the *Second Part*, all fitted for the Intention of a *Cephalick*, *Carminative*, *Hysterick*, and so on, will be found together under such respective Divisions. So that under each *Form* all regard possible is had to place every Individual in such a

manner, that by turning to that Division under the Intention in view, all of that *Form* suited thereunto will be found together: but that somewhat under every *Form* should be met with for every Intention, is not to be expected; because the Nature of the *Simples* proper for those Intentions, may not suit every one equally, or perhaps for some be very improper. Thus a *Cephalick* is not to be look'd for amongst *Linctus's*, because the very *Form* which passes in *Extemporaneous* Practice under that Appellation, is intirely unfit for the Composition of any thing subtile and volatile. And thus no one will expect a *Balsamick* amongst *Spirits*, because those Properties in a medicinal *Simple* which entitle it to that Rank, are not reducible under such a *Form*. But because this matter is of the greatest moment to a Prescriber, and has not yet in the least been hinted at in any Work of this kind, we shall here give a short Scheme of the several Intentions of Cure, as the *Simples* were ranged under in the *Second Part*, with the *Forms* most convenient for those Intentions.

Cephalick and Cardiack	{ Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Snuff, Lozenge.	Vulnerary	{ Apozem, Emulsion, Infusion, Julep, Draught, Linctus.
Carminative	{ Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.	Detergent	{ Apozem, Emulsion, Infusion, Julep, Draught.
Hysterick	{ Apozem, Infusion, Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught.	Diuretick	{ Apozem, Emulsion, Infusion, Tincture, Julep, Draught.
Agglutinent	{ Apozem, Emulsion, Infusion, Linctus, Lozenge.	Diaphoretick	{ Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught.
Astringent	{ Infusion, Tincture, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.	Emetick	{ Infusion, Tincture, Draught.
Absorbent	{ Tincture, Lozenge.	Cathartick	{ Infusion, Tincture, Draught.
Stomachick	{ Infusion, Tincture, Draught.	Sternutatory	{ Spirit, Tincture, Liniment.
Emollient	{ Apozem, Emulsion, Julep, Draught, Linctus.	Narcotick	{ Infusion, Tincture, Draught.
Restorative	{ Apozem, Emulsion, Tincture, Spirit, Julep, Draught, Lozenge.	Cooling	{ Apozem, Julep, Draught.
		Repellent	{ Lotion, Collyrium, Liniment, Plaster.
		Drawing	{ Oil, Liniment, Plaster, Cataplasma.
		Detergent	{ Oil, Liniment, Plaster.

All the other internal *Forms* not named under any of these Divisions, are equally proper in any Intention; and therefore we have saved the trouble of repeating them under each. And those which are given as most proper for that particular Intention, is not utterly to condemn every other *Form* for the same purpose; for sometimes Patients are met with so very difficult, that things must be contriv'd into those *Forms* they can best take them in, whether convenient or not: but thus far this Scheme may be of use, to direct what *Forms* are most naturally suited,

by the Ingredients in their Composition, to any particular Intention. *Clysters, Gargarisms, Injections, &c.* not mention'd under any of these Heads, are extemporaneous Forms, prescribed only upon particular Exigencies and Symptoms, which a Physician calls in to his assistance, when he finds them needful: and therefore as they fall not in strictly with any particular Intention of Cure, but may be wanted where the main Pursuits are very different, they are left at discretion, without regard to any of the foregoing Divisions.

SECT. I.

Of Diet-Drinks, &c.

UNDER this Division we intend to include all the medicated Wines, Ales, Meads, and Wheys; which are Prescriptions to be met with only in chronick Cases, and require a Course, or Continuance, to answer any Intention of moment. In all acute Cases therefore the Prescriber is never to turn his eye this way; but where the Disorder of a Constitution is gradually to be gain'd upon, much help may be had from this quarter. Many People likewise will be prevail'd upon to engage in a Course of this nature, when the Apprehensions and Mention of Medicine in other *Forms* is very disagreeable; as this looks like what most delight to be decoy'd with, which they call *Kitchen-Physick*.

Cephalicks.

Vinum Arthriticum, *Wine against the Gout.* 'Take Sarsaparilla, Guai-

'Oak 3 vi. Germander, Ground-
'Pine, Sage dry'd, ana 3 iii. Cow-
'slip Flowers, Flowers of Rose-
'mary, of Lillies of the Valley,
'ana 3 ss. St. John's-wort 3 vi. White
'Wine lb x.'

These are order'd to stand in Maceration three or four days, and then the Wine to be strain'd for use, and 3 ii. drank twice a day for forty days together. Its Title denotes its chief Intention against the Gout; besides which, it is also recommended for all nervous Weaknesses, and Decays from cold pituitous Humours, and the Rheums of Age; and said to warm and invigorate the whole nervous System.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans, *A Purging Wine against the Gout.*
'Take China and Sarsaparilla, ana
'3 ii. Polypody 3 iii. Rhubarb and
'Sena, ana 3 i. Hog-Lice 3 vi.
'Cloves 3 i. White-Wine lb vi.
'Infuse and strain S. A.'

This is not a very judicious Prescription; for the *China* and *Sarsaparilla* are of no use in it, whatsoever are their Virtues elsewhere, which are much suspected; because the Cathartick Ingredients carry them downwards without having any effect, the Bowels not being a proper Scene of Action for *Alteratives*, and things of that Tribe. For these two Prescriptions therefore we shall submit the following.

Vinum Arthriticum alterum, *Another Wine against the Gout.* ' Take
' Guaiacum \mathfrak{z} ii. yellow Sanders \mathfrak{z} i.
' Cinnamon, *Spanish* Angelica-Root,
' Calamus Aromaticus, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. the
' outer Peels of Oranges dry'd \mathfrak{z} i.
' Flowers of Rosemary, Lavender,
' and Tops of Marjoram, ana \mathfrak{z} ss.
' Germander, Sage, and Ground-
' Pine, pick'd from all the Stalks,
' and dry'd, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. the lesser Car-
' damoms \mathfrak{z} ii. Bruise all into a
' gross Powder, and infuse in
' Cong. iii. of Mountain-Wine for
' two or three Weeks, and then
' strain, and bottle close for use.'

This is an admirable warm Restorative in all nervous Decays, and cannot miss of Success if continu'd some time, for about \mathfrak{z} ii. or a common Wine-Glass two or three times in a day; of raising the most languishing Constitution, and preserving it against all Disorders of the Head and Joints, arising from nervous Decays. In moist hydropick Habits likewise, Medicines of this kind are of great service; as they not only help to absorb and evacuate all superfluous Humidities, but also to fortify the Solids, so as to prevent by a brisk Circulation and Digestion their future Increase.

Vinum Arthriticum Purgans alterum, *Another Purging Wine against the Gout.* ' Take Turpeth,
' Hermodactyls, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Jalap and

' black Hellebore, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Cinna-
' mon \mathfrak{z} ii. Ginger \mathfrak{z} ss. Lavender-
' Flowers \mathfrak{z} i. Infuse in \mathfrak{th} iv. of
' strong White-Wine in a Vessel
' well stopp'd for fourteen days, then
' strain for use.'

This is the most pleasant and best of Purges for all Distempers that have their Seat in the remote Parts, and nervous Cells. It is best to be taken over night, in such small Doses as will not work off before morning; because all of this Intention ought to pass into the Blood, and exert themselves much beyond the first Passages, else they can do little good: by sleeping therefore upon them, they better soak through the Lacteals, and as it were transpire into the most minute Recesses, where they are most fitted for Operation, as has been already at large explain'd under those *Simples*, which are the chief Ingredients herein. The Patient may begin with three or four Spoonfuls, and increase the quantity at discretion; but it ought to be often repeated; for the Matter to be work'd upon hereby, is too remote and closely lodg'd, to give way with a little force. And a frequent Repetition hereof, cannot but greatly cut off, as well as take away the Supply of those Humours which lodge upon the Joints, and do so much mischief: so that with Care, that dreadful Affliction the Gout may herewith be in a great measure kept off. And in these cases Medicines of this Intention operate with much more efficacy and certainty upon the destined Humours, than when they are given in dry Forms; because the Subtilty of the *Menstruum*, by which their Virtues are extracted, conduces prodigiously to convey them to the proper Scene of Action, which they could never so well arrive at in any other Management.

Vinum Hippocraticum, or Hippocras. ' Take Cloves and Ginger, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Cinnamon and Nutmegs, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. grossly beat them together, and infuse in $\frac{1}{2}$ xii. of Canary with $\frac{1}{2}$ iii. of fine Sugar; after some time put to it $\frac{1}{2}$ iiii. of new Milk, one Lemon, and a few slips of Rosemary, and strain it thro' thick Flannel till it is fine.'

This comes to us recommended for a great Cordial, and such undoubtedly it is. For constant use, with a little diluting, it is very good in Paralytick and Apoplectick Dispositions; and indeed in all nervous Cases. To those whom it is not disagreeable to, it may be made much more Cordial by the addition of some Grains of Musk: but that is what with many is offensive. This Wine, with a much larger quantity of Milk, or $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. of it to $\frac{1}{2}$ ii. with a little Lemon, would make a very pleasant Whey in Fevers, where the Spirits are almost conquer'd by the long Conflict, and want some suitable Recruits.

Vinum Mirabile, The Wonderful Wine. ' Take Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Galangals, Cochineal, Saffron, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Infuse in Canary $\frac{1}{2}$ ii. and Spirit of Cinnamon $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. for 14 Days; then strain for use.'

This makes a better Cordial than the Aqua Mirabilis of the College without Distillation; and which is yet much higher, if Ambergrease or Musk be added. A Dram of it now and then in moist cold Constitutions is of good service: for it warms, and prevents the Blood running into those Rheums and pituitous Juices, which stuff up the principal Parts of the Machine, and obstruct them in their Offices; occasioning Lethargies, Apoplexies, Palsies, Rheumatisms, and all that

Train which are the frequent attendants upon a declining Age, when the Vigour of the Youth begins to wear off. But in Cholerick Constitutions and Sanguine, such Cordials as these are highly to be condemn'd, because they enflame the Blood, and do much mischief that way; the contrary Regimen, such as Acids and Diluters, being more necessary.

Cerevisia Oxydrica, A Drink for the Eyes. ' Take Rue, Sage, Vervain, Eyebright, ana m i. live Hog-Lice n^o 400. sweet Fennel-Seed $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Raisins stoned $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Put all into a Bag for Cong. iv. of new Ale, in which let them hang while working.'

This is a very good Diet-Drink for the purpose its Title bespeaks, is easily made, and not ungrateful to take; the Ingredients hardly altering the natural Taste of the Ale. Its use ought to be long continued, to answer in any Intention of moment. For when peccant Humours have once found vent by the Glands of the Eyes, the Seat is so far out of the way of ordinary Medicines, that a little matter will not reach it; and such things as these do service in those Cases, by gradually absorbing the Humours, and helping them off at some convenient Outlet. Thus Diureticks, amongst which Class Hog-Lice bear the first rank, by precipitating the Salts of the Blood thro' the Kidneys in larger quantities than they would otherwise pass that way, leave fewer of them to break thro' other Glands not destin'd for any such Discharge; and therefore in all Defluxions of Rheum do they make the most effectual Revulsions. The Herbs also herein, as they are absorbent and drying, waste by degrees those Humidities which ouze thro' the lachrymal Glands, and damage the Sight several ways.

Such things also somewhat contribute to insensible Transpiration, and lessen the Flux of those Humours by such means. As to the *Raisins*, take this Rule in general, because they are frequently in things of this Form, that in all *Cathartick* or *Detergent* Compositions, those which the Grocers sell by the Name of *Raisins of the Sun* are most proper, because they are sharp and attenuating; but in all *Pectorals* and *Vulneraries*, the *Malaga Raisins* are much to be preferred, they being more fat, soft and emollient. Which is a difference very few attend to, to the great detriment of many a good Prescription.

Cerevisia Anti-Arthritica, A Drink against the Gout. 'Take Guaiacum, 'Sassafras, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Leaves of Germanander and Ground-Pine dry'd, 'ana m ii. boil them in six Gallons 'of *Wort* instead of *Hops*; which 'strain and ferment in a Vessel, in 'which is suspended a Bag with 'Roots of Avens $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{b}$ ss. Hermodactyls \mathfrak{z} iv. Agrimony, Sage, Betony, ana m. iv. Dodder of Thyme, 'Stæcha's-Flowers, ana m. ii. Raisins ston'd $\mathfrak{t}\mathfrak{b}$ ss. And when it is 'fin'd down, keep for use.'

The *Hermodactyls* would also be more proper to boil with the *Wort*, being of as hard and close a Texture as the Woods, which therefore best yield their Virtues by Decoction; they consisting chiefly in a Resin which is only to be drawn out by a boiling Liquor, and is not subject to evaporate; whereas that gentler Motion of Fermentation is sufficient to divide the Textures of Herbs, Seeds, &c. and is a much better way than boiling for such Ingredients; because while it takes up those Parts, in which their medicinal Virtues consist, it is not so apt to exhale them in steam. This is a very good Prescription if duly follow'd, and made

use of for a constant Drink in the Gout, and all Rheumatick and wandering Pains; as also in Dropsies, and a Relaxation of the Fibres from too much Humidity; because it will render them more tense, and absorb such superfluous Moistures. But to answer in such obstinate and almost inexorable Cruelties as those of the Gout, a Person ought to have patience with it for a whole Summer at least, in which time if it does not cut off all supply of gouty Matter, it will so much diminish it, as to make the Fits more easy and less frequent; which is encouragement enough for its use.

Cerevisia Cephalica, Ale for the Head. 'Take Guaiacum and Sassafras, 'ana \mathfrak{z} ii. boil them instead of Hops 'in Cong. vi. of small Wort, which 'ferment with a Bag suspended in 'the Vessel of Roots of Male Piony ' \mathfrak{z} viii. Angelica \mathfrak{z} iv. Calamus Aromaticus, Galangals, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Betony, 'Sage, Ground-Pine, white Horehound, ana m. iv. Rue and Stæchas, 'ana m. ii. Orange-Peel \mathfrak{z} ii. Cardamoms, Juniper-Berries, ana \mathfrak{z} iii.'

This is rather too much loaded with the Ingredients for a Drink of constant use; and therefore half the quantities of the *Spices* is sufficient, tho we give it here according to the Author it is borrow'd from, who indeed upon the account of his quantities in Prescription, is generally very well worth following; few Writers else of this kind ordering any thing as if they were in earnest; but in this the *Aromatics* make it too hot for a common Drink. It greatly warms and invigorates the Nerves, and animal Juices, new braces the Solids, and diffuses Alacrity thro the whole OEconomy. It secures against Catarrhs, Defluxions of Rheum, Coughs, Dropsies, and all the melancholy Waiters on the

the Decline of Life ; and particularly those Disorders which first grow upon the principal Parts, and affect the Head and Origin of all vital Motion, in various manners. Persons subject to Epilepsies, Vertigo's, Convulsions, or any such kind of Complaints, cannot have recourse to an easier or better Remedy in this form. For in cases of Obstinacy and Difficulty, there is no dependance to be had scarce upon any particular Medicine ; but many Branches must be employed at the same time, in order to overcome the Distemper by their concurring Assistance : whatsoever therefore stands recommended under this Division, it is always to be suppos'd only so far as any thing in it may concur with others of like efficacy ; but in many Instances indeed, where a Constitution is but just beginning to err, and as it were leaning awry, Prescriptions from this quarter only may restore the Ballance, and bring Matters to their natural state. They only therefore who can well discern the true posture of a Disorder with all its Circumstances, are the sole judges, how far these are to be made Principals or Auxiliaries, as indeed in every other Branch of Medicine.

Cerevisia Epileptica, A Drink against Epilepsies. ' Take Male ' Piony Roots fresh-gather'd 3 iv. ' Peacock's Dung 1b ss. Raisins of ' the Sun 3 xii. put into a Bag for ' Cong. ii. of Ale.'

In this much is trusted to the Virtues suppos'd in the *Peacock's Dung*, which some highly extol for a *Cephalick* ; but we cannot see with what reason, further than many much cleaner Simples deserve to be of the same rank : for there is nothing more to be conjectured from the manifest Qualities of this, than that it is impregnated with a sub-

tile volatile Salt, which that of Pigeons and many other Creatures are ; but then this is to be had so easily from many other Ingredients, that it must be a very singular Curiosity which leads People to rake into such things for it. However, where the Notion of Specifick Qualities prevails so far, as yet to support a Fondness for this, such ought to chuse that which is most white and consistent, and voided after the Creature has fed long, as in the Morning early ; for the other Excrements are chaffy, and not so much from the Recrements of the Blood or animal Juices, from whence only can be suppos'd to proceed such Volatile Particles ; but that will give a fetid Olor to the Drink, and be hardly tolerable to a nice Palate. The *Piony-Roots* are indeed truly a great Cephalick, as may be seen *Sect. 1. of the second Part* ; and alone may communicate enough to the Drink, to make it a commendable Remedy for the Intention expressed by the Title.

Hystericks.

Vinum Chalybeatum, Steel-Wine.

' Take Filings of Iron 3 viii. Roots ' of Eryngo, Elicampane, ana 3 iss. ' yellow Sanders 3 i. Rasplings of ' Ivory, red Coral in Powder, ana ' 3 vi. Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, ' Ginger, ana 3 iii. Ceterach, Flow- ' ers of Rosemary, of Broom, Epi- ' thymum, ana Pug. ii. White Wine ' 1b vi. Digest altogether six or eight ' Days, and then filter for use.'

Compositions with Steel are always prescribed as *Restoratives*, *Detergents* or *Hystericks*, and they most properly belong to any one of those Intentions, as the Ingredients are selected with which they are join'd : and therefore tho it may be known from our Explanation of the Operation of *Chalybeates*, how this

this main Ingredient may by different Circumstances and Management be turn'd either of those ways; yet when brought into Composition, care ought to be taken that what is join'd with it falls into the Intention that particular Composition is design'd for. And this regard gives a place to compound *Chalybeates* under different Classes; and for that reason here it is ranked with *Hystericks*, because the Ingredients in company with it are most likely to suit it to that Intention: but for this very reason must be condemn'd the *Sanders*, *Ivory* and *Coral*, as they can contribute nothing at all thereunto; but as the *Recipe* is from a good Authority (*Bates*) it was thought more proper to leave them with this Mark, than quite to omit them: Tho for the end of a *Restorative*, they might suit well enough, but then they would be over-balance'd by the others, which are all deterfive, and therefore more justly determine it in the rank it here stands. It is good in all Uterin Obstructions, as also in Cachexies and Foulnesses of the Liver and Spleen; but as at the best it is no elegant Composition, we shall therefore in its room substitute the following, which is also easier made.

Vinum Chalybeatum alterum, Another Steel-Wine. 'Take Filings
' of Steel \mathfrak{z} iv. Rue, Pennyroyal,
' ana m.ii. Piony and Cassumunary-
' Roots, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Saffron \mathfrak{z} ii. In-
' fuse in \mathfrak{lb} iv. of Sherry for 14
' Days; and then filter for use.'

This makes not an irksom Remedy, further than what the rusty Taste of Steel will give to all; and it wonderfully promotes the Menstrual Discharges, and of all that obstructs and raises Disorders in the Womb. For which reason many kinds of Fits and Convulsions are remov'd by it; and

after a continu'd use of it some time, it so cleanses the Organs of Generation, and fortifies the Tone of the Blood, that it wonderfully disposes to Conception; but then it is by all means to be left off, lest it destroys what it has been so instrumental in procuring. The quantity of \mathfrak{z} ii. or \mathfrak{z} iii. twice every day is sufficient, if continued some Weeks.

Cerevisia Chlorotica, A Drink against the Green-Sickness. 'Take
' Roots of Madder, Smallage, But-
' cher's-Broom, Zedoary, ana \mathfrak{z} iv.
' Leaves of Mother-wort, Penny-
' royal, Mug-wort, ana m. ii. Thyme,
' Dittany of Crete, ana m. i. Dau-
' cus-Seed \mathfrak{z} iii. Grains of Paradise
' \mathfrak{z} i. Filings of Steel \mathfrak{lb} ss. Hang
' them in a Bag in Cong. iv. of
' Ale during its Fermentation.'

Dr. Fuller, from whence this is taken, puts *Guaiacum* and *Sassafras*, which cannot contribute any thing to this Intention: for tho they are warm, they are sufficiently found by Experience to blunt the Appetite, and therefore may do more harm than good; as in a *Chlorosis* it is bad enough of it self. They are far likewise from any deterfive Quality, in which all the other Ingredients agree, and so ought to do, to answer the purpose expressed by the Title. The Steel likewise is here given but in half the quantity the Doctor directs; for this is enough to load it sufficiently, and make it too nauseous for most: and it is always to be observ'd in *Chalybeates*, that if they make the Stomach recoil, they never answer so well. In the main this is an admirable Remedy, and not only to a wonder will warm and rouze a sify phlegmatick Blood, but make it circulate with that briskness, as to vent that quantity at due Periods, which Nature has determin'd necessary, by the Uterine Vessels,

Vessels. Many *Girls*, before the usual time of Eruption of the *Menses*, fall into this Distemper, have vitiated Appetites, eat Cinders, Dirt, or any thing, look pale, breathe short, and have but very little Strength; and have all the Symptoms that arise commonly from Uterine Obstructions in a more advanced Age; wherein Medicines of this kind do wonderful Service, and are almost infallible in procuring a good Appetite, Colour, and Briskness to Exercise; and in such cases nothing is more convenient than gently to impregnate their common Drink with things of this kind. But if it be heighten'd up to a Medicine, further than is proper so to take, it will neither go down so well with such squeamish Patients; nor with so much Certainty and Ease answer the end.

Cerevisia Hysterica, A Drink against the Vapours. ' Take Chips
' of Box-Wood ℥ ss . Mistletoe cut
' small m. iv. boil them in Cong.
' vi. of Wort, instead of Hops;
' and afterwards while it is work-
' ing hang in the Vessel, first put
' into a Bag, Male Piony-Roots ℥ ss .
' of white Briony ℥ iv . Leaves of
' Mugwort, Balm, ana m. vi. Penny-
' royal, Rue, ana m. ii. Daucus-
' Seeds, Angelica, ana ℥ ii . Filings
' of Tin ℥ ss .

This is also too much loaded with Ingredients by the last mention'd Author, for a common Drink as it is intended: they therefore who find it too irksome to use in that manner, may take half or a third Part, and drink of it rather the more plentifully. It is admirably well calculated to answer what its Title promises; and such Persons who have that delicacy of Constitution as to be frequently in the Vapours, would do well to comply with a constant use of it: for all the Ingredients con-

cur in detarging and cleansing those minute Conveyances of the principal Fluid of the Machine, and keep open the nervous Cells in such manner, that the *Spirits*, or rather *animal Oil* may be equally and uniformly dispersed to all Parts; to the defect of which is owing so many Disorders of both Body and Mind, if in this case they are distinguishable, that make many Persons Lives not only a burden to themselves, but frequently to those about them. And tho this seems principally contriv'd for the Female Patients, who seem most suited, and claim the greatest Right to these Irregularities; yet it would be of great service to many of the other Sex, who have thought their animal Spirits out of their due Courses; and by hard Study, or intense Whimsies, have brought an imaginary Illness into a real one. For such who are us'd to a higher way of living than Malt Liquors, and who have but little Exercise, it might be better to impregnate so much Wine with the same Ingredients; and thus far it holds good in all nervous Remedies, that the more they are manag'd with, and convey'd by spirituous Liquors, the fitter they are to answer their Intentions, and reach the proper Seat of their Exertion. But when the main Aim is at what is properly hysterical, regard is to be had to the difference explain'd before *Class 3. of the first Section, Part 2.* for when the Disorder is from too lax an Orgasm, or inordinate Sallies of the animal, it is no matter how low the *Menstruum* or *Vehicle* is; nor in the other Extreme how high and cordial.

Strengtheners.

Cerevisia Embryonum, A Drink to prevent Abortion. ' Take Rasp-
' ings of *Lignum Cotoneum* ℥ i .
1 i 4 white

‘ white Sanders, Ivory, ana \mathfrak{z} iv.
 ‘ Oak-Moss \mathfrak{z} ii. Roots of Tormen-
 ‘ til \mathfrak{z} ifs. Bistort \mathfrak{z} i. Nutmegs, Co-
 ‘ riander-Seed, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Raisins \mathfrak{th} ifs.
 ‘ Put them into a Bag, and hang it
 ‘ in Cong. vi. of Ale while it works.’

It must be minded here that the *Malaga Raisins* are us’d, and not *Raisins of the Sun*. This is order’d for a constant Drink during the time of going with Child, to such who are weakly and subject to Abortion. If the Astringency of the Ingredients renders the Bowels too costive, that must be prevented with a little Lenitive Electuary, or stewed Prunes. It has undoubtedly a Tendency to strengthen the Fibres, and keep those Parts duly tense, to whose Relaxation Abortion is frequently owing, because the Ingredients are all of an astringent agglutinating nature.

Cerevisia Astringens, Astringent Ale. ‘ Take Roots of Comfrey, Solomon’s Seal, ana \mathfrak{z} viii. boil them
 ‘ in Cong. vi. of strong Wort to
 ‘ Cong. iv. which strain, and when
 ‘ it is tunned, pour into it Juice of
 ‘ Yarrow and Plantain, ana \mathfrak{th} i. and
 ‘ while it is working, let hang in
 ‘ it a Bag with Shepherd’s Purse,
 ‘ Knot-Grass, Sanicle, Mouse-Ear, ana
 ‘ m. iv. Raisins of *Malaga* \mathfrak{z} xii.’

This is an admirable Remedy in all Disorders from Relaxations. In thin hectick Constitutions it gives a Firmness to the Solids, and a better Consistency of Juices, whereby those Colliquations, or faint Morning-Sweats are much prevented. It helps to consolidate Vessels which are burst by Hemorrhages, or other Accidents, stops habitual *Diarrhaeas* and *Dysenteries*; but is of particular service for many Female Weaknesses, and will check the inordinate Effusion of the *Menses*, and stop the *Whites*, and those Bleedings which sometimes arise from cancerated

Glands, or lacerated Vessels in the *Uterus*, or adjacent Parts. To prevent Abortion it may be likewise of great service, and seems to be a much better Remedy than the foregoing.

Cerevisia Desiccans, The Drying Diet-Drink. ‘ Take Guaiacum, Sassafras, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. yellow and red
 ‘ Sanders, Ivory, Harts-horn, Sarsaparilla and China, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Liquorice, Aniseeds, and Juniper-Berries, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Raisins \mathfrak{th} fs. Antimony grossly powdered, and tied
 ‘ in a Rag \mathfrak{th} i. Put all into Cong.
 ‘ iv. of Ale.’

The better this Ale ferments, it will draw out the Virtues of the Woods the more, for they will not open so soon as many other Ingredients. This *Recipe* we have put under this *Class* as an Absorbent or Dryer, rather than as an Astringent, it being so only by Accident, as all of this kind are, not by straitning the Outlet, but by lessening the Matter to be discharg’d. The Resinous Parts of the Woods, especially of the *Guaiacum*, assist insensible Transpiration; and the other sheath up such acrimonious Salts in the Humours, as erode the small Glands, and deform the Skin: upon both which accounts the whole claims the Title of a *Sweetner* of the Blood; and is of service in the Itch, Leprosy, and all cutaneous Foulnesses: and will also assist in healing up old running Ulcers, by lessening the quantity of Humours flowing thither, and blunting the Points of such as continue, so that they cannot any longer corrode their Passages.

Cerevisia contra Strumas & Ulcera, A Drink against the Evil and Ulcers. ‘ Take Quicksilver \mathfrak{th} fs.
 ‘ crude Antimony \mathfrak{z} vi. Flowers of
 ‘ Sulphur \mathfrak{z} ii. rub these two or three
 ‘ hours in an Iron Mortar, till they
 ‘ are

are reduced into an impalpable Ethiops, and then tie them in a Rag: then take Guaiacum ℥ iv. Sassafras ℔ ss. yellow Sanders, Cassumunary, Zedoary, and Cinamon, ana ℥ i. Juniper-Berries ℥ vi. Coriander-Seeds ℥ ii. Leaves of Agrimony, Ground-Pine, St. John's-wort, Hore-hound, Sage and Buck-Bean, ana m. ii. Vipers just kill'd, and cut into very small pieces n^o x. and Hog-Lice ℔ ss. Let the Woods, with the Ethiops, boil in Cong. viii. of Wort to Cong. vi. and while that is in Fermentation, let the other Ingredients hang in it.

If the Diet-Drinks which are so commonly order'd in many Chronick Cases, and upon which so much stress is frequently laid, were any thing managed like this, so many would not be eluded of their Expectations. All that a Medicine in this form can promise in the most obstinate Cases this will perform, if duly continued; the whole concurring with a united Force to penetrate into, deterge, and scour every Vessel, Gland or Cell of the whole Body, as well as to break and destroy the Acrimony of the Juices, and fill up the abraded Cavities with a better Substance. There are no Disorders of the Glands, how remote soever, that will not wear away; and where Salivation has been without success, this may be tried. In *Cancers*, *Ulcers*, whether Scrophulous or Venereal, which are little curable, and the most aggravated Symptoms of the Evil, will give way; and where the whole Body is all one continued Sore, this may be depended upon if close and carefully followed. They who have been accustomed to a higher, and a more delicate way of living, than to like this well in a Malt

Liquor, may contrive it with Wine, by letting the Ingredients stand longer in it, viz. for some Weeks, and sometimes shaking the Vessel; but giving it vent always at such times, for fear of bursting the Vessel, tho a great deal that is volatile will then make its escape. It also may be manag'd into a *Hydromel*; and for such as Honey is not disagreeable to, it may be the better, because it will be more deterfive. In short, the whole Circle of Practice cannot produce a more efficacious, and a more convenient Prescription; there being no one thing in vain, or that distastes or renders nauseous the Medicine when made. The *Quicksilver* and *Antimony* may also be so husbanded, as to make a good Cinnabar afterwards by the common way, so that in them there is no loss. At the same time that it is a pleasure to give such *Recipes* as this to the World, whereby thousands may meet with Relief in the most deplorable Circumstances; yet it is no small Check upon that Satisfaction, to think how many Empiricks and illiterate Intruders into Medicine, take the advantage of such Helps; but be it known to such, that this, as all other Compositions of greatest efficacy, is not in their Talent to manage, and none are advis'd to meddle with such things, but under the Direction of a good Physician, for whose Remembrances this is only intended. If the Quack of *Sherborn-lane*, who advertises himself the *Clergyman* that cures the *King's-Evil*, has a mind to cure his Wife, who has been long over-run with the Distemper he pretends to cure others of, he is advis'd to make Trial of this; and till then desist from his Impositions upon Mankind. Such Wretches indeed are too low for any Notice in a Work of

of this nature; but such a *Corinthian* Intruder could not well escape, without having a proper Mark set upon him.

Stomachicks.

Vinum Stomachicum, *Stomach Wine.* 'Take Roots of *Virginia*
' Snake-Weed and Gentian, ana
' 3 iii. Galangals, Cloves, Cubebs,
' Mace, Nutmegs, Saffron, ana 3 i.
' Cochineal 3 fs. Canary lb iii. In-
' fuse for some days, and then strain
' for use.'

This is a warm Composition, and may be of service for cold Stomachs, and such as are troubled with Wind and Flatusencies; but it is too hot for many, and will be apt to breed Choler and adust Humours; wherefore we much prefer the following.

Vinum Stomachicum alterum, *Another Stomach Wine.* 'Take Gen-
' tian-Root 3 fs. Galangals, Cal-
' mus Aromaticus, *Spanish Ange-*
' lica-Root, ana 3 ii. Centaury Tops
' 3 i. the outer Peel of Sevil O-
' ranges with their Juice n^o iii. Saf-
' fron 3 i. Infuse in lb iv. of Sherry
' for 14 Days, shaking the Vessel
' often; then strain and filter for
' use.'

This is a most grateful Stomachick, and greatly mends a bad Appetite. It is a wonderful help in cold Constitutions, and such as are inclining to Dropsies and Cachexies from Corpulency. The acid Juice of the *Oranges* mightily takes off both the Heat and Taste of the Bitters; and the whole is worth every one's keeping in readiness by them, to use upon occasion in any sudden Disorders of the Stomach, from Intemperance, or any other Cause. It may be drank twice or three times a day: when the Stomach is most empty, is the best.

Cerevisia Stomachica Amara, *The Bitter Stomachick Ale.* 'Take dry'd
' Wormwood m. iv. Roots of Ca-
' lamus Aromaticus 3 fs. Zedoary
' 3 ii. *Spanish Angelica*, Elicampane,
' Ginger, Galangals, Winter-Bark,
' Cinnaomon, Seeds of Caraway,
' Coriander, ana 3 fs. long Pepper,
' Cubebs, Cardamoms, Cloves,
' Mace and Nutmegs, ana 3 ii. Steep
' them in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is rather too much crowded with Ingredients, especially of the hotter Spices: the Wormwood also is a nauseous Bitter, and is of late for that reason, and its being reputed so great a Dryer, almost quite out of use. In the room of this therefore we shall offer the following, which is also much easier to be made.

Cerevisia Stomachica Amara altera, *Another Bitter Stomachick Ale or Purl.* 'Take Centaury
' Tops, and of Roman-Wormwood,
' ana m. iv. Gentian-Root 3 ii. Sevil
' Orange-Peels, the outer yellow
' Part, n^o vi. *Spanish Angelica*-Root
' grossly powder'd, and Winter-Bark,
' ana 3 i. Put all into Cong. vi. or
' viii.'

This is a much pleasanter Bitter than the former, and more cordial and strengthening to the Stomach. The Custom of taking is lb i. every Morning fasting, or about an hour before Dinner.

Vinum Amarum pro Oenopolis, *Bitter Wine for Vintners.* 'Take
' Tops of Centaury m. xii. Gentian
' Root sliced lb i. Juniper-Berries
' lb fs. Sevil Orange outer Peels,
' and their Juice n^o xii. Lemon-
' Peels and Juice n^o vi. Steep in a
' Bag for 14 or 20 days in white
' Port Wine Cong. xx. Canary
' Cong. iv.'

Our common Taverns do not make a Bitter by much so good as this,

this, and nothing can be more grateful, wholesom, or easier made. But this is to be said in general against that *Whetting*, as it is usually call'd in a Morning, which some accustom themselves to: for tho one Glass, when the Stomach has by Debauch, or any other accident from Distemper, been palled or weaken'd, is of service by warming its Fibres, and giving them a due Tensity, in which chiefly consists a good Appetite and Digestion; yet when the Stomach is perhaps already too warm from a high Diet, and frequent Tipling, this Practice helps to destroy the true Sense and Springiness of the Stomach, and in process of Time will disable it from doing its proper Offices. After a great Debauch indeed there is somewhat to be said in favour of that *English Proverb*, *A Hair of the same Dog*, &c. because the undigested Remains at the Stomach, and the quantity of slimy Juice which drains into it, during Sleep in the Night, cannot better be got off, than by raising it with a small Glass or two next Morning; but that is not to be carried any further.

Restoratives.

Vinum Viperinum, Viper Wine.

‘ Take live Female Vipers in the
‘ Spring time, n^o vi. Put them a-
‘ live into ℥ vi. of Canary, and let
‘ them stand close stop’d without any
‘ Heat for six Months.’

This by standing so long, will occasion the whole Substance of the Viper’s to be almost taken up by the Wine, which must be strain’d off thro a thick Flannel, or filter’d for use. It is a wonderful Restorative, and greatly invigorates the whole Constitution, so as to provoke much to Venery, as well as other Actions of Vigour; but it much more con-

tributes to this latter Purpose, if it be warm’d with some Aromatics, especially the Sweets, as Musk and Ambergrease. It is almost an infallible Remedy in cutaneous Eruptions, and even in a confirm’d Leprosy: but of this see further under the Article of *Vipers*, Part 2. Section 4. Class 2. of *Animals*, N^o 309.

Vinum Viperinum alterum, Another Viper Wine.

‘ Take Vipers,
‘ n^o xii. fine pick’d Flowers of Lavender and Rosemary green, ana
‘ ℥ iv. Nutmegs n^o vi. Satyrion-
‘ Root ℥ ss. sliced small, Gum Benjamin and Styrax, ana ℥ ii. Musk
‘ and Ambergrease, ana 3 ss. put
‘ all together, the *Vipers* alive, and
‘ the rest as fresh can be got into
‘ ℥ xii. of Canary; and after three
‘ or four Months Maceration, and
‘ sometimes in the warmth of the
‘ Sun, but close cover’d, strain the
‘ Wine, and let it settle fine, which
‘ decant for use.’

This is perhaps as stimulating a Restorative as Medicine can produce; and in the last Decays of Life will still supply the Vital Lamp with some Recruits. It is an admirable Remedy to those who have been almost wore out with Venereal Engagements, especially if their Pleasures have been purchas’d with a few Salivations, or a frequent use of Mercurial Medicines; and it will revive any Constitution that is not quite mouldred into Rottenness. But they much best deserve such a Restorative, who by acute Diseases, as malignant Fevers, Small-Pox, or the like, have been so broke or shatter’d in their Constitutions, as not hardly to be within a possibility of Recovery: for to such it will to admiration repair the decay’d Juices, and fill again the Veins with a warm, generous, nutritive Blood. In scrophulous Habits likewise,

wife, which are frequently leaning towards Consumptions, it will do great service. And where young Persons are not so early happy in their conjugal Embraces as some wish to be, and it be suspected from a Coldness or Insufficiency upon that account on either side; the use of this cannot fail to render those Intercourses prolifick; but the use of it is warily to be indulg'd, lest with it be kindled a Heat, which reasonable Coition cannot assuage. And let such likewise who indulge themselves too lavishly in those Enjoyments, be careful in not prompting too much with such Helps, lest they run off their Strength and Life too precipitantly; for the best Constitutions in the world wear out and sink under the frequent Repetition of such Profusion; as the frequent straining any elastick Body whatsoever will weaken more and more its Spring, till it is quite lost, notwithstanding all the Helps of Art to preserve it.

Vinum Chalybeatum Restorativum, Restorative Steel-Wine. 'Take
' clean Filings of Needles \mathfrak{z} ii. the
' Juice of four Oranges n^o viii.
' Let them stand 24 hours, then add
' White-Wine \mathfrak{lb} iv. Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ss.
' Cloves \mathfrak{z} ii. Mace \mathfrak{z} iv. After some
' days Digestion cold, strain and
' filter for use.'

This is a very serviceable Composition for many purposes, and will infallibly cure a Greensickness, or any Tendency of the Constitution that way; which is manifest from a pale Complexion, Debility or Listlessness to Action, and short Breath. In Hypochondriacal Melancholy, and all Affections of the Spleen, it will do much good; and after Fevers, or any Distemper that spoils the Juices, this will greatly again restore

them to their due Warmth and Vigour; and is much better than any of the Mineral Steel-Waters, how much soever they stand recommended in all such cases: for the Spices in this warm and strengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, which otherwise would not so well receive and bear the Twitches and Corrugations of the Iron without Ejectment by Vomiting. It may be given from ii. to \mathfrak{z} iii. every Morning and Afternoon, when the Stomach is most empty.

Vinum Chalybeatum Restorativum alterum, Another Restorative Steel-Wine. 'Take Filings of Iron
' \mathfrak{z} ii. squeeze upon them the Juice
' of three or four Sevil Oranges
' and one Lemon. After 24 hours
' standing together sometimes stir'd,
' pour upon the Mixture in a glass
' Bottle \mathfrak{lb} iv. of white Port-Wine,
' and \mathfrak{lb} i. of Canary; in which infuse the Ingredients of the Viper-Wine above described, in proper proportion, or so much of the Viper-Wine it self without the Sweets. After 14 days, strain for use.'

This is a noble Medicine to recruit with, after the Constitution has been almost tore to pieces with the Fury of a Fever, or any acute Diseases; and particularly to Women who have much suffer'd in Childbed, and are reduced almost to a Consumption: for this will not only promote the necessary Cleansings, but also raise the Blood with new Warmth and Nourishment. This indeed is an expensive Medicine, but then it may be consider'd, that its wonderful Efficacy makes some amends; for \mathfrak{z} ii. twice in a day, will certainly in a little time be attended with Amendment, in the most languishing Circumstances.

Detergents.

Succi Scorbutici, The Scorbutick Juices. ' Take Juice of both sorts of Scurvy-grass, Brook-lime, Water-Cresses, ana ℥ i. Juice of Oranges ℥ xx. white Sugar ℥ xii. ' Dissolve the Sugar, and they will ' clarify with standing, and then ' strain for use.'

They are pretty frequently prescribed in the Spring-time against scorbutick Complaints, and to cleanse the Blood from Impurities; for which purposes they cannot but do some service, because they scour the Glands by their sharp deterfive Points, and give a Firmness both to the Solids and Blood. They are order'd from ℥ ii. to ℥ iv. every day, Morning and Evening, for two or three Weeks together. The reason why we give them a place under this Division, is, because there are not Materials enough under the title of Juices to deserve one by themselves, and as this comes conveniently enough amongst the Diet-Drinks, being used as one.

Vinum Scelotyrbicum, Wine against the Scurvy. ' Take Sorrel, ' Brook-lime, and Water-Cresses, ' Garden Scurvy-grass, ana m. iii. ' Roots of Elicampane, blue Flower-de-luce, Horse-radish, ana ℥ iis. ' Seeds of Scurvy-grass ℥ i. White-Wine ℥ iv. Let all digest two ' days together, and then press out ' hard for settling and use.'

This is much of the same use as the foregoing Juices, but for a cold Stomach is somewhat better for the Wine. A Wine-Glass may be drank of it twice a day for some Weeks together, and will do good in any scorbutick Disposition. These kind of Medicines used in the Spring, may be a means to prevent many from falling into Fevers in the Sum-

mer-time, because they rince the principal Emunctories, and wash off such beginning Obstructions, as lay a foundation for Fevers.

Vinum cum Radice Enulæ Camp. Elicampane Wine. ' Take green ' Elicampane-Root, white Sugar, ' and Currants cut small, ana ℥ iv. ' Infuse them fourteen days cold in ' ℥ iv. of white Port.'

This is an easy Liquor both to make and take, and will do service in such who have weak Lungs, which are often apt to be stuff'd with Phlegm, which it deterges, and prevents Ulcerations, and such Injuries as would bring on a Consumption. All *Asthmatick* Persons therefore would do well to use this in plenty, especially in the Winter-time, when the external Cold lessening the quantity of perspirable Matter by the Pores of the Skin, causes a much greater Pressure of Fluids upon the *Viscera*, of which the Lungs have their share, and therefore stand in need of such gentle Fortifiers and Cleansers as this makes. The Elicampane has likewise that deterfive Power by which it keeps open other *Viscera*, whereby they better perform their Offices, and leave less Force to protrude upon the *Lungs*. It is therefore of use in all Cachexies, and Tendencies towards a Dropsy. Some also will have a Property in this, of destroying Worms: drink a Glass twice a day.

Vinum Pectorale, Pectoral Wine. ' Take Juice of Liquorice ℥ i. Saffron ℥ i. Seeds of Coriander, Caraway, Anise, ana ℥ ii. Salt of Tartar ℥ is. Pennyroyal and Hyssop-Waters, ana ℥ iv. Canary ℥ ii. ' Let them all digest cold some days, ' then strain for use.'

Most Writers order the *Spanish Juice of Liquorice*, in *Recipe's* of this

this kind, but that of our own Production is much better; and if well made, will intirely dissolve in a proper Liquor. For with the best of the foreign Juice there is a mixture of gritty drossy Matter, which is not in our own; which we generally keep under the title of *Extract* in the Shops. This assists in Expectoration, and helps to deterge and cleanse the Glands of the *Bronchia* and neighbouring parts: but if the simple Waters are not made stronger than they ordinarily are, they will rather be a prejudice than of any service to the Composition; and it would be better to infuse the dry'd Herbs, and press them out strongly afterwards. This may be drank two or three times in a day, or almost at pleasure: warm is the best.

Vinum Scorbuticum, Wine against the Scurvy. 'Take Garden Scurvy-grafs (gather'd dry and unbruised) m. i. Horse-Radish-Root scraped 3 ss. Winter-Bark grossly powder'd 3 ii. Arum-Water and White-Wine, ana lb i. Infuse them cold 3 three days.'

The *Arum-Water* is not kept made by any, it must therefore be done on purpose, when the Plant is green, and with Juncures close, as directed *Part 2.* in Distillation of *Scurvy-grafs*; or else the Root may be put in fresh gather'd, with the *Horse-Radish*. The whole makes a warm biting Medicine, and a good *Antiscorbutick*. It helps to dissolve fizy and viscid Humours, which entangle the Salts, and stick with them in the secretory Orifices; whereby they are eroded, especially the small ones upon the Skin. It quickens the Motions of the Fluids, and promotes the thinner Secretions; whence in Dropsies and all Cachexies from sluggish watry Humours, it will be

of good service. It may be drank at discretion.

Cerevisia Butleri, Dr. Butler's Ale. 'Take Betony, Sage, Agrimony, Garden Scurvy-grafs, *Roman Worm-wood*, ana m. iii. Roots of *Elcampane*, of *Horse-Radish*, ana 3 iv. Mix and put them into a Bag, and hang it in Cong. iv. of new Ale while it works.'

This has so prodigiously obtain'd amongst the common People, that it is made and sold by most Publick Houses in Town. But any extraordinary Virtues are not manifest in it, any further than a good *Antiscorbutick*; in which Intention its frequent Use in the Spring-time is most certainly a Benefit, especially to gross corpulent Constitutions, whose Glands are apt to be loaded with tough viscid Humours. It may be drank at any time, but chiefly in a Morning.

Cerevisia Scorbutica Extemporanea, An Extemporary Scorbutick Ale. 'Take common Ale lb ii. Spirit of Scurvy-grafs 3 ii. Juniper-Berries 3 i. sweet Fennel-Seed, Liquorice, ana 3 ss. Raisins of the Sun 3 ii. Horse-Radish Root 3 ii. Winter-Bark 3 iv. Let all together be kept in a Bottle, and pour'd off as used.'

This cannot properly be deem'd extemporaneous, because it requires some time to take out the Virtues of the Ingredients, as well as any other of these Drinks. Its Use much the same as the preceding.

Cerevisia Scorbutica, Drink against the Scurvy. 'Take Fir-Tops m. iv. boil them in Cong. v. of strong Wort to Cong. iii ss. When it is tun'd up, pour into it the Juices of Brook-lime, Water-Cresses, Dandelion, Clivers, ana lb i. and hang in a Bag while it is working, with Roots of sharp-pointed Dock 3 iv.'

' 3 iv. Sarsaparilla, China, Juniper-
 ' Berries, ana 3 ii. Shavings of San-
 ' ders yellow and red, Harts-horn,
 ' Ivory, Liquorice, and sweet Fen-
 ' nel-Seed, ana 3 i. Harts-tongue,
 ' Liver-wort, Agrimony, and Ground-
 ' Ivy, ana m. ii. crude Antimony
 ' 1b i. grossly powder'd and ty'd in
 ' a Rag by it self.

This is level'd against that kind
 of Scurvy which arises from Excess
 of Choler, and hot adust Humours;
 because most of the Ingredients are
 of a softening emollient nature, that
 will obtund and sheath the rigid irri-
 tating Particles of the Blood, and
 thereby prevent their Mischiefs upon
 the Fibres and small Glands. This
 therefore is of that kind which are
 properly call'd *Sweetners*, and its
 continu'd Use will be of great ser-
 vice to smooth and soften acrimo-
 nious Humours, and remove all
 those Disorders that arise from a hot
 irritating Blood. It may be drank at
 discretion. The Wort must be very
 strong, else the Juices will lower it
 so much, as will subject it to decay
 and turn sour. Of this kind of An-
 tiscorbuticks we have the least choice
 of any, not many Authors rightly
 distinguishing this sort, which is so
 common, as to deserve as much At-
 tention as any.

*Cerevisia Scorbutica Aperiens, An
 Opening Drink against the Scurvy.*

' Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock
 ' 1b ss. Horse-Radish 3 ii. Guaiacum
 ' 3 iv. Juniper-Berries, Orange-Peel,
 ' ana 3 i. Winter-Bark, Mustard-
 ' Seed, long Pepper, Cloves, ana
 ' 3 ii. Raisins of the Sun 3 iv. Scur-
 ' vy-grass, Brook-lime, Water-Cres-
 ' ses, Clivers, ana m. iv. Hang all
 ' in Cong. iv. of Ale.

This is just the Reverse of the
 former; for as that is contrived to
 send in soft emollient Particles into
 the Blood, to render it smoother,

this fills it with Particles which are
 subtile, volatile, and pungent, and
 intended to render more fluid, and
 fitter for Circulation and due Secre-
 tion, a sily heavy Blood. This is
 therefore most convenient where
 there is an Over-bulk, and a Ten-
 dency towards Rheumatisms and
 Dropsies: whereas in the former
 Extreme, Persons are generally lean,
 active, and fiery in Temper. And
 this difference, in what generally
 passes under the name of the *Scur-
 vy*, is of the utmost consequence to
 be duly attended to in Prescription.
 Because in the former sort all those
 which constantly pass for *Antiscor-
 buticks*, viz. that abound with vo-
 latile acrid Particles, as those of the
Scurvy-grass kind, are directly de-
 structive; and in the latter, *Emol-
 lients* and *Absorbents*, which are the
 true and only *Sweetners* in a strict
 sense, altho they bear great note
 also amongst Antiscorbuticks, yet
 they are equally injurious; while
 both these are of admirable ser-
 vice under proper Direction. But
 such Difficulties occur likewise in all
 the Instances of Practice; which
 must be a continual Admonition,
 how far the most common Medicines
 require the Conduct of a skilful Ad-
 viser.

*Serum Scorbuticum, A Whey a-
 gainst the Scurvy.* ' Take Leaves
 ' of Succory and Sorrel, ana m. xii.
 ' Fir-Tops, Scurvy-grass, and Wa-
 ' ter-Cresses, ana 3 iv. Coriander-
 ' Seeds 3 i. When bruised, add to
 ' them Juice of Oranges 3 iv. com-
 ' mon Whey of Milk 1b iv. After
 ' a little standing, press out hard,
 ' and sweeten with a little fine Su-
 ' gar, and clarify for use.

This is a cooling cleansing Li-
 quor, and may be of use to rince
 the common Emunctories, but can-
 not extend its Efficacy much beyond
 the

the *Prima Via*, and the Urinary Passages. It will not keep long, and therefore must be made almost daily, which is troublesome enough. Two or three Pints in a day is the usual quantity order'd to be taken.

Cerevisia Scrophularia, A Drink against the King's-Evil. ' Take
' Sarsaparilla $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. Guaiacum $\frac{3}{4}$ viii.
' Bark of Walnut-Tree, Roots of
' Scrophularia, Sassafras, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
' Herb-Robert m.iii. Raisins stoned,
' living Millepedes, ana $\frac{1}{2}$ i. Put
them into a Bag for Cong. iv. of
Ale.'

The Woods would be better to boil in the Wort, and the tender Ingredients with the Hog-Lice only hung in the Barrel; but the quantity of *Guaiacum* is too large, because it will make it so hot, as not to be well endured in the mouth. It is an efficacious Detergent, and will, with a continu'd use, extend its Influences to the remotest Glands, and by degrees wear away what obstructs them, and occasions a Lodgment of such Humours, as erode and deform the Parts. What it also abrades and carries into the common Stream, is either exhaled by Transpiration, or detach'd off by the Kidneys, and thrown out by the Bladder: the former of which Discharges is promoted most by the Woods, and the latter by the *Millepedes*. So that in the height of a scorbutick Constitution, for the *Evil* is no more, this deserves Recommendation, and cannot fail of doing service, if duly continu'd for some time. It should be used as common Drink.

Cerevisia Scrophularia altera, Another Ale against the King's-Evil.
' Take Chips of Guaiacum, Sassafras, Walnut-Tree Bark, Roots of
' sharp-pointed Dock, Filipendula,
' and Hound's-Tongue, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.

' Herb-Robert, Archangel, ana m.iv.
' Raisins of the Sun stoned, and
' live Millepedes, ana $\frac{1}{2}$ i. Prepare
' for Cong. iv.'

This, which is from *Fuller*, differs not much from the former from *Bates*; and the *Guaiacum* and *Sassafras* ought, as in that, to be boil'd with the Wort, and then strain'd; for they will not give out their Virtues so much in the Fermentation. In all cutaneous Foulnesses, and even the Leprosy, this is a good and an effectual Cleanser; and in old running Ulcers will much assist in their Cure. It ought to be made a common Drink, and continu'd some time, to answer in any Intention of moment.

Cerevisia Aperiens, Aperient Ale.
' Take Roots of Succory, Male Fern,
' Liquorice, and the five opening
' Roots, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Hart's-Tongue,
' Liver-wort, Ground-Ivy, Tamarisk-Tops, ana m. ii. Juniper-Berries, sweet Fennel-Seed, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
' Raisins of the Sun stoned $\frac{3}{4}$ viii.
' Prepare them to be hung in a Bag
' for Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This is an admirable good Prescription, and will do great service in all kinds of Cachexies, where the *Viscera* are foul; but particularly those of the Liver and Urinary Passages. They who are subject to the Stone or Gravel, to the Jaundice, grinding Pains in the Back, Cholics, or Stiches of the Sides or Breast, as likewise to Asthma's and Corpulency, cannot but find relief by the use of this, if regularly follow'd for some time: for it will so clear away the Foulnesses of all the secretory Parts, that the several Offices of the *Oeconomy* will be duly discharg'd for a long time afterwards. This is inclining most to the soft and emollient kind, and therefore is best fitted against the hot salt Scurvy, and such ill Habits as Persons are sub-
ject

ject to fall into after Fevers, and long Illnesses. It is also an excellent Diet-Drink for Children that are weakly and ricketty with Knots, and Unevenness in their Joints, where they can be brought to make it their common Drink, which it ought to be with all those who expect any considerable Benefit by it.

Cerevisia ad Rachitidem, A Drink against the Rickets. ' Take Roots
' of Osmond-Royal, (or for want
' of it, Male Fern) Liquorice, Sassa-
' fras, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Bark of Ash and Ivy,
' ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Tamarisk-Tops, Harts-
' Tongue, ana m. iv. live Wood-
' lice $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Raisins of the Sun $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.
' hang all in Cong. i. of Ale while
' it works.'

The Rickets is a Distemper well enough known in Children ; but has employ'd much of the time of some learned Men to account rationally for it. But from the whole it may be determin'd, that a great deal in its Cause is from viscid pituitous Humours, lodg'd upon the Joints, which stuff them in such a manner, as not only to hinder their due Flexures, but also to occasion an unequal Circulation and Distribution of Fluids to the Parts beyond. And this Habit is most apt to be fallen into, when all those Causes concur, which make a sily Blood, and something like what produces Agues ; which that diligent Observer, and faithful Relater of such Instances, Dr. Sydenham, confirms by his Notice, that the Rickets were always most rife, when Autumnal Agues were so. Medicines therefore of this kind, which fate the Blood with Particles that are detergent, and subtle enough to circulate thro the smallest Passages, cannot but in time both break that sily state of Blood, and abrade those rough Lodgments already made upon the Glands : but

for such purposes therefore they are to be long continued, and this ought to be made a constant Drink.

Cerevisia ad Rachitidem altera, Another Drink against the Rickets.
' Take Guaiacum $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Sarsaparilla,
' Sassafras, sharp-pointed Dock-
' Root, Filipendula, Hounds-Tongue
' and Walnut-Tree Rind, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
' Herb-Robert, Archangel, ana m. iv.
' Millepedes $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Put into a Bag,
' and hang in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

In this the harder Ingredients are best boil'd in the Wort. This is most levelled against that kind of Rickets, which is join'd with a sharp saline Disposition of Humours ; and more indurates the Glands where they obstruct, and are apt to erode and change them into what passes for the Evil : for most of these Ingredients are absorbent, soft and sweetning, whereby they smooth such Humours, and fit them the better to continue their proper Circuits without obstructing or eroding their Passages. This is therefore preferable in the thinner Habits, where the Juices are rather acrid than sily ; and it ought also to be made their constant Drink.

Cerevisia Ictérica, A Drink against the Jaundice. ' Take shavings of Ivory $\frac{3}{4}$ i. white Hore-
' Hound m. iv. boil in Cong. vi. of
' new Wort to Cong. iv. which
' strain : and when tunned, hang in
' a Bag, while it works, sharp-point-
' ed Dock-Roots $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Turmeric,
' Madder-Roots, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. of Nettles
' $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Leaves of Celandine, Cli-
' vers, Straw-berries (both Leaves
' and Roots) Barberry-Bark, ana
' $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. fresh Sheep-Dung tied up in
' a Rag $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Millepedes $\frac{3}{4}$ i. and
' Filings of Steel $\frac{3}{4}$ i.'

This is a special good Prescription, but so loaded with the Ingredients, that 'tis fear'd few will comply with it long enough to be of service : of

The Steel especially it will be so very strong, as scarce to be endured. Where therefore these are any Objection, they may be lower'd, or the quantity of Ale increas'd at discretion. It will both deterge powerfully all the Glands, and set open the proper Emunctories; and also raise the remaining Fluids from a watry acrid state to a smooth balsamick Consistence. In the most obstinate Jaundice it will prevail; and effectually cure all Dispositions towards a Dropsy: it may be constantly made use of for a common Drink, unless at Meals, if then thought disagreeable. It will change a wan Cow-slip-colour'd Complexion to a lively beautiful Glow, by the wonderful alteration it makes upon the Blood.

Cerevisia Pectoralis, A Pectoral Drink. 'Take China Roots \mathfrak{z} iv. 'Sarsaparilla, Comfrey and Liquorice, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Orrice, Elicampane, 'ana \mathfrak{z} i. shavings of Ivory, Harts-Horn, yellow and red Sanders, 'ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Harts-Tongue, Wall-Rue, Ground-Ivy and Scabious, 'ana m. iv. Aniseeds \mathfrak{z} ii. Malaga Raisins \mathfrak{h} ss. Put all in a Bag, and 'hang in Cong. iv. of Ale.'

This will wonderfully correct and sweeten a thin sharp Blood, which is apt to produce Hectick Heats, and irritate the Membranes and Glands of the *Bronchia* and Parts adjacent, so as to occasion husky Coughs. It is therefore of service in all Distempers of the Breast, Defluxions of Rheum, and a Tendency towards a Consumption. In all lean, thin Habits from a sharp Scorbutick Blood, it is of great benefit, and deserves to be made a constant Drink. For this Intention some order a Cock parboil'd, and then give it the Name of Cock-Ale: but that seems to have little more in it than a Whimsy; for if any thing emollient and putritive be

hence communicated, it certainly is to be obtain'd with much greater advantage from making it our Food.

Cerevisia Antisplenetica, A Drink against the Spleen. 'Take Guaiacum 'and Sassafras, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. boil them 'in Cong. i. of Water to \mathfrak{h} iv. put 'the strained Liquor into a Cask 'with new strong Ale Cong. iiiss. 'and hang a Bag in it while it 'works, with the Roots of sharp-pointed Dock \mathfrak{z} viii. Horse-radish ' \mathfrak{z} iv. Ash-Bark \mathfrak{z} ii. Juniper-Berries \mathfrak{z} i. Seeds of Daucus and Coriander, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Agrimony, Liver-wort, Harts-Tongue, Tamarisk-Tops, ana m. iv.'

This is a very good Remedy to deterge and cleanse off those adust Humours which clog the Liver, and some other *Viscera*, especially those black Grumes which obstruct the Spleen; and this makes it a sure Relief in all Hypochondriacal Affections, if it be closely followed for a common Drink.

Cerevisia Antisplenetica cum Chalybe, Another with Steel. 'Take Bark of Tamarisk ' \mathfrak{z} iv. of Capers and Ash, Woods 'of Guaiacum and Sassafras, ana ' \mathfrak{z} i. Herbs of Agrimony m. iv. 'Wormwood, Dodder, ana m. ii. 'boil them in Cong. vi. of Wort; 'and in the working hang \mathfrak{h} ss. of 'Filings of Steel, and crude Agrimony \mathfrak{z} iv. in a Bag.'

This is calculated for all the Intentions of the former, and in most cases is more efficacious, especially in the Female Sex; where any Suspicion of such Disorders is from the *Uterus*, which to them is as troublesome, and pretty much in the same manner as the Spleen is to Men; the Vessels of both being much liable to be obstructed with such Re-crements of the Blood as want Evacuation. This Drink will therefore con-

conduce thereunto, and is advisable in all Complaints from such Causes.

Serum Hepaticum, A Whey for the Liver. 'Take Fumitory, Succory, Endive, ana m. iii. Liverwort m. ii. Agrimony, Sorrel, Harts-Tongue, Borrage, Bugloss, ana m. i. Caraway-Seeds ʒ i. Put upon them common Whey ℥ iii. and then press out and sweeten, and clarify with ʒ iii. of Sugar.'

Tho this is particularly inscrib'd for the Liver, yet it is conducive to the same Intentions of the foregoing Antisplenetick Drink; and therefore where that Composition is approv'd of, it may be us'd for the same purposes: but 'tis more trouble to make, because it must be done almost daily, or it will not keep.

Diureticks.

Vinum Hydropicum, Wine against the Dropsy. 'Take blue Flower-de-Luce-Roots ʒ i. Elicampane and Squills prepared, ana ʒ ss. Horehound m. i. Bark of Elder-Roots and Dwarf-Elder, ana ʒ i. Sena ʒ iss. Agarick ʒ ii. Ginger ʒ i. White-Wine ℥ iv. Infuse all for 14 days, and then strain for use. Or thus, 'Take Ashes of Broom and Juniper, ana ʒ i. Rhenish Wine ℥ iii. mix and make a Lixivium; to which add blue Flower-de-Luce-Roots ʒ iss. the inner Bark of Elder-Root and Dwarf-Elder, ana ʒ i. Bark of Bitter-Sweet ʒ ss. Rhubarb ʒ ii. Mechoacan ʒ ss. Sena ʒ i. Caraway-Seeds ʒ vi. Bark of Sassafras and Winter's Cinnamon, ana ʒ iv. Infuse warm for 12 hours; then strain and add white Sugar ʒ iv. Damask Rose Leaves m. ii. after due Infusion strain again for use.'

The latter of these is the better, but there is no reason for the two strainings, the whole being best put

together at once. If the *Sena* be left out, it is a better *Diuretick*; for the less it goes off by Stool, the more will it get into the Blood, and discharge its serous Parts by Urine. It is therefore design'd for Hydropick Constitutions, and will do service where there is a tendency that way, if began with in time, and closely followed. The usual Dose ʒ iii. every Morning fasting. This is from *Bates*; and *Fuller* gives the same with little alteration.

Vinum Ictericum, Wine against the Jaundice. 'Take Turmeric in gross Powder ʒ ii. Saffron ʒ ii. Cochineal ʒ iv. Millepedes N^o 320. Canary ℥ ii. Infuse all 6 or 7 days, then strain for use.'

This is easily made, and not unpleasant to drink; but white Port seems a fitter Wine for this purpose than Canary. It is very good for what its Title expresses, and may be drank ʒ ii. three or four times in a day; but the following we recommend as the most efficacious.

Vinum Millepedum, Hog-Lice Wine. 'Take Hog-Lice ℥ ss. put them alive into ℥ ii. of white Port Wine; and after some days infusion, strain and press out very hard; then put Saffron ʒ ii. Salt of Steel ʒ i. and Salt of Amber ʒ ii. and after three or four days, strain and filter for use.'

This is an admirable Medicine against the Jaundice, Dropsy, or any Cachectick Habit. It greatly deterges all the *Viscera*, and throws off a great deal of superfluous Humours by Urine. It may be given twice a day ʒ ii. at a time.

Cerevisia Diuretica, A Diuretick Ale. 'Take Mustard-Seed ʒ iv. infuse in ℥ ii. of Ale; and after three or four days, drink a Glass of it every Morning, filling up the Bottle every time, as long

‘ as the Seed gives any strength to it.’

This is a very easily procured Remedy; and is not only a good Diuretick, but also much warms the Nerves, and is of service in many Disorders which have their Origin from the Head, as Apoplexies, Palsies, and the like. Dr. Fuller seems much to like it, who says, ‘ It attenuates pituitous fizy Blood, dissolves its close Contexture, and renders it fit to shed off its Serum; that it also detergeth the urinary Pipes, irritateth the *Papilla* and *Pelvis* of the Reins, provoketh them to stir, and squeeze, and perform the work of Percolation. Thus it moves by Urine powerfully, and is convenient in the Dropsy, Gravel, Scurvy and Palsy.’

Cerevisia Hydropica, A Drink for the Dropsy. ‘ Take Broom-Ashes ℥ss. Roots of Horse-radish ℥iv. Orrice, Calamus Aromaticus, Elicampane, ana ℥ii. Guaiacum, Sassafras, Juniper-Berries, Daucus-Seed, ana ℥i. Mustard-Seed ℥ii. Hang all in a Bag in Cong. iv. of Ale while it is working.’

The last mention’d Author gives us this also, with the Recommendation, that it assists Concoction, melts down the jelly’d Lympha, removes Obstructions, and provokes Urine; on which account it wonderfully relieves those who labour under an *Anasarca*: but as for the Dropsy call’d *Ascites*, and where the *Lymphaticks* are burst, he is of Opinion it will do more hurt than good, for reasons very obvious; because its deterfive quality will still further promote the Extravasation of Serum. The Dose is ℥i. every Morning fasting.

Cerevisia Juniperina, Juniper Ale.

‘ Take Juniper-Berries well bruised
‘ ℥iv. Raisins of the Sun ℥ss. Hang
‘ in Cong. iv. of Ale.’

This is grateful both to the Stomach and Palate, breaks off Wind, cleanseth the Kidneys, washes off Gravel and Sand; heals sore and tender Passages, and is of service to all who are troubled with either Stone or Spleen. To be drank two or three times a day.

Cerevisia Juniperina altera, Another——Ale. ‘ Take Juniper-Berries ℥i. well bruised, Raisins of the Sun ℥ss. stoned, Pine-Tops, St. John’s-wort, Agrimony, Centaury, ana m. iv. Gentian-Root sliced, Calamus Aromaticus, *Spanish* Angelica-Root, and Winter-Bark, ana ℥i. Put all together into a Bag for Cong. ix.’

This is good for all the Intentions as the former, and is a better Stomachick. It will do great service to drink of it every Morning about ℥i. if the Ale is not too strong it is made with. Many Publick Houses now make and sell this under the same Title.

Serum Sinapinum, Mustard Whey.
‘ Take Milk ℥ii. boil it, and turn it
‘ with three Spoonfuls of Mustard-Seed, take off the Curd, and keep
‘ the Whey for use.’

This does but little differ from the Mustard Ale before describ’d, only it may be better than that in some Cases, where Malt Liquors are not convenient; and this also seems somewhat more attenuating, and therefore may be more efficacious.

Hydromel, Mead or Metheglin.
‘ Take the best Honey ℥x. com-
‘ mon Water ℥l. boil them toge-
‘ ther till an Egg will swim upon it
‘ when cold: then let it settle in a
‘ clean Vessel, and decant the clear
‘ into a Barrel; and to every ℥v.
‘ put

‘ put \mathfrak{z} ii. of true *French Brandy*,
‘ and stop it up.’

This will ferment without any other help; and if it be kept some time, will make an agreeable Liquor for the medicinal Virtues, of which see under the Title of Honey in the second Part. Some put Herbs to this, according to their several Intentions for use; and therefore may it be made more or less Detergent, Diuretick, Balsamick, or the like, according to the Virtues of such Ingredients.

Catharticks.

Cerevisia Cataploras, A Drink against the Itch. ‘ Take Sena \mathfrak{z} vi.
‘ Mechoacan \mathfrak{z} iii. Liquorice \mathfrak{z} iſs.
‘ Caraways \mathfrak{z} i. Roots of sharp-pointed Dock \mathfrak{t} iſs. Polypody,
‘ Madder, ana \mathfrak{t} iſs. Scabious and
‘ Agrimony, ana m. iii. crude Antimony in gross Powder \mathfrak{t} i. Hang
‘ in a Bag in v. or vi. Cong. of Ale
‘ while it ferments.’

This makes a good Purging Diet-Drink, and what will do great service in all Impurities of Blood, which is apt to break out upon the Surface, and deform the Skin with Scabs and Blotches. In the Spring-time it is proper indeed for all Persons who require purging, and must be dos’d according to the Age and Strength of the Person. It is best to begin with a little at first, and encrease at discretion. In the Spring-time these purging Courses may be continued some time; but in the Fall of the Year, where some have a Notion of an equal Necessity of such Medicines, they are not so safe; because the Summer Heat leaves the Body so dispirited, that is, the Fibres so lax and weak, that purging brings on a Debility, and such a Relaxation, as suffers the Fluids to form preternatural Cohesions, to

ferment, and introduce intermittent, and sometimes ugly malignant Fevers. This general Caution therefore ought to be regarded as to *Catharticks*, that they be very sparingly used in the Decline of the Year, especially after a hot Summer.

Cerevisia Vernalis Cathartica, A Purging-Drink for the Spring Season. ‘ Take Leaves of Sena \mathfrak{z} v.
‘ Polypody of the Oak \mathfrak{z} vi. Monks
‘ Rhubarb, Roots of sharp-pointed
‘ Dock, ana \mathfrak{z} x. Currants \mathfrak{t} i. Liquorice, sweet Fennel-Seeds, ana
‘ \mathfrak{z} iſs. Raspings of Sassafras \mathfrak{z} ii. red
‘ Sage, Agrimony, Water-Cresses,
‘ Sea-Scurvy-Grass, ana m. ii. Mix
‘ for a Bag to Cong. v. of Ale.’

This does not greatly differ from the *Cerevisia Cataploras*, but is somewhat milder; and for Children or young Persons, the following may be yet more convenient.

Cerevisia ad Pueros, A Purging-Drink for Children. ‘ Take fine Rhubarb cut in slices \mathfrak{z} ii. Liquorice,
‘ Aniseed, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Raisins of the
‘ Sun ston’d, N^o 30 or 40. Put
‘ them to \mathfrak{t} ii. of Ale.’

This is a pleasant Purge for what it is design’d, and Children may be coax’d to take it, when other more medicinal Forms cannot be got down. It cleanses the first Passages, which are generally the Seat of Childrens Disorders, and it destroys Worms. The quantity at first should be small, and encreas’d at discretion. Some use Wine instead of Ale, but that is rather too strong unless diluted.

Cerevisia Cathartica fortior, A stronger Purging-Ale. ‘ Take Roots
‘ of sharp-pointed Dock \mathfrak{z} xii. Polypodium \mathfrak{z} iv. Horse-radish \mathfrak{z} ii.
‘ Leaves of Ground-Ivy, Water-Cresses, Brook-lime, Scurvy-grass,
‘ ana m. ii. Sassafras, Juniper-Berries, Coriander-Seeds, Liquorice,

‘ ana ʒ i. Sena ʒ iv. Raisins of the
 ‘ Sun ʒ ss. Rhubarb ʒ ii. for Cong.
 ‘ iv.’

The Author of this says, that those who are Scorbutick, Cachectick, and abound with Humours and Flatulencies, may drink ʒ i. of it more or less, every Morning for some Weeks together, in the Spring-time to good advantage.

Cerevisia Cathartica cum Antimonio, A purging Antimony Ale.

‘ Take Roots of sharp-pointed Dock
 ‘ ʒ viii. Polypody of the Oak, Eli-
 ‘ campane, ana ʒ iv. yellow and
 ‘ red Sanders, Juniper-Berries, ana
 ‘ ʒ ii. Caraway-Seeds ʒ i. Leaves of
 ‘ Scabious m. viii. Liverwort and
 ‘ Agrimony, ana m. iv. Sena ʒ iv.
 ‘ Rhubarb ʒ ss. Agarick ʒ i. Crude
 ‘ Antimony (grossly bruis’d and tied
 ‘ up in a Rag) ʒ i. Put all into a
 ‘ Bag with ʒ i. of Juice of Fumitory,
 ‘ into a Vessel of Cong. iv.’

This is reckon’d somewhat more efficacious than the former in cutaneous Distempers, and is to be us’d in the same manner.

Serum Catharticum, Purging Whey.

‘ Take fresh Damask-Rose Buds

‘ pick’d ʒ i. Put them into ʒ ii. of
 ‘ Whey over Night, and strain out
 ‘ and drink the next Morning.’

This is a mighty Purge with some of our Country People: it will work very kindly and thorowly, and is therefore good to cleanse the first Passages. The quantity of Rose-Buds may be varied, as a Person would have it in Strength.

We have been somewhat larger under this Division, than our room here will allow under any other; because this seems to be most for the Service of common People, who are not willing, or cannot well have recourse to the Shops for every Dose of Physick they take: and we have also for such Reasons been fuller in explaining their Virtues, and Manner of Operation. So that what further under other *Forms* comes into the same Intentions, the Reader may recollect, or turn back to what has already been explain’d upon the same account; either in this Section, or at the Head of those in the Second Part.

S E C T. II.

Of Decoctions, Infusions, and Emulsions.

UNDER the first of these is included all that part of extemporaneous Pharmacy, which is employ’d in drawing out the medicinal Virtues of *Simples* by boiling; and these in common Prescriptions are frequently call’d also *Apozems*. The next is different in this only, that the Ingredients are steep’d in hot Liquors, in the manner that *Tea* is commonly made. And the latter is

drawing out the oily or milky part of Seeds or Kernels, by Contusion with proper Liquors. These three Forms are not very different from one another; and are chiefly fit to draw out the grosser and smoother Parts of *Simples*, whereby most concern’d herein are *Balsamics*, *Detergents* and *Catharticks*; for Decoction is not so proper for Cephalicks, &c. because it exhales the

the more volatile Parts, in which all of those Intentions consist. The harder Bodies, as Woods, dry'd Roots, &c. require most boiling; but Herbs and Seeds need only be scalded, and may be spoil'd with much boiling: which makes it necessary, that in many Compositions of this kind some of the Ingredients are not to be put in till it has sometimes boil'd, sooner or later according to their Textures, which must always be directed according to the Judgment of the Compounder. All those *Decoctions* which are *Restringent*, and most of the *Cathartick*, may, for greater Elegance and Pleasantness to take, be clarify'd: but all such as are *Emollient*, and concern'd in joining with the soft mucilaginous Parts of *Simples*, are by no means to be so managed, for Reasons already at large given, *Part I. Sect. 12.* *Emulsions*, if carefully made, are a very neat Form; but a very small part of the *Materia Medica* is reducible thereinto, and only those Seeds which yield a soft milky Juice: and therefore the only Intention which this Form can properly be prescribed for, is that of an *Emollient*; tho' indeed we have given some few for other purposes, but they are not so suitable. Oils likewise may by the help of an Egg, and a little of any of the Turpentine Balsams, be reduced under this Head; and well managed, will make an elegant Medicine, as we shall find in some following Instances.

Cephalicks.

Decoctum Chamæpityos, Decoction of Ground-Pine. 'Take Ground-Pine dry'd m. ii. Flowers of Stæchas ʒ ii. Male Piony-Roots ʒ i. 'Boil in ℥ iii. to ℥ ii. strain and add 'Spirit of Scurvy-grass and Lavender, ana ʒ i. Mix.'

This is recommended to be drank constantly for some time, viz. a quarter of a Pint three times a day, with 20 Drops of Spirit of Sal Armoniack, to prevent the Gout, and Distempers of the Head and Joints.

Emulsio Pœoniata, Piony-Emulsion. 'Take Piony-Seeds husk'd ʒ i. 'distill'd Waters of Rue, Black-Cherries, and compound Piony-Water, ana ʒ vi. and with Pearl-Sugar ʒ iss. make an Emulsion 'S. A.'

In all *Emulsions* the Seeds are to be husk'd or blanch'd, and beat in the Mortar to a Paste; then the Liquors order'd, are to be put in by a little at a time at first, and bear with the Mass, so that the whole Pulp may be wash'd out, and nothing but a little like Chaff left behind. This is always to be done in a marble Mortar, and with a wooden Pestle. This Prescription stands in *Bates* mark'd for one of those much used in his own Practice; and a Physician of great Note, but lately dead, hardly ever omitted it as an Auxiliary in all nervous Cases, and such as affected the Head with Apoplexies, Epilepsies, and the like; but it is not alone to be trusted. It may be drank at pleasure.

Emulsio Cordialis, A Cordial Emulsion. 'Take Plague and compound Piony-Water, ana ʒ iv. Citron-Seeds ʒ ss. To which, when 'made into an Emulsion and strain'd, 'add Pearl-Sugar ʒ iii. and Oil of 'Nutmeg gut. i.'

This is given by Dr. Fuller, who commends it in Fevers, to take two or three Spoonfuls twice or thrice a day. But with due Submission to that worthy Person who has generously given to the World a valuable Collection of *Recipes*, the Mixture of *Chymical Oils*, i. e. such as are distill'd, with Medicines of this Form,

or any other that are more liquid, is very inelegant, and disguises a Medicine both to the Sight and Taste; because it makes them foul, and generally unpleasant: Where therefore the Virtues of such are desired and depended upon, they are much better in *Boles* and *Electuaries*. And this is desired to be retain'd as a certain Rule in extemporaneous Prescription, tho it is observable only to such who have well acquainted themselves with Composition: however indeed they are best disguis'd in Emulsions, of any liquid Forms.

Emulsio Pœoniata Fulleri, Dr. Fuller's Piony-Emulsion. 'Take Piony and white Poppy-Seeds, blanch'd
' Almonds, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. fine Loaf-Sugar
' $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Oil of Nutmegs gut. ii. Beat
' them well together, and with $\frac{1}{2}$ ii.
' of Black-Cherry Water make an
' Emulsion, to which put compound
' Piony-Water $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.'

Its Author advises it in Epilepsies, and all convulsive Diseases, and says it is of egregious use in Fevers with the Head-Ach, frightful Dreams and Snatching of the Tendons. Its Dose from two to four Ounces every six hours.

Emulsio Analeptica, The Analeptick Water. 'Take Barley-Water
' $\frac{1}{2}$ iv. Jujubs, Pippins, and Leaves
' of Colts-foot, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Boil to
' the Consumption of half, which
' strain, and make an Emulsion
' with sweet Almonds blanch'd $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.
' Melon-Seeds and Pistach-Nuts, ana
' $\frac{3}{4}$ i. candy'd Eryngo $\frac{3}{4}$ iss. and to
' it, when finish'd, put Damask
' Rose-water $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.'

This is an admirable softening, emollient, restorative Medicine; and will wonderfully nourish and preserve the Nerves against such Irritations, as draw them into Spasms and Convulsions. It may be drank at discretion.

Infusio Arthritica, The Gout Infusion. 'Take Rosemary-Flowers
' $\frac{1}{2}$ i. volatile Sal Armoniack $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
' Spirit of Wine rectify'd $\frac{1}{2}$ vi. Di-
' gest in Horse-Dung with a proper
' Vessel 40 days, and strain for use.'

This is fit for an officinal Medicine, if Encouragement in Practice made it worth keeping in the Shops, but that it yet does not do: and it differs so little from the *Hungary-Water*, that where that is to be had, this is needless to make.

Infusio Cephalica, A Cephalick Infusion. 'Take dry Peacock's-
' Dung (the white part) $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Mille-
' pedes alive bruised $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Black-
' Cherry-Water, White-Wine, ana
' $\frac{1}{2}$ iss. Let them stand cold 24
' hours, then having clarify'd it, by
' often passing it through a flannel
' Bag, add of *Langius's* Anti-epilep-
' tick Water $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Spirit of Laven-
' der $\frac{3}{4}$ iss. Oil of Nutmegs gut. iii.
' Syrup of Piony compound $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.
' Mix all together.'

The Oil in this is much less excusable than in an *Emulsion*, and spoils the Medicine, especially to the Eye. The Author who gives this, says, 'It cleanses the *Meatus* of the
' Brain, when choak'd up and grown
' unpassable by reason of muddy
' Feculencies; roborates its Tone
' when flaccid and sunk; and defe-
' cates the animal Spirits, when
' clogg'd and incens'd with a hetero-
' geneous *Copula*; refreshes and in-
' vigorates them when feeble and
' fainting; discusses the Mists and
' Clouds of the Head, and procures
' Serenity and Sunshine: and there-
' fore it is employ'd with happy
' Success in an Idiopathick Head-ach,
' Vertigo, &c. giving a quarter of
' a Pint Night and Morning.' This
Account, tho a little *Metaphysical*, compared with the preceding Explanations under this head, is apposite
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to almost all under this Title, and therefore need not further be repeated.

Hystericks.

Decoctum Emmenagogicum, An Apozem to promote the Menses.

‘ Take Roots of Smallage \mathfrak{z} ii. Calamus Aromaticus, Bay-berries, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Zedoary, Cubebs, ana \mathfrak{z} iſs. Mace \mathfrak{z} ii. Galangals, Grains of Paradise, ana \mathfrak{z} iſs. Dittany of Crete, Pennyroyal, ana m. i. Boil in \mathfrak{lb} ii. of Water, and \mathfrak{lb} i. of White-Wine, to \mathfrak{z} xxviii. And when ’tis ſtrain’d, add Tincture of Saffron (made with Treacle-water) \mathfrak{z} i. and mix for uſe.’

This warms and invigorates the Blood, by which its Motion into the Uterine Arteries is increas’d, ſo as to break open their Extremities. The Operation is promoted by purging beforehand, and keeping warm. To be taken from \mathfrak{z} iv. to \mathfrak{lb} ſs. twice in a day, and uſe moderate Exercise with it.

Decoctum Hyſtericum, An Hyſterick Apozem. ‘ Take Turners Chips of Box-wood, white Briony-Root, ana \mathfrak{z} ſs. Male Piony and wild Valerian-Roots, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Stœchas-Flowers \mathfrak{z} ii. Myrrh bruised \mathfrak{z} i. Boil in Water \mathfrak{lb} iſs. Juice of Rue being put in towards the end \mathfrak{z} i. To \mathfrak{z} xiv. ſtrain’d add Briony-Water compound \mathfrak{z} ii. Tincture of Caſtor \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Amber gut. xxxii. white Sugar \mathfrak{z} i. Mix S. A.’

The Oil of Amber is here very indifcreetly order’d, becauſe it will not mix, and deforms the Medicine; the following therefore is much more ſuited to the preſent Practice, which has very much improv’d the Elegancy of Forms.

Decoctum Hyſtericum alterum, Another Hyſterick Apozem. ‘ Take Rue, Pennyroyal, Mugwort, and

‘ ſtinking Orrice, ana m. i. Roots of Caſumunar, long Birthwort, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Seville Orange-Peels dry’d \mathfrak{z} ii. Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Boil all in \mathfrak{lb} ii. of Water to \mathfrak{lb} i. \mathfrak{z} iv. which ſtrain and clarify, and add to it of Briony Water compound \mathfrak{z} iv. Syrup of Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. which put up for uſe.’

This is very readily made, and is a good Vehicle to ſubjoin to any other Forms of Hyſtericks, becauſe it is not greatly to be depended upon alone. Its Doſe \mathfrak{z} iv. two or three times in a day.

Emulſio Hyſterica, An Hyſterick Emulſion. ‘ Take Aſſa-foetida \mathfrak{z} ii. diſſolve cold in a Mortar with \mathfrak{lb} iſs. of Black-Cherry Water, and ſtrain for uſe.’

This is tolerable, for its ſtinking Scent, but to few; yet where it can be got down, it is very prevalent in checking the inordinate Orgaſm of Spirits, and preventing thoſe Con- vulſions and Frenzies of Mind which ariſe therefrom. It may be drank \mathfrak{z} ii. according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Strengtheners, Reſtoratives, &c.

Decoctum Album, The White Drink. ‘ Take Powder of burnt Harts-horn \mathfrak{z} ii. Spring-Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. Boil to the conſumption of half with a Cruſt of Bread in it and a piece of Cinnamon; then ſtrain and ſweeten it with fine Loaf-Sugar.’

Bates orders it with Syrup of Lemons inſtead of Sugar, but it is more conſtantly made this way, and beſt approv’d of. It is become the common Drink in all acute Diſeaſes attended with or inclining to a Loofeneſs. It is greatly agreeable in the Small-Pox and Meaſles in the like Circumſtance; and is reckon’d not only to correct the Sharpneſs of Humours

mours in the Stomach and Bowels, but to extend further, and to sweeten the Humours in the remoter Parts.

Decoctum Rubicundum, The Red Drink. ' This is the same as the former, only ting'd with Cochineal; or if the *Diarrhea* is urgent, with \mathfrak{z} ii. or iii. of Tormen-til-Root. To every \mathfrak{lb} ii. also is added \mathfrak{z} iv. of Barley-Cinnamon-Water, or Plague-Water, according to the State and Symptoms of the Fever.'

Decoctum contra Diarrhæam, A Drink to stop a Looseness. ' Take Bole Armoniack \mathfrak{z} i. soft white Chalk \mathfrak{z} iii. Boil in \mathfrak{lb} iii. of Spring-Water to \mathfrak{z} xxvi. strain and let it subside; and to the clear pour'd off, add *Diascordium* \mathfrak{z} ss. Cinnamon-Water, Syrup of Quinces and of dry'd Roses, ana \mathfrak{z} ii.'

This is much more efficacious than either of the former, and must be had recourse to when the Symptoms are urgent; about \mathfrak{z} iv. being given at a time, shaking the Bottle. And there are very few *Diarrheas* that will not yield to it.

Decoctum Fracastorii, Fracastorius's Decoction. ' Take *Diascordium* \mathfrak{z} vi. Alexiterial Milk-water \mathfrak{z} x. Boil to \mathfrak{z} viii. strain and add Mint-water \mathfrak{z} ss. strong Cinnamon-water \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of *Diacodium* \mathfrak{z} ifs.'

This bears the Name of the Author of the *Diascordium*, a famous Italian Physician; and Dr. Fuller says, it has even *Divine Virtues* against a *Diarrhea*: for it most potently, and almost beyond any thing else, stops sick Fits and Gripings of the Bowels, and is of great use in Fevers, attended with a symptomatick Flux of the Belly. Three or four Spoonfuls are order'd every two or three hours, or after every Stool. There is also another by the title of

Fracastorius's smaller Decoction, but differs from this in nothing material, but not having the *Diacodium*, whence it is not so effectually restringent.

Decoctum Mastiches, The Mastich Decoction. ' Take Mastich \mathfrak{z} i. Mace \mathfrak{z} i. and the Bottom of a well-bak'd white Loaf. Boil all in the Decoction of burnt Harts-horn settled and clear \mathfrak{lb} iii. to ii. When strain'd add \mathfrak{z} iv. of Conserve of red Roses, which infuse hot four hours, then strain through a Flannel, and put to it strong Cinnamon-water \mathfrak{z} ii.'

This is much of the Virtues of the foregoing, and is to be used for the same purposes, in equal Doses; as is also the following.

Decoctum Restringens, A Binding Decoction. ' Take green Oak-Bark, peel'd from the small Branches, \mathfrak{z} iv. boil it in the white Drink, clear'd by Subsidence, \mathfrak{lb} iv. to \mathfrak{lb} ii. Pour it boiling hot upon Powder of Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ii. Nutmeg \mathfrak{z} i. Mace and Cloves, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. and when cold, strain out and sweeten with Syrup of Quinces.'

In all the foregoing Apozems under this Division, there is choice, from the easiest to the most efficacious Restringent. The Practiser therefore may use what best fits his Exigency, being always to be govern'd according to the Urgency of Symptoms.

Decoctum Dysentericum, A Decoction against the Bloody Flux. ' Take the Under-Crust of three Loaves of Wheaten Bread, and boil in Spring-Water \mathfrak{lb} vi. to \mathfrak{lb} i. and at last put in Cloves \mathfrak{z} ii. strain and add Claret \mathfrak{lb} i. and fine Loaf-Sugar $q. s.$

This is a good Kitchen-Remedy, where recourse cannot be conveniently made to the Shops; and is useful

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useful in all kinds of Fluxes, as well as what its Title expresses. Of the same kind is likewise the following.

Decoctum Catechu, A Decoction of Japan Earth. 'Take Japan Earth ʒ ii. boil in ℥ i. of Spring-Water to ʒ xii. Let it stand to subside, and having poured off the clear, add strong Cinnamon-Water, and Syrup of Quinces, ana ʒ ii.'

Decoctum Catechu Comp. A Compound Decoction of Japan Earth. 'Take Guaiacum, Sassafras, ana ʒ iii. yellow and red Sanders, ana ʒ ii. Powder of Japan Earth ʒ ss. Liquorice ʒ i. dried Sage m. i. boil in Barly-Water ℥ iii. to ʒ xxx. Strain, and when settled, add to it Diacodium ʒ ii.'

This is not only fitted to stop the Drain of Humours too fast upon the Bowels; but also to assist their Discharge by Transpiration, and is good in such kind of Fluxes, and tickling Catarrhs, which occasion Coughs, Disorders of the Breast; and sometimes reach even the Joints, and occasion Arthritick and Rheumatick Pains. It is directed to be given from ʒ ii. to iv. three times in a day.

Decoctum Catarrhale, A Decoction against Catarrhs. 'Take yelow and red Sanders, ana ʒ ii. Guaiacum, Sassafras, ana ʒ ss. Liquorice ʒ i. Raisins ʒ i. boil in Barly Water ℥ iiii. to ℥ ii. adding at last Juice of Hounds Tongue ʒ iv. which strain for use.'

This is not so good as the foregoing, altho purposely calculated for this Intention. ʒ iv. is ordered three times in a day.

Decoctum ad Rachitidem, An Apozem against Rickets. 'Take Roots of Polypody of the Oak, of Smallage, and Fennel, ana ʒ i.

Liquorice and Aniseeds, ana ʒ ss. Harts-Tongue, Maiden-Hair, Dodder, Betony, Celandine and Tamarisk, ana m. i. blue Currants ʒ iv. Barley-Water ℥ iv. Boil to the Consumption of half, and then strain for use.'

This is to be given three or four Spoonfuls, as many times in a day, according to the Age of the Child.

Decoctum Cannabinum, A Decoction of Hemp-Seed. 'Take Hemp-Seed bruised ʒ iii. Agrimony, Shepherd's-Pouch, Plantain, Knot-Grass, ana m. i. ss. Boil in ℥ vi. to iv. of Water, and sweeten the strained Liquor with fine Loaf Sugar.'

It is with some a Secret, and a Specifick for involuntary pissing of Blood. The Dose from ʒ iv. to ℥ ss. twice in a Day.

Decoctum Incrassans, An Incrassating Decoction. 'Take Gum-Arabick grossly powder'd ʒ iii. Boil in Water (carefully stirring it, that it burn not to the bottom) from ℥ ii. to ʒ xxviii. and sweeten it with Syrup of Marsh-Mallows ʒ iv.'

This mightily thickens acrid thin Humours, and as it were sheaths up the sharp-points of their Salts. It is a very good Remedy, and easily procur'd against scalding of Urine, helps in a Diabetes and tickling Coughs. Dr. Fuller tried this in a Rheumatism, but without Success: for he says the Serum of the Blood is not saltier in that Distemper than usual, upon the Supposition of which such things are given: but it is a mistaken Practice, for the state of the Fluids are in that very extreme, which this Medicine encreases; and therefore it is proper only in the Reverse, where the Juices are thin, hot

hot and acrimonious. A quarter of a Pint may be drank two or three times in a day.

Decoctum Liberans, A Decoction call'd Liberans. 'Take Sarsaparilla \mathfrak{z} vi. Currants cut small \mathfrak{z} viii. 'infuse according to Art, and boil 'in Water \mathfrak{lb} xii. to \mathfrak{lb} vi. when it 'is cold, cast into it \mathfrak{lb} ss. of un- 'slaked Lime. Let it subside, and 'pour off the clear, and keep in 'Bottles for use.'

We are told this gives great Relief in Defluxions, Struma's, Diabetes, and running Ulcers. It is without question a good Sweetner, as may be gather'd from the Virtues of the *Quick-lime* and the *Sarsa*, under their respective Divisions in Part II.

Decoctum Antimoniale, An Antimonial Decoction. 'Take Lentisch 'Wood, Mistletoe of the Oak, ana ' \mathfrak{z} vi. Betony m. i. Sassafras rasp'd ' \mathfrak{z} i. Crude Antimony grossly pow- 'der'd, and tied up in a Rag \mathfrak{z} ii. 'Spring-Water \mathfrak{lb} iv. and boil to ' \mathfrak{lb} ii.'

This is recommended for a Purifier of the Blood, and a Curer of cutaneous Eruptions from salt Humours. It's directed to be taken \mathfrak{z} iv. every Morning.

Decoctum Edulcorans, A Sweetning Decoction. 'Take Sarsaparilla 'and *China*-Roots, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. yellow 'and red Sanders, Harts-horn and 'Ivory, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Infuse and boil 'in \mathfrak{lb} xii. of Water to the Con- 'sumption of half, which strain for 'use.'

This may be sweeten'd with Sugar for those who want it more palatable; and it ought to be made the common Drink in all ill Habits, as Dropsies, Leprosies, and Venereal Infections, and such as proceed from too much Moisture, or from Fluids too sharp and saline. De-

coctions of this kind consisting of hard Ingredients, should stand some hours in steep before they are hung upon the Fire, that they may soak thro, and the better yield their Virtues.

Decoctum Sanctum, The Holy Decoction. 'Take Guaiacum \mathfrak{z} i. 'boil it in \mathfrak{lb} iv. of Water to \mathfrak{lb} ii. 'adding when it is half boil'd Rai- 'sins \mathfrak{z} i. *Spanish Juice* of Liquorice ' \mathfrak{z} ii. and strain it for use.'

If this be desired more restraining, \mathfrak{z} ii. of *Japan Earth* may be added; and instead of *Liquorice* and *Raisins*, Conserve of red Roses may be put in. It is a good Sweetner, and may be us'd for common Drink, for all the purposes mention'd under the foregoing.

Decoctum Sarsaparillæ, Decoction of Sarsaparilla. 'Take Sarsaparilla ' \mathfrak{z} iii. Raisins \mathfrak{z} i. boil in \mathfrak{lb} iv. of 'Water to \mathfrak{lb} ii. and in the strained 'Liquor dissolve \mathfrak{z} ii. of the Juice of ' *Spanish Liquorice*.'

In things of this kind, it is much better to boil our own Liquorice-Root; because it is full as good, and makes the Decoction finer than the other will. Dr. Fuller gives this in compliance to the common Practice; but much suspects the Virtues both of *Sarsa* and *China*, any further than they obound the Vigour of the Stomach; which is an Intention seldom in view. This ought to be made a constant Drink, if any thing is expected from it, which is as a Sweetner only.

Decoctum Stipticum, A Stiptick Decoction. 'Take Roots of Net- 'tles and Comfrey, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Herbs 'Yarrow and Plantain, ana m. i. 'Pomegranate Peel and Gum-Ara- 'bick, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Seeds of white 'Poppy, Henbane, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. boil 'in \mathfrak{lb} iii. of Water to \mathfrak{z} xxviii. strain 'and add Sugar of Lead \mathfrak{z} i. astringent

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gent Saffron of Iron ℥ iv. Syrup
of dry'd Roses ℥ iv. Mix.

The Saffron of Iron is ill added, because it will not dissolve so in it, but will make it thick and irksom to take; if that is therefore to be depended upon, it is much better given in a Bole, or some such Form: the Sugar of Lead will indeed dissolve. This is said to cool and thicken a hot sharp Blood, and to strengthen and corrugate the Fibres, so as to close up the Mouths of the Blood-Vessels, and stop involuntary Fluxes of Blood. ℥ iv. may be given twice in a day.

Decoction Pectorale, *A Pectoral Decoction.* Take Sarsaparilla, China, ana ℥ ss. dried white Poppy Heads (cut and beat with the Seeds) Malaga Raisins ston'd, ana ℥ i. Liquorice ℥ ss. Japan Earth ℥ ii. boil all in strong Ale-wort ℥ iv. to ℥ xxx. adding towards the latter end Balsam of Tolu ℥ iii. and at last Seeds of Caraway and sweet Fennel, ana ℥ ii. When it is cold, strain out the Liquor for use.

Dr. Fuller orders Oil of Aniseeds, and many other things very unsuitable for this Form; and what may with much more conveniency be taken otherwise, if required at the same time. This is made a common Drink, or us'd two or three times in a day, for most Distempers of the Breast, and even in some Consumptions, for which it is a good Remedy.

Decoction Limacum, *A Decoction of Snails.* Take Garden Snails cleansed from their Shells, $\text{N}^{\circ} \text{ xii.}$ new red Cow's Milk ℥ ii. boil to ℥ i. and add Rose-Water ℥ i. Sugar Candy ℥ ss.

It will be very difficult to boil this so long as will waste one half, because it will be apt both to run over, and burn to the bottom; and there-

fore must be stirred all the while. This quantity is ordered to be drank every Morning, and it is a noble Restorative in Consumptions, especially for younger People, who have not fallen into that state thro Intemperance.

Decoction Antiphtisicum, *A Decoction against Consumptions.* Take Ox-Eye-Daisy-Flowers dry'd m. i. Snails washed clean, $\text{n}^{\circ} \text{ iii.}$ Caudied Eryngo-Root ℥ ss. Pearl-Barley ℥ iii. boil in Spring-Water from ℥ i ss. to ℥ i. and then strain for use.

This is said by Dr. Fuller to smooth and restrain the saline Particles of the Blood, and hinder it from rushing too impetuously thro the Canals, and tearing off the Substance of the Lungs and solid Parts; and that it brings in a supply of such soft and inoffensive Nourishment, as gives no trouble to a weak Blood; and therefore that it takes place in newly begun Consumptions, Hectick Fevers, Night-Sweats, &c. where the Substraction and Colliquation of the Humours causes a wasting of the Muscular Parts. The Patient must drink ℥ iv. of this warm, with an equal quantity of Milk, twice in a day.

Decoction Balsamicum, *A Balsamick Decoction.* Take Malaga Raisins stoned and sliced ℥ ii. Roots of China, Sarsa, Liquorice, ana ℥ ss. Shavings of Harts-horn and Ivory, ana ℥ ii. Tops of St. John's-wort m. i. boil in clear Barley-Water ℥ iii. to ℥ xxx. adding when 'tis half boil'd Balsam of Tolu ℥ iii. When 'tis cold, strain, and add Syrup of Raspberries ℥ ii. and mix for use.

There are also other things added to this, not at all suited for the Form, tho agreeing in Virtues. This is also recommended in Consumptions,

as the former, to be drank two or three times in a day a little warm with Milk.

Emulsio Cretacea, The Chalk Emulsion. 'Take white Chalk in fine Powder \mathfrak{z} iii. Barley-Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. boil to \mathfrak{lb} ii. when it is cold, make into an Emulsion with the four greater cold Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. sweet Almonds \mathfrak{n}° viii. then add Chalk in fine Powder \mathfrak{z} iii. Pearl-Sugar \mathfrak{z} ii. or q. s. to make it palatable.'

This makes a pleasant Remedy in a *Diarrhæa*; but in *Bates* there is *Diacodium* order'd very injudiciously, because it deforms the Medicine, and therefore if wanted may be given in some other Vehicle: but this is an Error most fall into for want of better acquaintance with officinal Management. This ought to be shook as often as taken, which may be two or three times a day, about \mathfrak{z} iv. at once. It also is infallible in removing the Heart-burn almost instantly.

Emulsio cum C. C. C. An Emulsion with burnt Harts-horn. 'Take of the white Drink \mathfrak{lb} ii. sweet Almonds blanch'd, white Poppy-Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Make an Emulsion, to which when strain'd add \mathfrak{z} ii. of strong Cinnamon-Water, and of fine Loaf-Sugar \mathfrak{z} ii. or q. s.'

This has the Virtues of the *white Drink*, but is also more emollient, and therefore preferable where the Humours are very sharp.

Emulsio Stiptica, A Stiptick Emulsion. 'Take Comfrey-Root cut small \mathfrak{z} iv. boil in \mathfrak{lb} iii. of Water to \mathfrak{lb} ii. strain out the Liquor; with which, and sweet Almonds blanch'd, white Poppy and Henbane Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. and white Sugar q. s. make an Emulsion, in which dissolve Sal Prunel \mathfrak{z} i. and Sugar of Lead \mathfrak{z} i. S. A.'

It cools and thickens the Blood, closes up the Mouth of the Vessels, and is of service in bleeding at the Nose, Spitting of Blood, the Hemorrhoids, and overflowing of the *Menses*. The Dose \mathfrak{z} iv. two or three times in a day, as Symptoms are urgent.

Emulsio Edulcorans, An Edulcorating Emulsion. 'Take Barley-Water \mathfrak{lb} ii. dissolve it in Gum Arabick \mathfrak{z} iii. and put to it Crabs-Eyes finely levigated \mathfrak{z} iiss. fine Sugar q. s.'

This infallibly cures the Heart-burn, thickens and sweetens the Blood, is good in Stranguries and *Gonorrhæas*, and of service in all Complaints from sharp Humours.

Emulsio Balsamica, A Balsamick Emulsion. 'Take Balsam of *Tolu* \mathfrak{z} vi. boil in fine Barley-Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{lb} ii. when it is cold, strain, and with sweet Almonds blanch'd \mathfrak{z} vi. Balm of Gilead gut. xvi. white Sugar q. s. make into an Emulsion S. A.'

This is a noble Balsamick, but the Decoction of the *Tolu* Balsam ought to be in a Circulatory Heat in so much Water only, as is required, else its best Parts will be lost. It is good in all Distempers of the Breast, in all inward Decays, and Ulcerations, in Consumptions, and is excelled by nothing in a *Gonorrhæa*. To be drank at pleasure.

Emulsio Hæmoptica, An Emulsion against Spitting of Blood. 'Take Colts-Foot \mathfrak{m} . ii. Dates, Jujubs, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Barley \mathfrak{z} i. Liquorice \mathfrak{z} iii. Boil in q. s. of Water to \mathfrak{lb} iii. to which add fine Chalk in Powder \mathfrak{z} i. of the four greater cold Seeds ana \mathfrak{z} iii. of white Poppy and Purslain, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. and make into an Emulsion S. A. which sweeten with \mathfrak{z} ii. of Syrup of Myrtles.'

This is not so near a Medicine as the *Chalk* Emulsion before given, tho it is greatly recommended for the same purposes. To be given \mathfrak{z} iv. two or three times in a day.

Infusio Urticarum, Infusion of Nettles. 'Take Nettle-Roots fresh gather'd \mathfrak{z} iv. the Herbs \mathfrak{z} ii. and of the Seeds with those of *Daucus*, *Annise*, *Cummin*, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. *Lime-Water* \mathfrak{lb} iv. set them into a warm Oven to infuse (close stopped up) twelve Hours: decant the clear Liquor, and in \mathfrak{z} xxviii. of it, dissolve *Gum Arabick* \mathfrak{z} ii. crude *Alum gr.* xxxii. *Diacodium* \mathfrak{z} iv.'

In a *Diabetes*, and for Bloody Urine, or Ulcers of the Urinary Passages, give \mathfrak{z} iv. for a Dose, and repeat as Symptoms are urgent, and there is no fear of Success.

Infusio Rubra, The red Infusion. 'Take *Diascordium* \mathfrak{z} ss. *Cochineal*, *Cloves*, ana \mathfrak{z} i. red *Lisbon Wine* \mathfrak{z} vi. *Cinnamon-Water* \mathfrak{z} ii. Let all stand before the Fire close stopped two Hours; then strain, and add *Syrup of Quinces* or *Diacodium* \mathfrak{z} iss.

This is sufficient for two Doses, and may be given in any *Diarrhea*, as often as Symptoms call for it, with Success.

Infusio Rosarum, An Infusion of Roses. 'Take *Conserve of Red Roses* \mathfrak{z} iv. *Oil of Sulphur* by the Bell, as much as will give it a small Acidity, *Spring-Water* \mathfrak{lb} ii. macerate warm all Night, and then strain it for use.'

This differs but little from the *Tincture of Roses*, so much now in extemporaneous Practice.

Infusio Rosarum Comp. Compound Infusion of Red Roses. 'Take *Red Rose Leaves*, *Balaustines*, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. *Oak-Bark* \mathfrak{z} ss. *Spring-Water* \mathfrak{lb} ii. give a warm Infusion twelve Hours, then strain, and

add *Barley Cinnamon-Water* \mathfrak{z} iv. white Sugar q. s.'

This powerfully astringes; but for fear of doing Mischief in unlearned Hands, *Dr. Fuller* gives two Cautions, which because they are apposite to all of this Class, we shall transcribe. '1. In a Symptomatick Flux of the Belly, where an acute Fever is the primary Distemper, it is a difficult Case; and it's safer then to set upon it with direct *Alexipharmicks*, which may be able to grapple with the hostile Venom, and drive it outward, than with *Astringents* and *Opiates*, which unhappily concentrate, and shut up the malignant Humours, hinder the Depuration of the Blood, and overwhelm the Spirits. 2. In an *Hemoptysis*, after the Eruption of Blood is actually stopped, there may be extravasated Gore, and grumous Clots remaining in the Lungs; and while they are so, *Astringents* are bad, forasmuch as they are an Impediment to Excretion, and cause Shortness of Breath, Suffocation, and vehement acute Fevers, Inflammations of the Lungs, and Death it self.' But therefore in such Cases they are never ventur'd upon without *Rhubarb*, or some such gentle Detergent, as may wear away those Grumes by degrees, and get them off by Stool, or Urine, or Expectoration.

Succus ad Hamorrhoides, A Juice to stop Bleeding. 'Take Juice of *Yarrow* depurated \mathfrak{lb} i. Sugar \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for use.'

Dr. Fuller speaks largely in commendation of this, and digresses somewhat to Information concerning Juice of Apples, which we shall therefore take leave to transcribe. 'When the Flux of the Hemorrhoids is seasonable and moderate, this purgeth the Body of feculent gross Blood,

' Blood, and preserves from and
 ' cures many ill Distempers, such as
 ' Pleurisy, Scurvy, Leprosy, Can-
 ' cer, Melancholy, Hypochondriacism,
 ' Madness, Schirrus, Tumours of
 ' the *Viscera*, &c. But if by loss of
 ' Strength, Pain in the Back and
 ' Thighs, failing of Appetite, squa-
 ' lid Habit of Body, greenish or
 ' dusky Colour, and deadness of
 ' Look, it appears that the Flux is
 ' too much, and ought to be mode-
 ' rated; then this (easily procur'd)
 ' Stiptick may bring good Assist-
 ' ance, and was the great Secret of
 ' a certain great Physician. And
 ' *Riverius* saith, the Decoction of
 ' *Yarrow* us'd as usual Drink for
 ' three days together, happily takes
 ' off the Pain of the Piles. The
 ' Dose is three or four Ounces twice
 ' in a day.

' Of all Juices, I account that of
 ' Apples, beyond compare the best;
 ' because Nature hath wrought it
 ' up to a much higher degree of
 ' Generosity and Maturity, than
 ' that of crude trashy Herbs, which
 ' afford nothing of that delicate
 ' *Dulco-acid* Aromatick and Odori-
 ' ferous Liquor issuing from some
 ' of our fine sorts of Apples, such
 ' as *Kentish*, Golden Pippins, &c.
 ' and what *Simon Pauli* hath said
 ' against them, I take to be from
 ' a mistaken Prejudice. They are
 ' not fit for medical use, till they
 ' have been gather'd a while, and
 ' sweat in a heap. The best way is
 ' not to drink their Juice (*as in*
 ' *Cyder*) because that will gripe and
 ' purge some People; but to eat
 ' them raw, or scoop out, and eat
 ' the Pulp for a long course of
 ' time every Morning. Thus have
 ' they given more help to Scorbu-
 ' tick and Splenetick Patients, (espe-
 ' cially such as were of a hot and
 ' dry Constitution, and apt to be

' costive) than any thing else the
 ' Shops or Fields could furnish out.
 ' I knew one who us'd to eat thirty
 ' every day for his Breakfast. And
 ' Dr. *Baynard* highly cries them up as
 ' a most noble Pectoral, and cured
 ' himself of a confirm'd Consumption
 ' twice by their Use.

Emollients, Vulneraries, &c.

' Decoctum *Malvae*, *The Mallow*
 ' *Decoction*. ' Take whole Mallow-
 ' Leaves m. viii. boil in Water
 ' lb. viii. to lb. vi. let the Liquor run
 ' thro' a Sieve by it self without
 ' squeezing: put into it more Mal-
 ' lows m. iv. Boil again to lb. iv.
 ' strain again, let it stand to settle,
 ' and then pour off the clear, and
 ' put into it Marsh-Mallow-Roots
 ' ʒ iv. Liquorice, Raisins, ana ʒ i.
 ' Gum-Arabick ʒ ss. Salt-Prunell ʒ ii.
 ' Boil to ʒ xxx. and after that is
 ' strained, sweeten it with Syrup of
 ' Marsh-Mallows ʒ ii. for use.

This is a most excellent emollient
 Diuretick, and is vastly preferable
 to the Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, al-
 though that is so much depended
 upon. It likewise sheaths all sa-
 line Particles, blunts the Acrimony
 of the Humours, thickens the tick-
 ling Rheums, and lubricates the
 Passages. In short, there is not a
 better Remedy under this Division,
 and most in the common Practice in
 the same Intention are mere trifles
 to it.

' Decoctum Pectorale, *A Pectoral*
 ' *Decoction*. ' Take Pearl Barley,
 ' Raisins of the Sun stoned, ana ʒ i.
 ' Figs, Dates, ana n^o viii. Liquo-
 ' rice ʒ ss. Aniseed added at last
 ' ʒ ii. Boil in lb. iii. to lb. ii. of Wa-
 ' ter, and strain.

This does not seem to deserve
 quite so much as is said in its Re-
 commendation: it however is a good
 auxiliary Remedy in any Disorders
 of

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of the Breast, and sharp Defluxions, and is easily made.

Decoctum Rosarum, A Decoction of Roses. ' Take Conserve of red
' Roses \mathfrak{z} ii. *Malaga* Raisins stoned
' \mathfrak{z} i. Liquorice, Melon-Seeds, ana
' \mathfrak{z} ss. Barley-Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. Boil to
' \mathfrak{lb} ii. and strain thro a Flannel.'

Dr. Fuller says this is a proper Prescript, when muriatic Salts, and acrious Serum, owzing out of the Glands, and irritating the *Aspera Arteria, Bronchia,* and Vesicles, excite a most vehement tearing Cough; and yet being too thin to be taken hold of, and pumped up, lies fretting and exulcerating the Lungs, until it brings on a Consumption.

Decoctum Traumaticum, A Vulnerary Decoction. ' Take Tops of
' St. John's-wort, *Paul's* Betony
' both sorts, Periwinkle, Agrimony,
' ana m. ii. Roots of *China,* Comfrey, white Sanders, Nephritick
' Wood, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Dates cut n^o xxx.
' Liquorice \mathfrak{z} iss. Infuse all for
' twelve hours in Lime-Water q. s.
' and strain to \mathfrak{lb} iv. and thereto add
' Syrup of Mouse-Ear, and of the
' Juice of Fluellin, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix
' and keep in a cold place for use.'

This is but an indifferent Composition, tho in *Bates*; and many of the Ingredients, and particularly the Syrups, now quite out of Practice, and not to be met with. The Dose \mathfrak{z} iv. three times a day.

Emulsio Arabica, The Arabick Emulsion. ' Take Gum-Arabick \mathfrak{z} i.
' bruise and boil it in \mathfrak{lb} ii. of Bath-Water till it be wholly dissolv'd:
' then with this Solution and Mal-low-Seed, white Poppy-Seed, and
' sweet Almonds blanched, ana \mathfrak{z} ss.
' make an Emulsion S. A. to which
' add Sugar of Lead, gr. xvi. Syrup
' of Marsh-mallows \mathfrak{z} iii. and mix
' for use.'

In Heat of Urine, Stranguries, either from acrimonious Humours, or the Salts of Epispasticks; it is a good Remedy, and gives sudden ease. It ought to be drank \mathfrak{lb} ss. pretty often.

Emulsio de Sarsa, The Sarsa Emulsion. ' Take Sarsa \mathfrak{z} iii. Lilly-
' Root \mathfrak{z} iss. Raspings of Ivory
' \mathfrak{z} iii. Infuse in Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. for
' eight Hours: then put in Raisins
' stoned \mathfrak{z} iv. and boil to \mathfrak{lb} ii. With
' the strain'd Liquor, and the Seeds
' of Pumkin \mathfrak{z} i. Lettice and Hemp-
' Seed, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. sweet Almonds n^o
' viii. the Whites of Eggs first beat
' up with Rose-Water n^o ii. Sugar-
' Candy \mathfrak{z} ii. make an Emulsion
' S. A.'

This is much of the Virtues of the former, and cools and sweetens the Humours. The Dose \mathfrak{lb} ss. three or four times in a day.

Emulsio communis, The common Emulsion. ' Take sweet Almonds
' blanched, Cucumber and white
' Poppy-Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. refined Su-
' gar \mathfrak{z} i. beat all together in a
' Marble Mortar till they are almost
' like Paste; then with fine Barley-
' Water, by a little and little added,
' \mathfrak{lb} ii. make an Emulsion S. A.'

Emulsio communis altera, Another common Emulsion. ' Take
' sweet Almonds blanched \mathfrak{z} ii. Cu-
' cumbers, Melon-Seeds, and Seeds
' of white Poppies, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. beat
' into a Paste, and with \mathfrak{lb} ii. of
' Barley-Water, \mathfrak{lb} ss. of white Wine,
' \mathfrak{z} iv. of compound Horse-radish-
' Water, and \mathfrak{z} ii. of fine Sugar,
' make an Emulsion S. A.'

This is cooling and gently diuretick; and is very good for a common Drink in the Gravel, or when blister'd.

Infusio Traumatica, A Vulnerary Infusion. ' Take green Twigs of
' Wood-Nightshade \mathfrak{z} iv. Cochi-
l
' neal

‘neal ʒ iii. white Wine ℥ ii. Infuse
 ‘hot, and close stopp’d all Night :
 ‘then having strain’d out the Li-
 ‘quor, add Syrup of Ground-Ivy
 ‘℥ iv. Venice-Treacle ʒ ss. Mix all
 ‘for use.’

This makes an ill Composition to the Sight, the Gratification of which is now had much regard to in Medicines : but Dr. Fuller says it does singular good in Contusions, by dissolving extravasated Blood, and driving it again into the circulating Mass, and thence discharging it either by Sweat, Stool or Urine. And adds, that it operates so powerfully and specifically, that upon the use of it, he has been astonish’d to observe black Urine, that was supposed to be made so by Clots of Blood dissolved, absorbed, and mixed in with the Serum. He orders ʒ vi. twice, or ʒ iv. three times in a day.

Detergents.

Decoctum potenter Expectorans, *An Apozem that powerfully expectorates.* ‘Take of the Pectoral
 ‘Decoction ℥ i. (order’d by the
 ‘College, Part. 3.) Syrup of Scabious compound, Oxy-mel of
 ‘Squills, ana ʒ ii. Water of Walnuts comp. ʒ iss. Infusion of Crocus Metallorum ʒ i. Mix them
 ‘together.’

This will not only deterge and expectorate, but with most even puke them. It is a good Remedy to clean the Glands, in those who are apt to reach and strain much in a Morning, and ought to be taken every Morning early for a Week together, or more ; but then its use is to be follow’d with Temperance, and what is proper to restore the Tone of those Glands, else they will be exposed to larger Drains of

such viscid Humours than before. The Dose ʒ iv. warm.

Decoctum Allii, *The Garlick Decoction.* ‘Take Turners Chips of
 ‘Lignum Vitæ ʒ iii. Roots of Zedoary ʒ iss. boil them in Spring-Water ℥ xii. to ℥ vi. towards the end adding Roots of Garlick ʒ iii. Seeds of Anise, Daucus and Cummin, ana ʒ i. and to the strain’d Liquor put Spirit of Scurvy-grass ʒ ss.’

This is both absorbent and diuretick, and therefore is a good Remedy in all Errors of Constitutions from superfluous Humidity, particularly Dropsies ; and the Garlick makes it also a powerful Expectorant : for which purpose there is hardly a more efficacious Simple, tho it also cleanses prodigiously the Urinary Passages. ʒ vi. may be taken of this twice in a day. The Broth which some make strong with this Simple, is also efficacious to the same Purposes ; and according as it is sated with nutritive Juices from Flesh, not only helps to cleanse away a load of bad Humours, but to encrease good ones in their room.

Decoctum Ictericum, *A Decoction against the Jaundice.* ‘Take
 ‘Goose-Dung, Ivory-Raspings, ana ʒ i. Harts-Tongue, St. John’s-wort, ana m. ii. Saffron ʒ ss. White-Wine, Spring-Water, ana ℥ ii. Boil to one half, strain, and add white Sugar q. s. and clarify
 ‘S. A.’

This stands mark’d in Bates for a Medicine in use, but it is not so now ; the Opinion of Specifick Virtues not being able to bring People into a Compliance with what Nature seems averse to, so much as heretofore.

Decoctum Ictericum alterum, *Another Decoction against the Jaundice.*
 ‘Take

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‘ Take Barberry-Rinds, Turmeric,
‘ ana ʒ ss. Celandine m. iv. Goose-
‘ Dung ty’d up in a Rag ʒ ii. Boil
‘ in Water ʒ iiss. to ʒ iis. towards
‘ the last adding White-Wine ʒ ss.
‘ Saffron ʒ i.’

This is a much cleaner Medicine than the former, and will do good service in the Jaundice, and any Cachectick Habit of Body: to be drank as the former.

Decoctum Ictericum alterum, *Another Decoction against the Jaundice.* ‘ Take Roots of Turmeric,
‘ Madder, ana ʒ i. Celandine-Roots
‘ and Leaves, ana m. ii. Earth-
‘ Worms slit, open’d, and wash’d
‘ clean, n^o xx. Boil in Water and
‘ *Rhenish* Wine, ana ʒ iiss. to
‘ ʒ xxviii. To the strain’d Liquor
‘ add Tincture of Saffron ʒ i. Syrup
‘ of the five opening Roots ʒ iii.
‘ and mix for use.’

This is an admirably contriv’d Composition for the Intention its Title bespeaks, and cannot fail of Success, drank ʒ iv. two or three times a day, in the most obstinate Jaundice.

Decoctum Tartari, *The Tartar Decoction.* ‘ Take Shavings of
‘ ry ʒ ss. Roots and Leaves of
‘ berries m. iv. White-Wine
‘ powder’d ʒ ss. Salt of Tartar ʒ ii.
‘ boil in ʒ ii. of Water to ʒ iis.
‘ To the strain’d Liquor add Mint-
‘ water, and magisterial Worm-
‘ water, ana ʒ ii. *Aqua Mirabilis*
‘ ʒ iv. white Sugar ʒ ii. and mix to-
‘ gether for use.’

This is calculated for the same Intention as the former, and is more efficacious, in precipitating the Humours by Urine. It may be given in the same manner.

Decoctum Splanchnicum, *The Decoction for the Inwards.* ‘ Take
‘ Turmeric bruis’d ʒ i. Rhubarb,
‘ Spikenard, ana ʒ i. Kernels of

‘ Ash-Keys ʒ ss. Agrimony, Cete-
‘ rach, ana m. i. Tamarisk-Tops
‘ m. ii. Boil in ʒ iii. of Water to
‘ the consumption of half, then
‘ strain, and add magisterial Worm-
‘ water, Syrup of the five opening
‘ Roots, ana ʒ iv. Spirit of Scurvy-
‘ grass ʒ ii. *Elixir Proprietatis tar-*
‘ *tariz’d* ʒ i. Mix for use.’

Dr. Fuller says, this puts the Blood into a sort of Effervescence, and its constituent Parts into such a brisk Motion, that they are broken by it in such a manner, as to hinder all Coagulations and Concretions, and to throw its Feculencies and Impurities by their respective Emunctories quite out of the Body. The Dose ʒ iv. twice or thrice a day.

Decoctum Psoricum, *A Decoction against the Itch.* ‘ Take Fumitory,
‘ Ragwort, ana m. i. Liquorice ʒ i.
‘ Quicksilver ʒ iv. Boil in Water
‘ ʒ iiss. to ʒ ii. strain and sweeten
‘ for use.’

The Quicksilver may be taken out again without any remarkable Loss or Alteration, tho it is conjectured to communicate its Virtues to the Decoction; which is recommended in all cutaneous Foulnesses, ʒ iv. twice a day.

Decoctum Pleuriticum, *A Decoction against the Pleurisy.* ‘ Take
‘ pectoral Decoction of the College
‘ ʒ ii. Juice of Stone-Horse Dung
‘ ʒ ii. Oil of Aniseeds gut. viii.
‘ white Sugar ʒ i. Mix.’

This is a very indifferent Composition, and the Oil very blamable, for reasons before given. Therefore we prefer the following.

Decoctum Pleuriticum alterum, *Another Decoction against a Pleurisy.* ‘ Take Pennyroyal, Hyssop,
‘ and Camomile-Flowers, ana m. i.
‘ Balls of Stone-Horse Dung n^o viii.
‘ Steep in a close Vessel three or
‘ four hours over the Fire with Bar-

ley-water and White-Wine, ana
 ' ℥ i. then press out hard, and to
 ' the clarify'd Liquor add compound
 ' Horse-Radish Water ℥ iv. and Sy-
 ' rup of five Roots ℥ ii. Mix for
 ' use.'

This is an admirable Medicine in
 Pleurifies, and any Stitches in the
 Breast or Sides; and is almost infal-
 lible, and therefore almost constantly
 prescribed, with small Variations, ac-
 cording to any particular Circumstan-
 ces, in all such Complaints.

Decoctum Ulmi, *A Decoction of
 Elm-Bark.* ' Take the inner Bark
 ' of Elm-Tree new gather'd ℥ iv.
 ' Spring-water ℥ iii. Boil to the
 ' consumption of half, and add to
 ' the Liquor, Syrup of Raspberries
 ' and Mulberries, ana ℥ iss.'

This makes an admirable Garga-
 rism, but is little else used; altho
 said by an indifferent Authority, to
 cure cutaneous Eruptions, and even
 the Leprosy and *Elephantiasis*.

Emulsio Asthmatica, *An Emul-
 sion against the Asthma.* ' Take
 ' Gum Ammoniacum ℥ iss. dissolve
 ' in a cold Mortar in Hyssop-water
 ' ℥ iv. *Rhenish* Wine ℥ ii. for use.'

This is much recommended a-
 gainst what its Title expresses. It
 differs not in any thing material
 from the *Lac Ammoniacum*, in
Bates; and has the same Virtues:
 but the following is rather prefera-
 ble, for the Conveniency of Dissol-
 ution.

Emulsio cum Ammoniaco, seu
*Lac Ammoniacum; The Ammonia-
 cum Emulsion or Milk.* ' Take fine
 ' Gum Ammoniacum ℥ iii. dissolve
 ' in distill'd Vinegar ℥ ss. *Rhenish*
 ' Wine ℥ ii. and Hyssop-Water ℥ iv.
 ' Strain it for use.'

The Dose of this is a Spoonful
 three or four times a day, according
 to the Exigency of Symptoms. It
 not only expectorates and relieves

the Breath that way, but is also good
 in the *Asthma siccum*, or *Spasmo-
 dick Asthma*, where common Pecto-
 rals avail nothing, as it has peculiar
 Influences upon the Nerves them-
 selves; explain'd *Part 2. Sect. 4.*
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Emulsio Vulneraria, *A Vulnerary
 Emulsion.* ' Take Balm of Gilead
 ' ℥ ii. the Yolk of one Egg: Mix
 ' them well together, and add Lin-
 ' seed Oil cold drawn ℥ i. and then
 ' by little at a time Barley-water
 ' ℥ iss. Canary ℥ ss. S. A.'

This is an admirable Medicine,
 and easy to take, even for such as
 would loath some of the Ingredients
 separately. In all Distempers of
 the Breast, inward Exulcerations,
 especially of the Urinary Passages,
 and for a *Gonorrhea*, there can be
 nothing better contriv'd. The Dose
 ℥ ii. or ℥ iii. twice a day, or oftner
 upon pressing Symptoms. Divided
 into Doses it makes the best *Potio
 Alba*, and may be trusted to alone
 in most Gleets, not attended with
 any remarkable Malignities.

Emulsio Balsamica, *A Balsamick
 Emulsion.* ' Take Balsam of Tolu
 ' ℥ ii. mix it well with the Yolk of
 ' an Egg, and take it up S. A. with
 ' Barley-Water ℥ ii.'

This is highly balsamick and
 healing, and extremely grateful to
 take. Its Dose from ℥ ii. to ℥ iv.
 two or three times in a day. After
 the same manner may be contriv'd
 pectoral Decoctions into Emulsions,
 with any of the Turpentine Bal-
 sams; but such as preserve them of
 a white Colour are the neatest, the
 whole looking and going down like
 Milk. This latter, sometimes with
 small Variations, was much in the
 Prescription of a Physician of the
 greatest Note.

Succus Cochleariæ Vinosus, *A Vi-
 nous Juice of Scurvy-grass.* ' Take

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‘ a large quantity of Garden Scurvy-grass, gather’d in a dry Season, and juice it; which put into a Vessel, and ferment it with Yeast like Ale. After it has done working, bring it up, and keep it half a year in a cool Cellar.’

It is good in a pituitous and cold *Scurvy*, and all Approaches towards a Dropsy; and may be drank \mathfrak{z} iii. or iv. two or three times in a day, and is much pleasanter than most Drinks medicated with such like Ingredients.

Stomachicks.

Decoctum Stomachicum Amarum, The bitter Stomach-Decoction. ‘ Take Tops of the lesser Centaury, Agrimony, Camomile-Flowers, ana m. ss. Seeds of Carduus and Citrons, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Marigold-Flowers P. ii. Roots of Gentian \mathfrak{z} ii. White-Wine and Spring-water, ana \mathfrak{lb} i. Boil half away, and make it into four Doses, to take one every Morning.’

This we have mention’d, because it stands in *Bates* mark’d for one of his usual Medicines; but it is not by much so good as many before given, which turn to. The addition of *Sena* and *Rhubarb* make it purging, but better Compositions are used. As,

Decoctum Amarum Aromaticum, An Aromatick Bitter Decoction. ‘ Take Roots of Calamus Aromaticus, Gentian, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Galangals \mathfrak{z} iv. Herbs of Centaury, and dry’d Wormwood, Flowers of Camomile and Stœchas, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Boil in Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{lb} ii. adding at the last Caraway-Seeds bruised \mathfrak{z} ss. and strain.’ Or,

‘ Take Gentian-Root \mathfrak{z} ii. Calamus Aromaticus, *Spanish* Angelica-Root, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Tops of Centaury, *Roman* Wormwood, ana P. ii.

‘ Coriander-Seeds \mathfrak{z} ss. Just simmer all together in \mathfrak{lb} i. of Spring-water, and to the strain’d Liquor add of compound Gentian Water \mathfrak{z} iv.’

This is the most common bitter Decoction, or rather Infusion, now in use; and is generally order’d for four Doses to be drank fasting, and about five a clock in the afternoon, not eating till about an hour after.

Decoctum Coralinum, The Coralline Decoction. ‘ Take Quicksilver \mathfrak{z} ii. Dittany of Crete \mathfrak{z} ii. Coralline in Powder \mathfrak{z} ss. Boil in Purflain-water from \mathfrak{lb} iss. to \mathfrak{z} xiv. when strain’d, take away the Mercury, and sweeten the Liquor with Syrup of Lemons \mathfrak{z} ii.’

This with some is a great Secret for destroying Worms in young Children, and is order’d \mathfrak{z} ii. twice a day for four days together.

Infusio Amara Stomachica Chalybeata, A Stomachick Bitter Infusion with Steel. ‘ Take alexiterial Milk-water \mathfrak{lb} iss. Mint, Gentian comp. and magisterial Worm-water, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Gentian-Root \mathfrak{z} iv. Tops of Carduus, Centaury the less, and Camomile-Flowers, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. \mathfrak{z} ii. After twelve hours warm Infusion, run it through a Sieve without squeezing, and mix with it of Steel-Wine, described by the College, \mathfrak{lb} i.’

Infusio Amara Chalyb. altera, Another ——— Infusion. ‘ Take Milk-water \mathfrak{lb} ii. Gentian comp. and Wormwood comp. ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Filings of Steel \mathfrak{z} ii. let them stand, being often shaken, sixteen days; then filter, and in the Liquor put Gentian-Root \mathfrak{z} ss. Carduus-Seeds \mathfrak{z} ii. Tops of Centaury and *Roman* Wormwood, ana P. i. After a warm close Infusion four hours, cool and filter again for use.’

Some have much valu'd this, because it was frequently in the Practice of the famous Dr. *Lower*; but it is not beyond the most ordinary now in use. His bitter Infusion without Steel was the same, only omitting the Steel, and putting a less proportion of Liquor. The following is preferable.

Infusio. — altera, *Another*. —
Infusion. ' Take Gentian-Root ʒ ii.
 ' *Sevil* Orange-Peels dry'd ʒ ss.
 ' Winter-Bark and *Spanish* Angelica-
 ' Root, ana ʒ i. Saffron ʒ ss. Tops
 ' of Centaury and *Roman* Worm-
 ' wood, ana m. ss. Filings of Steel
 ' ʒ i. Infuse cold in compound
 ' Gentian Water and strong White-
 ' Wine, ana ℥ i. eight days, often
 ' shaking the Vessel, and then strain
 ' it out and filter for use.'

Difference of Constitutions and Circumstances may make some little Variations in all these Prescriptions, but these are sufficient to form others by. They are generally given about a moderate Wine-Glass twice in a day: And will greatly restore the Tone of the Stomach and Blood, after Decays from Intemperance, or acute Diseases. In Women also they much conduce to regulate the menstrual Discharges, by giving a brisker Motion to the Blood.

Diureticks.

Decoctum Althææ, *The Marsh-mallow Decoction*. ' Take Roots
 ' of Marshmallows ʒ ii. and of the
 ' Herb m. i. Boil in Barley-water
 ' ℥ iii. till half is wasted; strain
 ' and add of Horse-Radish-Water
 ' comp. and Brandy, ana ʒ iv. Ber-
 ' ries of Juniper and Bay, ana ʒ ss.
 ' Seeds of Anise, sweet Fennel, Ca-
 ' raway, and wild Daucus, ana ʒ ii.
 ' Make a warm and close Infusion
 ' two hours, then strain and dissolve
 ' in the Liquor, over a gentle

' Warmth, Gum Arabick ʒ i. and
 ' Syrup of Mercury ʒ iv.'

Dr. *Fuller* says, this is a singular good Composition, because it promotes Urine, and cleanses away Gravel; and at the same time obtunds Acrimony, and eases Pain.

Decoctum Diureticum, *A Diuretick Decoction*. ' Take Roots of
 ' Fennel, Asparagus, ana ʒ ii. Win-
 ' ter-Cherries n^o xii. golden Rod
 ' m. ii. Boil in Water and White-
 ' Wine (the latter added towards
 ' the end) ana ʒ xviii. to ʒ xxii. to
 ' the strain'd Liquor add Horse-
 ' Radish-Water comp. ʒ ii. Juice of
 ' Parsly depurated, Syrup of Marsh-
 ' mallows, ana ʒ iv. Millepedes (ty'd
 ' up in a Rag alive, bruis'd, and
 ' wash'd out into it) n^o ccc. Salt
 ' Prunel ʒ ii.'

This is a powerful Diuretick, and cannot fail of doing considerable service in all Cases that require such Discharge. It is therefore particularly of service, where the Urinary Passages are obstructed with Gravel, or any gritty Matter.

Decoctum Nephriticum, *A Decoction against the Stone*. ' Take
 ' Roots of Marshmallows ʒ iiss. Li-
 ' quorice ʒ ss. Golden Rod m. ii.
 ' Pellitory of the Wall and Marsh-
 ' mallows, ana m. i. Figs n^o iv. Ju-
 ' niper-Berries, Seeds of *Macedo-*
 ' *nian* Parsly, Burdock, Gromwel,
 ' (to be added about the middle of
 ' the Decoction) ana ʒ i. Boil in
 ' Posset-drink turn'd with White-
 ' Wine ℥ iii. to ʒ xxviii. strain and
 ' sweeten with Syrup of Marshmal-
 ' lows ʒ iv.'

This is more forcing than the former, and where Gravel seems to be working through the Passages, it ought to be drank in great plenty, to the quantity of ℥ iii. or ℥ iv. in a day.

Decoctum Juniperinum simplex, *Simple Decoction of Juniper.* 'Take
' Juniper-Berries \mathfrak{z} iv. bruise and
' boil in Canary \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{lb} ii. then
' strain for use.'

It is Carminative, Diuretick, and good against the Cholick and Spleen. The Dose two or three times a day, \mathfrak{z} iv.

Decoctum Juniperi comp. *Compound Decoction of Juniper.* 'Take
' Juniper-Berries well bruised \mathfrak{z} iv.
' boil in Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{lb} ii. then
' having put in the Seeds of Anise,
' Caraway, sweet Fennel, and Coriander bruised, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Salt of
' Wormwood \mathfrak{z} i. cover all close,
' and set by till cold; then strain
' without squeezing, and put to it
' fine Sugar \mathfrak{z} ii. Spirit of Scurvy-
' grafs, and Spirit of Sal Armoniack,
' ana \mathfrak{z} iv.'

This is said to dissipate *Flatus's*, ease the Cholick, alleviate Hypochondriacal Affections, cleanse the Reins, and promote the *Menses*. It may be given \mathfrak{z} iv. three or four times in a day.

Decoctum Aperiens, *An Opening Decoction.* 'Take Parsly and Fennel Roots, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Barks of Capers and Tamarisk, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Herbs of Ceterach, Harts-Tongue, Agrimony, and Liver-wort, ana m. i.
' Boil these in Water, and White-Wine added towards the last, ana \mathfrak{lb} iiss. to \mathfrak{z} xviii. When 'tis strain'd, put to it Oxymel simple, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. and mix for use.'

This is equal to most of the Detergents, and in many Cases is preferable, because it is powerfully Diuretick, and will discharge by the Bladder what it abrades and cleanses off from the obstructed *Viscera*. Its Dose \mathfrak{z} iv. two or three times a day.

Decoctum Scarleticum, *The Scarlet Decoction.* 'Take Nitre in

' Chrystals \mathfrak{z} i. white Sugar \mathfrak{z} iv.
' Cochineal \mathfrak{z} i. Powder all together, and put into boiling Water \mathfrak{lb} ii. continue it boiling long enough to scum it; then let it cool, and decant the clear for use.'

This is the most pleasant way of giving the *Salt Prunel*, and makes a beautiful Tincture, which is very conveniently divided into Draughts of about \mathfrak{z} iiss. which is the Dose to be given once or twice in a day to promote Urine, and cool its Passages; especially in *Gonorrhæa's*, where it is of mighty service, as also to cool the Blood after a Debauch. If it be given in too large Doses, it chills the Stomach too much, and will thereby prove Emetick, as Dr. Fuller has observ'd.

Emulsio Asthmatica, *An Asthmatick Emulsion.* 'Take Millepedes alive n^o cxx. bruise them in a marble Mortar, pouring on them by little and little Pennyroyal-Water \mathfrak{z} vi. and in the Liquor strongly express'd dissolve Gum Ammoniack \mathfrak{z} iii. which strain.'

This is more diuretick than the plain *Lac Ammoniacum* before given; and therefore where there is a corpulent Habit, and a *Saburra Humorum*, this is a better Medicine, because it directs to a proper Outlet what it attenuates and abrades for Evacuation. The Dose a Spoonful, in a Draught of pectoral Decoction, or any other convenient Vehicle two or three times in a day.

Emulsio Diuretica, *A Diuretick Emulsion.* 'Take fresh-gather'd Nettle-Roots \mathfrak{z} iv. boil them in Spring-water \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{lb} iiss. To the strain'd Liquor add Seeds of Nettles \mathfrak{z} ss. Parsley \mathfrak{z} i. Anise, Mustard, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Infuse hot four hours, strain without squeezing: with \mathfrak{z} xxviii. of it, and sweet Almonds, Melon, Gromwel, and

white Poppy Seeds, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. white Sugar q. s. make an Emulsion S. A. to which add comp. Horseradish-Water $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. and Egg-Shells finely levigated $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Mix all together for use.

This is a good Diuretick, both for forcing the Current, and lubricating the Passages at the same time. Dose $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. three or four times a day.

Infusio Diuretica, *A Diuretick Infusion.* Take sharp-pointed Dock-Root $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. of Dandelion $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Flowers of Elder m. i. Tops of Fir, Garden-Scurvy-Grass, Brooklime, Water-Cresses, ana m. ss. Horseradish-Root $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Mustard-Seed $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Infuse all in White-Wine $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. warm and close stopt four hours; then strain for use.

This was a celebrated Detergent and Diuretick with Dr. Lower; and with some small Variations frequently in his Practice. The Dose a Wine-Glass, two or three times in a day.

Succi ad Hydropem, *Juices against a Dropsy.* Take green Plantain-Leaves m. iv. Liverwort, Brooklime, ana m. ii. After bruising them in a Mortar, add Horseradish-Water compound $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. and press it out hard thro a Flannel Bag.

This was a common Prescription with Dr. Willis; and is much recommended for a good Drainer of watry Humours, whereby Persons are not only cured of, but secured from Dropsies. $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. may be drank every Morning fasting for a Month.

Succi Scorbutici, *Scorbutick Juices.* Take Juice of Plantain, Brooklime, Water-Cresses and Dandelion, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. of Sorrel, Lemons and White-Wine, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Let all stand together, till they settle by Subsidence; then decant what is clear,

and put to it Horseradish-Water comp. and magisterial Worm-Water, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Spirit of Scurvy-Grass $\frac{3}{4}$ i. and keep for use.

These mightily cool the Blood, and cleanse the several Strainers of the Body, especially the Kidneys and Urinary Passages. They are most proper to be us'd in the Spring, and should be drank about $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. every Morning, for five or six Weeks.

Alexipharmicks.

Decoctum Sacrum, *The Holy or Sacred Decoction.* Take Virginia Snake-Root in Powder $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. boil in Water $\frac{3}{4}$ i. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. strain and reserve the Liquor by it self; boil the remainder in $\frac{3}{4}$ i. more of fresh Water half away as before, adding at the latter end Cochineal gr. x. Strain it, and having mixed the Liquors together, dissolve in it Venice-Treacle $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. and Honey $\frac{3}{4}$ i. and then strain it for use.

Dr. Fuller commends this much for an Alexipharmick, and makes a very just distinction between *inflammatory* and *depressing* Fevers, in the latter of which only such warm things are proper. But a Sketch of Reasoning given about the Operation of this Medicine, is too remarkable to be omitted, especially as it may be of means to enhance that true way of Expression, by which these things can only be made intelligible. We are told, that, 'it inspires, as it were, the Blood, and Juices flowing in the Vessels and Viscera with a new Ferment; and by moving them gently, and keeping them in an equable uniform mixture, frees them from Coagulation and Putrefaction. By the same kindly Agitation, it dissipates the poisonous Particles, that began to gather

ther in tumultuous Clusters, and hinder their coming to Maturation; and then so occupies, animates and confirms the Blood and Spirits, as to defend them from taking the venomous Impression: or if the pestilent Miasm has already infected the Blood, it snatcheth it away from its hold with a powerful hand, and throws it out by Sweat.' Here the Agency of Matter upon Matter is spoke of in Terms proper only to intelligent and free Beings; whereby the Truth, if the Writer has any distinct Ideas himself, is thrown at that distance, that the Reader has scarce a glimmering of it. Whereas such Subjects will not allow of the least Figure of Speech, but require to be represented so, that the Senses have them as much in view by Imagination, as if they actually appeared in sight with such certain Figures and Motions, under the Direction of the Laws of Nature. But to our immediate purpose, in such Fevers as the Doctor calls *Depressing*, that is, where the Complexion is pale, a low ticking Pulse, and sometimes a clammy Skin, this is a most useful Medicine; and may be given two or three Spoonfuls every hour, or seldomer, as the present state of the Fever requires.

Decoctum Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Decoction.* 'Take dry'd Camomile Flowers \mathfrak{z} ii. Cochineal \mathfrak{z} i. boil in \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{lb} ii. In the strain'd Liquor dissolve Salt of Wormwood \mathfrak{z} ii.'

In a viscid State of Blood, and when the *Bark* has been repeated often, without putting away Intermitters for longer than about 14 days; this sometimes will answer if used plentifully, and with the addition of Volatiles \mathfrak{z} iv. three or four times a day.

Decoctum Febrifugum Magistrale, *The Magisterial Febrifuge Decoction.*

'Take Cortex in Powder \mathfrak{z} ii. boil in \mathfrak{lb} ii. of Water to \mathfrak{z} xii. strain, and to the Mass remaining, having poured a Quart more of Water, boil again to \mathfrak{z} xiv. adding about the middle of the second boiling Balsam of Tolu \mathfrak{z} iii. Cochineal \mathfrak{z} i. When 'tis cold strain, and having mixed both the strain'd Liquors together, add Syrup of Gilly-flowers \mathfrak{z} iv. and mix for use.'

This Bark is of such a close and hard Texture, that it requires a great deal of boiling: and Dr. Fuller tells us, that even with the eighth Repetition, he has drawn somewhat remarkably bitter from it. The common Practice therefore much errs, in contenting it self with what can be obtain'd from it at once. Indeed, the utmost Pains cannot make it so effectual in Decoction, as in Substance; but for such whose Stomachs will not so bear it, this Method is necessary to be taken: and in some Circumstances certain very useful Helps may be given it in this form, which others do not so well admit of. There is likewise no possibility of having this in a tralucient Tincture, for it will look wheyish and thick, as soon as cold; and therefore they who go about to clarify it, quite spoil it. How far this discovers a Resin in its Texture, we will not take time to dispute here. Altho this stands for a *Specifick* in *Intermittents*, yet those who have any rational Notions about its manner of Operation, can appropriate it to divers other Intentions, and in those several Views assist it with other Ingredients: which therefore we shall give some further Forms of, observing that this seems calculated for a weakly Hectick

Con-

Constitution, as Balsamicks help to sweeten and envelope those sharp Rheums with which such abound, at the same time they labour with inter-mittent Heats and Sweats. \S iv. of this three or four times in a day is usually ordered, but not to be meddled with in the Paroxysm, for Reasons given, *Part. 2. Section 6. N^o 365.* which see.

Decoctum Corticis Balsamicum,
A Balsamick Decoction of the Bark.
‘ Take *Peruvian Bark* \S ii. in Powder ; make three or four boilings in Water a sufficient quantity, that all together may make \mathfrak{t} i. To the last, which should boil but little, add *Styrax* and *Benjamin*, ana \S iss. and the roughest red Wine \S iv. Put all together strain’d for use.’

The *Gams* are better to be put in with the several Liquors mixed, and last of all the *Claret*. This is fittest for Hectick Persons, and such as are troubled with Night-Sweats, if the Fever is not remarkable. The whole to be given in six Draughts in two Days, viz. Morning, Noon and Night, before the Fever comes on. And if it comes at other times, one Draught every three hours between the Paroxysms.

Decoctum Corticis cum Acidis,
A Decoction of the Bark with Acids.
‘ Take Powder of the *Bark* \S ii. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, gut. xl. boil in \mathfrak{t} iii. to \S xx. dividing the Water, and making two or three Boilings as before ; and to the last putting *Tormentil-Root* \S fs. and *Galangals* \S ii.’

This is the most effectual, where nothing else is in view but removing the Fits, in Constitutions otherwise well, and but very little falls short of the *Bark* in Substance. The *Tormentils* prevent its going off by Stool, which it is sometimes apt to

do ; and if this is not sufficient, add to each Draught from 5 to 8 Drops of *Liquid Laudanum*, or put 20 alone into the Night-Dose. This must be follow’d about \S iii. every three hours between the Fits, till they disappear, for grown Persons ; but for Children a third of the quantity.

Decoctum Corticis cum Chalybe,
A Decoction of the Bark with Steel.
‘ Boil as in the last with \S i. of Steel-Filings, and double the quantity of the Spirit of Sulphur.’

In a *Chlorosis*, where the Menstrual Discharges have been defective, especially in Constitutions languid, cold, and Leucophlegmatick, this is the best Preparation, to be given as the other ; observing to desist, if the *Menses* flow, till they are over.

Decoctum Corticis cum Helleboro,
A Decoction of the Bark with Hellebore.
‘ Take the *Bark* in Powder \S iss. boiling as before to \mathfrak{t} i. with black *Hellebore* \S i. in the last Decoction, and \S iv. of White-Wine.’

Divide and give this as the former, where a Person naturally Sanguine, from a sudden Diminution of Perspiration, or, as ’tis commonly call’d, catching Cold, falls into an Intermittent, join’d with an Obstruction of the *Menses* : For this will infallibly remove both the Ails at once. But to prevent the *Hellebore* carrying it away by Stool, a proper quantity of *Liquid Laudanum* is to be added, as before directed. It is impossible, in the room allowed us here, to give particular Instances how this wonderful Drug is to be managed to several Purposes, and in different Circumstances ; it being capable, by a skilful Hand, to be fitted to more Intentions in Medicine, than any one thing besides.

fides. What *Sylvius* used to say of *Opium*, deserves as well of this, *That without it Physick would not be worth practising*: for such therefore these Hints may be sufficient, and Volumes could not teach others either to cure, or prevent their doing Mischief with it.

Emulsio Variolosa, An Emulsion for the Small-Pox. ‘Take sweet
‘ Almonds blanched, Seeds of Melons, Cucumber, white Poppy, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. double refin’d Sugar \mathfrak{z} ss.
‘ When all are sufficiently beaten in a Marble Mortar, pour on by degrees Jelly of Harts-horn and Ivory (made without Juice of Lemons) \mathfrak{z} iv. Alexiterial Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} xii. strain and press out; then add Epidemical Water, and that of Cinnamon, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Diaphoretick Antimony newly and well made \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for use.’

This is recommended to be drank of frequently in the Measles and *Small-Pox*, according to the Strength of the Patient.

Emulsio Alexipharmica, An Alexipharmick Emulsion. ‘Take sweet
‘ Almonds blanched \mathfrak{z} i. Cucumber-Seeds, and of white Poppeys, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. Barley-Water, in which has been boil’d \mathfrak{z} ii. of Scorzonera-Root, \mathfrak{th} iss. Milk-Water Alex. and Plague-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Syrup of Lemons \mathfrak{z} iii. Make an Emulsion S. A.’

This is a very pleasant Drink in Fevers, and assists to dilute, promote a *Diaphoresis*, and cool the Urine, especially where Blisters are raised. It may be drank at pleasure.

Infusio Hispanica, The Spanish Infusion. ‘Take Spring-Water \mathfrak{th} iii. Salt of Tartar \mathfrak{z} ss. Saffron \mathfrak{z} ss. Liquorice \mathfrak{z} ii. Digest close and warm eight or ten hours, and strain for use.’

This is a good Drink, where from a Cold the Blood suddenly runs into Size, and produces Fevers with a Peripneumony, and such like Disorders of the Breast; for it greatly incides and expectorates, and also helps by Urine: for which purpose the Patient ought to keep warm, and sip it frequently hot. Some order this with Juice of *Spanish Liquorice*, but that of our own Growth is much better in the Root.

Infusio Zedoariae, An Infusion of Zedoary. ‘Take Roots of Zedoary, Aromatick-Reed, ana \mathfrak{z} ss.
‘ Seeds of Carraway, sweet Fennel, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Nutmeg, Cardamoms, and Saffron, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Cloves, Grains of Paradise, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Milk-Water alex. \mathfrak{th} i. Water of Mint \mathfrak{th} ss. of Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} iv. of Gentian and Wormwood Comp. ana \mathfrak{z} ii. macerate close and moderately warm twelve hours; then strain, and add Spirit of Lavender Comp. and Spirit of Salt Armoniac, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. and mix for use.’

This is recommended in the Gout and Rheumatick Pains attended with a Fever, to sip a little of often hot; for it helps a *Diaphoresis*, and keeps the gouty Matter in the extreme Parts.

Infusio Alexipharmica, An Alexipharmick Infusion. ‘Take Scordium dried and picked \mathfrak{z} ii. Venice-Treacle \mathfrak{z} iii. Plague-Water \mathfrak{z} iv. Milk-Water alex. \mathfrak{z} xii. a whole Lemon sliced and squeez’d into it. Steep all together close three or four hours; then strain and sweeten, if desired, for use.’

This is much more efficacious than any Alexipharmick Julep; and divers of this kind may be contriv’d, where the Patient will not, or cannot submit to more forms at once, as the different Symptoms require them

them to be varied. This drank three or four Spoonfuls at a time, and repeated every hour or two, with proper Warmth and Diluters, cannot miss of raising a Sweat, and be of service in most Fevers.

Catharticks.

Decoctum Polycrestum, A Decoc-
tion of many Virtues. 'Take Roots
' of Polypody of the Oak \mathfrak{z} iii. Suc-
' cory \mathfrak{z} ii. Monk's Rhubarb \mathfrak{z} vi.
' Sena \mathfrak{z} ii. sweet Fennel-Seed, Li-
' quorice, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Raisins of the
' Sun stoned \mathfrak{z} iv. boil in q. f. of
' Spring-Water to strain to \mathfrak{t} b l i s s.
' To the Liquor put Juice of Sea-
' Scurvy-grass \mathfrak{z} viii. Manna \mathfrak{z} ii.
' Clarify with the Whites of Eggs.'

This is a usual Spring-Purge with small variations, as Circumstances may differ. Its Dose from \mathfrak{z} ii. to \mathfrak{z} v. There must not be much more Water put in, than is requir'd in the strain'd Liquor, because the Ingredients need but just boil.

Infusio Cathartica, A Purging In-
fusion. 'Take Sena \mathfrak{z} i. white Tar-
' tar powdered \mathfrak{z} fs. Elder-Flower-
' Water, White-Wine, ana \mathfrak{t} b fs.
' Infuse warm and close 12 hours;
' take \mathfrak{z} xii. of it clear strain'd;
' add to it Syrup of Succory with
' Rhubarb \mathfrak{z} iv. Mix for use.'

The Dose of this to grown Per- sons is ordered from \mathfrak{z} iii. to \mathfrak{z} v. and proportion'd accordingly to Children. This makes a good Purge enough for the first Passages.

Infusio Rhabarbari, An Infusion
of Rhubarb. 'Take Rhubarb thin
' sliced \mathfrak{z} ii. yellow Mirobalans \mathfrak{z} i.
' Salt of Wormwood gr. xvi. Plan-
' tain and Cinnamon-Water, ana
' \mathfrak{z} ii. Infuse close and warm all
' night, and with Syrup of Roses
' \mathfrak{z} fs. or \mathfrak{z} vi. drink off the next
' morning at one Dose.'

This is good in an over abundance

of Bile; and when Persons puke or belch bitter and sour in a morning, and are subject to *Diarrhæa's*. Those who are apt to be grip'd with it, may have it prepar'd with \mathfrak{z} ii. of *Aqua Mirabilis* instead of *Plan- tain-Water*; which, by the way, is no better than that from the Pump. Salt of Tartar will do as well as that of Wormwood, and much helps to draw out the *Rhubarb*.

Infusio Cathartica communis, The
common Purging Infusion. 'Take
' Sena \mathfrak{z} iii. Rhubarb \mathfrak{z} fs. Corian-
' der-Seeds, Liquorice, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Salt
' of Tartar gr. x. infuse in a suffi-
' cient quantity of Water, to strain
' off \mathfrak{z} iii. to which put *Elixir Sa-*
' *lutis* \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Damask Roses
' \mathfrak{z} fs. take at one Dose.'

Alter, Another. 'Take Sena
' and Rhubarb, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Liquorice
' and Coriander-Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} fs.
' Epsom Salt, or rather the Salt of
' Glauber \mathfrak{z} ii. infuse in enough for
' \mathfrak{z} iii. and add Syrup of Buck-thorn
' \mathfrak{z} iii. Mix for one Dose.'

This is stronger than the former, and will infallibly operate with the most robust Constitutions. In the same manner purging Draughts may be prepared by Infusion, with such Variations as different Constitutions and Circumstances require, of any strength and quantity. For the first Passages only, these already given are very proper; and if they be required more of the Drastring kind, Jalap-Root may be added, and any of those *Simples*, as may be found under that Division in the second Part: but as they are resinous, and come out of Substances very hard, they require longer Infusion, and a more spirituous *Menstruum* than common Water. And if yet more lenitive are required than these, *Cassia Fistula*, *Violet Leaves*, and such like smooth things may be pre- scrib'd.

scrib'd. But in all, Salt of Tartar is requisite, because it strikes a much better Tincture, by fetching out the Virtues of the Simples, and makes them work with less Gripping; as may be seen more at large, where it has been consider'd as a *Corrector*, in its proper place in *Part 2*.

Coolers and Narcoticks.

Decoctum Pacificum, The Pacific Decoction. 'Take Salt of Tartar made with Nitre \mathfrak{z} viii. Flowers of Poppies, Juniper-Berries, and Roots of black Hellebore, ana \mathfrak{z} viii. Lime-Water \mathfrak{lb} viii. Boil with a gentle Fire for twenty four hours, and when cool strain thro a thick Flannel.'

This may be used to many good purposes, for it greatly breaks viscid and sily Humours, and deterges those Passages where they are most apt to be obstructed; and it discharges them both by Urine and Transpiration: so that it is a good Medicine in Scorbutick Rheumatisms, and will procure ease where the Pains are violent. And to this last purpose some add \mathfrak{z} ii. or \mathfrak{z} iii. of *Opium*, which makes yet a greater Sudorifick, and of great service in the Tortures of the Gout. The Dose to be proportion'd according to the Strength and Exigency of the Patient, and is to be given chiefly every night going to bed.

Decoctum Refrigerans, A Cooling Decoction. 'Take Spring-Water \mathfrak{z} xxvi. make it boil, and then put in Juice of Lemons and fine Sugar, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Cochineal \mathfrak{z} i. Let it continue boiling till the Scum be taken off, and put to it of Damask Rose-Water \mathfrak{z} iv.'

This is a most pleasant Drink in parching Fevers, and may be sipped of at pleasure; it greatly cools the Stomach, and keeps moist, and in

motion, those Fibres, which otherwise would grow crispy and useles, and helps to wash off by Urine.

Decoctum Refrigerans alterum, Another Cooling Decoction. 'Take Sorrel-Roots and Raisins of the Sun cut small, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Liquorice and Pearl-Barley, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Boil in Spring-Water from \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{lb} i. and sweeten with Syrup of Lemons \mathfrak{z} ii.'

This has much the same Qualities as the former, but not quite so grateful neither to Sight or Taste. It may be drank at pleasure.

Decoctum Scorzonerae, A Decoction of Scorzonera. 'Take Pearl-Barley \mathfrak{z} ss. Roots of Scorzonera \mathfrak{z} ii. Roots of Sorrel \mathfrak{z} i. Leaves of Wood-Sorrel m. i. Parings of Pippins, n^o ii. Boil in Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{z} xxviii. strain and sweeten with Syrup of Lemons and Raspberries, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. and mix for use.'

This may be drank at discretion in Fevers as a Diluter; and some imagine the *Scorzonera* gives it an Alexipharmick Quality, and makes it promote Sweat.

Emulsio Pacifica, A Pacific Emulsion. 'Take white Poppy-Seeds \mathfrak{z} ii. sweet Almonds blanch'd \mathfrak{z} ss. red Poppy-Water \mathfrak{lb} iss. Make an Emulsion S. A. which sweeten with Diacodium \mathfrak{z} iii.'

It gratefully soothes a *Delirium*, and steals the Patient into Sleep much better than the warm Opiates. It may be given \mathfrak{z} iii. or \mathfrak{z} iv. at a time till it answers the end. It may be of great service in the Small-Pox, and will keep the Person much less sensible of Soreness, and more easy. In the Appendix to *Bates* we have another of this kind, and many more may be contriv'd of like nature with such Variations as have due regard to particular Symptoms and Circumstances.

Succus Attemperans, The Cooling Juice. 'Take as much Dandelion as you please; put it into a glaz'd Pipkin with a Cover, which stop close with Paste, and set it in an Oven after the Bread is drawn, and let it stand six hours: then pour the Liquor thro a Hair Sieve, without squeezing, for use.'

Dr. Fuller approves this way of obtaining the Juice from Herbs, because they agree better with the Stomach, than those which are expressed raw. This simple Medicine, he says, dilutes the Blood and Humours, corrects their acrid Salt, and is a principal thing in a hot Scurvy, and cutaneous Affections. He has known where it hath done good, even in a *Lepra Græcorum*, so far as to keep it from itching, heating and spreading, and make it tolerable, tho it could not cure it. \mathfrak{z} iv. to be drank thrice a day.

There might be subjoin'd under this Division *Tinctures, Spirits, and Elixirs*, their manner of Preparation bearing a near resemblance hereto; but such as are made from hard Substances, and with spirituous *Menstruums*, are not proper for Occasional Prescription, because they re-

quire time: and because they will keep so well, and are best made in quantities much larger, than is convenient to be made for any single Case; we have therefore inserted them amongst the Official Compositions, and left no occasion for them here. Such things being taken in Drops, and \mathfrak{z} i. going a great way in any one Case; it is very troublesome to order their making as wanted, because a Quart or two is as easily done. Altho *Bates* therefore, and *Fuller* put many of these amongst extemporaneous Forms; yet for these Reasons we judg'd most suitable to place them amongst those of the Shops; from whence the Prescriber may be furnish'd for all those Intentions such *Forms* are proper for. Many that others give under the Title of *Tinctures*, for conveniency of Method we have here placed as *Infusions*; being more properly so call'd, because made with aqueous *Menstruums*, and without any elaborate Digestion. Under the Division of *Juleps* likewise, we shall have occasion to mention all those extemporaneous *Formulæ* which are call'd *Spirits* or *Drops*, that are met with in the common Practice.

S E C T. III.

Of Juleps, Draughts, and Mixtures.

THE first of these Forms is so much alter'd in the present Practice, that the latest Dispensatory-Writers cannot be of any service to us herein. Under this Title us'd to be included a great deal made by Infusion, and received from the expressed Juices of Herbs, Fruits, &c. and

Dr. Fuller, the latest of all, has scarce a *Julep* in his whole Book, which would not be thought a very odd Prescription now in any *Apothecary*'s Shop: for he oftens adds Powders and Chymical Oils, which deform this kind of Medicine; and are much more conveniently exhibit-
in

in Boles, or Powders, or Electuaries. The present Practice is not extraordinary only in the Neatness and Elegance of their extemporaneous Medicines, by which it has rejected out of *Juleps* all but transparent Liquors, unless in *Pearl-Juleps*; but also regards them only as *Diluters*, and therefore orders what the main Dependence is upon, in some other *Form*. And even the quantities herein are so exactly kept up to, from $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. to about $\frac{3}{4}$ x. for the largest *Juleps*, that the Shops are only furnish'd with Phials of those sizes to put them in. The same Alteration likewise is made in *Draughts*, they being now little else than a less Proportion of the same things as are order'd in *Juleps*, for one Dose to wash down or dilute a *Bole*, or a Medicine in a more solid *Form*. In no Intention therefore are they trusted to, unless as *Narcotics* and *Catharticks*; many of those Medicines being conveniently enough exhibited in a *Draught* for one Dose; And a Potion seems to differ from this no otherwise, than as it is more a medicinal Term, and therefore generally apply'd to *Catharticks*. A *Mixture* is properly a *Julep* with solid Ingredients dissolv'd in it; or when Oils are added to *Draughts* without Incorporation: (for by Incorporation they become *Linctus's* or *Emulsions*.) The former is out of Practice, being deem'd an unsightly and slovenly way of Composition, and the latter never arises but amongst *Emollients*; therefore of these we shall meet with but few. As the present Practice is therefore to be almost our only Guide in these Forms, we shall give a few Examples of each, under all those Intentions they are best fitted for, in the Method which was taken in the Distribution of the *Medicinal Simples* in

the Second Part. As these likewise were used to be sweeten'd with a *q. s.* of some appropriate Syrup, they are now generally dulcify'd only with plain Sugar: but as this Alteration can be of no great importance, it may be eligible to retain, in some measure at least, the old way; because a Patient's Expectation, which is no trifling Regard, is much more rais'd with a well-colour'd Cordial, than what is clear: for they are apt to slight the latter for no better than Simple Waters, which they have no opinion of.

Cephalicks and Cardiacks.

‘ Take Black-Cherry Water and
 ‘ Baum-Water, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Piony-
 ‘ Water compound $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. Syrup of
 ‘ Cloves $\frac{3}{4}$ vi. Make into a Julep.’
 Or, ‘ Take Rosemary and Black-
 ‘ Cherry-Water, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. compound
 ‘ Piony-Water $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Spirit of La-
 ‘ vender $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Syrup of Cloves $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.
 ‘ Make into a Julep.’ Or, ‘ Take
 ‘ Baum and Black-Cherry Water,
 ‘ ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iiiss. *Aqua Mirabilis* $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
 ‘ Spirit of Lavender $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. of the
 ‘ Royal Tincture gut. xii. fine Su-
 ‘ gar $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Make into a Julep.’ Or,
 ‘ Take Black-Cherry Water $\frac{3}{4}$ vi.
 ‘ Dr. Stephens's Water $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. *Aqua*
 ‘ *Maria* $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Confect. Alkermes $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
 ‘ Sugar $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Make into a Julep.’
 Or, ‘ Take Black-Cherry Water,
 ‘ White-Wine, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iiiss. *Aqua*
 ‘ *Cœlestis* $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss. Syrup of Piony $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
 ‘ Mix into a Julep.’ Or, ‘ Take
 ‘ White-Wine $\frac{3}{4}$ viii. *Aqua Cœles-*
 ‘ *tis* and *Aqua Maria*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Sy-
 ‘ rup of Piony $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Confection of
 ‘ Alkermes $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Make into a Ju-
 ‘ lep.’ Or, ‘ Take White-Wine
 ‘ and Damask-Rose Water, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iiiss.
 ‘ Piony-Water comp. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Spirit of
 ‘ Lavender $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Castor ty'd up in a
 ‘ piece of scarlet or white Silk $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
 ‘ Musk gr. iii. which put into the
 ‘ Phial,

‘ Phial, and make into a Julep.’

And with little Variation, as they are desired to be stronger or smaller, to be fitted for nervous Distempers, or to be purely cordial, and as the *Sweets* agree or not, may a thousand more be contriv’d; but all of them of no great moment, farther than to dilute and wash down other dry Forms: to be taken five or six Spoonfuls at a time. In some slight Cases indeed they may be trusted to, with the help of some Drops of *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, which colour’d with Spirit of Lavender, is call’d the *Cephalick Tincture* or *Spirit*, to be used in each Dose, which ought to be repeated every 3, 4, or 6 hours, as occasion requires. 3 i. or thereabout in any of these Juleps of levigated *Pearl*, and sweeten’d with fine Loaf-Sugar instead of any Syrup, makes it a *Pearl-Cordial*.

Draughts under the same Class may be order’d, of about a third part the quantity of a Julep, and suited accordingly.

Carminatives.

‘ Take the last Runnings of *Aqua Mirabilis* and Camomile-Water, ana 3 iiii. Spirit of Juniper 3 ii. Syrup of Cloves 3 vi. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take the last Runnings of Dr. Stephens’s Water 3 iv. Dill-water and compound Angelica-Water, ana 3 iiii. Syrup of Clove-Gillyflowers 3 ss. Confection of Alkermes 3 ii. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Camomile-Flower Water 3 vi. Spirit of Caraway 3 i. *Aqua Mirabilis* 3 ii. Syrup of Cloves 3 i. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take the last Runnings of compound Angelica-water and Fennel-water, ana 3 iv. *Aqua Cœlestis* 3 ii. Spirit of Lavender 3 iii. Leaf-

Gold fol. ii. *Tinctura Regalis* gut. vi. Syrup of Clove-Gillyflowers 3 vi. Make into a Julep.’ Or, ‘ Take Elder-Flower and Camomile-Water, ana 3 iiii. *Aqua Mirabilis* 3 ii. Spirit of Angelica 3 i. fine Loaf-Sugar 3 ss. and Confection of Alkermes 3 ii. Make into a Julep.’

In Cholick Pains some Drops of *Laudanum Liquidum* might be dropt into any of these, and would make them more sure in abating them, and procuring present Ease. For Children, who most often want them, they must be made with a less quantity of the compound Waters, and given in proportionate Doses. *Draughts* also are to be made for the same Intention, with about a third of the quantity.

Hystericks.

‘ Take Pennyroyal-Water 3 iv. Black-Cherry and Briony-water comp. ana 3 iii. Syrup of stinking Orrice 3 i. Tincture of Castor 3 i. Mix into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Rue, Pennyroyal, and compound Briony-water, ana 3 iii. Syrup of compound Piony 3 i. Castor ty’d up in a Nodule of Silk 3 i. *Assa foetida* gr. v. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Rue and Black-Cherry Water, ana 3 iii. compound Briony-water 3 ii. Spirit of Castor 3 ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniack 3 i. Sugar q. s. Make into a Julep, in which put a Nodule of *Assa foetida* gr. x. in red Silk.’ Or,

‘ Take Camomile and Rue-water, ana 3 iii. compound Piony-water 3 ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniack 3 i. Pearl prepared 3 i. fine Loaf-Sugar 3 ss. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Camphor 3 ii. set it on fire, and immediately quench it in 3 lb. of Spring-water: repeat the same

‘ same till all the Camphor is consumed, and then sweeten for a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Black-Cherry and Pennyroyal-Water ana \mathfrak{z} iv. compound Briony-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. quench \mathfrak{z} ii. of Camphor in them till consumed, and sweeten with Sugar *q. s.* for a Julep.’

With the same Ingredients, and such Variations as present Circumstances indicate, may be compounded many more; but those with the Camphor, tho very little in Practice, are much the most efficacious, and will frequently be of service without any other help. The *Tincture of Castor*, and such-like Spirits, may be omitted in these Juleps, where no other Forms are necessary, and be mix’d in any proportion in a small Phial of about \mathfrak{z} ii. or \mathfrak{z} ss. to be titled the *Hysterick Tincture*, or *Spirit*; and order’d every two or three hours, with so much of the Julep as is usually given: and this is the most neat way, because the Julep without them looks better to the Eye, they turning it milky; which is not so much regarded, when just mix’d for present taking.

Draughts may be made with a third of any of these, always omitting the Nodule, which in the other indeed is little more than an Amusement, but to Patients of this Rank it is sometimes to very good purpose comply’d with.

Strengthners.

‘ Take Mint and Barley Cinnamon-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Spirit of Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Quinces \mathfrak{z} i. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Barley Cinnamon-Water \mathfrak{z} vi. Spirit of Mint and of Clary, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Syrup of Mint \mathfrak{z} i. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Red-Rose-Water, Barley

Cinnamon-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Spirit of Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ii. Pearl prepared \mathfrak{z} i. fine Loaf-Sugar \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a Julep, to be titled the *Pearl-Cordial*.’

There are many other Waters in the Shops call’d for in the same Intention, but we have prov’d them unfit to answer any such Ends; and these are sufficient so far as can be expected from this *Form*. Where the Cinnamon-Waters are not in readiness, and the Oil of it can be had, these may be made by dropping a sufficient quantity, which is a very little, upon Sugar, and dissolving it in any Water; for it is the restraining Warmth of that which fits it for this Intention.

Draughts may be made of a third of either of these; but as they are seldom order’d to this purpose but with some Mixtures of *Opiates*, we shall meet with them under that Class.

Balsamicks.

‘ Take Barley-Cinnamon, and magisterial Snail-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Rose-water \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Balsam \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Rose-water \mathfrak{z} iv. magisterial Snail-water \mathfrak{z} vi. fine Loaf-Sugar \mathfrak{z} vi. Pearl prepared \mathfrak{z} i. Make into a Pearl-Cordial.’ Or,

‘ Take new Milk \mathfrak{z} iv. boil in it Balsam of *Tolu* \mathfrak{z} ss. Flowers of Benjamin gr. v. After straining put magisterial Snail-water \mathfrak{z} iv. Rose-water \mathfrak{z} ii. Pearl \mathfrak{z} i. fine Loaf-Sugar \mathfrak{z} ss. and make into a Julep, which may be titled the *Pearl-Cordial*.’

There is likewise very little of this *Class* suitable for this *Form*, or of the Subdivisions under it; the following therefore may pass for *Vulnerary* or *Detergent*.

‘ Take Parsley-Water, Elder-
‘ Flower-Water, and magisterial
‘ Worm-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Spirit of
‘ Juniper \mathfrak{z} ss. Syrup of five Roots
‘ \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Elder-Flower-Water \mathfrak{z} vi.
‘ magisterial Worm-water \mathfrak{z} iv. Sy-
‘ rup of five Roots \mathfrak{z} i. Make into
‘ a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Castle-Soap sliced thin \mathfrak{z} i.
‘ boil in Milk \mathfrak{z} iv. and as much
‘ Elder-Flower-Water: when dis-
‘ solved and strain’d, add of magi-
‘ sterial Worm-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. Spirit of
‘ Juniper \mathfrak{z} ss. Pearl \mathfrak{z} i. fine Sugar
‘ \mathfrak{z} vi. Mix, and title it the Pearl
‘ Julep.’

Draughts may be made of a third of any of these; and where any other *Form* is more irksom to the Patient, the latter, with somewhat a larger proportion of *Soap*, may be trusted to in the Jaundice, and any kind of Cachexy, if repeated often, and continued long enough.

Diureticks.

‘ Take Parsley-Water, White-
‘ Wine, and comp. Horse-radish-
‘ Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Syrup of Marsh-
‘ Mallows \mathfrak{z} ss. Make into a Julep.’
Or,

‘ Take Parsley-Water and comp.
‘ Horse-radish-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} v. Sy-
‘ rup of Marsh-mallows \mathfrak{z} vi. Make
‘ into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take White-Wine \mathfrak{z} vi. comp.
‘ Horse-Radish Water \mathfrak{z} iv. Syrup
‘ of Marsh-Mallows \mathfrak{z} i. Make into
‘ a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Parsley-Water \mathfrak{z} iv. White-
‘ Wine \mathfrak{z} vi. Oil of Tartar *per De-*
‘ *liquium* \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Marsh-Mal-
‘ lows \mathfrak{z} i. Make into a Julep.’
Or,

‘ Take White-Wine \mathfrak{z} viii. comp.
‘ Horse Radish-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. Spirit of

‘ Nitre dulcify’d \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Marsh-
‘ Mallows \mathfrak{z} i. Make into a Julep.’

Of either of these a third part may be prescribed in a *Draught*; but because some things under this Intention are of such efficacy, as deserves their exact Doses to be assign’d, it may be convenient to give some Examples of them in *Draughts* and *Mixtures* for one Dose.

‘ Take White-Wine \mathfrak{z} ii. Spirit
‘ of Juniper \mathfrak{z} iii. Oil of Tartar *per*
‘ *Deliquium* \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Marsh-
‘ Mallows \mathfrak{z} ii. Make into a Draught.’
Or,

‘ Take small Cinnamon-Water,
‘ Vinegar of Squills, and Syrup of
‘ Marsh-Mallows, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Make
‘ into a Draught.’ Or,

‘ Take White-Wine and Vine-
‘ gar of Squills, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Spirit of
‘ Cinnamon \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of white
‘ Poppies \mathfrak{z} ss. Make into a Draught.’

These two latter are greatly recommended by the best Authorities in present Practice, and are much depended upon in Dropsies, and the worst of Cachexies, especially if attended with an *Asthma*. The *Cinnamon-Water*, tho of it self of a contrary Intention, yet here it contributes to this, by guarding the Stomach, and first Passages, against such Sollicitations from the Squills, as would make the Medicine be rejected by Vomit or Stool; and so serves only as a means to convey it into the Blood, where it acts as a powerful *Alterative*. The *Diacodium* also helps to the same end, as *Opiates* may in many Instances change *Catharticks* into *Alteratives*, by obtunding or rendering unheeded their Irritations in the first Passages, and giving them an opportunity of Exertion upon the Blood and Juices, in more remote Parts. But as *Diureticks* are also sometimes guarded, and assisted by

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by such things as relax and smooth the Passages, the following *Mixtures* are proper to such a purpose.

‘ Take comp. Horse-Radish-Water and White-Wine, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of sweet Almonds and Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take White-Wine \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium* \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of white Poppies, and Oil of sweet Almonds, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Mix for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Oil of Walnuts and Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium* \mathfrak{z} ii. White-Wine \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take White-Wine \mathfrak{z} iss. Spirit of Nitre dulcify’d gut. xl. Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of white Poppies, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix for one Dose.’

These latter are chiefly of use where violent Pains are occasioned by the Stone and Gravel; and at the same time that they help forwards what is obstructed in the Urinary Passages, they also lubricate and widen them, whereby that is carried through, which forcing Medicines only might wedge in the harder, and lay a Foundation for insuperable Obstructions. These are to be repeated as the Urgency of Symptoms indicates.

Diaphoreticks.

‘ Take Treacle and Plague-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Milk-Water alexit. and Rue-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Syrup of red Poppies \mathfrak{z} ss. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Treacle-Water \mathfrak{z} iii. alexiterial Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} vi. Syrup of wild Poppies \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Scordium-Water comp. \mathfrak{z} iii. Plague-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. alexit. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} iv. Syrup of red Poppies \mathfrak{z} ss. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Treacle and comp. Scordium-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} v. Tincture of Saffron \mathfrak{z} ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniac \mathfrak{z} i. fine Loaf-Sugar \mathfrak{z} ss. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take new Rhenish Wine \mathfrak{z} vi. Plague-Water and Treacle-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Syrup of Poppies \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Milk-Water alexit. \mathfrak{z} vi. Plague-Water \mathfrak{z} iii. distill’d Vinegar \mathfrak{z} ss. dulcify’d Spirit of Nitre gut. l. Syrup of red Poppies \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Aqua Protheriacalis, Milk-Water alexit. and Plague-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Tincture of Saffron \mathfrak{z} ss. Syrup of red Poppies \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Plague-Water, Black-Cherry-Water, and alexiterial Milk-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Pearl prepared \mathfrak{z} iss. fine Loaf-Sugar \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix, and title it the Pearl Julep.’

The Materials under this Class are so numerous, that it is endless to give as many Examples as they would furnish; this general Hint therefore, with what are here given, may be sufficient. In high inflammatory Fevers, the more *Juleps* are acidulated, the better, provided some warm Alexipharmicks are join’d with them; but in slow malignant Fevers, where the Complexion is pale, the Forehead cool, and sometimes clammy, and the Pulse low and ticking, they ought well to be sated with the urinous Volatiles, such as *Sal Armoniac*, and the like: but observe always to sweeten such with Sugar, or some brown Syrup,

because all that are red turn green, which is very unsightly. A little *Alkermes* Confection, or Leaf-Gold, may be put into any of this sort, unless those which have *Pearl*, to give them an agreeableness to the Eye.

Draughts may be made of a third of any of these: And sometimes the following may be prescrib'd for Mixtures of one Dose.

' Take Treacle-Water, and alexiterial Milk-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. *Venice-Treacle* \mathfrak{z} ss. Syrup of Poppies \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take Plague-Water \mathfrak{z} i. Rue-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. *London-Treacle* \mathfrak{z} i. Syrup of red Poppies \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take Scordium-Water and Milk-Water alexit. ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. Mithridate \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of red Poppies \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix for one Dose.'

After the like manner may others be contriv'd, which are always to be with regard to particular Symptoms, that no one can be a judge of, but the skilful Physician who is daily visiting the Patient. But this latter form is not so neat for Persons of any delicacy, the solid Ingredients being much better made into *Boles*, and washed down with a Draught made of the Liquids, unless it be to such who are poor, and to whom Charity requires as much to be done in as small a compass as possible. In all cases where *Opiates* are indicated with *Alexipharmincks*, they are by all means to be divided into *Forms* for one Dose, and never to be trusted in *Juleps*.

Emeticks.

The Name of Julep is a stranger under this Title, and therefore we have nothing more here besides *Potions* or *Mixtures*. As,

' Take Oxymel of Squills \mathfrak{z} ii.

' Baum-Water \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Almonds \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take Vinegar of Squills \mathfrak{z} iiss. Oil of Almonds \mathfrak{z} i. Mix for one Dose.' Or, for stronger Persons,
' Take *Vinum Benedictum* \mathfrak{z} i. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take Powder of Ipecacuanha \mathfrak{z} ss. Syrup of Violets \mathfrak{z} i. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for one Dose.'

Or,

' Take Emetick Tartar, gr. vi. Oxymel of Squills \mathfrak{z} i. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take *Mel Eleboratum* \mathfrak{z} i. Vinegar of Squills \mathfrak{z} ss. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} i. Mix for one Dose.' Or, for Children,

' Take Oxymel of Squills \mathfrak{z} ss. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} i. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take Vinegar of Squills \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Peach-Blossoms \mathfrak{z} iii. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take Syrup of Peach-Blossoms \mathfrak{z} iii. Salt of Vitriol Emetick, gr. viii. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix for one Dose.'

In all these the Strength and Circumstances of the Patient, and his Distemper are to be the main guide; and therefore can there be no set *Forms* determin'd for universal use. These take in what the present Practice relies on, but the milder are most used.

Catharticks milder.

' Take Syrup of Damask-Roses \mathfrak{z} iiss. Milk-Water \mathfrak{z} iiss. *Aqua Mirabilis* \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take Syrup of Rhubarb \mathfrak{z} ii. Camomile-Water \mathfrak{z} iiss. Mix for one Dose.' Or,
' Take Syrup of Rhubarb \mathfrak{z} i. *Electrix Salutaris* \mathfrak{z} ss. Camomile-Water \mathfrak{z} iiss. Mix for one Dose.'

Cathar

Catharticks rougher.

‘ Take Syrup of Buck-thorn \mathfrak{z} iiss.
 ‘ Camomile-Water \mathfrak{z} iiss. *Aqua Mi-*
 ‘ *rabilis* \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for one Dose.’
 Or,

‘ Take Syrup of Damask-Roses
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} iiss. *Elixir Salutis* \mathfrak{z} fs. Camo-
 ‘ mile-Water \mathfrak{z} i. Mix for one Dose.’

But because Syrups, in such large quantities, are loathsome to many in taking, the general Practice is to prescribe *extemporaneous Draughts* by Infusion; many of which may be made from such a Portion of some Cathartick before given under that *Form*, as is allotted for a Dose: but because this is not so much used, we shall here subjoin a few Examples of *Potions* thus made.

‘ Take Sena \mathfrak{z} iii. Liquorice-Root
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} fs. Coriander-Seeds and Salt of
 ‘ Tartar, ana gr. x. infuse in a suf-
 ‘ ficient quantity of hot Water to
 ‘ strain \mathfrak{z} iii. to which add *Elixir*
 ‘ *Salutis* \mathfrak{z} ii. and Syrup of Damask-
 ‘ Roses \mathfrak{z} fs. Make into a Potion
 ‘ for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Sena \mathfrak{z} ii. Rhubarb-Root
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} i. Liquorice \mathfrak{z} fs. Salt of Tartar
 ‘ gr. x. infuse in enough boiling
 ‘ Water to strain \mathfrak{z} iii. to it put Sy-
 ‘ rup of Buck-thorn \mathfrak{z} iii. *Aqua*
 ‘ *Mirabilis* \mathfrak{z} ii. Make into a Po-
 ‘ tion for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Sena \mathfrak{z} ii. Jalap-Root \mathfrak{z} i.
 ‘ Liquorice \mathfrak{z} ii. Salt of Tartar gr.
 ‘ x. infuse in enough boiling Wa-
 ‘ ter to strain to \mathfrak{z} iii. and add Sy-
 ‘ rup of Damask-Roses \mathfrak{z} fs. Make
 ‘ into a Potion.’ Or,

‘ Take Sena and Damask-Rose-
 ‘ Leaves, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Liquorice \mathfrak{z} i.
 ‘ Salt of Tartar gr. x. infuse in a
 ‘ q. f. of boiling Water to strain
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. and add to Syrup of Dam.
 ‘ Roses \mathfrak{z} fs. for one Potion.’ Or,

‘ Take Sena \mathfrak{z} fs. Liquorice \mathfrak{z} i.
 ‘ Salt of *Epsom* Waters \mathfrak{z} ii. infuse

‘ in enough boiling Water to strain
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} iii. and add Syrup of Buck-thorn
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} fs. for one Potion’.

The Doses here are for grown Persons, and for Children they may be proportionably varied to their Ages; as likewise be made stronger or weaker, according to the Strength and Circumstances of the Patient. Tho indeed the stronger Catharticks, such as some Constitutions and Disorders require, come not conveniently into this *Form*, as many resinous Substances and Preparations in the Chymical Pharmacy, the Reader may therefore expect to meet with them amongst the *Boles* and *Powders* of this Class.

Narcoticks.

Reasons have already been given, why these ought not to be trusted in any *Forms* but such as are most proper for one Dose; and therefore *Fuleps* are hence excluded, and nothing else but Draughts are proper under this Division; a few Examples take as follow.

‘ Take Plague-Water and Milk-
 ‘ Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. Syrup of white
 ‘ Poppies \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a
 ‘ Draught.’ Or,

‘ Take Plague-Water and Barley-
 ‘ Cinnamon-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. *Li-*
 ‘ *quid Laudanum* gut. xv. Syrup of
 ‘ red Poppies \mathfrak{z} iii. Mix.’ Or,

‘ Take Dr. Stephens’s Water \mathfrak{z} i.
 ‘ Barley-Cinnamon-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. so-
 ‘ lid *London Laudanum* gr. iiss. Sy-
 ‘ rup of Cloves \mathfrak{z} iii. Mix.’ Or,

‘ Take *Aqua Mirabilis* \mathfrak{z} i. Ca-
 ‘ momile-Water \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of white
 ‘ Poppies \mathfrak{z} vi. Mix for one Draught.’

When the Intention is only to procure Sleep, or to stop Defluxions of *Rheum*, which all *Opiates* more or less do; it is no great matter what is the Vehicle, so that the *Opiate* be well adjusted in its Dose:

but in Fevers, Cholicks, and other Distempers, which have some other Indications besides that of giving Sleep, the Vehicle must be chose out of such as are most proper to the Intention pointed at, whether *Alexipharmick*, *Carminative*, *Restringent*, or any other. There is a hazard in ascertaining the Dose of *Liquid Laudanum* from the number of Drops, which few are appriz'd of; and that is, the shape of the Bottle from whence it is dropp'd, will make the quantity more or less, because the Drops will form larger or smaller, according to the fashion of the Phial, as may be demonstrated by Experiment, weighing such a number of Drops from Phials of different Forms and Magnitudes. For this reason many Physicians now chuse the solid *Laudanum*, which may be ascertain'd by Weight; and if it be well dissolv'd, its small quantity is hardly discernible to make a Draught thick or foul. But altho *Opiates* are best prescrib'd in single Doses to grown People; yet to Children where they are necessary, because the quantity for one Dose is so small, as not easily to be computed by Weight or Measure, the best way is to give them in Mixtures for many Doses, and directing a Spoonful at a time; to be repeated at several distances, till the end aim'd at is obtained. In the Gripes therefore, and ungovernable Loosenesses, the following may be of use.

‘ Take Camomile-Water \mathfrak{z} iv.
‘ *Aqua Mirabilis* \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of
‘ white Poppies \mathfrak{z} i. for a Mixture to
‘ be given at discretion.’ Or,

‘ Take Mint-Water and Fennel-
‘ Water, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Clove-
‘ gilly-flowers \mathfrak{z} i. *Liquid Lauda-*

‘ *num* gut. xx. Mix, and give a
‘ Spoonful every half hour till it
‘ procures ease.’

Coolers.

Very little is prescrib'd to the Shops under this Intention, because the *Kitchen* so much better supplies all of this kind; and the common Diluters, of which Sage-Tea, Lemonade with a little Wine, and Wine and Water are much the best: however, where other *Forms* are little us'd, *Juleps* after the following Examples may be prescrib'd.

‘ Take Black-Cherry and Baum-
‘ Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Treacle-Water
‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Lemons, or of *Sevil*
‘ Oranges, \mathfrak{z} i. Make into a Ju-
‘ lep.’ Or,

‘ Take Sage-Water and Plantain-
‘ Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. *Aqua Protheria-*
‘ *calis* \mathfrak{z} ii. Syrup of Raspberries \mathfrak{z} i.
‘ Make into a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Rhenish Wine new \mathfrak{f} ss.
‘ Syrup of Lemons \mathfrak{z} i. Make into
‘ a Julep.’ Or,

‘ Take Rhenish Wine and Da-
‘ mask Rose-Water, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. But-
‘ ter-Bur-Water compound \mathfrak{z} ii. Sy-
‘ rup of *Sevil* Oranges. Make into a
‘ Julep.’

There are abundance of Recipes more of these Denominations, especially of *Mixtures*, in Writers of this kind; but because this Work is intended to be accommodated as much as possible to the present Practice; and that, with good reason, has greatly abridg'd those *Forms*, because what us'd to be given under them, has been generally trifling, or much more convenient and decent in others; we have taken up as little room as possible with this Part; which also will much shorten the following.

S E C T. IV.

Of Linctus's, Lambatives, &c.

THE Ancient Practice greatly abounds with Prescriptions in these Forms, which the Prescriber at pleasure titles either *Linctus's*, *Lambatives*, *Lobochs* or *Syrups*, but they are much neglected by the present; nothing being reducible well into those Forms but *Pectorals*, and what is grateful to the Taste: for the Consistence and Manner of taking makes any thing bitter, or otherwise nauseous, herein intolerable; and nothing but *Emollients* and *Detergents*, such as *Oils*, opening *Syrups*, and Substances proper to unite them, and agreeable to their Qualities, being convenient to be reduced thereinto. The Sweetness and Adhesion likewise of these Medicines, make them not only tiresome in taking, but clogging, and injurious to some Stomachs; that while by them it is endeavoured to deterge the Lungs of Phlegm, the Digestion is so much hindered, that a greater Supply is made; which makes such Efforts in vain, if not worse for the Patient. In short, there are very few of these of any other service, than to promote and ease those Coughs in old Age, which are necessary to keep open the Breast, and break away such Infarctions, which are occasion'd by a Diminution of Transpiration, (*i. e.* what is commonly called taking of Cold) or a weaken'd Concoction, that give rise to Pleurifies, Asthma's, Coughs, and the like. It is not unfrequent to meet with many under this Denomination, intended to restringe and ag-

glutinate; but they are justly rejected, because Sugars are opposite to all such Designs, as has been already sufficiently urg'd in many places. Where Oil is to be mixed in these Forms, it is first to be done very intimately with a little Sugar, or what Powders else are ordered; and then the Syrups to be dropt in gradually at first, till there is an entire Incorporation: tho Oil and Syrup may be mixed without, but with a great deal of trouble.

Dr. Fuller concludes his Article of *Lambatives*, with some Hints worth every one's regard, and therefore I'll transcribe them. ' 1. Sweet, mucilaginous incrassating Medicines, tho they may help Excretion out of the Throat it self, may render the Blood softer, and dispose the Humours for Maturation and Evacuation; yet it is not their Talent to fetch up any thing that lies deep in the Chest. And therefore when the Blood, and Habit of the Body is foul, and a Load of thick Phlegm is to be brought out of the Lungs, such things as these are very wrongly and noxiously prescrib'd; for they will further pollute the Blood with a mucous heavy Chyle, and stuff up the Lungs with a greater *Colluvies*. ' 2. Brisk acrious stimulating things, which do not really descend into the Lungs, but only by tickling, pricking and irritating the Fibres, excite a Cough; and by means of it exagitate the Lungs, and shake the Humours out of them, and so

do it not primarily, but secondarily. These, I say, pump out of the Pneumonick Pipes such Matter as lies loose and fluid; and are therefore in vain attempted, when a great Mass of tough Phlegm is deposited, and sticks fast in the *Bronchia*, and inmost Vesicles. And oftentimes their use is not only in vain, but hurtful also; because they raise a Cough, and tire out the Lungs to no purpose, and weaken their Tone to no advantage. 3. There are no such things as *Expectorators*, properly so call'd, except *Volatiles* and *Balsamicks*; and these do not slip down directly by the *Trachea*, but first being convey'd into the circulating Blood, are thence suffus'd into the Pneumonick Vessels, and their inmost Recesses. And it is such only that have the power to remove and cast clammy Phlegm and purulent Matter out of the *Bronchia*, Vesicles, and crude Tubercles.

Emollients.

' Take black Bechic Troches finely powder'd ʒ ii. Syrup of Liquorice and Hyssop, ana ʒ i. Oil of Almonds ʒ fs. Mix S. A.'

' Take white Bechic Lozenges ʒ iii. Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, and Oil of sweet Almonds, ana ʒ ifs. Mix S. A.'

' Take Powder of *Haly* fresh made ʒ fs. Diacodium and Syrup of Liquorice, ana ʒ ifs. Oil of sweet Almonds ʒ i. Mix S. A.'

' Take Sperma-Ceti ʒ ii. white Sugar ʒ fs. Syrup of Balsam ʒ iii. Mix S. A.'

' Take Powder of Marsh-Mallow Roots ʒ iii. Flower of Sulphur ʒ i. Gum-Arabick ʒ fs. White of Eggs beaten up ʒ i. Syrup of Marsh-Mallows q. f. Mix S. A.'

' Take Seeds of Fleabane and Quinces, ana ʒ i. make into a Mucilage with q. f. of Rose-Water to ʒ iv. to which strain'd, add one White of an Egg beaten, and white Sugar powder'd ʒ v.'

This is fitter for a sore Mouth than any other medicinal Purpose, and is very cooling and pleasant. It ought to be retain'd as long as possible without swallowing.

' Take white Sugar-Candy ʒ vi. Oil of sweet Almonds, and Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, ana ʒ ifs. Mix S. A.'

' Take Syrup of red Poppies and Linseed Oil, ana ʒ ii. Oil of Aniseed gut. ii. Sugar ʒ ii. Mix S. A.'

' Take Conserve of Hips ʒ fs. Diacodium and Oil of sweet Almonds, ana ʒ ifs. Mix S. A.'

' Take white Lozenges and Sperma-Ceti, ana ʒ ifs. Oil of sweet Almonds and Syrup of Balsam, ana ʒ ifs. Mix S. A.'

' Take Powder of Liquorice ʒ iii. Syrup of Maiden-Hair, and Oil of sweet Almonds, ana ʒ i. Mix S. A.'

Many more Examples might be given; but these are sufficient to direct the manner by which these are to be ordered, they admitting of but little Variation: some only being more to soften and lubricate the Passages, and others to thicken tickling Rheums, and obtund the Acrimony of the Humours; according to either of which Designs, they may be made more or less oily, or sated more or less with inspissating Gums. They are to be taken by a Spoonful at a time, and repeated two, three, or four times a day, according to the Urgency of Symptoms. The oily Lambatives are most ordered in Asthma's and Pleurifies, and to heal Excoriations and Abscesses, and soften and relax the crispy Tone of the Fibres,

Fibres, that straitens the Capacities of the Vessels. And those with Gums and Balsamick Resins, are more intended to envelope the active Salts which continually prick and stimulate the Fibres to cough, and thereby they may prevent Catarrhs. Those which promote Expectoration, are of the following kind.

Detergents.

‘ Take Syrup of Hyssop ʒ iiss.
‘ Oil of sweet Almonds ʒ i. Oil of
‘ Aniseeds gut. ii. Tincture of Myrrh
‘ ʒ i. Powder of Orrice-Root ʒ iv.
‘ Flowers of Benjamin ʒ fs. Tobacco
‘ gr. iv. Mix’ S. A.

‘ Take Syrup of Ground-Ivy,
‘ Hore-hound, ana ʒ iiss. Oxy-mel
‘ simple ʒ i. Powder of Arum comp.
‘ of Orris, and Gum Ammoniac,
‘ (dissolv’d in Cinnamon-Water and
‘ strained) ana ʒ i. *Elixir Proprie-*
‘ *tatis*, prepared with Oil of Sulphur
‘ by the Bell, ʒ fs. Flowers of Ben-
‘ jamin gr. xii. Mix’ S. A.

‘ Take Balsam of *Tolu* ʒ ii. rub
‘ it very fine and smooth with the
‘ Yolk of an Egg, and then put to
‘ it Syrup of Liquorice ʒ iiss. Balsam
‘ of *Peru* gut. iv. Mix’ S. A.

‘ Take Syrup of Vinegar and
‘ Liquorice, ana ʒ i. Gum Ammo-
‘ niac dissolved in White-Wine and
‘ strain’d ʒ i. Powder of Arum
‘ comp. and Myrrh, ana ʒ fs. Mix
‘ S. A.’

This latter is somewhat untooth-
som from the Bitterness of the
Myrrh; but where the Vessels are
greatly stuffed, it will do good
service; as also in nervous Asthma’s,
which give not way to ordinary
means.

‘ Take Syrup of five Roots ʒ ii.
‘ candied Garlick ʒ fs. Gum Ammo-
‘ niacum dissolv’d in Vinegar and
‘ strain’d ʒ fs. Oil of Linseed ʒ i.
‘ Mix S. A.’

‘ Take fine *Venice* Soap sliced
‘ thin ʒ fs. Oil of sweet Almonds
‘ and Syrup of Violets, ana ʒ i.
‘ Mix S. A.’

This is of an unseemly Colour,
because the *Soap* changes the Syrup
green; but it powerfully expecto-
rates, and is also a good Detergent
in Foulnesses of other *Viscera* besides
the Lungs.

‘ Take Sperma-Ceti ʒ fs. white
‘ Sugar-Candy ʒ i. Syrup of the Bal-
‘ sam of *Tolu*. Mix them smooth
‘ S. A.’

This stands greatly recommended
for a Hoarseness; and if ʒ i. of
Linseed Oil was added, it would
mend it for that purpose.

‘ Take Linseed Oil new drawn,
‘ white Sugar-Candy finely pow-
‘ der’d, and Syrup of Ground-Ivy,
‘ ana ʒ i. Powder of Orrice ʒ i.
‘ Flowers of Sulphur ʒ fs. Tincture
‘ of Gum Ammoniac gut. xii. Oil of
‘ Aniseeds gut. iv. Salt of Harts-
‘ horn gr. vi. Mix S. A.’

‘ Take Balsam of *Capivi* ʒ ii.
‘ rub smooth with the Yolk of an
‘ Egg; then add fine Sugar-Candy
‘ in Powder ʒ iii. Linseed Oil ʒ iiss.
‘ and Syrup of Marsh-Mallows ʒ iiss.
‘ Mix S. A.’

‘ Take Oxy-mel of Squills, Syrup
‘ of Saffron and Linseed Oil, ana
‘ ʒ i. fine Sugar-Candy in Powder
‘ ʒ fs. Mix S. A.’

‘ Take Balsam of *Lucatellus* ʒ fs.
‘ of *Gilead* ʒ iiss. mix well with the
‘ Yolk of an Egg; then put Syrup
‘ of red Poppies ʒ ii. Oil of sweet
‘ Almonds ʒ i. Spirit of Sulphur by
‘ the Bell gut. xii. Mix S. A.’

This latter well order’d makes a
beautiful red Lambative, and all
these help more or less to expecto-
rate, as Symptoms are more or less
urgent, by their respective Ingredi-
ents. Most of these are too thick
for common Phials, because they
are

are difficult to pour out, they should therefore be put into such as are made with wide mouths on purpose,

or into Gally-pots, out of which they are frequently ordered to be sucked off from a Liquorice Stick.

S E C T. V.

Of Electuaries.

INTO this *Form*, there are some things reducible almost for all Intentions; and as they convey most *Medicinal Simples* in Substance, they are generally to be depended on in Cases of Importance and Difficulty; and the only things not convenient to be manag'd hereby, are such as are extremely bitter and nauseous, or of that efficacy, that their Doses cannot be exactly enough adjusted; these being assign'd generally by guess, in the quantity of a Nutmeg or the like: and for this reason will be found under this Division, none of the bitter *Stomachicks*, nor of the strong *Catharticks*, nor *Narcoticks*; the first because they cannot well be got down in this *Form*, and the latter, because their Doses ought to be weighed with the utmost exactness, and therefore proper only for Boles. The quantities of dry and liquid Ingredients are here to be proportion'd so, as to make the Consistence somewhat thinner than the officinal Electuaries; and where there are much Powders, they ought to be mixed very thin, because they quickly stiffen with a few hours standing, as when made with the Powder of the *Peruvian Bark*, and such like dry Substances. Regard ought to be had, that such things be not herein put together as will ferment, or not lie quiet in the Composition;

for which reasons *Volatiles*, such as Salt Armoniac, Harts-horn, and the like, will always be rarefying the Mass until they escape. *Tefaceous Powders*, with *Syrups* or *Conserves* of any manner of Acidity, will ferment and spoil the whole; as likewise will all the Preparations of Steel, the *Salt* excepted, that lying still in most mixtures. For want of Attention to this in Prescription, many things are ordered together, which by the time they come to the Patient, cannot be contained in their Vessels, and give a great deal of dislike, upon suspicion of a fault in the Materials, or the Apothecary, whereas it is really in the Prescriber. But with the utmost Care many *Syrups* and *Conserves*, in hot Weather, will be apt to ferment; and therefore these ought to be calculated in such quantities, as may be taken within two or three days: for when they work, they spoil, and ought to be rejected.

Cephalicks.

Electuarium Cariophyllatum, *Electuary of Clove-Gillyflowers.* 'Take
' Conserve of Clove-Gillyflowers
' ʒi. of Red Roses ʒiss. Syrup of
' Citron-Peels q. s. to pulp it thro
' a Sieve; to which add the Spe-
' cies of Aromaticum Rosatum ʒi.
' Ambergrease gr. v. and make into
' an Electuary.'

This

This is a good warm Medicine in all nervous Decays, and raises the Spirits. In all Disorders therefore from those Defects, it is commended to be taken two or three times in a day, with a Glass of Wine or any usual Drink after it: the quantity of a Nutmeg is enough for an ordinary Dose.

Electuarium Ducis Sabaudiaë, The Duke of Savoy's Electuary. ' Take
' Sarsaparilla and Seeds of Dwarf-
' Elder, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Seeds of St. John's-
' wort, Leaves of Germander and
' Ground-Pine, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Angelica-
' Root, round Birthwort, Cinna-
' mon, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Cloves \mathfrak{z} i. Saf-
' fron gr. xv. Reduce all into a fine
' Powder, and make into an Elec-
' tuary with triple the quantity of
' clarify'd Honey.'

This is indeed fit for an Official Medicine, and is as easy made in a large quantity as a small one, and will keep. It is contriv'd on purpose against the Gout, and ought to be continu'd a long time, to answer Expectation. It greatly warms and strengthens the Fibres, and therefore not only contributes to a regular Digestion and Concoction of Juices, but prevents any foreign Matter lodging upon them; especially in the Joints, where it most commonly fixes, and spoils their Offices, and gives Arthritick and Rheumatick Pains. The Dose the quantity of a Nutmeg twice a day, with a Glass of strong Wine.

Electuarium Paralyticum, An Electuary against the Palsy. ' Take
' Mustard-Seed beat with Water \mathfrak{z} i.
' pulp it through a Sieve, that all the
' Husk may be left behind; to it
' add Conserve of Rosemary-Flow-
' ers \mathfrak{z} i. Spirit of Lavender \mathfrak{z} ii.
' Make into an Electuary S. A.'

This is an excellent Medicine for the use its Title expresses; and in

the Decays of Age, when the Solids grow crispy and dry, and subject the Limbs to Tremors, it will do great service, and ought to be taken twice a day at least, especially in a Morning, the quantity of a large Nutmeg; and to drink after it a Glass of rich Wine, or a Draught of some Julep or Diet-Drink of the same Intention, to which the Reader may turn.

Electuarium Cardiacum, A Cardiac Electuary. ' Take Conserve
' of Gillyflowers, and of the Yellow
' of Sevil Orange-Peels, ana \mathfrak{z} i.
' candy'd Citron-Peel, green Ginger,
' Electuary of Sassafras, Juice of
' Kermes strain'd, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of
' Cinnamon gut. vi. Make into an
' Electuary with $q. s.$ of Syrup of
' Cloves.'

This is very warm and strengthening of all the nervous Parts, especially the Stomach, where it expels Wind, crude Belchings, and Flatulencies from Indigestion. The quantity of a large Nutmeg to be taken two or three times in a day, drinking after it a Glass of some Liquor of the same Intention.

Electuarium Cephalicum, An Electuary for the Head. ' Take Male
' Piony-Root in fine Powder \mathfrak{z} ss.
' Human Skull and native Cinnabar,
' ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Candy'd Nutmeg \mathfrak{z} i.
' Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers \mathfrak{z} ss.
' Syrup of compound Piony $q. s.$
' for an Electuary.'

This is calculated for all Disorders of the Head, and will in a great measure guard against Apoplexies, Epilepsies, Palsies, and an inveterate Head-Ach. The *Native Cinnabar* is accounted a Specifick for these Purposes, which see *Part 2. Sect. 1. Class 1. N^o 84.* but this must not be made too thin, because that will settle to the bottom by its Weight. The Dose the quantity of a large Nutmeg

Nutmeg two or three times in a day, with a Draught of any suitable Liquor.

Electuarium è Cinnabaro, The Cinnabar Electuary. 'Take native
' Cinnabar ʒ ss. let it be rubbed
' very fine in a marble Mortar, and
' then mix with it fine Sugar ʒ iiss.
' and make into an Electuary with
' q. s. of Juice of Kermes.'

This trusts altogether to the *Cinnabar*, and is to be given with success in most convulsive Disorders; but there is an Exception against this excellent Medicine, that it be not too liberally administered to those who have weak Nerves, because its Force is reckon'd so powerful, as to shock such even in their natural Textures, and thereby may dispose to Tremors and Paralyrick Shakings. The Dose of this the quantity of an ordinary Nutmeg twice in a day.

Electuarium Cardiacum magnum, The great Cordial Electuary. 'Take
' Conserve of Clove-Gillyflowers,
' of the yellow Peel of Oranges
' and Lemons, ana ʒ ss. candy'd
' Citron, candy'd Nutmeg, candy'd
' Ginger, Electuary of Sassafras,
' Juice of Kermes strain'd, and
' compound Spirit of Lavender,
' ana ʒ ii. Oil of Cloves, Cinna-
' mon, and Mint, ana gut. ii.
' Syrup of Raspberries q. s. to make
' into an Electuary.'

This is a very grateful Medicine, and very warm and comforting to the Stomach, and all Parts that are affected therefrom by Consent of Nerves; and particularly the Head: it may be taken about the quantity of a Nutmeg at any time, upon Weakness, Faintness, Sicknes, or any Disorder at Stomach, with a Glass of good Wine.

Electuarium de Visco Quercino, Electuary of Mistletoe. 'Take Pow-
' der of Mistletoe ʒ i. native Cinna-

' bar finely levigated ʒ ss. comp.
' Spirit of Lavender ʒ ii. Oil of
' Rosemary gut. vi. Juice of Kermes
' q. s. to make into an Electuary.'

This is near what Dr. Fuller gives under the same Title, but the quantity of Spirit of Lavender he orders, and the Syrup to make it up with, unless it be of a Consistence almost hard, will let the *Cinnabar* fall to the bottom: but this is an Error very frequently met with in extemporaneous Prescription, for want of a better acquaintance in the Shops. This is also calculated against Distempers of the Head and Nerves, as is manifest from its respective Ingredients, whose Virtues stand fully explain'd in the *Second Part*. The quantity that of a Nutmeg two or three times in a day, with a Draught of some medicated Wine of the same Intention.

Electuarium Sinapios, The Mustard-Electuary. 'Take Powder of
' Mustard-Seed ʒ ss. Conserve of
' Rue ʒ ii. Syrup of Stoechas q. s.
' Oil of Rosemary and Lavender,
' ana gut. iv.'

This is from Dr. Fuller, but the Mustard-Seeds will not powder if good, because of their great Oiliness; and therefore are they much better beat into a Mash with q. s. of Syrup, and forced through a Pulping-Sieve. This makes an excellent Medicine, which will wonderfully quicken the Sense and Motion of the Fibres in Constitutions overflow'd with cold Rheums and De-fluxions. It is also a good Preservative against Fevers of the worst kind, which seize the Spirits, and discover their Malignities upon the principal Parts of the animal Frame. It ought to be taken every Morning and Evening with some medicated Drink or Julep of the same Intention; and will be of great service in

in Epidemical Contagions, of what kind soever.

Electuarium Stomachicum, *A Stomach-Electuary.* ' Take Conserve of red Roses and Roman Worm-wood, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. of yellow Orange-Peels and green Ginger, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. long Pepper in Powder $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Oil of Cinnamon gut. iv. Syrup of Quinces q. s.

Electuarium Stomachicum alterum, *Another Stomach-Electuary.* ' Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood $\frac{3}{4}$ iss. Conserve of Seville Orange-Peels and candy'd Ginger, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Powder of Saffron $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell gut. x. Syrup of Quinces q. s. Make into an Electuary.' Or,

' Take Conserve of red Roses $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. of Hips $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. candy'd Ginger $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Saffron $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell gut. xii. Syrup of red Poppies or Juice of Kermes q. s. to make into an Electuary, and pass thorow a Pulping-Sieve.' Or, ' Take Conserve of red Roses $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. acidulate with q. s. of Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell, and pulp thorow a Sieve with a q. s. of Juice of Kermes, for an Electuary.'

All that of this Form could be titled *Stomachicks*, we have subjoin'd to this Division, because they are all of the *Aromatick* kind, and thereby claim equally that of *Cephalicks*. These latter we have given, extend their Influences to the Head and whole nervous System, at the same time that they warm, comfort, and strengthen the Fibres of the Stomach, and dissipate Flatulencies, corrugate the Membranes, and promote Digestion: the last especially is a most elegant Medicine, delightful to take, and highly conducive to these good Ends. The Dose is as much as a large Nutmeg,

two or three times in a day, with a Glas of good Stomach-Wine afterwards.

Carminatives.

All under the foregoing Class have some claim to this Title, because all *Aromaticks* are *Carminatives*, and discuss Vapours and Flatus's pent up in the Stomach and Bowels, as explain'd under that Division, *Part 2.* which see: there is therefore the less need of many Examples under this Head, the few following may therefore suffice.

Electuarium Juniperinum, *The Juniper Electuary.* ' Take Juniper-Berries $\frac{3}{4}$ i. beat them in a Mortar with q. s. of Syrup of green Ginger, till they are almost in a smooth Mixture; then pass them through a Pulping-Sieve, and mix Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Electuary of Bay-berries $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Oil of Caraway gut. vi. Make into an Electuary, with q. s. of Syrup of Clove-gillyflowers, or of candy'd Ginger.'

This greatly warms the *Viscera*, and dissipates Wind; but if the Juniper-Berries be thought too troublesome to manage in this manner, a due proportion of the chymical Oil drawn from them may be put in; but that is not judg'd so good. This may be taken three or four times in a day, as much as a Nutmeg.

Electuarium à Baccis Lauri extemporaneum, *The Bay-Berry Electuary.* ' Take Conserve of Clove-gillyflowers and of Rosemary-Flowers, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Powder of Bay-Berries $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Oil of Camomile chymical gut. vi. Syrup of Cloves q. s. for an Electuary.'

Electuarium ex Angelicâ, *Electuary of Angelica.* ' Take Angelica-Root green, wash'd and clear'd from all that is not good, $\frac{3}{4}$ i. beat it

‘ it with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of green Ginger to a Paste, which force through a Pulping-Sieve, and to it put Conserve of Clove-gillyflowers ʒ i. Oil of Caraway gut. vi. and with a q. s. of Spirit of Juniper make into an Electuary.’

Either of these taken two or three times in a day, as much as a Nutmeg, will greatly break away Wind from the Stomach, and are good in all Hypochondriacal Flatulencies, as well as these following.

Hystericks and Hypochondriacks.

Electuarium Hystericum, *An Hysterick Electuary.* ‘ Take Conserve of Rue ʒ i. Electuary of Bay-Berries ʒ ss. Gum Ammoniack ʒ i. dissolv’d in q. s. of Tincture of Castor, Powder of Myrrh ʒ i. Saffron ʒ ss. Syrup of stinking Orrice q. s. Mix.’

This is good against all kinds of Fits and Convulsions that arise from Uterine Disorders, and too high an Orgasm of Spirits. It also helps to deterge the glandular Contortions, and make clear Passage for the nervous Fluids in the minutest Fibres. Give as much as a Nutmeg, two or three times in a day.

Electuarium Emmenagogicum, *An Electuary to promote the Menses.* ‘ Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood and Wood-Sorrel, ana ʒ i. Electuary of Bay-Berries ʒ ss. Troches of Myrrh in fine Powder ʒ ii. Saffron ʒ i. Syrup of Mugwort q. s. for an Electuary.’

This is an excellent Cleanser for Women after Childbed, and greatly deterges the Uterine Glands, so as to fit all those Parts again not only for their natural Secretion, but for fresh Impregnation; but it must not be used after Conception, for fear of Abortion. It may be taken

twice a day, as much as a Nutmeg.

Electuarium Emmenagogicum cum Chalybe, *A Steel-Electuary for the Greensickness.* ‘ Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood and Damask Roses, ana ʒ iss. Salt of Steel ʒ ii. Saffron ʒ ss. Powder of Cardamoms ʒ i. Syrup of Steel, or of Rhubarb, q. s. to make into an Electuary.’

This is adapted to single Persons who labour under Obstructions of the *Menses*, and ought to be taken to the quantity of a large Nutmeg twice in a day, using Exercise with it. It is most proper for such as are pale, and of thin Habits; but for the contrary Constitutions, the following.

Electuarium Emmenagogicum cum Helleboro, *An Electuary to promote the Menses with Hellebore.* ‘ Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood ʒ ii. black Hellebore in Powder ʒ iii. Salt of Tartar ʒ ii. Assafoetida dissolv’d in q. s. of Tincture of Castor ʒ i. Syrup of Rhubarb q. s. for an Electuary.’

This agrees admirably with sanguine Constitutions, who by some accident labour under Uterine Obstructions; for it very powerfully breaks through them, without giving that Heat and Force to the Blood which *Chalybeates* sometimes do, and occasion that peculiar *Furor* which is difficult to allay: for this rather damps the Spirits, and checks their exorbitant Sallies, at the same time it operates so upon the Blood, by dividing and thinning it, as to carry it through the Uterine Vessels, and make due Evacuation. Its Dose as the former.

Electuarium Chalybeatum, *A Steel-Electuary.* ‘ Take Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers, Roman Wormwood, Scurvy-grass, ana ʒ vi. Species Diambra and Winter’s Bark in

‘ in Powder, ana ʒ i. Salt of Amber ʒ i. Steel prepared with Sulphur ʒ iii. Syrup of candied Nutmegs q. s. to make into an Electuary.’

This is much in the Prescriptions of a Physician now of great Note in Practice, not only in some Uterine and Female Disorders, but also for Hypochondriacal Persons, and such who have a phlegmatick poor Blood. It gives Relief in the Spleen, and all Complaints thence arising. Brisk Exercise is of great advantage in the use of it, which ought to be taken twice or three times in a day with a Glass of White-Wine, or some medicated Drink of the same Intention.

Electuarium Splanchnicum, *A Splanchnick Electuary.* ‘ Take Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers ʒ i. of Roman Wormwood ʒ ss. Electuary of Bay-Berries ʒ ii. Powder of black Hellebore and Pellytory of Spain, ana ʒ ii. Salt of Amber ʒ i. Saffron ʒ ii. Gum Ammoniac ʒ ii. dissolved in q. s. of Tincture of Castor, Syrup of five Roots q. s. to make into an Electuary.’

The whole *Materia Medica* cannot furnish out a more effectual Remedy against all those Disorders, which pass under the names of *Hyppo*, Spleen and Vapours. Its continued use for some time will not only render the Blood, and all the animal Juices, duly fluid; but so deterge and scour all the Recesses and secret Meanders of the Body, that the Mind, or Director of the animal Actions, may meet with no Impediments. It may be taken two or three times in a day to the quantity of a Nutmeg, and will prevail even in *Maniacks*, if duly follow’d.

Strengthners.

To prevent the trouble of too many Divisions, we shall include under this Head all the subordinate Classes it stands divided into, in the *Second Part* concerning *Simples*, and take in even some that might more strictly be ranked with *Stomachicks*.

Electuarium Incrassans, *An incrassating Electuary.* ‘ Take fresh Comfrey-Root ʒ ii. Marsh-Mallow-Root, and white Lillies, ana ʒ i. beat them into a Pulp, which force thro a Sieve; then put to them ʒ ii. of fine Sugar ʒ ss. of *Species of Diatragacanth. frigid.* and with q. s. of Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, make into an Electuary.’

This is somewhat troublesome to make, and will not keep long. It ought to be taken the quantity of a Chesnut, two or three times in a day, and use a Milk-Diet. It is good to check the Heat and Motion of the Blood in Hectick Constitutions, and give it a softer and more balsamick Consistence: it is of service therefore to stop Bleeding at the Nose, Spitting of Blood, or Hemorrhages in any other Parts. Malt Liquors, and too much Exercise, agree not with Courses of this Intention; nor a high spirituous Diet. This also allays the Heat of Urine, and is good in Gonorrhæa’s, and that Weakness in Women call’d the *Whites*.

Electuarium de Symphyto, *The Comfrey Electuary.* ‘ Take Pulp of fresh Comfrey-Root and fine Sugar, ana ʒ i. Conserve of red Roses ʒ ss. Powder of Mastich ʒ i. Syrup of Quinces q. s. to make it into an Electuary; to which may be added Juice of Kermes ʒ ii. Oil of Cinnamon gut. iv.’

This is good against Fluxes of all kinds. It very much strengthens the Reins, and is therefore particularly of service in old Gleet and the *Whites*. In all Coughs from Catarrhs and Defluxions of tickling Rheums, this will much avail, and take away those Irritations which are continually fretting and wearing the Lungs. The Dose three or four times a day to the quantity of a Nutmeg.

Electuarium Analepticum, An Analeptick Electuary. 'Take Powder of Chocolate and sweet Almonds blanch'd, ana \mathfrak{z} i. fine Sugar, and Conserve of Red Roses, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. pass all through a Pulping-Sieve, after beating them in a Mortar with q. s. of Juice of Kermes, and add to them Balsam of Gilead \mathfrak{z} ii. and Syrup of Balsam \mathfrak{z} i. Make into an Electuary.'

This is an extraordinary Composition, to be constantly us'd for some Months together, by Hectick and Consumptive Persons, whom it much nourishes, and softens the sharp hot Humours, which in such Persons abrade and wear away the Substance of the Muscles. It is to be taken three or four times a day at discretion.

Electuarium Analepticum Cordiale, A Cordial Analeptick Electuary. 'Take powder'd Chocolate \mathfrak{z} ii. Juice of Kermes \mathfrak{z} ss. Amber-grease rubb'd with a little fine Loaf-Sugar gr. viii. Oil of Cinnamon gut. iii. Syrup of Balsam \mathfrak{z} ii. or q. s.'

This is much as the foregoing; but is somewhat warmer and more Cordial, and cannot therefore be indulg'd in such large quantities: as much as a Chesnut may be taken three or four times a day. These are both very excellent Recipe's, and

rather suited to the Closets than the Shops; for which reason we never, or very rarely, meet with such amongst medicinal Prescriptions, and because the good Women delight to be their own *Apothecaries* as far as they can.

Electuarium Restorativum cum Chalybe, A Restorative Electuary with Steel. 'Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood and candied Nutmeg, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Ginger candied \mathfrak{z} ii. Steel prepared with Sulphur \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Cinnamon gut. ii. Make into an Electuary with q. s. of Syrup of five opening Roots.'

This will much help to warm and restore a decay'd Consumptive Blood, and give new Vigour and Colour to the whole OEconomy. It may be taken two or three times in a day with the *Spaw Waters*, or drinking afterwards any other proper Liquor.

Electuarium contra Catarrhum, An Electuary against Catarrhs. 'Take Conserve of red Roses \mathfrak{z} ii. Pulp of Malaga Raisins \mathfrak{z} i. Powder of fine Mastich \mathfrak{z} ii. Nutmeg \mathfrak{z} ss. Syrup of white Poppies q. s. to make into a thin smooth Electuary.'

This is a good Medicine against all tickling Coughs, and covers the Larynx with what guards it from the Extillations of thin Rheums. It may be taken two or three times in a day; but particularly at going to bed, as much as a Nutmeg at a Dose.

Electuarium ad Hernias, An Electuary against Ruptures. 'Take Pulp of Comfrey-Root \mathfrak{z} ss. Conserve of red Roses \mathfrak{z} i. Powder of Blood-Stone finely levigated \mathfrak{z} ii. Dragon's Blood \mathfrak{z} i. Sugar of Lead and Balsam of Peru, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Oil

Oil of Cinnamon gut vi. Syrup of Coral q. s. to make all into a smooth Electuary.

This is a great Strengthner, and therefore may so draw up and harden the Solids, as to reduce Ruptures, and very much prevent them. It also may be used as a Restraining against Hemorrhages, and all kinds of Fluxes; to be taken two or three times in a day, to the quantity of a Nutmeg, with any proper Liquor.

Electuarium contra Dysenteriam, *An Electuary against the Bloody Flux.* Take Conserve of Red Roses 3 ss. Sperma-Ceti 3 i. yellow Wax 3 iii. Oil of sweet Almonds 3 ss. Syrup of Mint q. s. to make into an Electuary.

The Wax, &c. must be melted together, and then put to the Conserve after it is pulped. It is of great service in lining the Bowels with that Mucus, which defends them against the Irritations of sharp Humours, and which a Flux has carried off, and opened even the Mouths of the Blood-Vessels. I have known some Instances, where Ingredients of this kind, either in this Form or Pills, have prevail'd in Fluxes of long standing; and that have been brought from both the *Indies*, after all the help that could be had from the usual means, which are generally Restraining: but they will not succeed so well as these softer Balsamick Substances, which as it were a-fresh plaster over the Bowels; and by their yielding adhesive Qualities, stop up the Mouths of the Vessels, and sheath the acrimonious Humours.

Electuarium Stomachicum, *A Stomachick Electuary.* Take Conserve of Roman Wormwood and of Sevil Orange-Peels, ana 3 i. Powder of Mint 3 ii. Oil of Cin-

namon gut. vi. Syrup of Quinces q. s. to make into an Electuary.

This strengthens a weak Stomach that is apt to reject and loath Food, and ought to be taken about an hour before Meals, as much as a Nutmeg, sucking afterwards the Juice of half a Lemon. It will also do good in habitual *Diarrhaeas*, and by degrees so fortify the Solids of the whole Body, as to remove all kinds of Fluxes.

Electuarium contra Abortum, *An Electuary against Abortion.* Take Conserve of red Roses, Marma-lade of Quinces, Juices of Kermes, candied Nutmegs, Syrup of Quinces, and Syrup of Coral, ana 3 ss. Species for the Confection of Hyacinth 3 iii. Aromaticum Rosatum, and Astringent Saffron of Mars, ana 3 ii. Oil of Cinnamon gut. vi. Make all together into a smooth Electuary.

This greatly strengthens Women in Child-bearing, and helps them to sustain the Load, that otherwise might thro Weakness fall away before its due time. It is a good Restraining and Cordial also, in all Cases attended with Weakness in either Sex, and ought to be taken three or four times in a day, as much as a Chestnut at a Dose.

Electuarium Restrings, *A Restraining Electuary.* Take Conserve of red Roses 3 ii. Diascordium 3 ss. Bole fine in Powder 3 ii. Dragon's Blood 3 iss. Balaustines 3 ss. Oil of Cinnamon gut. iv. Syrup of dry'd Roses q. s. to make into an Electuary.

This some calculate on purpose against a *Diarrhea*, and is to be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg three or four times in a day; or after every Stool, refraining at the same time from all Malt Liquors: for in *Diarrhaeas* they will work as

powerfully as Catharticks, and suffer nothing to take place while they are used: but this Note is to be made herein, that no *Diarrhea* ought to be stopped, if it does not sicken, and diminish the Strength of a Person; for sometimes the Constitution finds means by this way to get rid of an ill Burden, and therefore such Discharge is then to be rather encouraged than hindered; but when the Patient is thirsty, feverish and weak, these Helps are to be called in.

Electuarium de Cinnamomo, Electuary of Cinnamon. 'Take the
' finest Cinnamon in Powder \mathfrak{z} vi.
' Oil of Nutmegs by Expression \mathfrak{z} ii.
' Saffron \mathfrak{z} ss. Balauſtines, Cochineal, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Flowers of Benjamin \mathfrak{z} ss. Juice of Kermes q. f.
' to make an Electuary.'

This is chiefly contriv'd for childing Women. It is a good Strengthner, and will help to prevent Abortion. It is likewise a good Astringent in many other Cases, and may be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg, as often as Symptoms require to be repeated. The proportion of dry Powder is so great, that it will be apt to grow too dry, and will stand in need of moistening with fresh Juice or Syrup.

Electuarium contra Hæmoptoen, An Electuary against Spitting of Blood. 'Take white Poppy and
' Henbane-Seed powder'd, ana \mathfrak{z} ss.
' Conserve of red Roses \mathfrak{z} i. Syrup
' of Corn-Poppies q. f. to make in-
' to a smooth soft Electuary.'

This is an Electuary greatly recommended by Mr. Boyle for the purposes its Title expresses: it cools, thickens, and represses the too quick Motion of the Blood, and is therefore good in all Hæcticks. It is to be taken at discretion, as Symptoms are urgent.

Electuarium Poterii, Poterius's Electuary. 'Take the Anti-hæctick
' of *Poterius* \mathfrak{z} ss. *Haly's* Powder
' fresh made \mathfrak{z} iss. Syrup of Jujubs
' q. f. to make into an Electuary.'

Dr. Fuller gives this, but it may be made with any *Pectoral Syrup*, or that of *Marsh-Mallows*, because the Syrup of *Jujubs* is seldom or never made. He says it destroys all manner of exotick corruptive Sharpness, and Asperities of the Blood and Juices, and induces a balsamick, soft, and oleose Disposition; that it is second to none in a hæctick Fever, and may be taken two or three times a day, with a Draught of Asses Milk, as much as the bigness of an ordinary Nutmeg.

Balsamicks.

Electuarium Pectorale, A Pectoral Electuary. 'Take Raisins and
' Conserve of red Roses, ana \mathfrak{z} i.
' pulped with q. f. of Syrup of Maiden-Hair, Sugar-Candy in fine
' Powder, and *Species Diatragacanth. frigid.* ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Spirit of
' Sulphur by the Bell gut. xv. Make
' into an Electuary with q. f. of
' the same Syrup.'

Electuarium Dialthææ, Electuary of Marsh-Mallows. 'Take Pulp
' of the Root of Marsh-Mallows
' (boil'd in Barley-Water, and drove
' thro a Sieve) \mathfrak{z} ii. of Raisins \mathfrak{z} iss.
' *Species Diatragacanthi frigid.* \mathfrak{z} ss.
' Syrup of Marsh-Mallows q. f. Make
' into an Electuary.'

Electuarium de Spermate-Ceti, Electuary of Sperma-Ceti. 'Take
' Conserve of Hips, and *Archangel-Flowers*, ana \mathfrak{z} i. sweet Al-
' monds blanch'd \mathfrak{z} ss. Sperma-Ceti
' \mathfrak{z} ii. beat all so with a q. f. of Sy-
' rup of Marsh-Mallows, that they
' may be pulp'd thro a Sieve; then
' add of the *Species Diatragac. fri-*
' *gid.* \mathfrak{z} ss. and with enough of the
' same

‘ same Syrup, make all into a
‘ smooth Electuary.’

These are all emollient, and will soften and lubricate all the Passages, and smooth acrimonious Humours, whereby they circulate with less Mischief. And hence these are of great service in all Catarrhs and Defluxions of sharp Rheums from the Head, and Glands of the Throat, and will give Relief in obstinate Hoarsenesses. They are likewise very friendly to the Kidneys, and defend those Passages from the Irritations of sandy Matter, that often washes thorow them: they cool the Heat of Urine, heal Gonorrhæa's, and allay all Pains from *Stimuli*; but care must be had, while all these laudable Intentions are in view, that they do not relax and pall the Stomach too much, which they are too apt to do: for which Reasons they are sometimes acidulated with Spirit of Sulphur, or such like things, which help to keep the Membranes of the Stomach in their due Tensions. These are to be given two or three times in a day, or oftner, if Symptoms, are urgent to the quantity of a Chesnut for a Dose; and some softening Broths or Emulsions drank afterwards.

Electuarium Restaurans, *A Restorative Electuary.* ‘ Take Conserve of Hips \mathfrak{z} ii. Chocolate in Powder, Orrice-Root, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Extract of Colt's-Foot (made from a strong Decoction evaporated) \mathfrak{z} fs. Syrup of Colt's-Foot q. f. to make into an Electuary.’

Electuarium Conditorum, *An Electuary of Preserves.* ‘ Take candied Satyrion-Root, candied Eryngo-Root, Nutmegs and Ginger candied, ana \mathfrak{z} fs. Chocolate in Powder \mathfrak{z} fs. Juice of Kermes q. f. to make into an Electuary.’

Electuarium ad Pthisin, *An Electuary against a Consumption.* ‘ Take Conserve of red Roses \mathfrak{z} fs. candied Eryngo-Root \mathfrak{z} i. sweet Almonds blanch'd \mathfrak{z} fs. Mastich in Powder \mathfrak{z} i. Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell gut. xv. Syrup of red Poppies q. f. to make into an Electuary.’

Electuarium ad Pthisin alterum, *Another Electuary against Consumptions.* ‘ Take Conserve of Hips \mathfrak{z} i. candied Nutmegs and Eryngo-Root ana \mathfrak{z} fs. Viper's Flesh dry'd and powder'd \mathfrak{z} ii. Ambergrease \mathfrak{g} fs. Musk gr. v. Syrup of Balsam, or Juice of Kermes q. f. to make into an Electuary.’

Electuarium ad ———, *Another ———* ‘ Take Extracts of Colt's-Foot, and of new unhopt Ale, ana \mathfrak{z} fs. candied Nutmegs and Eryngo-Root, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Flowers of Benjamin \mathfrak{g} i. Ambergrease and Musk, ana gr. v. Juice of Kermes q. f. to make into an Electuary.’

Electuarium ——— *Another ———* ‘ Take Extract of Bohee-Tea \mathfrak{z} fs. Satyrion-Root boil'd in Canary, and pulped thro a Sieve, \mathfrak{z} i. Chocolate and Viper's Flesh powder'd, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Ambergrease and Musk, ana gr. v. Make all into an Electuary with q. f. of Viper-Jelly.’

In all languid wasting Constitutions, either from Age, acute Distempers, or too large Evacuations, according to the Exigency and Indication of particular Symptoms; may either of these be used, or others of the same kind, contriv'd to restore a due Elasticity to the Solids, and give that generous warmth and Consistence again to the Juices, as may enable them to deposite proper Supplies to the abraded Parts, as they circulate thro them. And in all Intentions of this nature, regard

is chiefly to be had to the Temperament: where the Blood is hot and quick, it must have a load laid upon it by Agglutinents, and such Ingredients as give a mucilaginous, and an adhesive Property to any Fluids they are mixed with. But where the Blood is low, and the Skin pale and clammy, it must be inspired with warm Aromatick Compositions, which at the same time carry along with them what is adhesive and nourishing; as the candied Spices and balsamick glutinous Substances of the Extracts and Jellies: and a suitable Diet and way of living must be comply'd with in all these respects, or else these can avail but little. But where that Care is taken, and such Auxiliaries as Medicine affords in other Forms comply'd with, there is not a curable Consumption which some of these will not conquer. Another use likewise this Class may be apply'd to with great Success, and that is in Cases of Impotency from a cold chilly Blood; for they not only afford due Matter to fill the Parts of Generation with proper Juices, but also will warm and stimulate them to Coition, especially those which are loaded with the *Sweets*. These, as most others of this Form, are to be taken two or three times a day to the quantity of a Nutmeg for a Dose, drinking some convenient and suitable Liquor after each.

Electuarium Vulnerarium, A Vulnerary Electuary. 'Take Conserve
' of red Roses ʒ ii. new unsalted
' Butter ʒ ss. Yolk of one Egg,
' Powder of Balsam of *Tolu* ʒ iiss.
' Balsam of *Gilead* ʒ ii. Make all
' into an Electuary S. A.'

The Balsams, Butter, and Egg must be well incorporated first, and then the Conserve added in a smooth

Pulp. Dr. Fuller says this dissolves tough thick Phlegm, besmearing the *Bronchia*, and renders all the *Meatus* slippery, and easily passable: that it repairs and heals the Vesicles of the Lungs, when tumid and tense, and strain'd beyond their natural Tone; and therefore is it of service in a dry consumptive Cough, to be taken the quantity of a large Nutmeg or Chestnut two or three times in a day.

Electuarium———*Another*———
' Take Conserve of red Roses ʒ ii.
' Conserve of Hips ʒ i. *Lucatellus's*
' Balsam ʒ ss. Syrup of Balsam q. s.
' to make into an Electuary.'

Electuarium———*Another*———
' Take Balsam of *Tolu* in fine Powder, and rubbed with the Yolk of
' an Egg, ʒ ss. Balsam of Capivi ʒ ii.
' Pulp of the Conserve of red Roses,
' with q. s. of Balsamick Syrup,
' ʒ ii. Make all into a smooth Electuary.'

Electuarium———*Another*———
' Take Pulp of Cassia ʒ iiss. Venice
' Turpentine, and that of Cyprus,
' boil'd to a Brittleness, and powder'd, ana ʒ ii. Rhubarb ʒ ss. Gum
' Arabick and *Species Diatragacanth.*
' *frigid.* ana ʒ i. Syrup of Marsh-
' Mallows q. s. to make an Electuary.'

These have not only that adhesive Quality of the foregoing, but have also somewhat that is, tho in a low degree, deterfive; whereby they take place in all Ulcerations and Tubercles of the *Viscera*, but particularly of the Lungs and urinary Passages: for which Reasons they, or such as are near of this kind, are constantly met with in Practice, in Asthma's, and all Infarctions of the Breast; and also in Foulnesses of the Kidneys, which appear by constant Pains and a purulent Urine, and in the worst

worst of Gleet; for they will deterge and heal a single *Gonorrhœa* with safety, if no other means are us'd. And the whole Bulk of Medicine can hardly supply a better Remedy than the last of these in any such Cases: for the common Practice, by violent Catharticks and Mercurials, is too rough; insomuch, that under a Pretence of eradicating a Malignity, they so weaken the Parts, that it becomes difficult to restore them to their proper Tone again.

Electuarium de Guaiaco, Electuary of Guaiacum. 'Take Eryngoroot candy'd ʒ ii. with a sufficient quantity of balsamick Syrup pulp it through a Sieve; and to it add Extract of Guaiacum ʒ i. and Ceruss of Antimony ʒ ii. and make into an Electuary with q. s. of the same Syrup.'

This is reckon'd much to promote natural Transpiration, and to be therefore of service in all cutaneous Eruptions from a foul vitiated Blood; as also in Venereal Cases. It is to be taken twice in a day, with a Draught of some Liquor suitably medicated after each Dose.

Electuarium Ethiopicum, The Ethiops Electuary. 'Take Ethiops Mineral ʒ i. Vipers-Flesh in Powder ʒ ss. Gum Guaiacum ʒ ii. Conserve of red Roses pulp'd with q. s. of Syrup of Clove-Gillyflowers ʒ i. and with enough of the same Syrup make an Electuary.'

This is a most efficacious Prescription in all Foulness of Blood whatsoever, that erodes and ulcerates the inner Parts, or deforms the Surface by breaking out upon the Skin. It is prevalent therefore in the most inveterate Venereal Cases, and is infallible in the Itch, Leprosy, and all tettersous Eruptions. It may be taken twice a day, the quantity of an ordinary Nutmeg, drinking a

Glass of any suitably medicated Liquor after each Dose.

Electuarium Asthmaticum, An Asthmatick Electuary. 'Take Flowers of Sulphur ʒ i. Ginger ʒ ss. Saffron ʒ i. Musk gr. v. Honey ʒ ii. and make into an Electuary with q. s. of Syrup of Saffron, or common Sugar-Molosses.'

This with a little Alteration is a very common Prescription in asthmatick Coughs and Infarctions of the Breast, and it is reckon'd to deterge the *Bronchia* powerfully from viscidous Adhesions; but it is not so elegant a Medicine by much, as the following, for the same purpose.

'Take Extract of *English* Liquorice ʒ ss. Sperma Ceti and Balsam of *Gilead*, ana ʒ i. rubb'd with a little Yolk of Egg, Conserve of Wood-Sorrel and Rosemary-Flowers, ana ʒ i. Pass all together through a Pulping-Sieve with a q. s. of Syrup of red Poppies, and then add Saffron in fine Powder ʒ ss. Musk gr. v. and make an Electuary.'

This makes a neat Medicine enough, and it will do good service in all Shortness of Breath, and Coughs thence arising. It may be taken as much as a large Nutmeg at a time, two or three times in a day, as Symptoms are more or less urgent.

Electuarium ad Strumas, An Electuary for the King's-Evil. 'Take Ethiops Mineral and Cinnabar of Antimony, ana ʒ vi. Earth-worms prepared and powder'd ʒ ii. Salt of Amber, Tartar of Vitriol and Cream of Tartar, ana ʒ iiss. Powder of Arum-Root ʒ ii. of Steel prepared with Sulphur ʒ iii. Syrup of five opening Roots q. s. to make all into a smooth Electuary.'

This is from the Prescription of a Physician now in great note, for

a very obstinate hereditary ill Habit, which was continually knotting the Glands, and shifting ugly Swellings from one part to another, and which would sometimes ulcerate and be very troublesome; and with the help of the Bath it procured a very tolerable Constitution. It was order'd the quantity of a Nutmeg twice a day, and was continu'd near three months; but for want of a little Conserve, which would only require the Dose to be but a little larger, the Weight of the heavy Powders carry them to the bottom, and will not let them continue equally mix'd.

Diureticks.

Electuarium Lithontripticum, An Electuary against the Stone. 'Take ' Venice-Turpentine 3 i. mix it very ' well with the Yolk of one Egg, ' and then put to it Burdock-Seeds ' and Gromwel-Seeds, ana 3 ss. ' Winter-Cherries 3 ii. and with ' q. f. of Syrup of Marshmallows, ' make all together into a smooth ' Electuary.'

This will assist in cleansing the Urinary Passages, and forcing away any obstructed Gravel or gritty Matter. It may be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg, as Symptoms require, drinking a Glass of White-Wine or Marshmallow-Tea after each Dose.

Electuarium Ictericum, An Electuary against the Jaundice. 'Take ' green Ginger 3 vi. Venice-Treacle ' 3 ii. Powder of Turmeric 3 ii. ' Powder of Saffron 3 i. Species of ' Diambra 3 ii. Oil of Juniper gut.x. ' Mix into an Electuary with q. f. ' of Syrup of Marshmallows.'

Electuarium Splanchnicum, A Splanchnick Electuary. 'Take Con- ' serve of Scurvy-grafs 3 ii. candy'd ' Elicampane-Root 3 ss. Powder of ' Arum-Root 3 ii. Salt of Worm-

' wood 3 ss. and with q. f. of Sy- ' rup of Furnitory, or five Roots, ' make an Electuary.'

Electuarium Diureticum, A Diu- retick Electuary. 'Take Parsley ' and Fennel-Roots, ana 3 ii. Leaves ' of Marshmallows m. i. Make a ' strong Decoction, which evapo- ' rate to an Extract, and to it put ' Conserve of Scurvy-grafs 3 i. Pow- ' der of Hog-Lice 3 ii. Salt of Am- ' ber and Saffron, ana 3 ss. and ' with a sufficient quantity of Sy- ' rup of Marshmallows, or of the ' five Roots, make into an Electu- ' ary.'

' Take Pulp of a baked or roasted ' Squill, forc'd through a Sieve, 3 i. ' Powder of Marshmallow-Roots 3 ii. ' Powder of Cinnamon 3 i. Sal ' Prunella and Saffron, ana 3 ss. ' Conserve of Scurvy-grafs 3 i. Sy- ' rup of Marshmallows q. f. to make ' an Electuary.'

All these are very detergent, and will wear off those beginning Lodg-ments of foreign Matter upon the Bowels, which obstruct and disorder their Offices, and precipitate it chiefly by Urine. Therefore in the Jaundice, Spleen, Hypochondriacal Affections, Gravel, and Dropsies, they will do service. In those full Constitutions which arise from too frequent Tippling, and too little Exercise, which is the Case of many who keep Publick Houses, and hasten to Dropsies; they are much better than those strong Catharticks which are usually given, and the service they do will be much more lasting: for strong Catharticks only force off a great deal by Stool, which tho it may be at present pleasing to the deluded Patient, yet they so much overstrain the Springs of the Solids, that by losing their Tone they soon fill again; whereas Medicines of this kind gradually break and divide the

the gross and viscid Juices, and fit them for the smaller Discharges, which because they make no force upon the Constitution, are not much attended to: and likewise by degrees do they abrade such Adhesions as had almost plugg'd up some of the *Viscera*, and scour the minutest Vessels in such manner, that the necessary Fluids meet with no hindrance in their Circuit, and the Body has not an Over-load to sustain. According to the Differences of Circumstances and Aggravations of Symptoms, these may be vary'd; and to answer any End of moment ought to be given some time, because such habitual Illnesses as they are design'd to remove, will not give way very soon. They also may be assisted by suitable medicated Drinks.

Alexipharmicks.

Ingredients of the most efficacy under this denomination are hardly to be trusted in this *Form*, because the quantity to be taken at a Dose cannot be so well adjusted; and therefore they shall be reserv'd for the next Section of *Boles*, which will much shorten this Part.

Electuarium Orvietanum, *An Electuary against Poison.* ' Take
' Roots of white Dittany, Bistort,
' Tormentil, Masterwort, Gentian,
' Carline Thistle, both kinds of
' Birthwort, Cinkfoil, Zedoary, Valerian the greater, Contrayerva,
' Angelica, Elicampane, *Virginia*
' Snake-Root, Leaves of Carduus,
' of Devil's Bit, Meadow-sweet, Rue,
' Savin, Pennyroyal, Scordium,
' St. John's-wort, Citron-Peel, Orange-Peel, Cinnamon, Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, Toad's-Flesh,
' ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Viper's-Flesh $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. best
' Saffron $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Reduce all into a
' fine Powder, to which add Extract
' of Juniper-Berries, made with

' White-Wine, and evaporated to
' the Thickness of Honey, q. s. to
' make an Electuary S. A. to every
' Pound of which add Mithridate
' and *Venice-Treacle*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.'

This Dr. Bates says was communicated to him by Sir Robert Talbor, for a most powerful Remedy against the Plague and malignant Fevers; to be given from $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. to $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. for a Dose, and repeated as Symptoms indicate; but we have here omitted the *Eleosacharum's*, because they make such Forms less palatable, and add little or nothing to their Virtue. The whole indeed is more proper for an Officinal Medicine, than to have a place here, but it was thought too good a one to omit; especially as it comes recommended to us.

Electuarium Anti-epidemicum, *An Electuary against the Plague.* ' Take
' Roots of Contrayerva $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. of
' Valerian, of Masterwort, and Zedoary, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ iss. Seeds of Angelica hull'd, Dittany of *Crete*,
' Myrrh, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ i. *Virginia* Snake-Root $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Saffron $\frac{3}{4}$ iii. Opium $\frac{3}{4}$ ii.
' Pulp of Juniper-Berries extracted
' with *Malaga* Wine q. s. and with
' enough of the same Wine to dissolve the Myrrh and Opium, make
' all into an Electuary with the
' *Syrupus Epidemicus.*'

This Syrup may be supply'd with that of red Poppies, Saffron, or any of like kind, by those who have a mind to make the Medicine; which is well enough contriv'd to answer the Intention express'd by its Title, and may very properly be reserv'd as a Family-Medicine in any such Apprehensions, by way of Preservative; to be taken the quantity of a Nutmeg every night going to bed, and in Infusion, as the Aggravations of Symptoms indicate.

Electuarium Camphoratum, *The Camphor-Electuary.* ' Take Con-
N n 4 ' serve

‘ serve of Rue ʒ ii. Venice-Treacle
‘ ʒ ss. Camphor ʒ i. Syrup of red
‘ Poppies q. s. to make into an
‘ Electuary.’

This is also a convenient Medicine to keep by way of Preservative, against pestilential Contagions, and may be taken every night going to bed, and fasting in a morning, drinking a Glass of generous Wine afterwards: but these are seldom wanted in our Country, and therefore are most likely to be of use to such as travel into Countries frequently alarm’d with such kind of Infections.

Electuarium cum Cortice Peruviano, *The Peruvian Electuary.* ‘ Take
‘ the *Peruvian* Bark in fine Powder
‘ ʒ i. make it into an Electuary
‘ with q. s. of Syrup of red Roses.’

This is infalible in all *Intermittents*, and is to be given the quantity of a Chestnut every three or four hours, between the Fits.

Electuarium——— *Another*———
‘ Take the *Bark* in fine Powder ʒ ss.
‘ Powder of Snake-Root ʒ i. Mithridate ʒ ii. Syrup of red Poppies
‘ q. s. to make into an Electuary.’

This is fitted for those *Agues* where the Intervals are not very distinct, but there remains some Indisposition after the Fit is off. It is warmer than the former, and assists Transpiration, to the diminution of which such Disorders chiefly owe their Rise; and for which purposes also the following may be yet more proper in some Constitutions.

Electuarium——— *Another*———
‘ Take fine Powder of the *Bark*
‘ ʒ ss. Mithridate ʒ ii. Camphor ʒ ss.
‘ rubb’d fine with a little Oil of
‘ sweet Almonds, and make all into
‘ an Electuary with q. s. of Syrup
‘ of Cloves.’

Electuarium——— *Another*———
‘ Take *Bark* in fine Powder ʒ vi.

‘ Oil of Cinnamon gut. vi. Spirit
‘ of Sulphur by the Bell gut. xx. Syrup of Raspberries q. s. Make
‘ into an Electuary.’

This is properest where there is a *Diarrhea*, or grounds to expect one; for then these Preparations take no effect. The Acid likewise renders the Medicine rougher, and helps more to corrugate and straiten the Fibres, in which the Operation of these consists. Without the *Oil of Cinnamon*, this latter Prescription likewise is very good to stop any Hemorrhages, either of the Nose, Womb, or any other part.

Electuarium——— *Another*———
‘ Take *Bark* in fine Powder ʒ vi.
‘ Steel prepared with Sulphur ʒ ii.
‘ Powder of Saffron ʒ ss. Syrup of
‘ Steel q. s. to make into an Electuary.’

This is suitable for Women where the *Menses* are obstructed, which is often their Case in *Agues*, or there is any danger of it from the *Bark*. It will also help to warm and raise the Blood to that state, as secures against a Return of the Distemper.

Electuarium——— *Another*———
‘ Take *Bark* in fine Powder ʒ vi.
‘ Ethiops Mineral ʒ ii. Syrup of
‘ white Poppies q. s. for an Electuary.’

In robust Constitutions, and where the Glands are foul and schirrous, this may with success be used; because the *Mercury* in the *Ethiops* helps both to break and thin the Juices, and open the obstructed Glands: but in thin and hectic Constitutions, such an addition is improper, because the Glands lie too open already; and therefore the Consumption would be aggravated by such a *Deobstruent*, although Fever-Fits may at present be remov’d. And thus, according to different Constitutions and Circumstances,

stances, may this *Herculean Drug* be administred alone, as in the first *Recipe*; or mix'd with other Medicines, suitable to any different Indications.

Mild Catharticks.

Electuarium Solutivum. ' Take
' Lenitive Electuary $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Pulp of
' Cassia $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Rhubarb in fine Pow-
' der $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Ginger $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Make into an
' Electuary with q. f. of Syrup of
' Violets.' Or,

' Take Pulp of stew'd Prunes
' $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Tamarinds and Cassia, ana
' $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Powder of Rhubarb $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Sy-
' rup of Violets q. f.' Or,

' Take Pulp of stew'd Prunes
' $\frac{3}{4}$ ifs. Cream of Tartar $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Pow-
' der of Rhubarb $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Oil of Ani-
' seeds gut. iii. Syrup of Damask
' Roses q. f. to make an Electu-
' ary.'

After the same manner may be contriv'd any solutive Electuaries, which are convenient for such who are apt to be too costive, as many lean People are, and most *Claret-Drinkers*. The quantity of a Nutmeg may be taken at any time, without any Observation of what is usual in the stronger Purges.

Coolers.

Electuarium Refrigerans, *A Refrigerating Electuary*. ' Take Pulp
' of Tamarinds, and of the Con-
' serve of Barberries, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ifs. *Species Diatrag. frigid.* $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Spirit of
' Sulphur by the Bell gut. xx. Syrup
' of Lemons q. f. Make into an
' Electuary.' Or,

' Take Pulp of Tamarinds and
' Sloes, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ifs. Pulp of blanch'd
' sweet Almonds, with q. f. of Sy-
' rup of Raspberries to make into
' an Electuary.' Or,

' Take Conserve of Barberries
' $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. red Roses $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. Spirit of Sul-
' phur by the Bell gut. xv. Syrup of
' Cloves q. f. for an Electuary.' Or,

' Take Pulp of Tamarinds and
' Marmalade of Quinces, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ifs.
' *Species Diatragacanth. frigid. Sal*
' *Prunella*, ana $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Syrup of O-
' ranges q. f. to make an Electuary.'

These are chiefly of use in Fevers to cool the Mouth, by holding it till it dissolves away, and also to abate Heat of Urine, and promote its Discharge: but there are so many Fruits and Preserves for such Purposes, which are generally so much more agreeable to the Patient, that there is not often occasion for Prescriptions of this nature.

S E C T. VI.

Of Boles.

PRACTICE now very much uses this *Form*, and it is indeed the most convenient of any, for mixing things especially of such efficacy that their Doses require to be exactly adjusted; as the stronger *Alexipharmicks*, *Catharticks*, and *Opiates*. When the Prescriber has

a mind to give Alteratives in the same *Form*, for many Patients will else elude their proper Doses, according to what is indicated; may such a Proportion of any Electuary in the foregoing Section be taken, as will make a *Bolus* not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. In this Division therefore we shall give Exam-

Examples only under the following Heads.

Alexipharmicks.

‘ Take *Lapis Contrayerva* ʒ i.
‘ Mithridate ʒ ii. Syrup of red Pop-
‘ pies q. f. to make into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take *Gascoign’s Powder* ʒ i.
‘ Snake-Root gr. viii. Saffron gr. iii.
‘ Confection of Alkermes q. f. to
‘ make into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take Mithridate ʒ i. Contra-
‘ yerva-Root in Powder gr. xv. Sy-
‘ rup of red Poppies q. f. to make
‘ into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take Contrayerva-Root in Pow-
‘ der, and *Virginian Snake-Root*,
‘ ana gr. x. *Venice-Treacle* ʒ fs. Sy-
‘ rup of Poppies q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take the purple Powder ʒ i.
‘ Saffron gr. v. Conserve of Wood-
‘ Sorrel ʒ i. Syrup of red Poppies
‘ q. f. to make into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take *Gascoign’s Powder* ʒ fs.
‘ Powder of Saffron gr. iii. Con-
‘ fection of Alkermes q. f. to make
‘ into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take *Lapis Contrayerva* ʒ i.
‘ Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers
‘ ʒ fs. Confection of Alkermes q. f.
‘ to make into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take Goa-Stone gr. xv. *Virgi-
‘ nian Snake-Root* and Saffron, ana
‘ gr. v. *Venice-Treacle* ʒ fs. Syrup
‘ of red Poppies q. f. to make into
‘ a Bole.’

In an ordinary Fever any of
these may be prescribed, to be re-
peated every six hours, or sooner or
later as Symptoms appear, until a
Diaphoresis, or some critical Dis-
charge, abates it: and these may
be vary’d as any particular Circum-
stances indicate, as where a *Diar-
rhea* is to be check’d.

‘ Take *Lapis Contrayerva* gr. xv.
‘ Diacordium without Honey ʒ ii.
‘ Oil of Cinnamon gut. i. Syrup of
‘ white Poppies q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Diacordium without Ho-
‘ ney ʒ i. Snake-Root and Saffron
‘ in fine Powder, ana gr. vi. Dia-
‘ codium q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take *Venice-Treacle* ʒ fs. red
‘ Coral and Bole, ana gr. x. *London*
‘ Laudanum gr. i. Diacodium q. f.’
Or,

‘ Take red Coral ʒ i. Diacor-
‘ dium without Honey ʒ fs. Oil of
‘ Cinnamon gut. i. Diacodium q. f.
‘ to make into a Bole.’

When Blisters are used, and the
Urine is hot, or difficult to make,
the following Alterations may be
suitable.

‘ Take Conserve of Wood-Sorrel
‘ ʒ i. Saffron and Snake-Root, ana
‘ gr. v. *Sal Prunella* gr. x. Syrup
‘ of Marshmallows q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take *Venice-Treacle* ʒ fs. *Gaf-
‘ coign’s Powder* gr. xv. Saffron
‘ gr. v. *Sal Prunella* gr. x. Syrup of
‘ Raspberries q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Contrayerva-Root in fine
‘ Powder ʒ i. Saffron gr. v. *Sal*
‘ *Prunella* gr. x. Balsam of Capivi
‘ gut. vi. Syrup of Marshmallows
‘ q. f. to make into a Bole.’

And after these, instead of the
usual *Juleps*, Barley-water Emul-
sions and White-Wine may be plen-
tifully drank. In a Delirium, and
convulsive Twitches of the Ten-
dons, the highest Alexipharmicks are
to be given, so that care be taken
sufficiently to dilute at the same time:
such as,

‘ Take of the Egg-Electuary ʒ fs.
‘ Camphor, Saffron, and Castor in
‘ fine Powder, ana gr. v. Confec-
‘ tion of Alkermes q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Contrayerva-Root ʒ i.
‘ Snake-Root and Castor, ana gr. vi.
‘ *Venice-Treacle* ʒ fs. Syrup of red
‘ Poppies q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Mithridate ʒ fs. *Lapis Con-
‘ trayerva* gr. xii. Castor, Salt of
‘ Amber, and Saffron, ana gr. iv.
‘ Al-

‘ Alkermes Confection q. f.’ Or,
 ‘ Take *Gascoign’s* Powder ʒ i.
 ‘ *Mathew’s* Pill gr. vii. Camphor,
 ‘ Castor, and Salt of Amber, ana
 ‘ gr. v. Alkermes Confection q. f.’

In the last Stage of the Distemper, when there is no other Hopes but that there is yet Life, and the Patient begins to hiccup ;

‘ Take Contrayerva-Root ʒ i. volatile Salt of Harts-horn and Salt of Amber, ana gr. viii. Saffron gr. v. Confection of Alkermes q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Bezoar Oriental gr. xv. Saffron, Castor, and volatile Salt of Harts-horn, ana gr. v. Mithridate ʒ ss. Syrup of red Poppies q. f. to make into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take Musk, volatile Salt of Harts-horn, ana gr. x. Snake-Root gr. xv. Confection of Alkermes q. f. to make into a Bole.’

These latter ought to be mix’d as near as possible to their being taken, because the Volatiles will waste. They may be repeated every three or four hours, if Symptoms are pressing, and help’d down with suitable Juleps, in which also may be dropt any volatile Spirits. These are all in proportion for adult Persons ; for Children, and those of weaker Constitutions, they may be accordingly lessen’d. The Consistence of a *Bole* ought to be somewhat stiffer than that of a common *Electuary*.

Catharticks.

‘ Take Powder of Jalap ʒ ss. Scammony rubb’d very fine with an oil’d Pestle gr. v. Oil of Cloves gut. i. Syrup of Buckthorn q. f. to make into a Bole.’

This powerfully purges watry and pituitous Humours, and therefore is very proper for robust corpulent Constitutions, Or,

‘ Take Powder of Jalap ʒ i. Oil of Cloves gut. i. Syrup of Buckthorn q. f.’

There is hardly a better Purge than this in a Dropsy, altho some give those which are rougher : as,

‘ Take Gamboge ʒ i. Cream of Tartar ʒ i. Oil of Cloves and Aniseed, ana gut. i. Syrup of Buckthorn q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Elaterium gr. ii. Refin of Jalap gr. vi. Cream of Tartar ʒ ss. Oil of Juniper gut. ii. Syrup of Buckthorn q. f.’

The resinous Substances must be very well rubb’d with the *Cream of Tartar*, or *Salt of Tartar*, else they will gripe intolerably. For milder Purges, take either of the following :

‘ Take Powder of Rhubarb ʒ ss. Lenitive Electuary ʒ i. Syrup of Damask Roses q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Powder of Jalap ʒ i. Pulp of Cassia ʒ i. Powder of Nutmegs gr. iii. Syrup of Rhubarb q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take either of the compound Powders of Sena ʒ ss. Pulp of Cassia ʒ i. or q. f. to make it into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take Calomel gr. xv. Conserve of red Roses ʒ i. make into a Bole to take over night, and take any common purging Potion or a lenitive Bole the next morning.’

For Children the Doses of these may be proportionably lessen’d : and where there is suspicion of Worms, or slimy Humours, in the Bowels, from a stinking Breath, and a hard Belly ;

‘ Take the Countess of *Warwick’s* Powder gr. x. Electuary lenitive q. f. to make into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take Rhubarb in Powder gr. viii. Calomel gr. vi. lenitive Electuary q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take

‘ Take Resin of Jalap and Calomel, ana gr. iv. Powder of Cinnamon gr. i. Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers q. s. Or,

‘ Take Scammony gr. iii. Calomel gr. vi. Powder of Cinnamon gr. i. Syrup of Rhubarb q. s. to make into a Bole.’

Where there is *Calomel*, care must be taken that the *Bole* is not made too thin, because its Weight will be apt to make it separate, and be lost in taking; and notwithstanding the Prejudices of some against *Mercury*, yet these are as safe Purges as any, and may be given to Children in the first Year without hazard, if rightly proportion’d to their Strength.

Opiates.

‘ Take *Mathew’s Pill* gr. viii. ‘ Mithridate 3 fs. make into a Bole.’

Or,

‘ Take *Venice-Treacle* 3 fs. *London Laudanum* gr. i. Conserve of Wood-Sorrel 3 fs. make into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take *Diascordium* without Honey 3 i. for a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take Conserve of red Roses and Mithridate, ana 3 fs. liquid Laudanum gut. xv. make into a Bole.’ Or,

‘ Take *Venice-Treacle* 3 i. liquid Laudanum gut. x. make into a Bole.’

S E C T. VII.

Of Pills and Lozenges.

A Great deal is reduced to this first Form for the Convenience of taking, because they can be so wrapp’d up, as not to give any taste as they pass; which is an Inducement to some, who will not be prevail’d upon by any other. The latter is likewise contriv’d in compliment to the Palates of some nice People, and is generally concern’d in things which are toothsome. What further is necessary to be regarded in the Prescription of these, see *Sect. 6. Part 3.*

Cephalicks.

Pilulæ Antipodagricæ, Pills against the Gout. ‘ Take the best *Russia* Castor 3 fs. white Amber, Germanander, Ground-Pine, ana 3 vi. ‘ Salt of Amber, Cerufs of Antimony, Balsam of *Tolu*, *Opoponax*,

ana 3 i. Roots of Butter-bur 3 iii. ‘ *Chio Turpentine* 3 ii. Balsam of Sulphur terebinthinated q. s. to make into a Mass for Pills.’

This is recommended from *Bates*, where it stands mark’d for being frequent in his own Practice. 3 fs. is order’d twice in a day, and to be continu’d some Months together, to prevent the Gout and Rheumatick Pains.

Pilulæ Succinatæ, Amber-Pills. ‘ Take Ambergrease gr. ii. Musk gr. i. Opium gr. iii. Salt of Amber and Flowers of Benjamin, ana gr. vi. Balsam of *Peru* q. s. to make into 9 Pills.’

These are good in the Hiccup, when it happens upon an empty Stomach; and may be given in three Doses, as there is occasion.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Castorææ, *Castor-Pills*.
 ' Take *Russia* Castor 3 i. Salt of
 ' Amber 3 fs. Balsam of *Peru* q. f.
 ' to make into 24 Pills.'

These are good in all nervous
 Distempers in either Sex, whether
 the Origin be in the Head or *Ute-*
rus: five may be taken two or
 three times in a day, and continu'd
 as there is occasion.

Pilulæ cùm Cinnabaro, *Pills with*
Cinnabar. ' Take native Cinnabar
 ' finely powder'd, and human Skull,
 ' ana 3 ii. Castor and Salt of Am-
 ' ber, ana 3 i. Oil of Marjoram
 ' gut. xii. Balsam of *Peru* 3 i. Sy-
 ' rup of Piony q. f. Make into
 ' Pills, 9 out of each Dram.'

Dr. Fuller rejects the human Skull
 with good reason, tho it is inserted
 in the *Recipe* only in compliance to
 the common Prepossession of its
 Virtues. The other Ingredients of
 this are very good; and to take
 three of these Pills two or three
 times in a day for some time toge-
 ther, will eradicate very obstinate
 nervous Complaints, and do great
 service to Persons subject to the
 Head-ach, Giddiness, Epilepsies, and
 the Palsy.

Trochisci Apoplectici, *Lozenges*
against the Apoplexy. ' Take Am-
 ' bergrease 3 fs. Oil of Rosemary,
 ' Cinnamon, Nutmeg, ana gut. ii.
 ' Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, ana
 ' gut. i. Spirit of Lavender gut. lxxx.
 ' fine Sugar 3 iv. Make in Lozen-
 ' ges with q. f. of the Mucilage of
 ' Gum Tragacanth.'

These are proper to chew and
 roll about in the mouth frequently,
 by such who are subject to Apo-
 plectick Disorders: for this way the
 warm Aromatics more immediately
 penetrate the Fibres, than when
 swallow'd at once into the Stomach.

Trochisci Cephalici, *Cephalick Lo-*
zenges. ' Take *Pulvis de Guttetâ*,

and native Cinnabar, ana 3 fs.
 ' Oil of Rosemary and Nutmegs,
 ' ana 3 ii. fine Sugar 3 ii. Mucilage
 ' of Gum Tragacanth q. f.'

Trochisci Paralytici, *Lozenges a-*
gainst the Palsy. ' Take Sugar in
 ' fine Powder 3 i. Spirit of Laven-
 ' der compound gut. lx. Oil of
 ' Rosemary gut. iv. Mucilage of
 ' Gum Tragacanth q. f.'

These may also be given at dis-
 cretion to such who are inclinable to
 nervous Disorders, as they are best
 liked.

Trochisci Odorati, *Perfumed Lo-*
zenges. ' Take Musk and Amber-
 ' grease, ana gr. vi. grind them fine
 ' with a little white Sugar-Candy,
 ' and gut. x. of Spirit of Roses:
 ' then put to them Powder of Or-
 ' rice 3 iv. Starch 3 ii. fine Sugar
 ' 3 iv. and Gum Tragacanth q. f.'

These are of no great service,
 unless to those few who delight in
Sweets, and to disguise a stinking
 Breath.

Trochisci Stomachici, *Stomach-*
Lozenges. ' Take *Spanish* Angelica-
 ' Root in fine Powder 3 i. Oil of
 ' Cinnamon, Nutmeg, and Cloves,
 ' ana gut. ii. Oil of Mint and Worm-
 ' wood, ana gut. i. fine Sugar 3 iv.
 ' Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made
 ' with Orange-Flower-Water q. f.'

These are good to warm the Sto-
 mach, and dissipate such Flatulencies,
 which sometimes communicate their
 Disorders a great way further, and
 are so of service to the Head.

Trochisci ad emulgendam Sali-
 vam, *Lozenges to occasion Spitting*.
 ' Take Pellitory of *Spain* in fine
 ' Powder 3 fs. Mastich 3 ii. Oil of
 ' Cloves and Marjoram, ana 3 ii.
 ' Make into Lozenges or Pellers with
 ' q. f. of the best scented yellow
 ' Bees-Wax.'

These may be of use to such who
 want a Discharge of Rheum from
 the

the Glands about the Mouth, and cannot comply with the Custom of smoking Tobacco for that purpose. For a great many Complaints arise from those Parts being overcharg'd with Moisture, for which this would be a convenient Drain; the Heat of it irritating the Glands to the Discharge of their Contents.

Hystericks.

Pilulæ Emmenagogæ, Pills to promote the Menses. ' Take Borax and ' Myrrh, ana 3 i. Birth-wort and ' Saffron, ana 9 i. Oil of Penny- ' royal, Savin, and Cloves, ana ' gut. ii. Syrup of five opening ' Roots q. f. to make into Pills, 10 ' out of each 3.'

Pilulæ Hystericæ, Hysterick Pills. ' Take Galbanum strain'd, Affasæ- ' tida, and Gum Ammoniacum, ana ' 3 i. Castor, Camphor, and Salt of ' Amber, ana gr. xv. Oil of Am- ' ber gut. iv. Balsam of Peru q. f. ' to make into Pills, 12 out of ' each 3.'

Pilulæ ——— other ——— ' Take ' Powder of Savin, Dittany of Crete, ' ana 3 i. Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum ' Ammoniacum, Castor, ana 3 ii. ' Make all into a Mass with Syrup ' of Mugwort q. f. and form out of ' each 3, 12 Pills.'

These all promote the Uterine Discharges, and do service in many Hysterical Affections; but they must not be meddled with upon any suspicion of being with Child, for they are so forcing as to occasion Abortion. To help the *Menses*, they ought to be taken about the time of expecting them; and in other Cases, for a constancy, some Weeks together, three twice in a day. They also would be of service in all Disorders of the Spleen in either Sex, for there is a great Affinity between

those, and what are term'd Hysterical.

Strengtheners.

Pilulæ Cretacæ, The Chalk Pills.

' Take Chalk, white Sanders and ' Nutmegs, ana P. E. and make ' them into Pills with q. f. of Chio ' Turpentine, 10 out of each 3.'

' *Pilulæ Terebinthinatæ, Turpen- ' tine Pills.* ' Take Venice Turpen- ' tine boil'd in Water to a due Con- ' sistence 3 fs. Amber, Dragon's- ' Blood, Bole, ana 3 fs. make 10 ' Pills out of each 3.'

Pilulæ Astringentes, Astringent Pills. ' Take fine Bole, Dragon's- ' Blood, red Coral, Amber, Mastich, ' astringent Saffron of Steel, ana ' 3 i. Oil of Cinnamon, Nutmegs, ' ana gut. vi. and make into a Mass ' with q. f. of Turpentine, and 10 ' Pills out of each 3.'

These are good in all Weaknesses of the Reins, and will be of service in the *Whites* and *Gonorrhæas*, four or five may be taken twice in a day; but they are not to be meddled with where the running is virulent, until necessary Catharticks have been administred. They will do good likewise in Fluxes of the Belly, which arise from an habitual Relaxation. But some of the following are more directly calculated for such purposes.

Pilulæ cum Sanguine Draconis, Dragon's-Blood Pills. ' Take fine ' Dragon's-Blood 3 iifs. Sugar of ' Lead and Roch-Allum, ana gr. xv. ' Venice Turpentine q. f. to make ' into 48 Pills.'

' *Pilulæ de Terrâ Japonicâ, Japan Pills.* ' Take Japan Earth 3 ii. Oil ' of Cinnamon gut. vi. Diacodium ' q. f. to make into Pills nine out ' of each 3 of the Mass.'

These greatly corrugate and draw up the relaxed Fibres of the Stomach and

and Bowels, and therefore will not only be of service in Fluxes, but also assist in Digestion. They may be taken two or three times a day, four or five in a Dose.

Pilulæ ad Dysenteriam, Pills against a Bloody-Flux. 'Take the
' best scented yellow Bees-Wax 3 fs.
' Japan-Earth and Sperma-Ceti, ana
' 3 i. Sugar of Lead 9 i. Oil of Cin-
' namon gut. xii. Make into a Mass
' by the Fire, 10 Pills out of each 3.

This is a most effectual Medicine for what its Title expresses; for it not only strengthens the Fibres, but also, as it were, afresh plasters over the Bowels, with that *Mucus* they naturally are supplied with, and which the Acrimony of Humours had tore off, and wash'd away. It is also excellent in old *Gleets*, and the *Whites* in Women. To which purposes likewise the following are calculated, but are not so easy nor safe.

Pilulæ ad Gonorrhæam, Pills for a Clap. 'Take Sugar of Lead
' and Camphor, ana 3 ii. Calomel
' 3 fs. Make them into a Mass with
' q. f. of Venice Turpentine, and
' form it into 120 Pills.'

This is an efficacious Composition, but is uncertain in its Operation; for some it will salivate, and others not, and therefore requires a great deal of Skill to manage it. The Dose is five Pills every Night going to bed.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ, Stomach Pills.
' Take Powder of Cinnamon, Mace,
' Nutmeg, ana 9 i. Cloves, long
' Pepper, Balauftines, ana 9 fs.
' Extract of Gentian 3 iiss. *Elix.*
' *Proprietatis* q. f. to make into
' Pills.'

These warm a weak cold Stomach that is filled with Crudities and Flatulencies, and by degrees give a new Firmness and Strength

to the Fibres, that procures a good Digestion.

Pilulæ Martiales, Steel Pills. 'Take
' Salt of Steel 3 ii. Galbanum strain'd
' as much as needful to give a Con-
' sistence, and Syrup of five opening
' Roots q. f. to make into Pills.'

Pilulæ ——— Other ——— 'Take
' Salt of Steel, Gum Ammoniacum,
' ana 3 fs. Zedoary and Extract of
' Gentian, ana 3 ii. Syrup of Steel
' q. f. to make into Pills, n^o 9. out
' of each 3.'

These are very convenient for such as cannot take Steel in any other Forms: the latter will best agree with cold weakly Stomachs, because warm'd with the Zedoary; for Steel too bare, will with some be apt to prove *Emetick*. Either of these are excellent for young Girls, who meet with difficulty in the first Eruption of the *Menses*, and are apt afterwards to have them obstructed. They may be given twice in a day, three for a Dose. There are many more Examples of this kind from the present Practice, for which the following may suffice.

Pilulæ ——— Other ——— 'Take
' Salt of Steel 3 i. Saffron and Ga-
' langals in fine Powder, ana 3 fs.
' Extract of Gentian q. f. Or,

Pilulæ ——— Other ——— 'Take
' Salt of Steel 3 i. Aloes 3 ii. Gum
' Ammoniacum 3 fs. Balsam of Peru
' q. f. to make into Pills.' Or,

Pilulæ ——— Other ——— 'Take
' Steel prepared with Sulphur 3 ii.
' Saffron 3 fs. Extract of Gentian
' q. f. to make into Pills.'

Pilulæ Gentianæ, Gentian Pills.
' Take Powder of Gentian 3 ii. Salt
' of Wormwood 9 ii. Extract of
' Gentian 3 i. Syrup of five Roots
' q. f.'

Pilulæ Febrifugæ, Febrifuge Pills.
' Take Powder of Camomile-Flow-
' ers 3 iiss. Diaphoretick Antimony
3 i.

‘ 3 i. Salt of Wormwood 3 fs.
 ‘ Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth
 ‘ q. f.’

The two last are both intended against Intermittents; and in old Agues that have return’d after the use of the Bark, they will sometimes succeed where nothing else will. They ought to be taken three or four times in a day, five Pills at a Dose, that are made 10 out of each 3. and if they fail in this, they will be of some service in mending the Stomach, and helping Digestion.

Trochisci Hemoptoici, *Lozenges against Spitting of Blood.* ‘ Take
 ‘ Japan-Earth 3 ii. astringent Saffron of Steel 3 i. Sugar of Lead
 ‘ and Starch, ana 3 fs. fine Sugar
 ‘ 3 iv. Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth
 ‘ q. f. to make them into Lozenges.’

These may be taken at discretion, by any who are subject to spit Blood; and they will likewise do service in any kind of Fluxes whatsoever, whether of the Belly or other Parts.

Trochisci Peruviani, *Peruvian Lozenges.* ‘ Take of the Peruvian
 ‘ Bark 3 i. reduce it into a most fine
 ‘ Powder, Balsam of Tolu 3 ii. of
 ‘ Gilead 3 fs. Sugar 16 fs. Mucilage
 ‘ of Gum Tragacanth q. f. to make
 ‘ them into Lozenges.’

This is in Dr. Fuller’s *Pharmacopœia*, with 3 ii. of Balsam of Capiwi, which would make it too nauseous to take in such a *Form*; for its Bitterness will make it troublesome enough to many without that. They who can take these, will find service in all Hectick Indispositions, and beginning Consumptions.

Balsamicks.

‘ Pilulæ Styracinae, *Styrax Pills.*
 ‘ Take Styrax strain’d 3 ii. Flowers
 ‘ of Sulphur 3 i. white Benjamin
 ‘ 3 fs. Make into Pills with a warm

‘ Pestle, and q. f. of Balsamick
 ‘ Syrup.’

These are good to thicken and dry up sharp tickling Rheums, and prevent those Coughs which proceed from them, and threaten a Consumption without timely Remedy. They may be taken twice a day, 3 or 4 at a time, for a Month together.

Pilulæ Asthmaticæ, *Pills against an Asthma.* ‘ Take Gum Ammoniacum strain’d 3 i. Saffron, Salt
 ‘ of Amber, Flowers of Benjamin,
 ‘ ana 3 fs. Balsamick Syrup q. f. to
 ‘ make into 48 Pills.’

These are good for the same as the foregoing, but somewhat also deterfive; so that they are of service in many nervous Cases, wherein Asthma’s have very often a share. They may be taken 3 at a Dose, and repeated 3 or 4 times in a day.

Pilulæ——Others—— ‘ Take
 ‘ Millepedes 3 iii. Gum Ammoniacum strain’d 3 ifs. Flowers of Benjamin 3 i. Saffron and Balsam of
 ‘ Peru, ana 3 i. Balsam of Sulphur
 ‘ q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Flowers of Sulphur and
 ‘ Benjamin, ana 3 fs. Saffron 3 i.
 ‘ Gum Ammoniacum strained 3 i.
 ‘ common Tar q. f. to make into
 ‘ Pills.’

These will do great service, where the Lungs begin to be stuffed with viscid or acrimonious Juices, and wear off those short husky Coughs, which are signs of Tubercles, and beginning Ulcerations. They ought to be taken 2 or 3 times in a day, 3 at a Dose, drinking some convenient Pectoral Apozem after each.

Pilulæ Gileadenses, *Gilead Pills.*
 ‘ Take white Sugar-Candy powdered 3 ii. the cold Species of
 ‘ Gum Tragacanth 3 i. Balsam of
 ‘ Tolu 3 ii. Flower of Benjamin 3 i.
 ‘ Balsam of Gilead q. f.’ Or,

Pilulæ

Pilulæ cum Spermate-Ceti, Sperma-Ceti Pills. ' Take Sperma-Ceti
' 3 i. white Sugar-Candy in Powder
' 3 ii. grind these well together ; and
' then with a warm Pestle, and q. f.
' of Syrup of Balsam, make them
' into Pills.'

These are not only Balsamick and Emollient, with regard to the Lungs ; but are Vulnerary, and good to heal inwardly in Bruises, or other Injuries ; and are very proper and convenient after Delivery : where Persons cannot take the *Sperma-Ceti* in any other Form, 3 or 4 for a Dose may be taken twice in a day.

Pilulæ Pectorales, Pectoral Pills.
' Take Powder of Elicampagne, Or-
' rice, Liquorice, ana 3 i. Saffron,
' Flowers of Benjamin, ana 3 ss.
' white Sugar-Candy 3 ii. Balsam
' of Sulphur anisated q. f.'

In Asthma's, wheezing Coughs, and all Infarctions of the Lungs, these will do service. They may be taken twice a day, 3 at a Dose.

Pilulæ Resinosæ, Resin Pills.
' Take common Resin, Sugar of
' Lead, ana 3 i. Camphor, Balsam
' of Capivi, ana 3 ss. Oil of Tur-
' pentine gut. xii. Make up into
' Pills, with q. f. of the Yolk of an
' Egg.'

These are calculated against a *Gonorrhæa*, after due Evacuation. But tho the *Sugar of Lead* is very much binding, or rather in this case cicatrizing, yet the whole is admirably well guarded against its healing over any Ulcers in the Privy-Parts, before they are duly cleansed. These are likewise very proper for that Weakness which is call'd the *Whites* amongst the Women. They may be take at least twice in a day, 3 or 4 for a Dose.

Pilulæ Sanctæ, The Holy Pills.
' Take Gum of Guaiacum, and
' Resin of the same Wood, ana

' 3 iiss. Oil of the same gut. xx. Bal-
' sam of *Peru* q. f. to make them
' into Pills.'

These are contriv'd for such as care not for the usual Diet-Drinks of the Woods ; and are good for the like purposes to dry up superfluous Humidities, assist Transpiration, and sweeten the Blood. They may be taken twice a day, 3 for a Dose.

Pilulæ Tolutanæ, The Tolu Pills.
' Take Balsam of *Tolu* 3 i. Gum
' Guaiacum 3 ii. Flowers of Benja-
' min, Balsam of *Peru*, ana 3 ss.
' Oil of Juniper gut. viii. Make
' into Pills with q. f. of Yolk of
' Egg.'

These are pretty much like the foregoing, but somewhat less absorbent, and more balsamick. They are good not only where there is suspicion of beginning Exulcerations about the Breast, but also in the urinary Passages ; and are excellent in a *Gonorrhæa*. They may be taken every Morning and Night, 3 or 4 for a Dose.

Pilulæ Ethiopicæ, Ethiopick Pills.
' Take Ethiops Mineral 3 ii. Ceruss
' of Antimony 3 i. Gum Guaiacum
' 3 ss. Extract of Sarsaparilla (made
' at twice, with Spirit of Wine and
' Water, and both join'd) q. f. to
' make them into Pills, about 10
' out of each 3.'

These we have from *Bates*, where they are ordered to be taken 40 or 50 days together, 5 for a Dose ; and recommended in Dropsies, Venereal Diseases, and all cutaneous Distempers. It is indeed a very efficacious Medicine, and may be trusted to in cases of the greatest moment, if under the Direction of one able to manage it. There can hardly any thing be contriv'd more powerful to open the Obstructions of the minutest Passages, and obtund the Acrimony of eroding Hu-
mours ;

mours; which makes it almost infallible in the King's-Evil, and the most obstinate Leprosies, which we take to be the height of what is commonly supposed to arise from Venereal Infection: but caution is to be had not to be too busy with it to thin Constitutions, and which are inclining to a Hectick, for Reasons intelligible only to such who are acquainted with the true Cause of that Extreme of Habit; and for want of which, how many by the indiscreet use of Medicines of this kind, are cured of the Pox, to be kill'd by a Consumption, or a lingering Hectick.

Pilulæ contra Catarrhum, Pills against a Catarrh. 'Take Pills of 'Ruffus 3i. Styrax Pills 3fs. Oil of 'Aniseed gut. iii. Make into 20 'Pills.'

These are well contriv'd, both to stop the Defluxion of tickling Rheum, which continually provokes Coughing, and to divert it by a proper Discharge; whereby it is prevented from straitening and stuffing any of the Passages which otherwise it might do, and occasion a shortness of breathing. These may be taken 2 or 3 every Night.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, Ecphractic Pills. 'Take Stomach-Pills with 'Gum, Aleophangine Pills, Gum 'Guaicum, and Salt of Steel, ana '3iv. Salt of Wormwood and Extract of Gentian, ana 3ii. Make 'into Pills with q. s. of Gum Ammoniacum dissolv'd in Vinegar of 'Squills, 10 out of each 5.'

The Salt of Wormwood makes the Mass so crumly, as to be troublesome to form into Pills, and therefore the more Gum is allowed, the better that is prevented; but then the Dose ought to be encreas'd, else the other Ingredients will not be taken in their intended quantity. The whole Composition is a power-

ful Deobstruent, and is therefore of use in almost all chronick Disorders from Obstructions. They keep the Body moderately open, and will do great service in Hypochondriacal Affections. They ought to be taken a Month together at least, 4 or 5 for a Dose every Night going to Bed.

Pilulæ de Allio, Garlick Pills. 'Take Juice of Garlick 3fs. Gum 'Ammoniacum 3ifs. Saffron 3i. 'Millepedes prepar'd 3i. Flowers of 'Benjamin 3fs. Oil of Aniseed gut. 'iv. Elicampane in Powder q. s.'

This is chiefly calculated against difficulty of Breathing, and will do good service in most of those Complaints; for it powerfully attenuates, and heals the Viscidities which stuff the Vessels, and promotes expectoration. 5 to be taken twice in a day.

Pilulæ de Guaiaco, Guaiacum Pills. 'Take Gum Guaiacum and 'Aloes, ana 3ifs. Balsam of Peru 'q. s. to make into Pills.'

These differ not much from the *Ecphractic Pills*, and avail in the same Complaints. To be taken 3 or 4 every Night going to Bed.

Pilulæ de Croco, Saffron Pills. 'Take Extract of Saffron 3i. Flow- 'ers of Benjamin 3fs. Juice of Li- 'quorice 3i. Oil of Aniseed gut iv. 'Make into Pills with q. s. of Bal- 'sam of Peru.'

These warm and thin the Blood, and make it fitter to pass thro the Lungs, and are therefore to be recommended in sluggish heavy Temperaments, disposed to Asthma's and Dropsies. They may be taken 2 or 3 times in a day, 3 for a Dose, and sip somewhat warm after them.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Magistrales, The Magisterial Ammoniack Pills. 'Take Ammoniack Gum dissolved 'in Vinegar of Squills 3ii. fine 'Aloes 3ifs. Myrrh, Mastich, Ben- 'jamin,

‘ jamin, ana ʒ ss. Saffron and Salt
‘ of Wormwood, ana ʒ i. Syrup of
‘ five Roots q. s. to make into
‘ Pills.’

These are recommended against the Spleen, and all Disorders from a heavy Blood. They may be taken every Night 5 for a Dose.

Pilulæ Cachecticæ, Cachectick Pills. ‘ Take fine pick’d Ammo-
‘ niack Gum in Drops, and the best
‘ *Succotrin* Aloes ʒ iss. Steel pre-
‘ pared with Sulphur ʒ i. Oil of
‘ Aniseed gut. vi. Syrup of Steel
‘ q. s. to make into a Mass, out of
‘ each Dram of which make 12
‘ Pills.’

Many are of opinion, that Steel ought not to be given with *Catharticks*, because they destroy its efficacy; but such consider not the different Intentions to be obtain’d by this one Ingredient: when it is given amongst *Restoratives*, to warm and raise the Blood, they are certainly in the right; but when it is intended to open Obstructions, for which it is very effectual, and cleanse the *Viscera*, then *Aloes*, and such deterfive *Catharticks*, are very conducive thereunto, and assist it in scouring off the Foulnesses there lodged. This Composition, as many before likewise of the same kind, is judiciously contriv’d to open all manner of Obstructions in the larger Passages; and therefore helps in the Spleen, Hysterical Disorders, and promotes the Menfes. Dose 4 or 5 every Night going to bed.

Pilulæ ——— Others ——— ‘ Take
‘ Gum Ammoniacum strain’d ʒ ii.
‘ Myrrh, Massich, Saffron and Ca-
‘ stor, ana ʒ i. Salt of Steel cal-
‘ cined to a whiteness ʒ ss. Oil of
‘ Nutmegs gut. v. *Elixir Proprie-*
‘ *tatis*, or Vinegar of Squills q. s. to
‘ make into Pills, about 10 out of
‘ each Dram.’

These are much like the forego-
ing, but milder; and therefore may
be more suitable, to such with whom
Catharticks may not so well agree.
They may be taken twice in a day
3 or 4 at a Dose.

*Pilulæ Spleneticæ, Pills against
the Spleen.* ‘ Take Spikenard in
‘ fine Powder ʒ i. *Assafœtida* strain’d
‘ and *Ens Veneris*, ana ʒ ss. Oil of
‘ Amber gut. viii. Balsam of *Peru*
‘ q. s. to make into Pills.’ Or,
‘ Take *Ens Veneris* ʒ iv. Saffron,
‘ long Pepper, *Virginia Snake-Root*,
‘ Spikenard, ana ʒ i. Galbanum ʒ iv.
‘ Tincture of Myrrh q. s.’

In all Hypochondriacal Disorders, and those also call’d Hysterical, these are very suitable; and by continu-
ance some time 2 or 3 times in a
day, 3 or 4 at a Dose, they will
prevail against the most obstinate
Complaints of this kind. The fol-
lowing also is calculated for the same
purposes, by one heretofore of con-
siderable Note in Practice, with the
addition of some brisk *Catharticks*,
which may not make them so pro-
per for some.

*Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Sylvii, Sylvius’s
Ecphractic Pills.* ‘ Take Gum Am-
‘ moniacum strain’d ʒ ii. Salt of
‘ Steel calcin’d to a whiteness ʒ i.
‘ Myrrh, Castor, ana gr. xv. Saf-
‘ fron ʒ ss. Troches of Albandal ʒ i.
‘ Resin of Jalap, and Scammony
‘ prepar’d, ana ʒ i. Oil of Fennel
‘ gut. v. *Elixir Proprietatis* q. s. to
‘ make into 50 Pills.’

These are very powerful in cutting
and wearing away those Viscidities,
which not only clog the *Viscera*,
but even fur up, as it were, the
Passages of the Nerves; whereby
Sensation, and what Communica-
tion the Mind has thereby, is much
interrupted: such things therefore
are used not only with Success in all
Hypochondriacal Cases, but will pre-
vail,

vail, by a continu'd use, even in that height of Melancholy, which may justly be call'd Distraction.

Pilulæ Ictericae, Pills against the Jaundice. 'Take Cream of Tartar and Cochineal, ana 3 fs. *Venetian Soap* 3 ii. make into Pills.' Or,

'Take *Venetian Soap* 3 ii. Saffron, Salt of Steel, and Salt of Amber, ana 9 i. Oil of Juniper gut. x. make into Pills.' Or,

'Take Turmeric in fine Powder and Saffron, ana 3 fs. Gum Ammoniacum dissolv'd in Vinegar, and *Venice Soap*, ana 3 fs. Oil of Juniper gut. xii. make into Pills, 12 out of each Dram.' Or,

'Take Tartar of Vitriol and Saffron, ana 9 ii. Salt of Amber 9 i. *Venetian Soap* 3 ii. Oil of Juniper gut. x. make into Pills.'

Any of these will conquer the most obstinate Jaundice, if duly continu'd, and assisted with the usual aperitive Apozems: they may be taken five at a Dose, two or three times in a day.

These Examples of Prescription may suffice for all Cases that can be expected to happen under this Division of *Balsamicks*, from the softest and most emollient to the most deterfive: which Subdivisions have been avoided for Brevity only, and as not very necessary now to one who has gone over the preceding Work. To these therefore we shall also subjoin a few Examples of what are deterfive in so manifest a degree, as to be powerfully *Diuretick*.

Pilulæ Diureticae, Diuretick Pills. 'Take *Venice-Soap* 3 ii. Salt of Amber and Prunella, ana 3 fs. Oil of Juniper gut. xii. make into Pills.'

Pilulæ Nephriticae, Nephritick Pills. 'Take Millepedes, crude Salt Armoniac and *Venetian Soap*, ana 3 i. Saffron 9 i. Oil of Juniper gut. x.

'make into Pills with q. s. of *Venice-Turpentine*.' Or,

'Take Powder of Bees 3 ii. Salt of Prunel 3 i. Salt of Amber, Mustard-Seed, ana 3 fs. Oil of Aniseed gut. xii. *Venice-Turpentine* q. s.' Or,

'Take Crabs-Eyes prepared 3 i. Camphor 9 i. Cantharides in fine Powder 9 fs. *Venice-Turpentine* q. s. to make into small Pills.'

These are not to be prescribed but in Cases of great Obstinacy, that will not give way to milder Methods; for they stimulate so much, that it makes them inconvenient upon many accounts, and there is nothing under this Intention that is reducible into Pills, which does not do the same: and therefore it will rarely happen in Practice, that this *Form* will be required; for the safest *Diureticks* are such as dilute and soften, and therefore are most to be expected amongst the liquid *Forms*. The Operation of *Cantharides* in this respect, see Part 2. Sect. 5. N^o 350. and of *Diureticks* in general, the Introduction to that Section.

Alexipharmicks.

This is an inconvenient *Form* for most *Alexipharmicks*, because they generally consist of Substances which are aromattick and volatile, and will not lie in a Pill, without extending their bounds, as has already in the preceding Part been shewn of volatile Salts, or else they will evaporate and be lost. Therefore this is never to be made use of, but when the Prejudices of a Patient will not so easily comply with what is necessary herein under any other *Form*; which will make a very few Examples in this Intention sufficient.

Pilulæ Alexiteria, Alexiterial Pills. 'Take *Virginia Snake-Root* in fine Powder

‘ Powder 3 i. Camphor and Salt of
‘ Amber, ana 3 fs. Make into Pills
‘ with q. f. of Diacordium, if it
‘ be not too thick, or Diacodium.’

Or,

‘ Take *Lapis Contrayerva* 3 fs.
‘ Saffron 3 i. Cochineal 3 fs. Salt
‘ of Amber and Castor, ana gr. vi.
‘ Diacodium q. f. to make into
‘ Pills.’ Or,

‘ Take Diaphoretick Antimony
‘ and Goa-Stone, ana 3 fs. Saffron,
‘ Camphor, Castor, and Salt of
‘ Amber, ana 3 fs. Mithridate q. f.’

Or,

‘ Take Powder of Scordium 3 i.
‘ Snake-Root and Saffron, ana 3 i.
‘ Treacle of *Andromachus* q. f. to
‘ make into Pills.’ Or,

‘ Take Cochineal 3 ii. Saffron 3 i.
‘ Honey q. f. to make into Pills.’ Or,
‘ Take *Virginia* Snake-Root 3 iis.
‘ Saffron, Camphor, and Salt of
‘ Amber ana 3 fs. Make into Pills
‘ with q. f. of Mithridate.’

Thus any of the *Boles* in a pre-
ceding *Section* may by a small quan-
tity of Fluid be reduced into Pills,
when a Patient will not otherwise
take them: and of most of these if
12 Pills be made out of each 3
of Mass, about five will be a Dose,
and may be repeated every 3 and 6
hours, according to the Urgency of
Symptoms, and particular Circum-
stances of the Patient.

Catharticks.

Pills are the most convenient
Form for Ingredients of this Inten-
tion, and therefore we shall be more
particular in Examples herein.

*Pilulæ Crapulariæ, Pills against a
Surfeit.* ‘ Take Diagridium and
‘ Species *Hieræ*, ana 3 ii. Aloes suc-
‘ cotrine 3 fs. Oil of Cloves gut. x.
‘ Make into a Mass with q. f. of
‘ Syrup of Saffron.’

These are proper to take after

any Debauch, and feeding upon
what does not digest, and are little
different from the common *Hiera*,
only somewhat quicker from the
Scammony. They may be taken
early in the Morning, 5 at a Dose,
if 10 Pills be made out of each
Dram. They will likewise do ser-
vice in preventing the Gout, and
many other Diseases frequent a-
mongst those who live high.

*Pilulæ Catholicæ, The Catholick
Pills.* ‘ Take Pill *Cochiæ* 3 i. Ex-
‘ tract of *Rudius* 3 ii. Resin of
‘ Jalap 3 i. Oil of Aniseed gut. ii.
‘ Make into Pills with q. f. of Bal-
‘ sam of *Peru*.’

These very well deserve to be
kept in the Shops ready mix’d thus,
for a common Purge, being well
fitted for most Cases as want such
Evacuation. Or they may be thus:

Pilulæ——Others—— ‘ Take
‘ Pill *Cochiæ* and Extract of *Rudius*,
‘ ana 3 i. Resin of Jalap and Ca-
‘ lomelanos, ana 3 fs. Oil of Cloves
‘ gut. iii. Balsam of *Peru* q. f. to
‘ make into Pills.’

These are yet somewhat brisker
than the former, and will suit most
who want purging. If 10 Pills be
made out of each 3, 4 will be e-
nough for a Dose in most Constitu-
tions; and for weakly People it may
be proportionably abated.

Pilulæ Cephalicæ, The Head-Pills.
‘ Take *Pil. fœtida* of the College
‘ gr. xv. Resin of Jalap, Castor, and
‘ Salt of Amber, ana gr. v. Oil of
‘ Amber gut. ii. Spirit of Lavender
‘ q. f. to make into 5 Pills.’

It is the common Opinion, that
Pills are more proper for the Head
than any other *Form*, because they lie
longer in the Stomach, and by their
Irritations there occasion a Flux of
Humours from the Nerves and re-
mote Parts, which they carry down
with them by Stool. These are

only for one Dose, and are moderate in Operation. They will work notwithstanding with the strongest Bodies; for the *Salt of Amber*, tho not Cathartick in it self, yet greatly promotes their Operation, as was shewn under its Preparation, *Part 2.* The usual way of taking these, is 2 over night, and the rest the morning following: but it seems much better to take them all early in the morning, for those over night which are given under a notion of preparing the Humours for the other to carry off, will be ready to operate by the morning, and leave a *Nausea* at the Stomach, that makes the next to be taken very loathsome, and apt to be thrown up again.

Pilulæ Chalybeatæ Catharticæ, Purging Steel-Pills. ‘Take *Ruffus’s* Pill ʒ i. Salt of Steel gr. v. ‘make into 5 Pills with q. s. of ‘Balsam of *Peru*, or Syrup of *Rhubarb.*’

These are very proper to purge those who are inclining to a *Chlorosis*, and may be taken every night for a week together; for they will work but little if the *Ruffus’s* Pill is good, and made of the best *Aloes*.

Pilulæ—Others— ‘Take ‘Gum *Ammoniacum* ʒ ii. Salt of ‘Steel ʒ ss, Scammony prepared ‘with Sulphur ʒ i. Oil of Cloves ‘gut. iii. make 10 Pills out of each ‘Dram, after it is made into a Mass ‘with q. s. of Syrup of Buckthorn.’

This is not only good, as the former, against the *Greensickness*, but is also proper in all Hypochondriacal Cases and Hysterical Disorders. It may be given every other morning for three or four times together, 5 at a Dose.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ Catharticæ, Pills to purge the Stomach. ‘Take *Ruffus’s* Pill ʒ i. Resin of *Jalap* and ‘Salt of Tartar, ana gr. v. Oil

‘of Mint gut. i. Make into five ‘Pills with q. s. of *Elixir Proprietatis.*’

This very well answers the same Intention as the *Tinctura Sacra*, where the Bitterness of that cannot be endured by some Patients. It makes but one moderate Dose, and may be taken early in the morning every second or third day, for three or four times together. This is likewise good to promote the *Menses*, if taken about the time they ought to flow.

Pilulæ Colicæ, Pills against the Cholick. ‘Take *Pil. ex Duobus* ʒ ss. ‘Calomel ʒ ss. *London Laudanum* ‘gr. ii. make into five Pills.’

It requires much Skill to know when purging is necessary in the Cholick; for in some that are from hysterical Disorders, Catharticks, and even Clysters, can hardly be endur’d, because the least *Stimulus* promotes Convulsions; and therefore Opiates and Anodyne Fomentations only are of use. But in a Bilious Cholick, to give Opiates only, would quiet the Bowels, until they had strain’d so much into the Blood as to cause a Fever; and therefore it is necessary the Humours should be carry’d off by purging. But because the Peristaltick Motion is in this Distemper often interrupted, if not quite inverted, and a Cathartick alone ruffles too much; therefore *Opium* is very conveniently added, to procure so long Truce from Pain, that the Purge may, as it were unfelt, act upon and help downwards the offending Humours; which is likewise much assisted by softening Diluters. In these Cases likewise, and under this Management, Purges may be given much stronger than at other times, not only because the Distemper requires it, but because the *Opium* mitigates its Severity. For the like

like purpose the following also, which is somewhat more gentle, may be given.

Pilulæ—Others— ‘Take
‘ Extract of *Rudius* 3 fs. *London*
‘ Laudanum gr. i fs. Oil of Camo-
‘ mile chymical gut. iii. make into
‘ 5 Pills.’ Or,

‘Take Pill *Cochia* 3 fs. *Thebaic*
‘ Extract gr. i fs. Oil of Cloves gut. i.
‘ make into 5 Pills.’

Pilulæ Hydragogæ, Pills to purge
Water. ‘Take Gamboge gr. xv.

‘ Oil of Juniper gut. ii. Mithridate
‘ q. f. to make into 5 Pills.’ Or,

‘Take Resin of Jalap gr. v. Gam-
‘ boge and Salt of Tartar, ana gr. x.

‘ Oil of Aniseed gut. iii. Balsam Ca-
‘ pivi q. f. for 5 Pills.’ Or,

‘Take Gamboge ʒ i. Salt of Tar-
‘ tar gr. v. Oil of Aniseed gut. iii.

‘ Balsam of *Peru* q. f. to make into
‘ 5 Pills.’

These are all good in Dropsies, but are fit only for strong Constitutions, and where the *Viscera* are found; and therefore in an *Anasarca*, and OEdematous Swellings, they will force away abundance of Water, and strangely reduce the unwieldy Bulk. But if Restoratives and warm Stomachicks are not given after, the Parts will soon fill again, because they are rather more strain’d by such forcible Medicines.

Pilulæ Arthriticæ Catharticæ, Purging Pills against the Gout. ‘Take
‘ Resin or Extract of Turpeth, Re-
‘ sin of Jalap and Calomelanos, ana
‘ ʒ i. Opium gr. iii. Soap of Tar-
‘ tar gr. xv. Balsam of Capivi q. f.
‘ to make into 15 Pills.’

Three of these may be taken over night, and they will hardly operate till next morning, and then with a great deal of Ease and Moderation: so that in the Gout or Rheumatism

they may be taken five nights together, and they can hardly fail of doing good; and in many Instances they have been known at the second or third Dose to have carry’d the Fit quite off. And it is upon this Basis only such obstinate Distempers are to be reach’d, viz. by sending in powerful Catharticks, which shall be restrain’d by *Opium* from exerting themselves in the first Passages, and therefore fitted to operate upon the most distant parts, where the offending Humours have their Scene of Action. The following are of the same kind, and may be depended upon with great certainty.

Pilulæ—Others— ‘Take
‘ Panacea of Antimony gr. iv. O-
‘ pium gr. i fs. Extract of black Hel-
‘ lebores gr. iii. or q. f. to make into
‘ one or two small Pills.’

This given over night will procure Ease, gently promote a *Diaphoresis*, and next day go off with a few Stools, without any Gripping or Trouble. It may be repeated as often as convenient and needful, and will frequently do service in the Gout, but is almost infallible in a Rheumatism. Other Preparations of Antimony that are strongly purgative, may be managed in the same manner; and it is by these many Empiricks have got more Fame than a regular Physician, because Persons of Learning and above the Toil of seeking Credit, care not for the Hazard and Trouble of such things, and will not go out of the Road of *Safe Practice*, tho these by a skilful Hand can never do harm. They are the Basis of *Lockyer’s Pill*, and many that are now in great esteem in the most obstinate Rheumatisms, tho made and sold only by ignorant People.

S E C T. VIII.

Of Powders.

FOR the necessary general Directions under this Division, turn to *Sect. 7. Part 3.* In extemporaneous Prescription, this is the readiest Form to give many things in substance; and this also may be observ'd, that the Dose of any thing in Powder is just enough with q. s. of any Liquor (some convenient Syrup is generally used) to make into a Bole.

Cephalicks.

Because these are of a volatile nature, no Powder under this Division ought to be made long before it is to be taken; and where volatile Salts, such as those of *Hart's-Horn*, and the like, are prescribed, Directions should be given to mix them but just as they are to be taken, or to be included in the mean time in a close-stopt Bottle, which it is difficult to do, if divided into Doses.

Pulvis Cephalicus, A Powder for the Head. ' Take Species Diambræ, ' Powder of Crabs-Claws compound, ' (*i. e.* *Gascoign's Powder*) ana ʒ i. ' Oil of Cinnamon gut. i. Mix and ' divide into six Doses.

Pulvis—Another— ' Take ' Marjoram, *Arabian Stoechas-Flowers*, ana gr. v. Nutmegs gr. iii. ' Mustard-Seed gr. ii. Oil of Rosemary gut. i. Make into a Powder ' for one Dose.

Pulvis—Another— ' Take ' Nutmegs ʒ i. Cinnamon ʒ ss. ' Mace, Cloves, Marjoram, Betony, ' Rosemary, Lavender-Flowers, ana ' ʒ ss. Make all into a fine Pow-

der, and divide into Doses of ʒ ss, ' each.'

Pulvis—Another— ' Take ' Rhodium-Wood ʒ i. yellow Sanders, *Florentine Orrice*, ana ʒ ss. ' *Spanish Angelica* ʒ i. Mace gr. x. ' Apoplectick Balsam gr. ii. Make ' into a gross Powder.'

The last of these is design'd only for the Scent, but might also be of service if powder'd fine, and taken inwardly; for which reason, *Damask Roses* are left out, which some put in. The former are of service in all nervous Disorders, and they strengthen and fortify the Head against Fumes and Vapours from Indigestion and a distemper'd Fluid; which they purge and clear away from the Fibres, as much as a common Cathartick cleanses the first Passages. They may be taken Morning or Night, or both, in any convenient Liquor, or made into a Bole with Marmalade.

Pulvis—Another— ' Take ' the white part of Peacock's Dung ' gr. xv. Salt of Amber gr. v. make ' into a Powder for one Dose.'

This by some is accounted a Specifick in an Epilepsy and Vertigo, but the present Practice does not much regard such things. It is order'd twice a day, in a Glass of Wine, or made into a Bole.

Pulvis—Another— ' Take ' male Piony-Root, human Skull, ' ana gr. v. native Cinnabar ʒ ss. ' mix in a Powder for one Dose.' Or, ' Take *Pulvis de Guttetâ* gr. xv. ' Castor, and Troches of Myrrh, ' ana

‘ ana gr. vi. Saffron gr. iii. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,
 ‘ Take Mistletoe in Powder, Cinabar native, ana ʒ ss. Salt of Amber and Castor, ana gr. v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,
 ‘ Take Troches of Myrrh gr. xv. Saffron, Castor, and Salt of Amber, ana gr. v. Oil of Rosemary gut. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’

These are more for regulating the Disorders that arise from a distemper’d nervous Fluid, than to repair its Waste and fortify their Tone, as those of the aromattick kind are : and therefore these are also of service in Hypochondriacal and Hysterical Affections, and to be prescribed in Spasms or Convulsions of any kind whatsoever. And it is with this sort that the Convulsions of Children are to be encounter’d ; only lessening the Doses in proportion to their Age. They are to be repeated as often as particular Symptoms require.

Pulvis—— *Another*—— ‘ Take Mustard-Seed, Cloves, ana gr. xv. Nutmegs ʒ i. Cinnamon and Mace, ana ʒ ss. Marjoram and Lavender-Flowers, ana ʒ i. Make into a Powder, in Doses of ʒ ss. each.’

This is somewhat a Mixture of the two former kinds of Cephalicks, for the *Mustard* deterges, as the *Aromatics* warm and strengthen the Nerves. This may be taken once or twice in a day in any convenient Liquor, or sprinkled upon a Toast, and soak’d in Wine or Ale, to be eat out of it.

Carminatives.

Pulvis Carminativus, *Powder to expel Wind.* ‘ Take Seeds of Anise, sweet Fennel, ana ʒ i. Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Saffron, ana ʒ ss. Make all into a fine Powder for eight Doses.’

Pulvis—— *Another*—— ‘ Take Aniseed and sweet Fennel-Seed, ana ʒ ss. Nutmeg and Cinnamon, ana ʒ i. long Pepper and Cloves, ana gr. vi. Mastich ʒ i. Make all into a fine Powder for six Doses.’

Pulvis—— *Another*—— ‘ Take Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves, and Ginger, ana ʒ i. Seeds of Anise, Caraway, Coriander, sweet Fennel, Bay-Berries, ana ʒ ss. Loaf-Sugar ʒ ii. Make into a fine Powder, and divide it into Doses of ʒ ii. each.’

Pulvis—— *Another*—— ‘ Take the thin yellow Rind of *Sevil*-Oranges, Cummin-Seed, ana gr. x. Castor gr. v. long Pepper gr. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’

Pulvis—— *Another*—— ‘ Take Seeds of Coriander ʒ i. Aniseed and sweet Fennel-Seed, ana ʒ i. Nutmeg gr. x. Cinnamon, Cloves, ana ʒ i. white Sugar ʒ ii. Make into a fine Powder, to be divided into Doses of ʒ ss. or ʒ ii. in each, or kept together to rub upon a Toast.’

These are all of service to break Wind off the Stomach, and disperse those Flatulencies that arise from Indigestion, but chiefly from the Spleen and a heavy Blood ; for a weak Stomach is not so much fortify’d by these things, as by Bitters and Subastringents : for their Oiliness palls the Stomach, especially if they be loaded with an addition of some chymical Oils, as some injudiciously order, and they occasion troublesome and offensive Belchings. Where the Disorder is therefore only in the Stomach, half a Lemon, or its Juice squeez’d out, is a much better Digestive. But these are of service in the *Flatus*’s of Hypochondriacal Persons, and will help to give ease in all Hysterical Cholicks, especially if join’d with somewhat of an opiate

Qua-

Quality. To young Children who are much subject to the Gripes, a proportionable Diminution of the Dose will frequently procure Ease, if given in their Victuals, or any other convenient Vehicle.

Hystericks.

Pulvis Hystericus Vulnerarius, A Healing Hysterick Powder. 'Take Sperma-Ceti 3 fs. Castor and Saffron, ana gr. iii. white Loaf-Sugar 3 fs. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take Zedoary 3 i. in fine Powder, Troches of Myrrh and Sperma-Ceti, ana gr. xv. Balsam of Peru gut. ii. Mix into a Powder.' Or,

'Take Sperma-Ceti and fine Loaf-Sugar, ana 3 fs. Make into a Powder.'

These are most suited to cleanse and heal the *Uterus* after Delivery, and are proper to take, whether any hysterical Symptoms appear or not, because they forward those necessary Cleansings, which obstructed will do a great deal of mischief.

Pulvis Hystericus Foetidus, The Fetid Hysterick Powder. 'Take Troches of Myrrh gr. xv. Castor, Salt of Amber, and Saffron, ana gr. v. Assa-foetida gr. ii. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take Myrrh, Casumunar-Root, ana gr. x. Castor, and Salt of Amber, ana gr. v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take wild Valerian-Root 3 i. Castor and Saffron, ana gr. v. Assa-foetida gr. iii. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take Powder of Savin, Myrrh, ana gr. x. Castor and Saffron, ana gr. iv. Grains of Paradise gr. ii. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take wild Valerian-Root, Ca-

sumunar-Root, ana gr. viii. Troches of Myrrh gr. x. Saffron and Castor, ana gr. iii. Make into a Powder for one Dose.'

These are of that kind as deaden and destroy that inordinate Emotion of the nervous Fluid, which arises from uncommon Titillation or Irritation of the Uterine Fibres, and in some measure also help to deterge and empty the Glands of those Parts, whose Turgescency contributes to such Disorders. For this reason they are by no means proper to Persons with child, for fear of Abortion. On the same account likewise the following are to be used with like Caution.

Pulvis Emmenagogus, A Powder to promote the Menses. 'Take Salt of Steel and Myrrh, ana gr. viii. Saffron and Castor, ana gr. v. Oil of Savin gut. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take Borax, Salt of Steel, Saffron, ana gr. v. fine Loaf-Sugar 3 i. Oil of Pennyroyal gut. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take Powder of black Hellebore gr. x. of Savin, Castor, and Saffron, ana gr. v. Salt of Amber gr. iv. Make into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

'Take Powder of black Hellebore gr. xv. Salt of Amber gr. vi. Saffron gr. v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.'

In all Obstructions of the *Menses*, and the proper Uterine Discharges, these will be of service, whether to single or child-bearing Persons. It has been already shew'd where the Steel and where the Hellebore Compositions are most suitable for these Purposes. These may be given once or twice a day, in a little Pennyroyal-Water or White-Wine, or made into Boles with Syrup of Mugwort.

Pulvis

Pulvis Hystericus Odoratus, *The Sweet Hysterick Powder.* 'Take

' Casumunar-Root ʒ i. Aromaticum
' Rosatum gr. x. Musk and Cam-
' phor, ana gr. iii. Make into a
' Powder for one Dose.' Or,

' Take *Pulvis de Guttela*, Cin-
' nabar native, ana gr. xv. Musk
' and Camphor, ana gr. iv. Make
' into a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

' Take *Species Diambra* ʒ i. Cam-
' phor and Salt of Amber, ana
' gr. iii. Make into a Powder for
' one Dose.' Or,

' Take Borax gr. x. *Species Diam-*
' *bra* and Saffron, ana gr. v. Salt of
' Amber, Musk, and Camphor, ana
' gr. iii. Make into a Powder for
' one Dose.'

There are not many Hysterical Cases wherein *Sweets* will agree, yet they sometimes chance to hit when nothing else will: but in Hypochondriacal Disorders, which are near akin in the other Sex, they frequently take place with success. They may be given once or twice, or oftner, in a day, in White-Wine, Pennyroyal-Water, or any other convenient Vehicle, as Symptoms indicate.

Strengtheners.

Pulvis Incrassans, *An Incrassating Powder.* 'Take Root of
' Comfrey, Mouse-Flesh dry'd in an
' Oven, ana ʒ ss. Powder of Gum
' Tragacanth gr. v. Make into a
' Powder for one Dose.' Or,

' Take Powder of a whole
' Hedge-Hog baked dry in an Oven
' ʒ i. Mastich and Gum Tragacanth,
' ana gr. v. Make into a Powder
' for one Dose.'

These are principally directed against involuntary making of Urine, and are accounted Specificks in such Cases; therefore we shall not pretend to reason upon their *Modus*

Operandi, but leave them to the Practice of such as have Faith in them, with the Powder of a Female Secundine, Cock's Gizzard, and the like Conceits.

Pulvis — *Another* — 'Take
' Seeds of Henbane, and of white
' Poppies, ana gr. vi. sealed Earth
' and Bole, ana gr. x. Sugar of
' Roses gr. viii. Make into a Pow-
' der for one Dose.' Or,

' Take *Solomon's Seal*, Comfrey-
' Roots, ana gr. x. fine *Armenian*
' Bole and *Japonick* Earth, ana gr. v.
' Make into a Powder for one
' Dose.' Or,

' Take Marshmallow-Root, Gum
' Arabick, Dragon's Blood, ana gr. v.
' fine *Armenian* Bole gr. x. Make
' into a Powder for one Dose.'

These do all conduce both to thicken and soften the Blood, and cement lacerated Vessels, and are therefore good against Hemorrhages of all kinds, and also contribute to prevent, if not restore Ruptures, and those unnatural Distentions of some Parts from a Weakness. They ought to be used for some time together, and given at least twice a day in a Glass of red Wine, or any other convenient Liquor, or made into Boles with Marmalade or Syrup of Quinces.

Pulvis Astringens, *An Astringent Powder.* 'Take Kermes-Berries
' and Tormentil-Root, ana gr. xv.
' Oil of Cinnamon gut. i. Mix for
' one Dose.' Or,

' Take *Japonick* Earth and *Spe-*
' *cies* for the Confection of Hyacinth,
' ana gr. xv. Oil of Cinna-
' mon gut. i. Mix for one Dose.'

Or,
' Take Balauftines and Powder
' of Cinnamon, ana gr. x. *Species*
' for the Confection of Hyacinth,
' and *Diambra*, ana gr. v. Mix for
' one Dose.' Or,

' Take

‘ Take astringent Saffron of Steel
‘ gr. x. Dragon’s Blood and Alum,
‘ ana gr. v. Sugar of Lead gr. ii.
‘ Make into a Powder for one
‘ Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Gum-Lac and Dragon’s
‘ Blood, ana gr. x. astringent Saffron
‘ of Iron gr. xv. Mix into a Powder
‘ for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Mastich and Japonick
‘ Earth, ana gr. x. Sugar of Roses
‘ gr. xv. Oil of Cinnamon gut. i.
‘ Make into a Powder for one
‘ Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Lemnian and Japonick
‘ Earth, Bole, and Dragon’s Blood,
‘ ana gr. v. Oil of Cinnamon gut. i.
‘ Make into a Powder for one
‘ Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take astringent Saffron of Iron,
‘ Seeds of Henbane, ana gr. x. Su-
‘ gar of Lead gr. iii. Make into a
‘ Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Alum and Nutmeg, ana
‘ ʒ i. Make into a Powder for one
‘ Dose.’

These are from moderately bind-
ing to powerfully stiptick, and there-
fore may be prescribed as particular
Symptoms and Exigencies require.
Some are good against Abortion,
and all those Weaknesses Women
are most subject to, particularly the
Whites; and a continu’d Use will
prevail against old Gleet in either
Sex: *Diarrhea’s* likewise are to be
removed by them. But for such
symptomatical Fluxes as happen in
Fevers, at their first Apperance, espe-
cially those which precede the Small-
Pox and Measles, the following may
be yet more convenient.

Pulvis—*Another*— ‘ Take
‘ Species for the Confection of Hya-
‘ cinth ʒ i. red Coral gr. xv. Oil
‘ of Cinnamon gut. i. Mix for one
‘ Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Species for the Confection
‘ of *Fracaſtorius* ʒ i. red Coral gr. x.

‘ Oil of Cinnamon gut. i. Mix for
‘ one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Species for the Confection
‘ of Hyacinth, and of *Fracaſtorius*,
‘ ana gr. xii. Oil of Cinnamon gut. i.
‘ Mix for one Dose.’

These ought to be repeated every
3, 4, or 6 hours, as the Symptoms
are more or less pressing; care being
taken that such distance be observ’d,
that gr. ii. of *Opium* is not exceeded
in 12 hours time.

Pulvis Absorbens, *An Absorbent
Powder.* ‘ Take white Chalk,
‘ Crabs-Eyes and fine Loaf-Sugar,
‘ ana ʒ i. Make into a Powder for
‘ one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Oriental Pearl prepared,
‘ and Crabs-Eyes, ana gr. xv. white
‘ Chalk gr. x. fine Sugar ʒ i. Make
‘ into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Bole, red Coral, ana
‘ gr. xv. Make into a Powder for
‘ one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take calcin’d Harts-Horn levi-
‘ gated, and *Armenian* Bole, ana
‘ gr. xv. white Chalk and fine Su-
‘ gar, ana gr. x. Make into a Pow-
‘ der for one Dose.’

These may be given almost at
discretion, in any convenient Liquor,
and are chiefly good in immediately
destroying that Corrosion at Sto-
mach from some sharp Humours,
which is commonly call’d the Heart-
burn. But they are of the most
service to Children, the Doses being
proportionably lessen’d; because they
are much more subject to Acidities
in the first Passages, and indeed owe
most of their Disorders to such
Causes; upon which account these
are properly term’d *Sweetners*: but
in those Foulnesses of Blood which
deform the Skin with Blotches, and
which are suppos’d to want such Cor-
rectors, these will avail very little;
altho the common Practice relies too
much upon them in such Cases.

Stomachicks.

Pulvis Stomachicus Amarus, A Bitter Stomach-Powder. 'Take

' Powder of Gentian-Root gr. xv.

' yellow Peel of *Seville* Orange

' gr. viii. Saffron gr. v. Make into

' a Powder for one Dose.' Or,

' Take Gentian-Root, Bay-Ber-

' ries, ana gr. x. Galangals and Saf-

' fron, ana gr. v. Make into a Pow-

' der for one Dose.' Or,

' Take Camomile-Flowers, Gen-

' tian-Root, and *Winter's* Cinna-

' mon, ana gr. x. Saffron gr. iv.

' Make into a Powder for one

' Dose.' Or,

' Take Gentian-Root, Nutmeg,

' and Roch-Alum, ana ʒ i. Oil of

' Cinnamon gut. i. Cochineal gr. v.

' Make into a Powder for one Dose.'

These warm and invigorate a cold relax'd Stomach, and where they can be thus comply'd with in substance, are in some Cases of better service than Tinctures made with them. In old Agues, that have eluded the Force of the *Bark*, these will often make a Cure; and the latter will seldom fail to do it, if taken twice in a day the well days, and an hour before the coming of the Fit. They are also good in those Cachexies which tend towards a Dropsy, and will destroy Worms. And because what is principally for this last Intention, has amongst the *Simples*, Part 2. been given under this Division, we shall give a few Examples of such as are generally in extemporaneous Prescription for such Purposes.

Pulvis Anthelminthicus, Powder to kill Worms. 'Take Powder of

' Coraline and Ethiops Mineral

' made without fire, ana gr. xv. Saf-

' fron gr. ii. Make into a Powder

' for one Dose.' Or,

' Take Powder of Tin gr. x.

' Ethiops Mineral gr. xv. Powder of

' Savin and Saffron, ana gr. iii.

' Make into a Powder for one

' Dose.' Or,

' Take Tin reduced to an impal-

' pable Powder ʒ i. Mineral Ethiops

' gr. x. fine Sugar gr. vi. Make

' into a Powder for one Dose.'

For young Children the Doses may be proportionably lessen'd, and one may be given every night and morning in a little common Treacle; for they will not conveniently mix with thin Liquors: their Use to be continu'd some days together, and they will hardly ever fail of destroying what Worms are in the Bowels. But where such things also require the Help of Catharticks, as generally they do, then every third day give some of those hereafter to be met with under that Division in this Section.

Balsamicks.

There are few *Simples* of this Class reducible into the *Form* of a *Powder*, because they are generally *natural Balsams*, and not hard enough for any but the *liquid Forms*. But little therefore can be conveniently prescribed in this manner for the purpose of a *Balsamick*.

Pulvis Balsamicus, A Balsamick Powder. 'Take Balsam of *Tolu*

' gr. x. Myrrh and Benjamin, ana

' gr. v. Make into a Powder for

' one Dose.' Or,

' Take Sperma Ceti and Crabs-

' Eyes, ana ʒ i. Make into a Pow-

' der for one Dose.' Or,

' Take Sperma Ceti ʒ i. Myrrh

' gr. x. Flowers of Benjamin gr. v.

' fine Loaf-Sugar gr. x. Make into

' a Powder for one Dose.'

These are healing and pectoral, and may be given twice in a day, either with a Spoonful of Sugar, or made into a Bole with any convenient

nient Pulp or Syrup; for they will not easily mix with a thin aqueous Liquor, because of the Fatness of the *Sperma Ceti*. It is here also to be noted, that there is a Balsam of *Tolu* too thin for this purpose; but some there is which comes over in Shells, quite brittle, and will easily powder with rubbing.

Pulvis — *Another* — ‘Take Mastich and Myrrh in fine Powder, ana gr. xv. Flowers of Benjamin gr. v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘Take Olibanum, Powder of Gum Tragacanth and of Benjamin, ana gr. x. *London* Laudanum gr. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘Take Powder of Gum Arabick, Mastich, and Myrrh, ana gr. x. Flowers of Benjamin gr. v. *London* Laudanum gr. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’

These are good in Catarrhs and tickling Defluxions of Rheum, and may be given every night going to bed, either mix’d with some proper Liquor, or made into a Bole with Marmalade.

Pulvis Splanchnicus, *A Powder for the Viscera*. ‘Take Spikenard, Saffron, Mastich, long Pepper, and Rhubarb, ana gr. v. Turmeric gr. x. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘Take Spikenard, Cinnamon, Mastich, and Rhubarb, ana gr. vi. Saffron gr. v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’

Steel is very conveniently prescribed with things of this Intention, and therefore may be added to the foregoing. Or,

‘Take Rhubarb gr. x. Cinnamon and Mastich, ana gr. v. Salt of Steel and Saffron, ana gr. v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘Take Cinnamon, Spikenard, Salt of Steel, Saffron, and Rhubarb, ana gr. v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’

These are of service in all Cachexies, Foulnesses of the *Viscera*, and particularly in the Jaundice and Dropsy; but other Forms so much more conveniently supply us with plenty for this purpose, that there is need of no more Examples of this kind here.

Diureticks.

Pulvis Diureticus, *A Diuretick Powder*. ‘Take Salt Prunel gr. xii. Egg-Shells powder’d gr. viii. Salt of Amber gr. iv. Sugar ʒ i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or, ‘Take Crabs-Eyes levigated gr. xv. Cream of Tartar, Salt Prunel, ana gr. viii. Salt of Amber gr. iv. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘Take Tartar of Vitriol, and Salt Prunel, ana gr. vi. Powder of Crabs-Eyes gr. xv. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or, ‘Take Tartar of Vitriol and Cream of Tartar, ana ʒ i. Oil of Cloves gut. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’

These are for little else than to cool the Urine in *Gonorrhæa*’s, and where the Parts are eroded or hurt by the raking of Gravel; for they are not much to be encourag’d in Obstructions of Urine, because they force so much that way, that if they cannot break through, they will render the Obstruction more obstinate. The last of these is after the manner of such, who imagining all Distempers owe their Original to an *Alkaly*, constantly prescribe *Acids*; but as this *Hypothesis* was not founded on Experiments, nor conducted by a *mechanical* way of Reasoning, it is now intirely forgot. For such Diureticks,

reticks, which soften and widen the Passages, which is much the more laudable Practice, take the following for Examples.

Pulvis—Another — ‘ Take Saxifrage-Root and Marshmallow-Root, ana 3 i. Crabs-Eyes and fine Loaf-Sugar, ana 3 ii. Salt Prunel 3 fs. Make into a Powder of 3 fs. in each Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Millepedes prepared, Salt Prunel, and Sperma Ceti, ana gr.vi. fine Loaf-Sugar 3 i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Powder of Marshmallow-Root gr. x. Salt of Amber gr. v. fine white Sugar 3 i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’

At the same time that these forward the Discharge by Urine, they also relax and widen the Passages; which is the surest and most safe way to procure such Evacuation. And all that can be conveniently prescribed for this Intention, does also at the same time answer that of a Cooler; so that there will not be occasion to instance any thing of this Form under that Division, these being sufficient for the same.

Alexipharmicks.

A great deal that was order'd for this Intention in the Form of a Bole, may be suitable also to this, by omitting the liquid Ingredients, and giving the other in Powder: however, the following Examples may be of some service.

‘ Take *Lapis Contrayerva* 3 i. Saffron gr. v. Make into a Powder.’ Or,

‘ Take Contrayerva-Root 3 i. *Virginia Snake-Root* and Saffron, ana gr.v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take *Goa-Stone*, Contrayerva-Root, ana gr.x. Castor and Saffron, ana gr. v. Make into a

‘ Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take *Gascoign's Powder* 3 i. *Virginia Snake-Root* gr.viii. Saffron and Castor, ana gr.iv. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take *Virginia Snake-Root*, *Spanish Angelica*, and Contrayerva-Root, ana gr. vi. Myrrh and Saffron, ana gr.v. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Vipers-Flesh powder'd, *Virginia Snake-Root*, and Contrayerva-Root, ana gr. viii. Saffron gr. iv. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Vipers-Flesh powder'd gr. xv. Saffron and Camphor, ana gr. v. Opium gr. i. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Diaphoretick Antimony gr.xv. *Virginia Snake-Root* gr.viii. Camphor and Saffron, ana gr. iii. Make into a Powder for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Tormentil-Roots 3 ii. *Spanish Angelica*, *Virginia Snake-Root*, Contrayerva-Root, Zedoary, Spikenard, *Celtick Nard* and Saffron, ana 3 i. Mace 3 fs. Camphor, Opium, ana gr. xv. Make all into a fine Poweer, of 3 fs. in each Dose.’

This last is proper for an Official Medicine, and is a very good one in all kinds of Fevers, where either a Diaphoresis or Rest is to be encouraged. We have in some of these, as well as in those of another Form, order'd *Gascoign's Powder*; more for Custom-sake than any other Reason: but have not therefore trusted it except in company with other Ingredients of some virtue and efficacy. Any of these may be given in convenient Juleps, as often as the State of a Fever requires. If volatile Salts are at any time judg'd necessary to be mix'd with them, they ought to be so order'd

der'd at the moment of taking, for Reasons before given. In *Intermittents* the *Cortex* may be given by it self, from ʒ i. to ʒ i. at a Dose, and repeated in the Intervals of the Fits as often as may be required; or where the Intervals are not very distinct, it may be join'd with some proper *Alexipharmicks*: but where they settle into confirm'd Agues, the following I have often used with success.

‘ Take Camomile-Flowers, Myrrh,
‘ Gentian, Bay-berries, ana ʒ i.
‘ Flowers of Benjamin and Saffron,
‘ ana ʒ ss. Make into a Powder of
‘ ʒ ss. in a Dose.’

Many trust to the *Camomile-Flowers* only, with some Salt of Wormwood; but such do not consider, that the Air will fuse the Salt, tho indeed the Medicine will often answer its Intention. These ought to be continu'd some time, and follow'd close, viz. 3 or 4 times in a day; and the Patient ought to live upon a warm subastringent Diet, and drink strong rough Liquors, such as red Wine, or old stale Beer: and when the Disease is once conquer'd by this means, there is no

fear of a Return, as there is after it is put away with the *Bark* only.

Catharticks.

All the dry Ingredients that are in Pills or Boles of this Class, may be easily reserv'd in this Form; but for example, we shall further give a few Instances here.

Pulvis Catharticus, A Purging Powder. ‘ Take Resin of Jalap
‘ and Scammony, ana gr. v. Cream
‘ of Tartar and fine Loaf-Sugar, ana
‘ gr. xxv. Oil of Cloves gut. i.
‘ Make into a Powder for one
‘ Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Jalap-Root in fine Pow-
‘ der ʒ ii. Oil of Cloves gut. i.
‘ Mix for one Dose.’ Or,

‘ Take Jalap ʒ i. Gamboge gr. x.
‘ Cream of Tartar ʒ ss. Mix for
‘ one Dose.’

There are few of the milder Catharticks reducible to this Form; and it is most customary to order a proper Dose of some of the Official Purging-Powders, given in the foregoing Part, without any Mixture. For Children, *Rhubarb* and the *Cornachine* Powders are the usual Purges.

S E C T. IX.

Of Clysters, Injections, and Suppositories.

THE first of these was formerly call'd in to answer many Intentions which the present Practice has no recourse to, having contriv'd more effectual and less troublesome Means of Cure. And they are now seldom made use of, but to make a sudden Discharge, whence Relief can be sooner had than from the Course of an ordinary *Cathartick*; as in

Cholicks, wherein purging Clysters are commonly prescribed: or where the Nature of a Disease will not admit of the Operation of a Purge at the Stomach, as in acute Distempers; and then *Emollients* are order'd to relax the Bowels, and just keep the Body open. And in Fluxes and Over-Weakness of the Intestines, they are now sometimes order'd with

with *Cordial Restringtons*, because they more immediately bring the Medicine to the Seat of the Disease, than when it is taken otherwise. In all those Intentions take the following for Examples.

Enema Commune, The Common Clyster. ‘Take common Clyster-Decoction (describ’d *Part 3. Section 11.*) ℥ x. Honey of Mercury ℥ ii. common Salt ℥ ss. Oil of Camomile ℥ i. Mix for a Clyster to give milk-warm.’ Or,
‘Take common Clyster-Decoction ℥ xii. Pill Cochia the lesser ℥ i. dissolv’d in Syrup of Damask Roses ℥ i. Oil of Camomile ℥ iss. of Aniseeds ℥ ss. or gut. xx. Make into a Clyster.’

These are proper in ordinary Cases, to relax the Belly, and give two or three Stools; and where these may be too ruffling, even Milk and Sugar may suffice. But in Apoplectic and Lethargick Cases, and also in the dry Gripes, and obstinate Costiveness with great Pain, the following may be more to the purpose.

Enema Catharticum, A Purging Clyster. ‘Take common Decoction ℥ x. *Pil. ex Duobus* ℥ iss. Syrup of Buckthorn ℥ i. Oil of Juniper ℥ ii. of Camomile ℥ i. Mix for a Clyster.’ Or,

‘Take common Decoction ℥ x. *Vinum Benedictum* ℥ ii. Sal Gem ℥ ss. Oil of Camomile ℥ i. Mix for a Clyster.’ Or,

‘Take common Decoction ℥ viii. *Pil. ex Duobus* ℥ i. *Vinum Benedictum* ℥ ii. Sal Gem ℥ ss. Oil of Amber ℥ ii. Oil of Camomile ℥ i. Mix for a Clyster, to be given milk-warm.’

It has been controverted more than a little, how high in the Intestines *Clysters* may extend their Influence: and by all it is agreed that they get not beyond the Valve of

the *Colon*, unless the Peristaltick Motion, with the Disposition of that Valve, be quite inverted; as in some Cases it so manifestly is, that *Clysters* have been thrown up by Vomit. But if it be suppos’d that they reach no further than the *Rectum*, it may easily be conceiv’d how they help to fetch down the Contents of the whole intestinal Tube, by irritating and pulling the Fibres of the *Rectum* so forcibly, that they are shook quite to the remotest Part. And these strong ones last described are suppos’d to assist in Apoplexies, and other great Disorders of the Head, not so much by the immediate Discharge they make, as by pulling and shaking the whole nervous System; which promotes their natural Vibrations, and throws off a great deal of adhesive superfluous Humours, as Water may be shook off a sheet. In such Cases therefore *Clysters* cannot well be made too strong, nor can they be too bitter when they are given to destroy Worms; the *Ascarides* particularly, which sometimes are very troublesome in the *Rectum*. As for example:

Enema Anthelminthicum, A Clyster to destroy Worms. ‘Take Colloquintida ℥ ss. ty’d up in a Rag, Savin, Rue, ana m. i. Boil in ℥ i. of Water to ℥ ss. to which add chymical Oil of Wormwood gut. xv. Pill Cochia the lesser ℥ i. Syrup of Damask Roses ℥ i. Oil of Camomile ℥ iss. Mix for a Clyster.’

But this Caution ought generally to be observ’d, not to be too busy with these to Hysterical People; for by Proximity and Consent of Parts, it is not possible to give any considerable Irritation to the *Rectum*, but the *Uterus* will so far feel it, as to be thrown into strange Disorders:

which makes *Clysters* in general be inconvenient for these People. But if any thing necessarily indicates any Assistance from hence, use the following, or somewhat like it.

Enema Hystericum, An Hysterick Clyster. 'Take round Birthwort-Root \mathfrak{z} i. Rue, Pennyroyal, Camomile-Flowers, ana m. fs. Boil in q. f. of Water to \mathfrak{z} x. in which strain'd dissolve *Assa-foetida* \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Amber \mathfrak{z} ii. of Camomile \mathfrak{z} i. and brown Sugar a Spoonful or two. Mix for a Clyster.'

When Wind is very troublesome in the Bowels, and by being sometimes pent, occasions Cholick Pains, the following may be of service, or somewhat like thereunto.

Enema Carminativum, A Carminative Clyster. 'Take Camomile-Flowers m. i. Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, ana \mathfrak{z} i. sweet Fennel and Cummin-Seeds, ana \mathfrak{z} fs. Just simmer in q. f. of Water to strain \mathfrak{z} x. to which add Oil of Aniseed \mathfrak{z} ii. common Sallet-Oil \mathfrak{z} i fs. brown Sugar one Spoonful. Mix for a Clyster.'

Some Authors have very odd Conceits of Wind in the Bowels, and make strange distinction between what they call so and Vapours; but such Confusion seems altogether to arise for want of rightly understanding the *Sanctorian Perspiration*. For there is little else in all those Disorders suppos'd to proceed from Wind, than a perspirable Matter flying off from some Parts, and collecting together in Vapour too gross to pass through some others, until by some means it can be rarefy'd thin enough to pass, or some Passage open'd to give it vent, as has been explain'd already, *Class* 2. *Sett.* 1. *Part* 2. The distinction of a nervous Cholick, many of which

are those call'd *hysterical*, from *humoral*, is with good reason; not that it is from a *Gas*, or some imaginary Spirituality, as the metaphysical *Helmont* used to talk; but from Spasms of the Nerves, owing to the same Causes which will draw them into Convulsion in any other part; and therefore are they always best treated with *Emollients*, and such things as soften and relax the Fibres, or make them insensible of those Vellications, which before convuls'd them. And the same things that answer this Intention, likewise are good in Bilious Cholicks; because the same which relax the Fibres, sheath and blunt the Points of the irritating Humours; and because to this purpose greater quantities of Oils, and some Ingredients which cannot well pass the Stomach, are best convey'd to the Parts affected by a *Clyster*.

Enema Emolliens, An Emollient Clyster. 'Take Milk \mathfrak{z} x. Oil of Camomile \mathfrak{z} iii. Pulp of Cassia \mathfrak{z} i. Mix for a Clyster.' Or, 'Take thin-strain'd Gruel \mathfrak{z} x. Oil of Olives \mathfrak{z} iii. Pulp of Cassia \mathfrak{z} i. brown Sugar a Spoonful. Make into a Clyster.' Or, 'Take fat Mutton, or Veal, or Chicken-Broth \mathfrak{z} x. Oil of sweet Almonds \mathfrak{z} iv. Sugar a Spoonful. Mix for a Clyster.' Or, 'Take Linseed Oil and common Oil of Camomile, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Oil of Turpentine and Aniseed, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix for a Clyster.'

These are proper in all bilious and convulsive Cholicks; and because the latter often happen from the Gravel or Stone, by consent of Parts, with Lenients are also sometimes given such things as are suppos'd to reach even the Seat of the Disorder immediately, besides what they do by relaxing by consent all the

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the Parts near to where they are injected, which is common to them with all other Clysters: for Examples of which, take the following.

Enema Terebinthinatum, *A Turpentine Clyster.* 'Take Venice-Turpentine $\frac{3}{i}$. beat it with the 'Yolk of an Egg, and then mix it 'with $\frac{3}{x}$. of common Decoction, 'and add to it Oil of Juniper $\frac{3}{ii}$. 'Oil of Turpentine $\frac{3}{i}$. Syrup of 'Marshmallows $\frac{3}{ii}$. and coarse 'brown Sugar $\frac{3}{i}$. Mix for a Clyster.' Or,

'Take Venice-Turpentine $\frac{3}{fs}$. 'by the help of Yolk of Egg mix 'it with $\frac{3}{viii}$. of Milk; to which 'add Linseed Oil $\frac{3}{iii}$. Syrup of 'Marshmallows $\frac{3}{ii}$. Oil of Turpentine and Aniseed, ana $\frac{3}{ii}$. 'brown Sugar one Spoonful or $\frac{3}{i}$. 'Mix for a Clyster.' Or,

'Take Balsam of Capivi $\frac{3}{ii}$. 'mix with the Yolk of an Egg, 'and dissolve by degrees with $\frac{3}{viii}$. 'of common Decoction, in which 'has been boil'd to Solution $\frac{3}{fs}$. of 'Castile-Soap; to which add common Oil of Camomile $\frac{3}{ii}$. Oil of 'Juniper and Aniseed, ana $\frac{3}{ifs}$. 'brown Sugar $\frac{3}{i}$. Mix for a 'Clyster.'

But besides evacuating and softening the Bowels by this means, there is an Intention of great moment, which is conveniently assisted this way; and that is, strengthening and astringing them, in long and obstinate Diarrhæa's and Dysenteries.

Enema Balsamicum, *A Healing Clyster.* 'Take the Broth made of 'a Sheep's Inwards, or of the Head 'chopp'd to pieces, $\frac{3}{x}$. Yolk of 'Eggs, n^o $\frac{3}{ii}$. Sheep's-Suet $\frac{3}{ii}$. *Lucatellus's* Balsam $\frac{3}{fs}$. Mix for a 'Clyster, and give warm enough 'for the Suet to be melted.' Or,

'Take Broth made of a Sheep's 'Head very strong $\frac{3}{x}$. Diascor-

dium $\frac{3}{fs}$. Yolk of two Eggs, 'Bees-Wax $\frac{3}{i}$. Mix for a Clyster, 'to be given pretty warm.'

These will greatly heal, and as it were plaster over the Bowels, after made raw by long Fluxes; and where they are very much relax'd, these may be made yet more restraining: as,

Enema Restrings, *A Restraining Clyster.* 'Take Diascordium 'made without Honey $\frac{3}{fs}$. dissolve 'it with the Yolks of two Eggs in 'the white Harts-horn Drink $\frac{3}{viii}$. 'and mix for a Clyster.' Or,

'Take Balauftines, red Rose-Leaves, ana $\frac{3}{fs}$. Pomegranate-Peels $\frac{3}{i}$. burnt Harts-horn $\frac{3}{ii}$. 'boil in strong Mutton-Broth $\frac{3}{xiv}$. 'to $\frac{3}{viii}$. in which dissolve Diascordium made without Honey $\frac{3}{fs}$. 'and the Yolk of two Eggs; and 'mix for a Clyster.' Or,

'Take strong Sheep's-Head Broth $\frac{3}{vi}$. Powder of Cinnamon $\frac{3}{i}$. 'of Japan Earth $\frac{3}{fs}$. the Yolk of 'two Eggs. Mix for a Clyster.'

What are contriv'd for this Intention ought always to be a little quantity, because they will remain the longer, whereas a greater would sooner occasion their Discharge; and likewise ought they to be given chiefly just before going to bed, that by sleeping upon them they may be retain'd if possible till morning, or as long as can be. Whether *Alexipharmicks* given in this manner may contribute to a *Diaphoresis*, or drive the *Radii of the Miasms* outward, from the Centre to the Circumference, as some very unintelligibly talk, who have encouraged this Practice; is not worth our Enquiry, because there is now no Dependance upon it for such purposes: Or whether a Person may in some extraordinary Injuries at Stomach, or the first Passages, receive their Nourish-

ment this way, because such Cases so very seldom happen; tho the Histories of Physick confirm to us many Instances of Success in this Practice: and it is not strange, because there are many Lacteals within the reach of *Clysters*, tho not so plentiful as in the small Guts. How a Cordial can be supplied this way too, is not to our purpose, because there can be no necessity so to supply it: but as to spirituous Liquors injected by *Clyster* affecting the Head, we have this remarkable from Dr. Fuller, who from the effects of Brandy-Clysters used in *Jamaica*, related by Dr. Stubbs (*Philos. Trans. N^o 37.*) which would make them fuddled in less quantity than drank, moderated the quantity so given, to two or three Ounces, and often found safety and success in it: which agrees not with the account of *Salmon*, if any regard can be given to such a Pretender in Medicine, who says it was his common Practice, and after the true manner of an Empirick, gives some confident Instances of Cures done by it. But for such uncommon Cases as may require Clysters warmer, and more narcotick than any of the former, take the following for Examples.

Enema Anodynum, *An Anodyne Clyster.* 'Take Diascordium without Honey 3 ss. the Yolk of two new-laid Eggs, Canary 3 vi. liquid Laudanum gut. xxx. Mix for a Clyster.' Or,

'Take Henbane and white Poppy-Seed, ana 3 ss. Balauftines and red Roses, ana m. ss. boil in Smiths Forge-Water 1 lb. to 1 ss. Strain, and add to it Mithridate 3 iii. Spirit of Cinnamon 3 i. Mix.' Or,

'Take Venice-Treacle 3 ii. Yolk of an Egg. Mix them with Ca-

nary 1 lb. ss. and give for a Clyster.'

Or,

'Take Conserve of red Roses 3 i. Diascordium without Honey 3 ii. simmer in Canary 3 vi. Spirit of Cinnamon 3 ii. strain and mix the Liquor with the Yolk of an Egg, which give for a Clyster.'

Oils, and slippery things, are all improper for *Clysters* of this kind, because they make the Parts too lax, to retain them long enough to be of any considerable service. In some long obstinate *Diarrhea's*, these may be continued every night for some Weeks together; and if a suitable Diet, and way of living, be conform'd to at the same time, a great deal of service may be done; especially if now and then, a Dose of *Ipecacuanha* be given, which may astringe the Stomach, promote a better Digestion, and cut off a supply of such Humours as irritate the Bowels, and sollicitate their Evacuation oftner than Nature requires.

There is another purpose for which *Clysters* are given, when the *Bark* is absolutely necessary; and a Patient thro Prejudice or Obstinacy cannot take it any other way, which is often the case in young Children: For we have many Instances of its Success in *Clysters*; and for the manner of giving it so, take the following Examples.

Enema Febrifugum, *A Febrifuge Electuary.* 'Take Peruvian Bark in Powder 3 i. boil it in q. s. of 3 or 4 different Waters, to make all when put together 1 lb. ss. to which add *Fracastrorius's* Confection without Honey 3 ss. and give for a Clyster.'

This may be made stronger or weaker, and be in a greater or lesser quantity, according to the Age and Strength of the Patient. What is here, is sufficient for a middle

dle Constitution full grown, and is proportionably to be lessen'd for fewer Years. The manner is to give them as soon as a Fit is off, and repeat them after every Stool; or if they come not away, three or four may be repeated in a day. Dr. Helvetius of Paris is the Person has given most credit to this Practice, and there is no fear of its succeeding, if it be carefully managed; but he gave the Powder it self in common Water warm, tho we take boiling it to be better, and not half need be strain'd out this way, if it be finely powder'd and well boil'd. It may be check'd with Astringents and Opiates, as the Patient is more or less dispos'd to a Laxity; for if they continue not in the Bowels, but come again soon away, they will do little good.

Injections are a Form of Medicine used for the more immediate Conveyance to the affected part, than by the common Course of Circulation it cou'd be suppos'd to arrive there; as into the Ears, Penis, or Uterus. And this is done by a Syringe, or Clyster-Pipe, as they best suit the Part to be injected. For those into the Uterus, those Syringes made to give Clysters with, are the most convenient; or where the Patients are their own Operators, a common Clyster-Pipe.

Injectio Auricularis, An Injection for the Ears. 'Take Rosemary-Flowers m. ii. boil in Boy's Urine from ℥ i. ss. to ℥ i. to the strain-
'ing of which add Honey of Roses
' ℥ iv. for an Injection.' Or,

'Take Rosemary-Water ℥ i.
' Hungary-Water ℥ i. common Ho-
'ney ℥ ii. Mix together for an In-
'jection.' Or,

'Take White-Wine ℥ i. Hun-
'gary-Water ℥ ss. Honey ℥ ii. Mix
'for an Injection.'

These are us'd to syringe the Ears with, to wash out Wax that hardens there, and obstructs the Hearing. Care must be had that it is not thrown in too forcibly, for fear of injuring the Membranes which are extremely fine, especially the Tympanum; and it is to be done with a short-piped Syringe made on purpose for such uses, and the Liquor should be moderately warm. But that this may be done with the more success, somewhat like the following is to be dropped into the Ears every Night going to bed for some Nights together, and kept in with a little Cotton or Wool, which also by its warmth assists its Operation.

'Take Oil of bitter Almonds ℥ i.
' of Amber, of Rosemary, and of
' Marjoram, ana gut. i. Mix toge-
' ther, and instil two or three Drops
' into each Ear, or that most af-
' fected, every Night till the Cause
' ceases.'

Injectio ad Gonorrhæam, An Injection for a Gonorrhæa. 'Take
' Rhasis's white Troches ℥ iii. Cam-
'phor ʒ i. dissolve them in Spring-
' Water ℥ xii. for an Injection.'

This injected into the Urethra 2 or 3 times a day, will allay the Pain and Heat which is caus'd by the Urine, and Sharpness of Matter which is discharg'd by a venereal Ulcer, and help to dry and heal it; but if it be an Excoriation only from a hot sandy Urine, the following is better to be us'd.

'Take Marshmallow-Root and
' Linseed whole, ana ℥ ii. boil in
' ℥ i. of Water till it grows soft
' and almost as thick as a Syrup;
' then strain it, and use it for an
' Injection.'

This admirably cools and lubricates the Urethra, and even in a Gonorrhæa it will greatly defend it

against the Erosion of purulent Matter, and prevent a *Chordee*.

Injectio——— *Another*. ‘Take
‘ *Venice Turpentine* ʒ ii. mix it with
‘ q. s. of the Yolk of Egg to in-
‘ corporate with Linseed Oil ʒ i.
‘ and by degrees mix with it Barley-
‘ Water ʒ i. for an Injection.’

This is an excellent Medicine even inwardly in any *Gonorrhoea*, as see under *Potio Alba*; but if injected, will soon cleanse and heal up with safety any Ulceration, from whence the Matter runs, if us’d 2 or 3 times in a day. There are other *Injections* for this purpose, which see under the Preparations of *Copper*, Part 2. but Practice does not so much fall into this way as it deserves, for want of a truer Knowledge of the Distemper, as well as thro’ fear of making too short Cures.

Injectio Uterina, An Injection for the Womb. ‘Take *Rhasis’s* white
‘ Troches ʒ ii. Sugar of Lead ʒ i.
‘ dissolve in Barley-Water, in which
‘ has been boil’d m. i. of red Rose-
‘ Leaves ʒ i. for an Injection.’ Or,
‘Take *Roman Vitriol* ʒ ii. Bole ʒ i.
‘ boil in Smiths Forge-Water ʒ ii. to
‘ ʒ i. when cold filter it, or settle it
‘ fine by standing for an Injection.’

The *Uterus* is subject to a great many Ails from Weakness, and thereby are occasion’d Ouzings and Defluxions of Humours, which are very troublesom; and sometimes there is a continual bleeding, especially if the Glands grow cancerous, as they do in many scrophulous Constitutions, especially some time after Child-bearing and the flowing of the *Menses* is over. In all such Cases therefore much help may be had from hence; and according to the Degree of Relaxation, or Aggravation of the Symptoms, may they be made more or less restraining, and be injected once in a

day, as there may be occasion: tho in those Bleedings which come some Years after the stoppage of the *Menses*, we have the Authority of *Hippocrates* that they are fatal. But when they happen after hard Labour, or difficult Miscarriages, they are to be remedied by such things as restringe and restore the *Uterus* to its natural Tone; and in Weaknesses sometimes, merely from such Causes, the following may perhaps be yet more suitable.

Injectio——— *Another*———
‘Take red Wine mulled with Spice
‘ as usual q. s. inject it Milk-warm,
‘ or sit over the Steams of it hot,
‘ so that they may be receiv’d by
‘ those Parts.’ Or,

‘Take Mint, red Rose-Leaves
‘ and Sanicle, ana m. i. Cinnamon
‘ and Pimento, ana ʒ ii. boil in ʒ i.
‘ of Water to ʒ ss. then add ʒ i. of
‘ red Wine, and after a little sim-
‘ mering together, strain out the Li-
‘ quor for an Injection, to be used
‘ just warm; or sit over the Steams
‘ of the whole, when quite hot,
‘ without straining it.’

Suppositories are us’d either when a Person cannot be put into a suitable posture of Body, to receive a *Clyster*, or when a *Clyster* is not like to be retain’d long enough to be of any service, either thro’ Weakness, or want of Knowledge to hold it; as in Children, and Persons not sensible in acute Distempers. And they are likewise much less troublesom, when only a Stool is wanted.

‘Take Sal Gem ʒ i. boil with a
‘ sufficient quantity of Honey to
‘ such a Consistence, as will roll up
‘ into a convenient bigness and
‘ shape, to thrust up the Funda-
‘ ment.’ Or,

‘Take Sal Gem and Hiera Picra,
‘ ana ʒ ss. Honey q. s. to make a
‘ Sup-

‘Suppository, to be us’d as the other.’

There are many somewhat different to be thus contriv’d, and some use a bit of the Aleophangine Pill, or the Extract of *Rudius*; and for

Children most commonly what the *Confectioners* sell by the Name of a *Violet Comfit*. They are first dipped in Oil, or just rubbed over with a little Butter, to ease their Passage.

S E C T. X.

Of Gargles, Lotions, and Collyriums.

THE first of these are used chiefly either to cool and cleanse the Mouth from Phlegm, and are acid and subastringent; or to soften and heal it when sore and parched, and are smooth and mucilaginous. There are in the Writings of this kind many under this Division for other purposes; but as the present Practice rejects them, and because those Intentions are better answer’d by other means, we shall not take up any room with them here.

Gargarisma Detergens, *A Detergent Gargle*. ‘Take Spring-Water ʒvi. Rose-Water ʒii. Syrup of Mulberries ʒifs. Oil of Vitriol gut. xv. or q. f. to make it agreeably acid.’ Or,

‘Take Verjuice ʒss. Syrup of Raspberries ʒii.’ Or,

‘Take Spring-Water ʒss. Rose-Water ʒii. White of two Eggs beaten thin, Salt Prunel ʒi. Syrup of Mulberries ʒii.’ Or,

‘Take Elm-Bark ʒi. boil in ʒi. of Water to ʒss. to the strained Liquor add Syrup of Mulberries ʒii. Spirit of Vitriol q. f.’ Or,

‘Take Tincture of Roses (to be describ’d hereafter) well acidulated ʒss.’

The last of these is in most cases the best Gargle that can be us’d for

a Cooler and a Detergent. As for Compositions under this Management to draw Rheum from the Brain, or raise Phlegm from the Passages to the Lungs, it is a ridiculous Practice; and therefore for what is of use, these Examples may be sufficient: where the Mouth has white Specks, as it is common to young Children, these may be made yet more sour, and rubbed hard upon those places with a Rag tied upon a Spoon or Skewer.

Gargarisma Emolliens, *An Emollient Gargle*. ‘Take Roots of Marsh-Mallows, Liquorice, and Pearl-Barley, ana ʒi. Gum Arabick ʒss. Figs n^o viii. boil in ʒiii. of Water to ʒifs. and to the strain’d Liquor add Syrup of Marsh-mallows ʒiii.’ Or,

‘Take Quince-Seeds ʒii. beat them in a Mortar, and draw out their mucilaginous Substance, as in making Emulsions, with ʒss. Spring-Water, Rose-Water ʒii. and put

to it Syrup of Mulberries ʒiii.’ Or, ‘Take Linseed ʒss. boil it in a Pint of Water till it is smooth, and almost as thick as a Syrup; then strain the Liquor, and put to it Syrup of Mulberries ʒii. for a Gargle.’

When the Mouth is parched and dry with a Fever, these last are very useful to cool and soften the Parts, and

ought to be retain'd as long as can be, without swallowing or spitting out.

Lotions are such as strictly concern beautifying the Skin, by cleaning it of those Deformities, which a distemper'd Blood sometimes throws upon it, or rather is made by a preternatural Secretion: for generally those Distempers of the Skin which are commonly accounted Signs of a foul Blood, are from those Salts, which are natural in the best Constitution, thrown off by the cutaneous Glands, which ought to wash away thro the Kidneys: so that instead of those insignificant and ridiculous Tribes of *Sweetners*, which the Craft, more than Folly, of Medicine has invented, promoting the urinary Discharge, or rectifying that of the Skin by proper Washes, Frictions, or Ointments, or both together, is the only way to get rid of such Disorders. Under this Division we shall therefore only give some Examples of what is proper to this purpose; tho many mix herewith such as are more suitable for Fomentation, to which Head we refer them.

Lotio Repellens, *A Repelling Lotion.* Take Litharge of Gold ʒ iv.
White-Wine Vinegar ℥ ss. digest together three days, stirring it often, and then filter for use.
Or,

Take Alum ʒ ss. boil it till dissolved in Juice of Lemons ℥ i.
Or,

Take Cerufs ℥ ss. White-Wine Vinegar, and Elder-Flower-Water, ana ℥ iss. boil ℥ i. away, and then let it settle fine for use. Or,

Take Spirit of Wine ℥ ss. Sugar of Lead, which dissolve in it, ʒ i. Or,

Take Litharge ʒ i. Vinegar ʒ vi.

boil to the Evaporation of a Third: then put to it Alum and Salt, ana ʒ ss. Rose-Water ℥ ss. and after one boiling more, let it settle fine, and pour it off for use.

In tetterous Eruptions, and Pimples which with Heat are apt to break out upon the Skin, any of these are good to repel them; but this is to be always understood to be proper only, when a Person is otherwise well, because in any critical Breakings out, they are by no means to be drove back but encouraged, else a great deal of Mischief may be done. In such Washes too it is to be observ'd, that they cannot be us'd but for the Face, and some particular Parts; because so far as they are us'd so, they cannot but in some measure abate the natural Perspiration, which will be attended with Inconveniency. There are some yet more repelling, but then their use is liable to more Mischiefs, if due care be not taken: when therefore any thing of this kind is us'd, a Person must always regard, that some other Emunctory may be in readiness, to discharge what is lessen'd by the Application of his Medicine; and that which is most suited to compensate for what the Skin is deficient in, is that by Urine: wherefore *Diureticks* are certain Auxiliaries to *Cosmeticks*, and it is hardly safe to use one without the other. For what yet more repels, take either of the following.

Take common white Vitriol ʒ i. crude Alum ʒ ii. boil in ʒ xii. of Spring-Water to ʒ viii. take off the Scum, and put it up for use.

This must be boil'd in an Iron Vessel, because it is so penetrating as to run thro any other. It will keep a long time, and may be diluted with Rose-Water, so as to make a good *Collyrium*.

Take

‘ Take white Vitriol \mathfrak{z} i. Sugar
‘ of Lead \mathfrak{z} ss. dissolve both in
‘ Rose-Water \mathfrak{z} iv. and they will
‘ make it milky.’ Or,

‘ Take Camphor rubbed small in
‘ a Mortar \mathfrak{z} ii. put upon by a little
‘ at a time Juice of Lemons \mathfrak{z} i.
‘ When it is dissolv’d, add White-
‘ Wine \mathfrak{t} i. or Spirit of Wine and
‘ Rose-Water, ana \mathfrak{t} ss.’

This last is a very good Lotion for all Spots, or Redness of the Face, and may be freely us’d without much fear of Mischief, which all the Mercurial Lotions are subject to, tho of another kind than the foregoing: but because some will venture their Health, for the amendment of a Complexion, the following is as safe as any of that Tribe.

‘ Take white Sublimate \mathfrak{z} i. put
‘ it into a Pewter Pot with Water
‘ \mathfrak{t} iii. let it stand 24 hours, stir-
‘ ring it sometimes with a Stick till
‘ it looks blackish: then filter thro
‘ a Cap-Paper for use.’

Lotio Oleosa, *An Oily Lotion.*

‘ Take Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*
‘ \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Sweet Almonds \mathfrak{z} ii.
‘ Rose-Water \mathfrak{z} iv. shake together.’
Or,

‘ Take Almond-Milk (*i. e.* an
‘ Emulsion with blanched Almonds)
‘ \mathfrak{z} iv. Sugar of Lead gr. x. white
‘ Vitriol \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Tartar \mathfrak{z} ii.’

These smooth and soften the Skin, at the same time as they de-terge or repel the Humours which deform it; and they may be used at pleasure, chiefly to cleanse away Freckles and Morpew. For more of this kind, see under the Preparations of *Bismuth*, &c. in Part 2.

Collyriums are Medicines suited to the Eyes, tho they might as well pass under the general Appellation of *Lotions*; and of these there are none to any good purpose, but to cool and repel hot sharp Humours; and therefore most of the preceding diluted are proper: and they likewise more effectually answer their end, if they be assisted by the inward use of *Diureticks* at the same time.

‘ Take *Rhasis*’s white Troches
‘ \mathfrak{z} i. Rose-Water \mathfrak{z} ii.’ Or,

‘ Take Calamine levigated \mathfrak{z} ss.
‘ Rose-Water \mathfrak{z} ii.’ Or,

‘ Take Tutty levigated \mathfrak{z} ss. Rose-
‘ Water \mathfrak{z} ii.’ Or,

‘ Take white Vitriol and Sugar
‘ of Lead, ana gr. v. Rose-Water
‘ \mathfrak{z} ii.’

With either of these the Eyes may be washed at discretion in all hot Defluxions; but when the Sight decays from a dryness or default of the Optick Nerves, these things can avail but little.

SECT. XI.

Of Embrocations, Fomentations, and Baths.

BY the first of these is intended somewhat to be transmitted into the Skin, either to attenuate and dislodge somewhat obstructed underneath, to ease Pain, or to irritate the Part into more warmth

and feeling. Of the first kind are,

‘ Take Wood-Ashes \mathfrak{z} ii. strong
‘ White-Wine Vinegar \mathfrak{z} viii. digest
‘ them together, so as to make a
‘ *Lixivium*, which filter for use.’
Or,

‘ Take

‘ Take Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium* ʒ i. Spirit of Sal Armoniack ʒ ii. Spirit of Wine ʒ viii. Mix for use.’

Either of these rubbed upon any Part stuffed with cold Humours, will so help to thin them, as to dispose them either for Transpiration, or to be taken back by the reflux Blood; but in sanguine inflammatory Swellings such things are not so safely meddled with. In Tumours attended with great Pain, as in the Rheumatism and the Gout, the following may be of use.

‘ Take Spirit V. R. ʒ vi. Spirit of Scurvy-Grass ʒ ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniack ʒ ss. Venice-Soap scrap’d thin ʒ i. Camphor ʒ vi. Opium ʒ i. Saffron ʒ ss. digest all together, shaking it now and then for three or four days; then let it settle clear for use.’ Or,

‘ Take Venice-Soap ʒ i. Camphor ʒ ii. Opium ʒ iss. digest in Spirit of Wine ʒ ss. for three days, and pour off for use.’

These are powerfully penetrating and anodyne: and therefore in Rheumatick and Arthritick Swellings they not only do a great deal in dislodging the Humours, and drawing them out by Sweat and Transpiration; but also give Ease and Relaxation to the irritated Fibres at the same time.

For Paralytick Numbnesses, and to quicken the Vibrations of the Fibres and Motions of the nervous Fluids, the following may be of service, if well rubbed into the Parts with a warm Hand or Cloth.

‘ Take Queen of Hungary’s Water ʒ i. Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Saffron, ana ʒ ii. Apoplectick Balsam ʒ i. Oil of Cloves gut. x. shake them all well together.’ Or,

‘ Take Camphorated Spirit of

Wine ʒ viii. Venice-Treacle ʒ i. Oil of Cloves and Marjoram, ana gut. xv. digest together 3 or 4 days, and then pour it off for use.’ Or,

‘ Take Spirit of Wine ʒ iv. distill’d Vinegar and Hungary-Water, ana ʒ i. Oil of Cloves gut. x. Mix together for use.’

Fomentations differ little else from the former, than that they are made mostly with aqueous *Mensstruums*, are more extensive in their manner of Application and Operation, and are assisted by actual Heat, and hot woollen Cloths; and when they are general, they are called *Baths*.

Fotus Arthriticus, A Fomentation for the Gout. ‘ Take Sage, Rosemary, Camomile, Mugwort, St. John’s-wort, and common Wormwood, ana m. vi. Bay-Salt m. iii. Water Cong. iii. boil to Cong. ii. and strain out for a Fomentation.’

This is of service to the Part affected, by breathing it, and giving more room for the offending Matter to perspire; which is the most natural Outlet for it, and almost the only one it can be diverted by. It must be used hot once or twice in a day.

Fotus ——— Another ———
‘ Take Oil of Vitriol rectify’d, and rectify’d Spirit of Wine, ana P. E. Mix them very gradually together, and let them stand in a moderate warmth 10 days.’

This is a very sharp Medicine, and will endanger Excoriation; and therefore not much to be encouraged: besides it is from things of this kind, that the gouty Matter is apt to be repell’d, and thrown back upon some of the principal *Viscera*, sometimes to the immediate danger of Life. But from such warm Fomentations as the foregoing, there is

is no such danger: or the following.

Fotus ——— Another ———
 ' Take Ground-Pine, Southern-wood,
 ' ana m. iv. boil in ℥ vi. of Water
 ' to ℥ iv. in the strain'd Liquor dis-
 ' solve Salt of Tartar and Salt Ar-
 ' moniac, ana ℥ ii.'

This is warm and strengthening, and therefore will not only breathe the Parts it is apply'd to, but render them abler to resist fresh attacks. Use it once, if not twice in a day, hot.

Fotus Scorbuticus, *A Fomentation against the Scurvy.* ' Take Ground-Pine and Henbane, ana m. ii. ' Winter's Cinnamon ℥ ss. Horseradish-Root and Earth-Worms ' added at last, ana ℥ ii. boil in ' Lime-Water ℥ iii. to ℥ ii. and to ' the straining add Spirit of Scurvy-grass ℥ ii. and Opium ℥ i.'

This will help to chase away scorbutick and erratick Pains, where inward Remedies cannot prevail, or be comply'd with.

Fotus Spleneticus, *A Fomentation against the Spleen.* ' Take ' dry'd Tobacco-Leaves ℥ i. infuse ' in warm Water ℥ iv. for two ' hours, and in the strain'd Liquor ' dissolve Gum Ammoniacum ℥ ss.'

The Region of the Spleen must be fomented with it extremely hot, and it will give ease, and discuss troublesome Flatulencies.

Fotus Carminativus, *A Carminative Fomentation.* ' Take Camomile-Flowers ℥ ii. Juniper and Bay-berries, ana ℥ i. crude Salt Armoniac ℥ ss. boil in ℥ vi. to ℥ iv. ' adding at last Seeds of sweet Fennel, Caraway, Cummin and Anise bruis'd, ana ℥ ss. and to the strain'd ' Liquor add common Spirit of ' Wine ℥ i.'

This may be of service in any kind of Cholick, but is most useful

and necessary, when the Patient is so excessively costive, that nothing will operate, and the Belly is swell'd and hard like a Drum; for it will soften the Membranes, and give liberty for the pent up Vapours to transpire. It may be us'd very warm, and some emollient Liniment may not also be amiss.

Fotus Emolliens, *An Emollient Fomentation.* ' Take Marshmallow-Roots, white Poppy-Heads, ' ana ℥ ii. Seeds of Flax, Fœnugreek, Cummin, Bay-berries, ana ' ℥ i. Mallows, Feverfew, ana m. iii. ' Camomile-Flowers m. ii. boil in ' Cong. i. of Water to ℥ iv.'

Fotus ——— Another ———
 ' Take Roots of Marshmallows, ' and white Lillys, ana ℥ iss. Leaves ' of Mallows, Pellitory, Henbane, ' Flowers of Elder, Camomile, Melilot, ana m. i. Seeds of Flax, ' Fœnugreek, ana ℥ vi. boil in ℥ vi. ' of Water to ℥ iv.'

These soften and discuss all hard windy Swellings, and suddenly give ease to the Pain occasion'd thereby; and will frequently provoke Urine in a Stone Cholick, by its relaxing and opening those Vessels which were constring'd, and drawn up with violent Pain: to which end the following is on purpose contriv'd.

Fotus Diureticus, *A Diuretick Fomentation.* ' Take Smallage-Roots ' ℥ iv. Roots of Fennel and Linseed, ana ℥ ii. Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall, Mallows, and Arsmart, ' Camomile-Flowers, ana m. ii. boil ' in ℥ vi. of Water to ℥ iv. and in ' the strain'd Liquor dissolve crude ' Salt Armoniac ℥ ss. common ' Soap ℥ ii. and mix together.'

This not only is emollient and discutient, but carries somewhat also so penetrating along with it, as to be a means of opening Obstructions upon

upon a double account, by widening the Passages, and dividing the Humours thin enough to get through.

Fotus Erysipelatosus, A Fomentation against the St. Anthony's Fire.

‘ Take the green Tops or Flowers, or in the Winter-time, when they cannot be had, the inner Bark of Elder, m. iv. boil in ℥ vi. of Water to ℥ iv. and in the strain'd Liquor dissolve Soap ʒ i.’

This will wonderfully break that Viscidity which obstructs the Capillary Vessels, and at the same time so relax the Membranes, as to give vent to the included Humours, and draw them out by Transpiration: it would be of use also to soften the Skin, if much stretch'd with an emollient Liniment.

Fotus contra Hydropem, A Fomentation against a Dropsy. ‘ Take Salt-Petre ʒ ii. crude Salt Armoniack ʒ i. dissolve in Spirit of Wine, and Water, ana ℥ i. by a gentle Heat.’

This is recommended to thin the fizy Serum in the lower Belly, that makes a Tympany, and help it off by its proper Vessels, or by Transpiration, through the Substance of the Parts.

Fotus Pacificus, A Pacifick Fomentation. ‘ Take Lettice, Houleek, and Sorrel, ana m. ii. white Lilly-Flowers and red Roses, ana m. i. white Poppy-Heads with the Seeds ʒ ii. boil in Cong. i. of Water to ℥ iv. and in the strain'd Liquor dissolve Opium ʒ ii.’

Fotus.——Another—— ‘ Take white Poppy-Heads with their Seeds cut and bruis'd, and Dill-Seeds, ana ʒ ii. Leaves of Henbane, Nightshade, and Lettice, ana m. ii. Boil in ℥ vi. of Water to ℥ iv.’

These are both good to assuage Pain in inflammatory Swellings;

but such things require great Skill, because they else may do much mischief, by disposing to Mortification, and destroying the natural Heat of the Part they are apply'd to.

Fotus Astringens, An Astringent Fomentation. ‘ Take Oak-Bark

ʒ ii. Balauſtines and red Roses dry'd, ana m. i. boil in Water ℥ iv. to ℥ ii. strain and add rough red Wine ℥ fs. To these may be also added Alum ʒ ii. or ʒ fs.’

This, or what is very near, is the usual Fomentation to set Persons in, after cut for the Stone; and it will greatly astringe the Fibres, not only so as to reduce a relax'd Part to its proper Tone, but also lessen any Aperture of the Vessels made by Incision, so as to hasten their re-uniting and healing up again. It ought to be used as hot as possible without scalding.

Fotus Sanguinem sistens, A Fomentation to stop Bleeding. ‘ Take strong White-Wine Vinegar ℥ i. dissolve in it over the Fire Salt-Petre ʒ i. and Camphor ʒ i.’

This is reported to be very effectual in stopping of Blood from the Nose, if apply'd cold to the Breast: for there is in it a penetrating Chilliness, which may so very soon reach the Heart it self, as to slacken or retard its compressive Force, by which the Blood will cease to flow with such swiftness to the extreme Parts. This is also said to cure a drunken Fit, by applying it to the Pubes and Testicles. But the Manner of Operation to such a purpose, does not come within our compass of Reasoning in such matters; and it will seldom be thought worth trying in such cases, a few hours making a Cure without any help.

Fotus Hæmorrhoidalis, A Fomentation for the Hemorrhoids. ‘ Take Hounds-

‘ Hounds-Tongue, Plantain, Yarrow, Elder-Leaves, ana m. iv. ‘ Pomegranate-Peels 3 i. boil in ‘ Water and rough red Wine, ana ‘ lb iii. to lb iv. In the strain’d Liquor dissolve Alum 3 fs. Sugar of ‘ Lead 3 ii.’

This not only checks the inordinate Bleeding of the Hemorrhoidal Veins, but also an immoderate Flux of the *Menses*; but the following is most serviceable in the dry Piles.

‘ Take Onions, Linseed, ana 3 iv. ‘ Henbane, Nightshade, Yarrow, ‘ and Housleek, ana m. ii. boil in ‘ Cong. i. of Water to lb iv. and ‘ in the strain’d Liquor dissolve of ‘ the best Opium 3 ii.’

Where there is much Heat and Pain, if the Part be bathed with this pretty warm, it will soon give ease, and so supple and relax the Parts, as to breathe out a great deal of ill Humours by Transpiration, and leave them soft and easy.

Fotus Corroborans, A Strengthening Fomentation. ‘ Take Shavings ‘ of Sassafras and Guaiacum, ana 3 i. ‘ boil in lb iv. of Water to lb iii. ‘ To the strain’d Liquor add Mother of Thyme, Marjoram, Rosemary, Lavender, ana m. i. Mustard-Seed 3 fs. Nutmeg, Mace, ‘ ana 3 ifs. Cloves 3 i. Infuse hot ‘ and close two hours, and then ‘ strain it; and as it is used, drop ‘ in Spirit of Salt Armoniack q. s. ‘ to make it quick.’

This is good to foment any sprain’d Limb, or that is paralytick; and may also be used to the Head with Success in any Disorders from too much Moisture, and pituitous Defluxions.

Fotus Stomachicus, A Stomachick Fomentation. ‘ Take rough Red ‘ Wine lb i. Brandy, Wine-Vinegar, ana lb fs. dry’d Mint and ‘ Wormwood, ana m. fs. Bistort- ‘ Root 3 fs. Pomegranate-Peels 3 ii.

‘ Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, ana 3 i. Venice-Treacle 3 fs. ‘ macerate close two hours, then ‘ strain it out hard for Use.’

This used hot to the Stomach or Belly, will be found of admirable service for relaxed weak Stomachs, that are subject to Distention from Wind; and will help to check immoderate Vomiting, when nothing can be retain’d long enough to take effect that is given inwardly; as likewise in a *Diarrhea*.

Fotus Discutiens Communis, The Common Discutient Fomentation.

‘ Take St. John’s-wort, common ‘ Wormwood, Centaury, ana m. i. ‘ Bay-berries 3 ii. Camomile and ‘ Elder-Flowers, ana m. fs. boil in ‘ lb iii. of Water to lb ii. and to ‘ the strain’d Liquor put common ‘ Spirit of Wine lb fs. and mix for ‘ use.’

This is the usual Fomentation now amongst our Surgeons, to ease and draw off the Humours from any part, either by Transpiration, or by thinning them enough to be wash’d back into the common Current by the reflux Blood. But where there is any Apprehension of a Mortification, the following is prefer’d.

Fotus — Another — ‘ Take ‘ common Wormwood m. ii. St. ‘ John’s-wort, Centaury, and Camomile-Flowers, ana m. i. Bay-Berries ‘ 3 iv. common Ashes lb fs. boil ‘ in lb iv. to lb ii. and to the strain’d ‘ Liquor add Spirit of Wine lb fs. ‘ and Spirit of Salt Armoniack, just ‘ when it is used, enough to make ‘ it quick.’

In gross hydropick Habits, it is a difficult matter to cure the least Hurt in the Legs, without such helps; because there is such a Coldness of Blood, and a Flux of Humours upon the Part, that it will continually keep open,

open, unless they be warm'd and drawn away in Steam by such penetrating hot Fomentations; which also prevents that Disposition to Mortification, which the Flesh of such are subject to.

Fotus Anthelminthicus, A Fomentation against the Worms. 'Take
' common Wormwood, Lavender-
' Cotton, Tanfy, Savin, ana m. i.
' Bears-Foot m. ss. Colocynth and
' Aloes, ana 3 i. Boil them all to-
' gether in ℥ iii. of Water to ℥ ii.
' and strain out for use.'

When Children are troubled with Worms, and will not be prevail'd upon to take what is necessary inwardly, which often happens; such

kind of Fomentations, even by their bitter offensive Steams which they send through into the Belly, so disturb those ugly Inhabitants, that they are frequently forced away by Stool.

Baths differ not from Fomentations but in the manner of using; these being partial, and those for the whole Body. Whatsoever Cases therefore may be judg'd relievable by such means, a Bath may be easily contriv'd after any of these Examples, by proportioning the Ingredients to q. s. of Liquor, and suiting them as conveniently as can be to the Intention in view.

S E C T. XII.

Of Oils, Liniments, and Plasters.

THESE are all much less frequent in the present Practice, than they have been heretofore; because they are found both disagreeable to Patients of any Delicacy, and not of any great efficacy in Cases of moment. A few Examples therefore of each will here suffice.

Oleum Cosmeticum, A Beautifying Oil. 'Take Oil of bitter
' Almonds 3 iv. Oil of Tartar *per*
' *Deliquium* 3 ii. and Oil of Rhod-
' ium gut. vi. shake all well toge-
' ther till thorowly mix'd.'

This is much like the oily Lotion in *Seet. 10.* but is somewhat more softening, and makes the Skin admirably smooth, as well as white, and free from Specks and Pimples.

Oleum Cremoris, Oil of Cream.
' Take the inner green Bark of El-
' der fresh gather'd m. iii. the best

' Cream ℥ ii. Boil them well to-
' gether till the Cream turns to an
' Oil, and boil over again with fresh
' Bark.'

It is recommended as the best of Remedies against the Piles, and all hot inflammatory Tumours, which it both cools and breathes by Transpiration at the same time.

Oleum Acovisticum, Oil to help Hearing. 'Take Oil of bitter Al-
' monds 3 i. Oil of Nutmeg, Cum-
' min, Marjoram, and Amber, ana
' gut. ii. Civet gr. ii. Mix well to-
' gether.'

This is to drop into the Ears every night, and keep them stop'd warm with Wool or Cotton. It helps to soften and break away the Wax that fills up the Passage to the *Tympanum*, and fits it to be brought away easier by syringing.

Oleum Cephalicum, A Cephalick Oil. 'Take Balsam of Peru ʒ i.
' Oil of Sage, Rosemary, Marjoram,
' and Nutmeg, ana gut. iv. Camphor
' gr. xv. Mix all together smooth.'

This is directed to rub the Temples, Nostrils, and Palms of the Hands, in any nervous Cases, especially such as are tending to Comatous, Lethargick, or Paralytick.

Oleum Paralyticum, Paralytick Oil. 'Take Oil of Amber and
' Sassafras, ana ʒ i. of Rosemary,
' Marjoram, and Origany, ana ʒ i.
' of Cloves, Nutmegs, and Pepper,
' ana gut. xv. Mix S. A.'

This is more particularly calculated for the Palsy, and may be used as the former, but principally rubb'd into the Part more immediately affected; and it will assist Fomentations of the same Intention, by applying it as soon as they are over.

Linimentum Crinificum, A Liniment to make the Hair grow. 'Take
' Gum Labdanum ʒ vi. Bears-Grease
' ʒ ii. Honey ʒ ss. Southernwood
' powder'd ʒ iii. Oil of Nutmeg ʒ i.
' Balsam of Peru ʒ ii. Mix S. A.'

This is recommended for those places which are bald, but they are first order'd to be rubb'd with an Onion till very red, and then done over with this; which is to be repeated two or three times in a day for three months.

Linimentum Depilatorium, A Liniment to take off Hair. 'Take
' Quicklime ʒ iv. Auripigment ʒ iss.
' Root of Orrice ʒ i. Nitre and Sulphur, ana ʒ ss. strong Soap-Lees
' ʒ ii. Mix and boil to a Consistency, and then add Oil of Cloves
' gut. xx. and mix well together.'

This is rather a *Cataplasm* than a *Liniment* or *Ointment*, (which differ in nothing material, more than the former is the neater Term) and

if it is not used with great Caution, it will do mischief, and make an Eschar upon the part. Half an hour is enough for it to lie at a time, and after it is taken off, rub the part with any common Oil; and after the Soreness it occasions is over, apply it afresh, and so continue till it has eat to the very Roots of the Hair, and made it all shed off.

Linimentum Ophthalmicum, A Liniment for the Eyes. 'Take fresh
' Butter, without any Salt, ʒ iv.
' white Wax ʒ i. Tutty prepared
' ʒ ss. Camphor ʒ ii. Make into a
' Liniment S. A.'

This is a very good Medicine for sore inflamed Eyes, and may be used with the utmost safety; which cannot be said of many things order'd for such purposes. They may be just stroak'd with it two or three times in a day. The finer the Tutty is levigated, it is much the better. If the Eyes are blood-shot, some of it may be mix'd with as much Conserve of red Roses, and spread upon a cloth, and ty'd on all night.

Linimentum Cephalicum, A Cephalick Liniment. 'Take Oil of
' Nutmegs by Expression, and Palm-Oil, ana ʒ iss. chymical Oil of
' Cloves, Rosemary, and Sage, ana
' ʒ i. Mix together smooth S. A.'

Linimentum Paralyticum, A Liniment for the Palsy. 'Take of
' the Soldiers Ointment (described
' Part 3. Sect. 9.) ʒ ii. Oil of
' Spike, of Amber, ana ʒ iii. Powder of Euphorbium ʒ i. Oil of
' Rosemary ʒ iss.'

These are pretty much contriv'd like the Oils just before under the same Titles, and they are to be used in the same manner, which see. Dr. Fuller very justly distinguishes in the use of these things, between a Palsy in any particular Part obstructed by a viscid and too heavy nervous Juice,

Juice, and from a want of Fluid through some Disorder above in the Origin: and tho he expresse himself in a manner generally very peculiar, yet it is well worth transcribing here. He says these things
 ' remove Dams and Obstacles in the
 ' Nerves stopt up with viscid Juice,
 ' redintegrate the wonted Radiation
 ' of the Spirits, bring the slack Fibres into order, and recover their
 ' tonick Motion; exagitate the
 ' Blood, and give it a rapid Motion
 ' through the Part, and so resuscitate
 ' natural Heat, Sense, and Motion.
 ' But here it is heedfully to be observed, that sometimes the Paralytick Part, by the ill use of Externals too intensely hot, shrinks up and withers, to the irretrievable Damage of the Patient. And this happens most when the Temperament is hot, and the Cause of the Resolution not in the relax'd Part it self, but in the Brain, or some Member at a distance; whence the Part which is sound enough of it self, and rightly conform'd, suffers by way of Eclipse, being depriv'd of the Rays of the Spirits. For in that case, if such heating and drying things be administered as are immoderate, and beyond what the Temper of the Part can bear; then they scorch, dry, and shrink up the *Fibra Motrices*, dissipate their indwelling Spirits, and occasion an incurable Contraction: for these *Fibra Motrices* are not fit to perform the Function of Motion, unless they remain soft, flexible, moist, and slippery.'

Linimentum Hæmorrhoidale, A Liniment against the Piles. ' Take
 ' Oil of Roses ʒ ii. *Emplastrum de Minio* ʒ i. white Wax ʒ fs. When they are melted together, stir in
 ' Ethiops Mineral ʒ ii. Opium and

' Saffron, ana ʒ i. and make into a smooth Liniment S. A.'

This is given in *Bates* very injudiciously, which we have therefore corrected here. It is a good Medicine against the Piles, and will soon cool and procure Ease upon their being anointed with it. It is also of use in gouty and arthritick Pains, when they are confined to a narrow compass: but care must be had not to repel the Humours to more noble Parts.

Linimentum. Another
 ' Take Ointment of Poplar-Buds
 ' (described *Part 3. Sect. 9.*) ʒ i.
 ' Sugar of Lead ʒ i. Opium ʒ i.
 ' Oil of Amber and anisated Balsam of Sulphur, ana gut. x.'

This is more conformable to the present Practice than the foregoing, and upon the same Basis may many more be contriv'd.

Linimentum Virilitatis, A Liniment against Impotency. ' Take
 ' clarify'd Honey, and Oil of Nutmegs by Expression, ana ʒ fs. Pelitory of Spain, black Pepper and Cubebs, ana ʒ fs. Civet ʒ i. Musk ʒ fs. Balsam of Peru ʒ i. Make
 ' all into a Liniment S. A.'

With this it is advised to rub over the *Penis* and *Perinaum*, to stimulate to Venery; but the sole End such Means can answer, is only the Purchase of a short Pleasure; which by being so procured, more strains, damages, and debilitates, than twenty times as much that is prompted only by natural Incentives.

Linimentum Sympatheticum, The Sympathetick Liniment. ' Take
 ' Oil of Roses, fine Bole, ana ʒ i.
 ' Linseed Oil ʒ ii. Man's Grease, Moss of Human Skull, kill'd by violent Death, in Powder, ana ʒ ii.
 ' Mummy and Man's Blood, ana ʒ fs. Make a Liniment S. A.'

We give this here only to oblige such as are weak and whimsical enough to have any belief in such things. If the Weapon by which a Wound is made, be dress'd with it, it is said to cure as much as any Application immediately to the Part it self. But for such Knowledge, the Reader may turn to Sir Kenelm Digby's Treatise of the *Sympathetick Powder*, and meet with a Philosophy as ridiculous, as the Facts are false upon which it is founded. But so easy is Delusion to some Minds, that they are better entertain'd with Chimera's, than demonstrative Truth.

Linimentum Herpeticum, A Liniment against Tetters. 'Take Quick-lime and Auripigment, ana 3 i. Tartar, Bay-Salt, common Soap, ana 3 ii. Oil of Elder q. f. to make into a due Consistence.'

This is not so safe a Medicine, because of the *Auripigment*, as it is efficacious; therefore the following is preferable.

'Take *Unguentum Nutritum* (described in Part 3. Sect. 9.) 3 ii. white Vitriol and Sugar of Lead, ana 3 i. Oil of Roses q. f.'

This will check any Humours of this kind, which when they break out round the Wasse, are by the common People call'd the *Shingles*: but such things are to be used as sparingly as possible, and only to the Part affected, because they are apt to check insensible Perspiration, which is very detrimental.

Linimentum ad Lumbricos, A Liniment to destroy Worms. 'Take common Wormwood, Mint, Tansey, Rue, Leeks, Leaves of the Walnut-Tree, ana m. iii. Savin m. iv. Bear's-foot m. vi. Bruise them well with Worm-seed 3 ii. fresh Briony-Roots 3 iv. Colocynth and Aloes, ana 3 ii. Bullock's Gall 1b i. new

'Butter unsalted 1b v. White-Wine 1b ii. Boil with a gentle Fire to the consumption of the 'aqueous Humidity, and then strain for use.'

This is fitter for an Official Medicine, than to be made occasionally, because it is so troublesome; and the Ingredients ought to be had fresh gather'd, and when they are in their prime. It is intended to anoint all the lower Belly with, for such as are troubled with Worms, or cannot or will not take inwardly what is necessary to destroy and dislodge them. This may be properly used after bathing with the Fomentation given in the preceding Section for the same purpose; which see.

Linimentum Laterale, A Liniment for the Side. 'Take Ointment of Marshmallows 3 vi. Oil of Lillies and Bricks, ana 3 iii. Camphor 3 fs. Melt together into a Liniment.'

The Person from whom we are furnish'd with many Materials for this Part, and has been frequently taken notice of before for his peculiar way of explaining the Operation of Medicines, says, that this smooths, lubricates, and composes into order the *Fibrilla*, which by dolorifick Spasms being torn and rack'd, strain'd and stiff, tangled in their Series, and confusedly corrugated, deprave the internal Channels, by distorting them, and shut up the cutaneous Vents, by pursing them up: also it liquifies, exagitates, and discusses the gelatinous *Lympha*, which by stuffing up the minute Passages of the Parts, and hindering the Course of the Blood, occasion'd the Inflammation. And by these means, namely, composing the *Fibrilla* in order, opening the Pores, restoring Circulation, taking down Inflammation, and quieting Pain; it must needs conduce very much in

quieting Pains of the Side, especially when the Muscles and outward Parts are affected. But in a true internal membranous Pleurisy, he does not remember it ever to have done any good, because 'tis probable it cannot penetrate so far.

Linimentum Pectorale, A Liniment for the Breast. 'Take Palm-

' Oil \mathfrak{z} ss. Oil of Nutmegs by Expression \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Camomile \mathfrak{z} ii. Spirit of Lavender \mathfrak{z} ii. Melt together for a Liniment.' Or,

' Take Ointment of Marshmallows and Palm-Oil, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. Oil of Mace by Expression \mathfrak{z} i. of Aniseed gut. iii. Spirit of Lavender and common Oil of Camomile, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Melt together for use.'

In Asthma's, and any painful Sensation or Straitness at the Breast, these sometimes do good service, by warming and relaxing the Fibres, and giving a greater Capacity to the containing Parts. The Spirit of Lavender, or any other warm Ingredient that may be thought proper of the like kind, will not indeed incorporate with the other unctuous things; but when warm and rubb'd upon the Part, has a great share in carrying in what is agreeable, and proving a Cordial to all the Parts it touches. After long rubbing it in with a warm Hand, lay a brown Paper first greased with the Liniment upon it, and over that a warm Flannel.

Linimentum Digestivum, A Digestive Liniment. 'Take Yolk of one Egg, and mix it well with \mathfrak{z} ii. of Venice-Turpentine.'

This is a very common Digestive, and now much used by our Surgeons in their Dressings.

Linimentum ad Foveas, A Liniment for the Small-Pox. 'Take Oil of sweet Almonds \mathfrak{z} ii. Sper-

' ma-Ceti \mathfrak{z} iii. Oil of *Rhodium* gut. vi. Melt them together by a gentle Heat, and mix for a Liniment.'

This is of admirable use in the *Small-Pox*, and makes the Scabs fall off easily, and preserves the Skin smooth. It must begin to be used as soon as they grow brown and harden, and just touch'd upon them with a Feather, so as to keep them always moist with it.

Linimentum Cosmeticum, A Cosmetick Liniment. 'Take Oil of sweet Almonds \mathfrak{z} ii. Sperma-Ceti \mathfrak{z} iii. Magistery of Bismuth \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of *Rhodium* gut. vi. Make into a Liniment.'

This is a pleasant and grateful Beautifier, and keeps the Skin not only free from Freckles and Specks, but soft and smooth.

Linimentum Podagricum, A Liniment for the Gout in the Feet. 'Take black Soap \mathfrak{z} iv. Honey and Barbadoes-Tar, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. and with the White of an Egg well beaten up, make into a Liniment.' Or,

' Take black Soap \mathfrak{z} ii. Camphor and Opium, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Honey \mathfrak{z} ss. Oil of Petre and Barbadoes-Tar, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Make into a Liniment.'

These are efficacious Medicines, and ought to come into the hands only of such as are well acquainted with the State of the Body, and in the Condition of the Humours, whether they are fit to be so treated or not; otherwise the gouty Matter may be drove back upon some of the principal Parts, or drawn down faster than the Patient can well bear.

Emplastrum Apoplecticum, A Plaster against the Apoplexy. 'Take Galbanum, Opoponax, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Pellitory of Spain, and Castor, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Amber \mathfrak{z} i. Venice-Turpentine q. s. to make a Plaster.'

Em-

Emplastrum Cephalicum, *A Cephalick Plaster.* 'Take compound Betony-Plaster ʒ iii. Gum Caranna and Tacamahaca, ana ʒ ii. Balsam of Peru ʒ i. Make into a Plaster.' Or,

'Take Mastich, Gum Juniper, Nutmegs, Cloves, ana ʒ i. Gum Labdanum ʒ fs. Make into a Plaster with q. f. of Oil of Mastich.'

Either of these are to be spread upon thin Leather, and laid upon the Head fresh shaved, so as to cover all the Sutures. And they are of use in all nervous Cases, especially from cold Causes, because they warm, contract, and invigorate the Fibres; whereby they are enabled to vibrate more strongly, and shake off those superfluous Humidities, which clog and interrupt their Motions.

Emplastrum Nuchale, *A Plaster for the Nape of the Neck.* 'Take white Pitch ʒ fs. Powder of Marjoram ʒ fs. Euphorbium gr. v.' Or, 'Take white Pitch ʒ ii. Galbanum, Venice-Turpentine, ana ʒ fs. black Pepper and Mustard-Seed powder'd, ana ʒ i. Oil of Origanum gut. ii.' Or,

'Take Gum Caranna ʒ iii. Oil of Amber gut. iv. Mix.'

These, spread the Breadth of a Man's Hand, are often apply'd to the Nape of the Neck, to divert Rheums from the Eyes, and such Humours as occasion Pains in any part of the Head. In some they will blister the Skin by long lying, and in most they will collect a dewy Moisture: and for the same purposes they are sometimes also laid behind the Ears to take away Pain from the Teeth; which is a very convenient Place, because the external jugular Arteries detach several Branches under the Ears, which entering the inferior Jaw, are divided to carry

Blood to the Roots of all the Teeth for their Nourishment. So those Parts are more immediately affected by such Application than upon the Temples, to which these are often laid; and the latter particularly, to which some order a Grain or two of Opium.

Emplastrum pro Plantis Pedum, *Plaster for the Feet.* 'Take Cephalick Plaster ʒ vi. hard Pitch ʒ fs. Powder of Euphorbium ʒ ii. Camphor and Oil of Amber, ana ʒ i. spread to apply to the Feet.' Or, 'Take Burgundy-Pitch ʒ fs. Venice-Turpentine, Assa-foetida, ana ʒ ii. Euphorbium, Camphor, ana ʒ i. volatile Salt of Armoniack ʒ i. Oil of Amber ʒ fs. Make two Plasters for the Soles of the Feet.'

In Fevers attended with great Pains in the Head, Spasms, and a Delirium, these are frequently order'd, because by their Heat and Irritation at the Feet they are suppos'd to increase the Blood's Velocity that way, and of consequence diminish it in the Head: and they may also sometimes favour the critical Expulsion of some Humours which may be in the cause of the Disease, and dispos'd for Discharge by those Pores. What has prejudiced the present Practice so much, that it orders Euphorbium even out of the Cephalick Plaster of the College, for these uses, it is not easy to guess; for the greater Stimulus is thus made, the better must certainly the Intention in view be answer'd. What is now most generally order'd, is the following.

'Take Galbanum and Cephalick Plaster, ana ʒ i.' Or,

'Take Burgundy-Pitch and Galbanum, ana P. E.'

And often Galbanum is order'd alone, and sometimes to wrap the whole Feet in, when indeed Euphor-

bium might be too hot, because it would be apt to blister, tho the Soles could bear it.

Emplastrum contra Paralyfin, *A Plaster against the Palsy.* 'Take
' Galbanum, Sagapenum, Ammo-
' niacum, ana 3 i. Pellitory of *Spain*,
' Mustard-Seed, ana 3 fs. Wax 3 ifs.
' *Venice-Turpentine* q. f.'

This is of use to cold paralytick Limbs, to wrap them up with it, because it will warm and cherish the almost dry'd Fibres.

Emplastrum Arthriticum, *The Gout-Plaster.* 'Take Gum Elemi, Colo-
' phony, *Burgundy Pitch*, ana 3 i.
' red Lead, Mastich, ana 3 ii. Oil
' of Petre, Spike, and Anise, ana
' 3 i. Mix S. A.' Or,

' Take *Burgundy Pitch* 3 ii. Gal-
' banum 3 i. live Sulphur 3 ii.
' Powder of Amber 3 i. of Hermo-
' dactyls, Orris-Root, Cummin-Seed,
' and Camomile-Flowers, ana 3 fs.
' Make into a Consistence with q. f.
' of Oil of Petre.'

These may be apply'd to gouty Limbs when the Pain is much fix'd, but are chiefly advisable in the *Sciatica* or *Hip-Gout*, because that is sometimes of long continuance: whereas in the Feet or Hands it frequently shifts places before a Plaster can well take effect. And to this purpose the following is also of great use.

' Take the volatile Salt of Ar-
' moniack 3 ii. *Venice-Turpentine*
' 3 vi. Wax 3 fs. Make into a
' Plaster.'

This ought immediately to be laid upon the Part when made, and the volatile Salt will penetrate very far, and remove Pain sometimes at a distance, where other things cannot reach. But this will make but an indifferent Consistence to stick, and therefore the following may be preferable.

' Take Cummin-Plaster 3 fs. com-
' mon Resin 3 i. yellow Wax 3 fs.
' melt these together, and when al-
' most cold stir in fine Turpentine
' 3 i. volatile Salt of Armoniack 3 ii.
' Camphor 3 i. Oil of Amber gut. xv.
' and make into an Emplaster.'

Emplastrum Carminativum Late-
rale, *A Plaster for the Side against*
Wind. 'Take Cummin-Plaster 3 i.
' Camphor 3 i. Oil of Aniseed
' gut. xv. Mix into an Emplaster.'

This may be apply'd where Stitches are obstinate and lasting, and it will help to break away and discuss the Cause; and in a nervous or spasmo-
dick Pleurisy, it will do service. Or,

' Take *Paracelsus's* stictick Plaf-
' ter, and the Soap-Plaster, ana 3 fs.
' Ointment of Poplar-Buds 3 fs.
' Melt them together, and when al-
' most cold, stir in Camphor in fine
' Powder 3 iii. for a Plaster.'

Emplastrum Splenicum, *A Plaf-
ter against the Spleen.* 'Take Cum-
' min-Plaster, compound Melilot-
' Plaster, and Gum Tacamahaca,
' ana 3 ii. Plaster of Hemlock with
' Ammoniacum, and Balsam of *Pe-
ru*, ana 3 i. Mix for a Plaster.'

Or,
' Take Cummin-Plaster, and of
' Hemlock-Plaster with Ammonia-
' cum, ana P. E. Make into a
' Plaster.' Or,

' Take Hemlock-Plaster with
' Gum Ammoniacum, spread by it
' self.'

Any of these laid to the Region of the Spleen, will frequently give ease, by sending in such subtile and active Particles, as help to shake the Spleen, and break those heavy Grumes with which it is sometimes almost obstructed.

Emplastrum Hystericum, *An Hys-
terick Plaster.* 'Take strain'd Gal-
' banum 3 fs. Asa-fœtida 3 ii. yel-
' low Wax 3 i. Camphor 3 fs. Oil
' of

‘ of Amber gut. x. Make a Plaster for the Navel.’ Or,

‘ Take the Hyſterick Plaster of the *College*, and ſtrain’d Galbanum, ana ʒ ſs. Aſſa-foetida ʒ i. or take Galbanum q. ſ. alone.’

Theſe are reckon’d to be of uſe in all hyſterical Diſorders, and to looſen the Belly ; but *Galbanum* alone is what is now generally preſcribed, and ſometimes a little *Civet* in the middle of it, upon Cotton, and a piece of Silk ſtuck over it : and where no *Civet* is order’d, for Neatneſs only, the Cotton and Silk are commonly put in the middle, to be placed juſt upon the Navel.

Emplaſtrum Anthelminthicum, A Plaster againſt Worms. ‘ Take Aloes, Myrrh, ana ʒ i. Species of Hiera and *Venice-Treacle*, ana ʒ ſs. Oil of Wormwood gut. iv. Ox-Gall ʒ i. Honey q. ſ. to make a Plaster.’ Or,

‘ Take Aloes, Savin, and Worm-Seed in fine Powder, ana ʒ ſs. Ox-Gall ʒ i. Mithridate q. ſ. with gut. v. of Oil of Wormwood.’

Theſe may be laid all over the Belly of Children troubled with Worms, and that cannot be prevail’d upon to take neceſſary Remedies inwardly. They will alſo looſen the Belly. For theſe purpoſes the ſtinking *Hepatick Aloes* is beſt ; and where it can be diſpens’d with (for weakly Children cannot bear it ſometimes) a Plaster may be contriv’d with little elſe in it : as,

‘ Take *Hepatick Aloes* ʒ ii. Oil of Wormwood gut. x. make them into a due Conſiſtence for ſpreading upon Leather, with q. ſ. of Ox-Gall.’

Emplaſtrum Febrifugum, A Febrifuge Plaster. ‘ Take Frankincenſe ʒ ii. Tacamahaca ʒ i. Saffron in Powder ʒ i. *Venice-Turpentine* q. ſ. to make into a Plaster.’ Or,

‘ Take the Febrifuge-Plaster deſcribed *Part 3. Sect. 10.* above.’

Theſe are ſpread on Leather and apply’d to the Wrifts, and ſometimes to the Pit of the Stomach, with a little Powder of Camphor rubb’d upon them ; but they cannot be much truſted to, and are fit only for young Children, that will not be prevail’d upon by other means.

Emplaſtrum Ictericum, A Plaster againſt the Jaundice. ‘ Take Saffron in fine Powder ʒ ii. make into a due Conſiſtence with q. ſ. of Honey, to ſpread upon Leather, and apply to the right Side.’

This can be look’d upon only as a ſmall Auxiliary, where the Caſe is ſo obſtinate as to require Help from all quarters.

Emplaſtrum Nephriticum, A Plaster againſt Gravel. ‘ Take Powder of Opium and Saffron, ana ʒ i. Caſtile-Soap ʒ ſs. Oxycrocium ʒ ii. Oil of Juniper ʒ ſs. Make into a Plaster for the Reins.’

This will be troubleſome to keep on, and muſt be done by ſwathing. It is contriv’d to help away Gravel lodg’d in the *Kidneys* and *Ureters*, by warming, ſtimulating, and ſhaking the Veſſels, by thoſe ſubtile Particles, which it is ſuppos’d to tranſmit through the Skin.

Emplaſtrum Anodynum, An Anodyne Plaster. ‘ Take Minium Plaster ʒ i. Oil of Lillies ʒ i. *Venice-Turpentine* ʒ ſs. Opium, Camphor, and Sugar of Lead, ana gr. xii. Mix for a Plaster.’

This is of uſe to aſſuage Pain in any part, whether from the Gout, Rheumatism, or any ſcorbutick Cauſe ; and will likewise give eaſe, if laid to the Loins, in Nephritick Tortures.

Emplaſtrum Pectorale, A Plaster for the Lungs. ‘ Take ſtrain’d Tacamahaca ʒ ſs. *Venice-Turpentine*

‘ 3 ii. When they are melted together, add Powder of Benjamin and Styra, ana 3 i. Saffron 3 fs. Oil of Aniseed gut. viii. of Nutmegs gut. vi. mix for a Plaster.’

This is to be laid all over the Breast, where there is any Disorder of the *Thorax*; and it is reckon’d to comfort and assist weak Lungs, and to give ease in Asthma’s and Straitness of Breath.

Emplastrum Stomachicum, A Stomach-Plaster. ‘ Take Gum Tacamahaca 3 i. Powder of Mint and Balauftines, ana 3 fs. Oil of Cloves, Nutmeg, and Aniseed, ana gut. iii. Make a Plaster.’ Or,

‘ Take magisterial Stomach-Plaster 3 fs. Gum Tacamahaca strain’d 3 ii. melt them together, and stir in Balsam of *Tolu* in Powder 3 i. Dragon’s-Blood and Balsam of *Perru*, ana 3 fs. Oil of Nutmegs and of Cloves, ana gut. iii. Make into a Plaster.’ Or,

‘ Take magisterial Stomach-Plaster 3 i. spread upon Leather, and rub over it Oil of Mint gut. iv. and of Cloves gut. ii.’

In a weak Stomach, that is subject to Vomiting and Indigestion, these sometimes help internal Means of the same Intention. They are indeed inconvenient for Men who have much Hair upon their Breast, and will stick so indifferently as to want swathing: and they ought to be spread very thick, otherwise they will be soon dry.

Emplastrum Dorſale Corroborans, A Strengthening Plaster for the Back.

‘ Take Diachylon 3 fs. Oxycrocium 3 ii. Oil of Amber gut. x. Make into a Plaster.’ Or,

‘ Take Minium-Plaster, Diachylon, ana 3 fs. Gum Caranna 3 ii. Bole and Mastich, ana 3 i. Venice-Turpentine q. s.’ Or,

‘ Take Galbanum strain’d 3 ifs.

‘ Powder of Mastich 3 ii. *Cyprus-Turpentine* 3 fs. hard Pitch 3 ii. Melt them carefully together, and add Oil of Mace by Expression 3 i. and make into a Plaster.’ Or,

‘ Take Diapalma 3 vi. *Cyprus-Turpentine*, yellow Wax, ana 3 ifs. Balsam of *Tolu* in Powder 3 fs. Oil of Nutmegs gut. iv.’ Or, ‘ Take Rupture-Plaster and Diapalma, ana 3 fs. fine *Armenian* Bole, and Mastich in Powder, ana 3 i. Oil of Mint gut. vi.’

Any of these may be apply’d to the Region of the Loins in all Weaknesses of those Parts, from what cause soever; and they will assist in a *Gonorrhœa*, and the Whites. In Children who are ricketty, they may be spread to cover quite down the Spine, from the Nape of the Neck to the bottom of the Back.

Emplastrum contra Abortum, A Plaster to prevent Miscarriage.

‘ Take Rupture-Plaster 3 i. Wax 3 fs. Dragon’s-Blood, Mastich, *Armenian* Bole, Galls, Bistort-Root, ana 3 fs. Amber, red Coral, and Nutmegs, ana 3 ii. *Cyprus-Turpentine* q. s. to make a Plaster.’ Or,

‘ Take Rupture-Plaster 3 i. *Cyprus-Turpentine* 3 fs. Make a Plaster.’

Either of these may be laid both upon the Belly and Back, where there is any apprehension of Miscarriage, and likelihood to prevent it; otherwise Strengtheners do mischief.

Emplastrum contra Strumas, A Plaster against the King’s-Evil.

‘ Take Hemlock-Plaster with Gum Ammoniacum, ana 3 iii. strain’d Galbanum, Venice-Turpentine, crude Mercury, ana 3 i. Balsam of Sulphur 3 fs. Make all into a Plaster.’

This is better than the Frog-Plaster, *Part 3. Sect. 10.* and much easier made. See the Virtues there.

S E C T. XIII.

Of Cataplasms.

Cataplasma Apoplecticum, *A Catapasm against Apoplexies.*

‘ Take fresh Bryony-Root \mathfrak{z} iii.
 ‘ Mustard-Seed, black Soap, ana \mathfrak{z} i.
 ‘ Cantharides \mathfrak{z} vi. Make into a
 ‘ Consistence with q. f. of Vinegar.’

The proper Consistence for this *Form* is such, as will easily spread upon a Cloth, so as not to run thro, nor be too soon dry: for which purpose unctious Ingredients are ordered in most, especially of the Emollient kind; but where they are design’d to stimulate, and give Uneasiness, as in this, such care is needless. This is to be laid all over the Head where the Symptoms are threatening, in any nervous Cases; and it may be suffer’d to lie on some days, as particular Circumstances may require, tho it will in 12 hours draw a great deal of Water away, although by reason of the Cuticle being tied so close by the Hair, it cannot raise a Blister. After removal, a Melilot-Plaster may be laid on, and repeated as usual till quite well.

Cataplasma Cephalicum, *A Cephalick Catapasm.* ‘ Take Powder of Cloves and Nutmegs, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Guinea Pepper \mathfrak{z} ss. Mustard \mathfrak{z} vi. four Leven \mathfrak{z} iii. compound Spirit of Lavender \mathfrak{z} ifs. or q. f. and make into a smooth Pultice for the Head.’

This is much milder than the former, will not blister, and is very warm and strengthening to the Nerves. It may therefore be applied to the Head fresh shaved in all

Disorders which have their Origin from thence, especially if their Seat be in the Brain, and from a cold Cause; for it will irritate, and shake the Fibres in such manner, as to throw off what is offensive, and quicken the Motion of their proper Fluids. The following is directed to the same Intention, but not so good, tho from Dr. Fuller.

‘ Take Honey, Vinegar, and
 ‘ common Spirit of Wine, ana \mathfrak{z} i.
 ‘ Mustard-Seed powder’d q. f. to
 ‘ make it into a due Consistence.’

Cataplasma Paralyticum, *A Pultice against the Palsy.* ‘ Take the
 ‘ Pulp of Turnips baked \mathfrak{z} viii.
 ‘ green Rue m. iv. Mustard-Seed
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Amber \mathfrak{z} ii. Nerve-
 ‘ Ointment q. f. or \mathfrak{z} ii.’

This is to cover over a Paralytick Member, and to be repeated when grown dry; if it be requir’d more stimulating, it may be sprinkled over with Powder of Euphorbium.

Cataplasma Podagricum, *A Pultice against the Gout.* ‘ Take black
 ‘ Soap \mathfrak{z} iv. Yolk of Eggs n^o ii. Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Spike \mathfrak{z} i. Mix
 ‘ them together, so as to make a
 ‘ smooth Pultice.’ Or,

‘ Take Honey and black Soap
 ‘ ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Mustard-Seed \mathfrak{z} ss. Opium
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} ii. Camphor \mathfrak{z} i. the Soldier’s
 ‘ Ointment q. f. or \mathfrak{z} ifs.’ Or,

‘ Take black Soap \mathfrak{z} ii. Honey and
 ‘ Salt of Tartar, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Opium
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} iii. Camphor and Saffron, ana
 ‘ \mathfrak{z} i. Nerve-Ointment q. f. or \mathfrak{z} ifs.’

Either of these are very effectual penetrating Medicines, and will

carry their Influence much beyond any Plaster or Liniment, because it lies warm upon the Part if thick spread. It will not only give ease where the Pain is exquisite and intolerable; but in a great measure also breathe out the offending Humour by Transpiration. There can nothing possibly be contriv'd more effectual to this purpose, tho there are innumerable Pretensions to it by Quacks and Impostors.

Cataplasma Auriculare, A Cataplasma for the Ears. 'Take Onions roasted and pulped \mathfrak{z} iiss. Saffron \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Amber gut. xv. Powder of Cummin-Seed and Ointment of Marsh-mallows, ana \mathfrak{z} iiii.'

This is to be apply'd to the Ears when there are Apprehensions of Impostumation in the Head; and if attended with great Pain, some Portion of Opium may be added with success, and there will be no danger: and if the Patient can bear sneezing, Provokers thereunto are very proper at the same time to shake the *Cystus*, and break way for the Matter as soon as ripe.

Cataplasma Febrifugum, A Febrifuge Pultice. 'Take Venice-Treacle \mathfrak{z} ii. Mustard-Seed, Grains of Paradise, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. Bay-Salt \mathfrak{z} i. black Soap \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Spike \mathfrak{z} i. Vinegar q. f.' Or,

'Take fresh Bryony-Root \mathfrak{z} ii. black Soap \mathfrak{z} iiii. pickled Herrings or Anchovies \mathfrak{z} iv. Bay Salt \mathfrak{z} i. Vinegar q. f.' Or,

'Take Horse-radish-Root and Squills, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. green Rue, Mustard-Seed, Salt, ana \mathfrak{z} i. black Soap \mathfrak{z} ii. Vinegar q. f.' Or,

'Take fresh Rue \mathfrak{z} ii. fresh gathered Bryony-Root \mathfrak{z} iv. four Leven, Bay-Salt, black Soap, ana \mathfrak{z} iiss. Mustard m. iiii. Vinegar q. f.' Or,

'Take green Rue m. i. black

' Soap, Bay-Salt, ana \mathfrak{z} i. one pickled Herring stript from the Bones, Ointment of Marsh-mallows \mathfrak{z} iiss. sharp Vinegar q. f. to make into a smooth Pultice.'

Either of these may be apply'd to the Feet in Fevers, where the Head is much affected, and attended with a *Delirium*; and they ought to be laid on thick, and renewed every 6 or 8 hours: the last is most suitable to the present Practice, and of the least trouble to procure.

Cataplasma ——— Another for the Wrists. 'Take Powder of white Hellebore \mathfrak{z} ss. Salt-Petre \mathfrak{z} ii. Pulp of Figs q. f. to make a Pultice.' Or,

'Take Powder of white Hellebore and Mustard-Seed, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Salt-Petre \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Amber gut. xx. Camphor \mathfrak{z} ii. Pulp of Figs q. f.'

These apply'd to the Wrists, and repeated once in a day, will frequently abate Intermittents in Children without any other help; but sometimes they are apt to blister, but can then do no harm, and will be more likely to answer the end proposed. For the same is the following, but not so easily made, nor so sure of Success.

'Take Venice-Turpentine \mathfrak{z} i. yellow paring of Orange-Rind \mathfrak{z} ii. Bole \mathfrak{z} iiss. Soot \mathfrak{z} ss. Pidgeon's Dung \mathfrak{z} iiss. large Spiders Webs n^o vi. black Soap \mathfrak{z} ii. Vinegar q. f. to make into a smooth Pultice.'

Cataplasma Anthelminthicum, A Pultice against Worms. 'Take Venice-Treacle \mathfrak{z} ss. Worm-Seed powder'd \mathfrak{z} ii. Hepatick Aloes \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Wormwood gut. xx. Make into a Pultice with q. f. of Honey.'

This is proper for young Children troubled with Worms, and that have large swelled hard Bellies; and who will

will not take other means. It loosens the Belly, and makes it shrink and soften.

Cataplasma ad Hydropem, A Cataplasma against the Dropsy.

‘ Take fresh Cow-Dung lb. i. white
‘ Bryony-Root fresh gather’d lb. ss.
‘ Bay-Berries powder’d ʒ iv. Cum-
‘ min-Seed and Flowers of Brimstone,
‘ ana ʒ ii. Hogs-Lard ʒ iii. Make
‘ into a Pulvice with q. f. of strong
‘ Lees.’

This is good to soak out the Water in the Legs by wrapping them up in it warm, and shifting it often, to which purpose scarifying is frequently necessary. It also may be laid to the Belly in a Tympany, but that is very troublesome.

Cataplasma Diureticum, A Diuretick Pulvice. ‘ Take Juice of Onions, Parsley, Smallage, Fennel, ana ʒ ii. Crumb of white Bread q. f.’

This is to be apply’d to the lower part of the Belly, in Obstructions of Urine, and will do the more service, if any Emollient Fomentation be us’d before it, and the *Perineum* rubbed over with Oil.

Cataplasma Synanchicum, A Pulvice against Quinsies. ‘ Take Album Græcum ʒ i. Pulp of the Conserve of Roses ʒ ii. Syrup of white Poppies q. f.’

This is to be spread pretty thick, and apply’d to the Throat, from Ear to Ear, and renew’d every 6 or 7 hours, or oftner if dry.

Cataplasma Stomachicum, A Cataplasma for the Stomach. ‘ Take Venice-Treacle ʒ vi. Powder of Cinnamon and Cloves, ana ʒ i. Oil of Mint gut. vi. Oil of Wormwood gut. ii. Vinegar q. f.’
Or,

‘ Take Mithridate ʒ i. Powder of Mint ʒ ii. Cinnamon ʒ i. Oil of Cinnamon and Mint, ana gut. iii.

‘ Oil of Mace by Expression ʒ ss.
‘ Spirit of Lavender ʒ ii. Vinegar q. f.’ Or,

‘ Take Pulp of Quinces boil’d in Vinegar ʒ ii. Powder of Cinnamon and Balauftines, ana ʒ iss. of Mint ʒ ii. Oil of Cloves, Nutmegs and Amber, ana gut. iv. Spirit of Lavender q. f. to make a Pulvice.’

In a great Debility at the Stomach, when it cannot retain the Food, these will greatly strengthen the Fibres, and assist internal means. They should be apply’d hot, and frequently renew’d.

Cataplasma Laterale, A Cataplasma against the Pleurisy. ‘ Take Meal of Linseed ʒ vi. Fœnugreek and Cummin, ana ʒ iss. Honey ʒ ii. Linseed Oil enough to bring it to a Consistence.’

This laid hot to the Side upon the affected part, will wonderfully discuss the obstructed Humours, relax the corrugated Fibres, and promote Transpiration and Expectoration. Some Authors of good Credit affirm, that Butter and Cummin-Seed apply’d to the Breast will be tasted in the Mouth; and this seems not so strange to those who are acquainted with animal Transpiration, which is proved by a Multitude of Instances, whereof we have too many Proofs to call them in question. For many of this Class, and particularly Onions, from outward Application, will so penetrate into the Skin, and be taken up by the Blood, as to prove Diuretick, and make the Urine smell in the same manner as when they are eaten.

Cataplasma Emolliens, An Emollient Cataplasma. ‘ Take Pulp of Cassia ʒ i. Elder Ointment ʒ ii. Sperma-Ceti ʒ ss. Powder of Agarrick and Album Græcum, ana ʒ ss. Make into a Cataplasma.’

This

This is a better Medicine than the *Cataplasma Synanchicum* above, which is from *Bates's Pharmacopeia*, for the Quinsey, or any inflammatory Swellings of the Throat; but it is so unctious, that the Heat will make it apt to get through a Cloth, unless it be many times doubled.

Cataplasma Sambucinum, An Elder Cataplas. 'Take green
' Leaves of Elder $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. cut and boil
' them in Milk till soft: strain away
' the Milk, and to the Mash add soft
' Soap $\frac{3}{4}$ i. spread it upon a double
' Cloth; strew it over with Cerufs,
' and apply it warm.'

This seems but an odd mixture, for the Soap is very fretting and penetrating, and the Cerufs as much the contrary; for which the common excuse is, that they qualify one another: but it is more commendable to have a Composition as near of a piece, as well conveniently can be; in the room of this therefore take the following.

Cataplasma—Another. 'Take
' green Leaves of Elder $\frac{3}{4}$ iv. boil in
' Milk till very soft; then strain out,
' and beat them to a Mash, to
' which put Ointment of Elder-
' Flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Ointment of Poplar-
' Buds $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Camphor in fine Pow-
' der $\frac{3}{4}$ i. Make a Pultice.'

In all inflammatory Swellings, such as are call'd the *St. Anthony's Fire*, this is an admirable Medicine, and it will to a wonder cool, ease, and relax the Part; so that the Humours either transpire, or return by

the reflux Blood into the common Mass, thence to be rejected by some convenient Outlet. But unless a Case be very slight, outward Applications are by no means to be trusted alone; for sometimes both Bleeding, Purging and Blistering are also necessary, and generally some of them.

Cataplasma Hæmorrhoidale, A Pultice for the Piles. 'Take Yolks
' of Eggs boil'd hard n^o iv. Oil of
' Amber $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Linseed Oil q. s.'

This is to cool the Piles when inflamed and angry, and it is softer much than many more restraining things generally used in such cases.

Cataplasma Refrigerans, A cooling Pultice. 'Take Pulp of baked
' or roasted Apples $\frac{3}{4}$ i. white Bread
' boil'd in Milk, and gently squeez'd,
' $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. the white of one Egg well
' beaten up, and *Rhasis's* white
' Troches powder'd $\frac{3}{4}$ ii. Mix into a
' Pultice with q. s. of Starch.'

This is intended for sore inflamed Eyes, and is to be spread upon a fine Cloth pretty thick, and laid upon them going to bed.

Cataplasma ad Paronychiam, A Pultice against Whitloes. 'Take
' Yolk of one new-laid Egg, and
' add to it common Resin in fine
' Powder q. s. Balsam of *Peru* gut.
' vi. or vii. and mix well toge-
' ther.'

This is said to be an excellent Medicine for the purpose its Title expresses, and to forward the Suppuration and Discharge of the Matter.

S E C T. XIV.

Of Anomalous Forms.

BESIDES those *Forms* which we have given under the foregoing Divisions, there are also others which sometimes an extraordinary Exigency calls for, that we shall here collect into one Section; not with any regard to their curative Intention as in the foregoing, but as they occur from Authors and present Practice.

Sacculus Lateralis, A Bag for the Side. ‘Take Bay-Berries, Seeds of Cummin, Fœnugreek and Camomile-Flowers, ana m. i. Bran and Salt, ana m. ii. put them all mixed together into two Bags.’

They are to be made as hot as possible, and apply’d alternately to the Side in Stitches, and Pain from Spasmodick Contractions, or where there is Apprehension of Obstruction from a viscid or fizy Blood; but where it is thin and sharp, and breaks thro the Vessels, so as to be spit up (for such Cases are likewise frequently attended with Pleuritick Pains) these Remedies are to be avoided, because they thin it, and encrease its Motion, so as to overflow its bounds the more.

Sacculus Stomachicus, A Bag for the Stomach. ‘Take dry’d Mint ꝑ ss. Wormwood, Thyme, red Rose-Flowers, ana ꝑ ii. Balaustines, Angelica-Root, Caraway-Seeds, Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves, ana ꝑ i. Make all into a gross Powder, and put into a Bag.’

This is good to apply to a weak Stomach as it is, and to wear for some time; but in any extraordi-

nary Vomitings, that require to be immediately stopped, and inward Medicines cannot be taken, or stay long enough to take effect; then this will be of service, and is best dipped into very hot red Wine, and when cold renewed, by heating again in the same Wine, as oft as there is occasion.

Sacculus Anodynus, An Anodyne Bag. ‘Take Camomile-Flowers and Bay-Berries, ana ꝑ i. Lavender-Flowers and Bay-Leaves, ana ꝑ ss. Henbane-Seeds and Opium, ana ꝑ i. Make into a gross Powder for a Bag.’

This will give ease to any part in Pain, if apply’d hot upon it, but ’tis chiefly intended for the Head. It is to be dipped in hot Spirit of Wine, or any other convenient Liquor, and moderately squeez’d before it’s laid on; and if the Opium was first dissolv’d in such Liquor, it would be the more certain in Operation; and the Steams of it will discuss and dissipate what frequently causes the Tooth-ach, or Pain in the Ears, or any external Parts of the Head.

Balsamum Arthriticum, A Gout-Balsam. ‘Take Oil of Olive ꝑ viii. Oil of Vitriol well rectify’d ꝑ ii. Mix in an open glass Vessel.’

This comes recommended in the Works of a Physician who was the Patron of *Acids*. *Schroder* has the same, with the *Adeps Humanus*: however, it’s not worth contending about; for it is so sharp, as to excoriate the place it is rubbed upon, and

and is as likely to fix and bind up the offending Humours in the Parts, or repel them, as to fit them for Transpiration. As soon almost as these are mix'd, they work into a stiff reddish Balsam, that will cut like Butter, or the *Lucatellus* Balsam.

Balsamum Nephriticum, A Nephritick Balsam. 'Take Oil of
' sweet Almonds new drawn \mathfrak{z} iv.
' Oil of white Poppy and Linseed,
' ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Nutmeg by Ex-
' pression \mathfrak{z} ss. Oil of Petre \mathfrak{z} v.
' Balsam of Capivi \mathfrak{z} vi. Balsam of
' Peru \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Juniper \mathfrak{z} iv. Oil
' of Aniseed \mathfrak{z} i. Oil of Vitriol \mathfrak{z} i.
' Camphor \mathfrak{z} ii. Mix together.'

This is vastly preferable to the former, because the penetrating aromatick Oils not only help to dislodge and dissipate the peccant Humours, but also warm and strengthen the Fibres: and in the Gout and Rheumatism, where they fix with great Pain, this Balsam will do good service; and it is likewise proper to rub paralytick Limbs with it, because it stimulates and spurs the Parts to Motion, whereby the nervous Fluid is better dispens'd to give new Sense and Life.

Jusculum ad Tabem, Broth for a Consumption. 'Take a Capon
' picked, drawn, and cut into pieces,
' Sheeps Trotters and Calves Feet,
' ana n^o iv. shavings of Harts-horn
' and Ivory, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. yellow Sanders \mathfrak{z} iii. Dates n^o xl. Raisins
' sliced and stoned \mathfrak{z} iv. Pearl-Barley
' \mathfrak{z} i. boil these in Spring-Water
' Cong. i. to \mathfrak{z} iv. adding when it's
' almost boil'd enough, Ox-Eye-
' Flowers dry'd, Leaves of Colt's-
' Foot, Maiden-Hair, Sage, ana
' m. i. Mace \mathfrak{z} ss. one Nutmeg, and
' of Malaga Sack \mathfrak{z} i. and then
' strain out the Liquor for use.
Or,

' Take Conserve of red Roses
' \mathfrak{z} iv. Comfrey-Root \mathfrak{z} ii. shavings
' of Harts-horn \mathfrak{z} i. Maiden-Hair
' m. i. Sage m. ii. Plantain m. ss.
' Raisins of the Sun \mathfrak{z} ii. Dates n^o
' iv. boil these together with a
' Chicken, and the Crag-end of a
' Neck of Mutton chopp'd to pieces,
' and \mathfrak{z} iii. of Bread in q. s. of
' Spring-Water; when it is cold
' take off the Fat.' Or,

' Take Cray-Fish n^o c. bruise them
' to pieces alive in a Mortar; and
' then boil them in \mathfrak{z} ii. of Spring-
' Water to \mathfrak{z} iss. adding towards the
' last two Blades of Mace, one Nut-
' meg, and of old Malaga Wine
' \mathfrak{z} ss. and strain it for use.' Or,

' Take the Tails of twenty Cray-
' fish, candied Eryngo Roots \mathfrak{z} i.
' the bottom of a white Loaf, Rai-
' sins sliced and ston'd \mathfrak{z} ii. Lique-
' rice \mathfrak{z} iii. boil in \mathfrak{z} iii. of Water
' to \mathfrak{z} ii. and strain for use.'

Any of these may, as particular Circumstances or the Appetite direct, be made use of to restore Persons recovering from long wasting Distempers, and where-ever a Consumption is threatned; for where the Stomach is weak, it cannot digest solid and gross Food, and therefore a Diet of rich Nourishment is required, that needs but little trouble to assimilate and distribute it to the several Parts of the Body, to recruit what has been wore away. In Hectick Habits these are of great service, because they help to give a Consistence and Softness to the Humours, whereby they neither run so fast in the Canals, nor wash away with them the Substance of the Parts, and which makes them on the contrary leave good Nourishment behind. The Cray-fish particularly, as indeed are most Shell-Fish, are greatly nourishing, and have a peculiar quality of smoothing and sweetning acid and

and sharp Humours; as is even apparent in their deadning almost the acidity of Vinegar when mixed with it, by covering its Points with a soft oily Substance. And for this reason these are of eminent advantage in Scorbutick Constitutions, and come next to the *Viper*, whose Excellencies for these Purposes see *Part 2. n° 309.* and amongst the Preparations at the latter end of that Part: and with that they likewise agree in invigorating, after a peculiar manner, the Organs of Generation, and distending them with such a *Semen*, as not only more frequently prompts to Venery, but makes those Inter-courses more prolifick, and sustain'd with less waste of Strength. For all these purposes these are to be chose and used at discretion.

Epithema cum Calce vivâ, An Epithem with Quick-Lime. 'Take Quick-Lime 3 ii. Honey q. s. to make it into a fit Consistence to be spread upon Leather.'

This Term is indeed fit for any *Form* externally to be apply'd, and is therefore common in *Lotions* or *Cataplasms*, or any other *Topicks*. If this is not carefully mix'd, it will not be smooth and easy upon the Part, because of Lumps which it is apt to run into: 'tis intended against gouty and rheumatick Pains; and if *Soap*, *Camphor* and *Opium* were added to it in due quantities, it would make an admirable Composition for such Purposes, for it penetrates prodigiously, and rarifies the Part so much, that it will give vent to the offending Humours to get out by Perspiration, without a possibility of repelling them, wherein is the greatest danger in such cases, especially in the beginning of a Paroxysm. For the Expulsion, or rather Attraction of such Tormen-

ters, therefore the following may be made use of.

Epithema Saponaceum, An Epithem with Soap. 'Take Spirit V. R. 3 vi. Spirit of Scurvy-grafs 3 ii. Spirit of Sal Armoniac 3 vi. Venice-Soap scraped thin 3 iis. Camphor 3 vi. Opium 3 i. Saffron 3 is. digest it 3 or 4 days, and decant it for use.' Or, 'Take of the foregoing with Quick-Lime, and add to it black Soap 3 i. Opium and Camphor, ana 3 ii. Saffron and Oil of Spike, ana 3 i.'

Either of these rubbed in upon the Part, will infallibly answer the Expectation of such as know how, and when to direct them; but things of this efficacy are not in the Talent of every one who undertakes such cases.

Epithema cum Saccharo Saturni, An Epithem with Sugar of Lead. 'Take Sugar of Lead 3 i. the best White-Wine Vinegar 1b is. digest together till all the Sugar is dissolved.'

This is recommended to stop any Flux of Blood, if it be apply'd to the Region of the Heart by a linen Cloth dipped into it; but at first its extreme Coldness gives a Person a quaking like the Horror of an Ague Fit; and as soon as it grows warm, it is to be let cool, and dipped again afresh.

Epithema Cephalicum, A Cephalick Epithem. 'Take Queen of Hungary's Water 3 vi. Compound Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Saffron, ana 3 ii. Apoplectick Balsam 3 i. Oil of Cloves gut. x.'

This is directed to rub the Temples, Nostrils, &c. in Swooning-Fits, or in any sudden Disorders from a Cause, whose Seat is in the Nerves, because it warms and assists their tonick Motions.

Epithema Stomachicum, A Stomachick Epithem. 'Take Spirit of
' Wine camphorated \mathfrak{z} iv. *Andromachus's* Treacle \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of
' Cloves gut. xv. Oil of Nutmegs
' gut. x. and of Mint gut. iv.'

This is much like the Stomachick Fomentation in Virtue, before given, which see; and may be rubbed upon the Pit of the Stomach and Parts all round, with a warm Hand at any time.

Epithema Anodynum, An Anodyne Epithem. 'Take Spirit of
' Wine \mathfrak{z} iv. Camphor \mathfrak{z} i. Opium
' \mathfrak{z} ii. Saffron and Cloves, ana \mathfrak{z} ss.'

This is much of the same Virtue as that with Soap above, but is not quite so searching; but is cleaner to use for such as require nicer Applications.

Sternutatorium cum Turpetho Minerali, A Sternutatory with Turbith Mineral. 'Take Turbith Mineral \mathfrak{g} ss. Powder of Liquorice
' \mathfrak{z} ss. Nutmeg \mathfrak{g} i. Oil of Rosemary gut. ii. Mix together.'

This is very powerful in all such Illnesses of the Head, as proceed from tough viscid Matter hanging upon the Glands and *Sinus's*, and have been of long continuance and obstinate, for it brings it away in such plenty, that 'tis almost like a Salivation; but it is apt to make the Nose sore, and therefore should the Nostrils be rubbed sometimes with a little Oil of Almonds or warm Milk.

Sternutatorium cum Euphorbio, — Another with Euphorbium. 'Take Powder of Euphorbium \mathfrak{g} ss.
' White-Wine \mathfrak{z} i. Spirit of Scurvy-grass \mathfrak{z} ii. Oil of Marjoram gut. ii.
' Shake all together.'

This is too sharp and violent with the Euphorbium, to be trusted with snuffing up; and therefore is best to

dip a little Cotton in it, and just thrust into the Nostrils. *Ludovicus* is so timorous, as to order but \mathfrak{z} ss. in Water \mathfrak{t} ss. to be boiled and strain'd, and even then to be used but very sparingly.

Sternutatorium cum Succis — With Juices. 'Take Leaves of
' Honey-Suckle m. iv. Prime-Rose
' m. iii. Betony m. ii. Marjoram
' m. i. bruise them all together, and
' press out their Juice.'

This is much milder than either of the former, and may be us'd in any Disorders and Stoppages of the Head, either by snuffing a little out of the hollow of the Hand, or blowing it up the Nostrils with a Quill; and these liquid Snuffs have this advantage of Powders, that they do not clog up and heat the Nose.

Sternutatorium cum Majorano — With Marjoram. 'Take of
' an Infusion of Marjoram made
' like Tea \mathfrak{z} i. dissolve in it Salt of
' Vitriol gr. x. and put up in a Glass
' for use.'

This is directed and recommended much by *Etmuller*, and it may be made stronger or weaker, by a greater or a lesser quantity of Water, as is found needful. But of all the Medicines to this purpose, the following is preferable.

Sternutatorium cum Sale Volatili Oleoso — With Sal Volatile. 'Take
' *Sal Volatile* Ol. \mathfrak{z} ii. Spirit of Lavender gut. xx. Damask-Rose-
' Water, or Orange-Flower-Water,
' \mathfrak{z} ss. Mix.'

This is both mild and grateful, and very refreshing to the Head, as well as a gentle provoker of what is fecern'd by the Nose.]

Expressio Asthmatica, An Asthmatick Expression. 'Take live Mil-
' lepedes cl. bruise them in a Marble
' Mortar, adding Water of Hyssop
' \mathfrak{z} iv.

‘ 3 iv. of Piony compound 3 i. and
‘ in the strain’d Liquor dissolve Gum
‘ Ammoniacum 3 fs. and add Tinc-
‘ ture of Benjamin 3 ii. Syrup of
‘ Balsam 3 i. Oil of Aniseed gut. i.
‘ and as much Salt Armoniack as
‘ will make it quick.’

If this be well managed, the Oil of Aniseed will mix; otherwise it will lie in a spot at top, and pour off with one Dose, which is to be a Spoonful two or three times in a day, as Symptoms are urgent: but the whole is an unsightly and an unpleasant Medicine to the Taste, tho the Scent is grateful. It is very detergent and diuretick, and therefore cannot fail in opening the Breast, in Asthma’s and all Infarctions of the Lungs.

Expressio Ictérica, *An Expression for the Jaundice.* ‘ Take live Millepedes n° c. Saffron cut small 3 fs. Nutmeg 3 fs. white Sugar 3 fs. Beat all these well together, and then pour upon them the last Runnings of *Aqua Mirabilis* (or for want of that, Milk-water) 3 iv. and magisterial Worm-water 3 i. and after due mixture strain the Liquor out by squeezing hard.’

This is good for the purpose its Title expresses, and is of service in almost all chronick Disorders that foul the Glands. This quantity serves for two Doses, half to be taken in the morning, and the rest at four a clock in the afternoon.

Expressio Millepedum Simplex, *A Simple Expression of Millepedes.* ‘ Take live Millepedes and white Sugar, ana 3 iii. beat them well together in a marble Mortar, and pour upon them 3 i. of White-Wine, which strain out again by hard squeezing.’

Dr. Fuller, who has this in his *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea*, says, that ‘ Millepedes abound in a vola-

tile Salt, as all Insects do; that they incide and dissolve tough clammy Phlegm wheresoever it sticks; attenuate, exalt, and depurate the Blood, penetrate into the Glands, Nerves, Fibres, smallest Pipes and Passages, piercing thro Obstructions, deterging, cleansing, and comforting, and are famous for their diuretick Quality. They are used in Cases of Gravel, Sand, Dropsy, Jaundice, King’s-Evil, Cough, Phthisick, Consumption at the beginning, Hypochondriack Affections, Scorbutick Joint-Pains, and Dimness of Sight. They procure and preserve a good Skin and fine Complexion, and are much celebrated for an internal Medicine in sore Breasts, malign Phagedenick Ulcers and Cancers. They seem not convenient for a hot thin Blood, and ’tis reported that taken in large quantities over night, they will give a Scalding of Urine; and that when they do so, their true Remedy, is Balsam of Capivi.’ And indeed too much cannot well be said in their Recommendation, and this way of managing them does most surely retain their full Virtues. This may be given for some time together, about 3 iii. every morning.

Expressio Ictérica Altera, *Another*—‘ Take Leaves ofcelandine m. ii. green Juniper-Berries 3 i. to these well-bruised add Saffron 3 i. White-Wine 3 i. *Aqua Mirabilis* 3 ii. After it has stood cold twelve hours, strain out the Liquor and sweeten it with the Syrup of the five opening Roots 3 i. and keep for use.’

This is a milder Detergent than the former, and may be sufficient in slighter Cases to be taken 3 iii. thrice in a day; or it may be a very convenient Diluter or Vehicle for some other

other more solid Forms of the same Intention in the most obstinate Jaundice.

Expressio Cephalica, A Cephalick Expression. 'Take fresh taken up
' Male Piony-Roots \mathfrak{z} iv. Mistleoe
' cut small \mathfrak{z} i. Canary Wine \mathfrak{lb} i.
' give them a hot and close Infusion
' for two hours; then having
' squeez'd out the Liquor, add to it
' compound Piony-Water, and com-
' pound Syrup of Pionies, ana \mathfrak{z} ii.
' Tincture of Castor \mathfrak{z} ii.'

This is a good Medicine, where it happens conveniently to procure the Ingredients as directed, and may be depended upon to do service in all Disorders from a Nervous Origin, and where Cephalicks are indicated: \mathfrak{z} iii. may be taken every Night and Morning.

Expressio Scorbutica, A Scorbutick Expression. 'Take Brook-lime,
' Water-Cresses, Dandelion, Clivers, ana m. ii. Oranges cut to
' pieces with their Peel n^o iv. bruise
' them together, and add White-
' Wine and Elder-Flower-Water,
' ana \mathfrak{lb} i. which after some time
' strain off, and sweeten for use.'

This is good in hot Scorbutick Constitutions, and ought to be drank for a Month together, at least, in the Spring-time, every Morning about \mathfrak{z} vi. and use a suitable Diet.

Expressio Styptica, A Styptick Expression. 'Take common Dai-
' lies, Yarrow and Nettles, ana
' m. iii. bruise them, and pour up-
' on them Plantain-Water (or what
' is as good, Spring-Water) \mathfrak{z} xii.
' after standing an Hour, strain it,
' and add Salt of Prunel \mathfrak{z} ii. and
' sweeten it with Syrup of dry'd
' Roses \mathfrak{z} ii. for use.'

This is good to cool and thicken the Blood, and is principally serviceable in Hemorrhages, whether by the Nose, Spitting of Blood, making

bloody Urine, or an overflowing of the *Menses*; and may be given \mathfrak{z} iv. 3 or 4 times in a day, as needful.

In Country Places remote from the Shops, and Conveniences to manage *Simples* in a more elaborate or elegant manner, divers good Remedies may be supplied this way, where the Materials may be found; for nothing can be more ready and expeditious than to bruise a Plant and press out its Juice: but where there are better Opportunities in great Towns, such Prescriptions would be deem'd not very neat, nor are they agreeable to take.

Frontale Cephalicum, A Cephalick Frontal. 'Take Rose-Cake
' made by the Distillation of the
' Flowers in a cold Still, fry it in
' Vinegar or Spirit V. and sprinkle
' it with Powder of Nutmegs \mathfrak{z} i.
' Zedoary \mathfrak{z} ss. and Camphor \mathfrak{z} ii.'

This is to apply to the Forehead and Temples in violent hot beating Pains of the Head, and is to be refreshed with Vinegar as often as it grows dry, until it has answered its end.

Frontale Mastichinum, A Mastich Frontal. 'Take Mastich and Fran-
' kincense in Powder, ana \mathfrak{z} ii.
' white Chalk, Bean-Meal, ana \mathfrak{z} ss.
' white of Egg well beaten, Oil of
' Roses, ana \mathfrak{z} vi. and as much
' Vinegar as is necessary to make
' into a Consistence to spread upon
' Cloth.'

This is to be used to the Forehead, when the Eyes are afflicted with Rheums, and that for Prevention as well as Cure: for Dr. Fuller says it sticks very fast, compresses, and constricts the little *Tubuli*, and internal Passages, and so hinders the Deflux of Humours. For the Parts about the Eye are so constituted, both by their spongy Fa-
brick,

brick, and declivious Situation, as to be apt to receive whatever Humours flow down from either the *Pericranium*, or neighbouring Muscles; insomuch, that it is not unusual for a Blow upon the Head to settle down into a black Eye.

Frontale Camphoratum, *A Frontal with Camphor.* 'Take Vinegar of Roses ʒ ii. Compound Spirit of Lavender (in which has been dissolved Opium and Camphor, ana ʒ ss.) ʒ i. Mix for use.'

The Camphor in this will separate, and therefore must be well shook at the time of using. There are others of this Denomination, but seldom used; and this last is the most easy made, the neatest and most effectual to wash the Head with in violent heating Pains; or in the burning Heat of a Fever attended with a *Delirium*.

Suffimentum Hystericum, *An Hysteric Fume.* 'Take Assafoetida ʒ i. best White-Wine Vinegar lb i. boil them in a Pot with a narrow Mouth, and let the Patient hold her Head over it with her Mouth open.'

This is an untoward Application, and seems justifiable only in cases where other means cannot be used: tho in some kind of Hysteric Convulsions, Steams this way receiv'd up the Nose, have very sudden and remarkable Effects.

Suffimentum Catarrhale, *A Fume for a Catarrh.* 'Take Olibanum, Amber, Benjamin, Styrax, Gum Guaiacum, and Balsam of Tolu, ana ʒ ii. Make all into a gross Powder to burn.'

Where the Defluxion is very thin, and has much of its Cause in the Laxity of the Glands, such means may do service by constringing the Parts, and repelling the Flux, insomuch that it

may be thrown off by other more proper Outlets: but where there is an Asthma, and very weak Lungs, there is great reason to fear Mischief; because checking the Rheum will thicken it, and make it pass with greater difficulty thro the pulmonary Vessels, when in the course of Circulation it comes thither. The following therefore may be less inconvenient, tho this may also be used in the same manner, to burn upon Coals, and only receive the Steams with a Cap before it is put on, especially last at Night going to Bed.

Suffimentum ——— Another ———

'Take Gum Guaiacum, Gum of Juniper, Mastich, Myrrh, ana ʒ i. Cloves ʒ ii. Balsam of Peru gut. xvi. Make into a coarse Powder.'

Filling a thick Cap frequently with the Steam of this burned upon Coals, may with some time using, strengthen the Fibres, and particularly the Glands about the Head; whereby they will not be liable to those Suffusions of *Lympha*, which ought to be remanded by other Secretions, and chiefly by Urine.

Suffimentum ad Proecedentiam Ani, *A Fume against coming down of the Fundament.* 'Take Frankincense, Mastich, Amber and Cloves, ana ʒ i. red Rose-Leaves, Balaustines, ana ʒ ii. Make into a gross Powder.'

This is to be burn'd upon a Chafin dish of Coals under a Chair with a Hole in it, over which the Patient is to sit with the Part bare to it; after the Gut is thrust up; and by such means continued will the *Sphincter* at last get Strength enough to keep it up without any such help. In a Tenesmus it is also of use.

Suffimentum ad Proecedentiam Uteri, *A Fume against falling down of the Womb.* 'Take Myrrh, Ma-

‘ stich, Cinnamon and Spikenard,
 ‘ ana ʒi. Mint and red Roses, ana
 ‘ ʒii. Cloves, Zedoary and Pimen-
 ‘ to, ana ʒss. Make into a gross
 ‘ Powder to burn.’

This is to be us’d as the preced-
 ing, and in the same Weakness it is
 also good, as that is of service in
 this. These are very easy Remed-
 ies, and might be beneficial in many
 uterine Weaknesses, where Persons
 are too squeamish or prejudiced to
 take what is necessary of Medicines
 another way. Fumes from hot A-
 romatick Liquors, which are some-
 times directed to the same purposes,
 are hardly so efficacious as those which
 arise from the burning dry Ingredi-
 ents, because their Moisture prevents
 their being so immediately restrin-
 gent.

*Suffimentum Odoriferum, A sweet-
 scented Fume.* ‘ Take Benjamin ʒi.
 ‘ Styrax ʒss. Labdanum ʒii. Musk
 ‘ and Ambergrease, ana gr. v. Make
 ‘ into a fine Powder, to mix with
 ‘ Wax for Candles.’

The Scent of these burnt in places
 apprehensive of Contagion, or in-
 fected with any noisom Steams, is
 not only pleasant, but beneficial.
 They are likewise very agreeable to
 light Pipes with.

Suffimentum — Another —
 ‘ Take Cypress-Roots and *Calamus*
 ‘ *Aromaticus*, ana ʒi. Rosemary,
 ‘ m. i. Styrax, Benjamin, ana ʒii.
 ‘ Frankincense ʒii. Make all toge-
 ‘ ther into a gross Powder to burn.’

This is useful to take away the ill
 Scent of a Room, from what Cause
 soever it be; and in a time of pe-
 stilential Contagion, would be of
 good service to burn for an hour or
 two every Morning in all the Rooms
 of a House, or some convenient
 place, where the whole may be fill’d
 by its Steams. And by this caution
 many Families who lived in Town

all the time of the *London Sickness*,
 escaped being hurt by it.

*Litus Aluminosus, A Litus with
 Alum.* ‘ Take crude and burnt A-
 ‘ lum, ana ʒii. *Armenian Bole* and
 ‘ *Japonick Earth*, ana ʒi. Oil of
 ‘ *Sassafras* gut. vi. Honey of Roses
 ‘ to make it of the Consistence of
 ‘ Honey.’

This is to rub spongy scorbutick
 Gums with, that are apt to bleed
 upon the least touch, and leave the
 Teeth loose. They should be done
 so every Morning as long as there is
 any occasion.

*Litus cum Spermate Ceti, A Li-
 tus with Sperma-Ceti.* ‘ Take
 ‘ *Sperma-Ceti* ʒii. Oil of Nutmeg
 ‘ by Expression ʒi. sweet fresh
 ‘ Butter ʒss. the Yolk of one Egg,
 ‘ white Chalk washed in Rose-Wa-
 ‘ ter ʒi. and with q. s. of Honey
 ‘ of Roses make it into a proper
 ‘ Consistence.’

This is recommended for a
 Thrush, which young Children are
 much subject to, especially with long
 Loosenesses.

*Litus Detergens, A Detergent
 Litus.* ‘ Take Verdigrease ʒi. Ho-
 ‘ ney of Roses strain’d ʒi. Vine-
 ‘ gar ʒss. boil to the Consumption
 ‘ of the Vinegar; and when ’tis
 ‘ cold, add powder’d burnt Alum
 ‘ ʒii. Mastick, Frankincense and
 ‘ Myrrh, ana ʒi. and mix.’

This is also good for scorbutick
 Gums, and it cleans the Mouth, har-
 dens the spongy relaxed Glands,
 and prevents the Stagnation and Ero-
 sion of Salt sharp Humours.

Another. ‘ Take *Egyptiacum*
 ‘ ʒiii. Honey of Roses ʒss. burnt
 ‘ Alum in fine Powder ʒss. Spirit
 ‘ of Vitriol gut. x. Mix.’

This is much readier to be had
 than the former, because the *Egyp-
 tiacum* is a common Shop Medicine;
 and

and this is what is generally prescribed for fore Mouths, especially when they grow full of white Specks, which if not rubbed well with some such thing, will corrode and spread a great way with Heat and Pain. This happens frequently to Children, wherein the Pain of breeding Teeth brings so much *Saliva* into the Mouth, that it is apt to stagnate long enough to erode the Glands; and form such cankerous Specks as will disappear by rubbing 3 or 4 times in a day with this, by a Rag tied upon a Skewer. It is also a good dressing for foul Ulcers that turn out with fungous Lips, which it eats down, and restrains the *Collu-vies* of Humours.

Lixivium cum Calce, A Lixivium with Lime. 'Take Ashes of Wormwood \mathfrak{z} xii. Lime-Water and White-Wine, ana \mathfrak{ss} iv. infuse in a gentle warmth 12 hours; then filter it for use.'

This is a notable and good Diuretick, and is therefore not only of service in Dropsies, and all Tendencies thereunto; but also in full scorbutick Habits, that deform the Skin with Blotches; and it will assist even in the drying and Cure of old Ulcers.

Lixivium Hydropicum, An Hydropick Lixivium. 'Take sifted Ashes of Broom and Bean-Stalks, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Juice of Parsley \mathfrak{z} iv. White-Wine \mathfrak{ss} iv. make a Lixivium; to which add, after it has been cleared down and poured off fine, Salt of Tartar \mathfrak{z} i. Sassafras-Wood \mathfrak{z} i. Bay-Berries, Juniper-Berries, Seeds of Daucus, Mustard, Cummin and Anise, well bruised, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Infuse cold two days, then strain and add comp. Horse-radish-Water \mathfrak{z} iv.'

This is much for the same pur-

poses as the former, but there is no great need of such variety of lixivious Salts, for any one will serve as well; and 'tis no great matter of what that is made, for Reasons given *Part 2.* amongst the *Preparations of Simples*, of *fixed Salts*, so that it be well burnt, and has not imbibed the moisture of the Air, which all of them will do with a little time keeping, unless close stopped in a Bottle. This is both diuretick and drying, and is therefore effectual to discharge a corpulent Constitution from superfluous Humidities; it both encreasing the *Secretions* by Urine, and insensible Transpiration. It may be drank as a Diet-Drink \mathfrak{z} iv. 3 or 4 times in a day.

Pilæ Masticatoriæ, Spitting Balls. 'Take Mastich \mathfrak{z} iii. Pellitory of Spain, Staves-Acre, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Angelica-Root \mathfrak{z} ss. Cubebs, Nutmegs, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Euphorbium \mathfrak{z} ss. Wax q. s. to make into Balls or Pellets.'

These are contriv'd for chewing in the Mouth, to promote Spitting; for by their hot pungent Quality, they prick the Fibres, and make them compress the Glands, whereby their Contents are faster thrown out into the Mouth, and so a Drain is promoted of such watery pituitous Humours from all Parts of the Head, as have any Consent therewith. Things of this kind may therefore be very convenient for those who require to have such Discharges promoted, and cannot comply with smoaking Tobacco, or to whom that deleterious Plant may not be proper. In Comas, Lethargies, Epilepsies, Palsies, and in short all Disorders from a moist Temperament of the Brain, these are to be used with good Success. If the *Euphorbium* be thought too

hot in this *Recipe*, it may be left out.

Nodulus Hystericus, *An Hysterick Nodule.* 'Take Castor in fine Powder 3 ss. Assafoetida 9 i. Oil of Amber 9 ss. Mix, and tie up in a piece of thin Cherry-coloured Silk pretty loose.' Or,

'Take Galbanum, Assafoetida, and Powder of *Russia* Castor, ana 9 i. Volatile Salt Armoniac 9 ss. Oil of Amber gut. x.' Mix S. A.

These are very convenient for present use, to hold under the Nose to Persons in Hysterical Convulsions; and they are much better than the Scent from a Bottle, because much stronger; but they will not long retain their Odor.

Nodulus Cephalicus, *A Cephalick Nodule.* 'Take *Species Diambra* 3 ss. Oil of Cloves, Lavender and Marjoram, ana gut. iii. Volatile Salt of Armoniac 9 i. rub them together, and tie up S. A.'

This is grateful and refreshing to the Head, and may be of service in Faintings and Depressions of the Spirits, by holding it frequently under the Nose. After the same manner may be contriv'd many other of the like kind, and varied according to the different Exigencies and Liking of the Patients; but they are proper to be prescribed only in acute Cases, as when the Spirits have been quite wore out by a Fever, or wasted by some great Evacuation, because they soon decay: tho' in such cases they are neat enough, and are often very taking with the Phantasy of a Person, if neatly order'd with a handsom colour'd Silk.

Panis de Vipera, *Viper Bread.* 'Take Powder of Viper's Flesh 3 i. the mealy part of Sarsaparilla finely powder'd 3 iii. fine Wheat-Flower

3 i. Yolk of one Egg, a little Yeast, and q. s. of Milk to make into Cakes, or Loaves to be baked in an Oven.'

This is ordered to be used as common Bread, in the worst scorbutick Habits, and is reported to prevail even in the Leprosy and Venereal Infections; yet we can have but a small Opinion of the *Viper's-Flesh* dry'd, because its Volatile Salts, in which chiefly consists its Virtues, is lost, or in a great measure. But for those who have Opinion enough of it to try this Course, they would do well to procure it from some faithful Correspondent in *Italy*, where the *Vipers* are in most plenty and best. If there be any Virtue in the *Sarsa*, it is certainly best had this way, because it has been much suspected whether it gives any to a Tincture. As to the restorative Properties of the *Viper*, which supply Nourishment, there may possibly be somewhat considerable in this, because that consists in such Parts as are not so apt to fly away in drying.

There are many other Ingredients of different Intentions ordered after this manner, by Writers of this kind; but they are so entirely out of the present Practice, that they are not worth our retaining here, where we have little room enough for what is necessary.

Pasta Hypoglotida, *A Paste for Hoarseness.* 'Take white Sugar-Candy 3 iv. Oil of sweet Almonds 3 i. or q. s. to make into a Paste, by beating well together in a Marble Mortar.'

This can hardly be made into a due Consistence, without something more adhesive in it. It is chiefly good in a Hoarseness, to hold and melt in the Mouth frequently, tho' it may also do good service in many other

other Disorders of the Breast, and particularly Asthma's, and difficulty of Breathing, especially when they are from taking Cold. It may be used at discretion.

Pasta Hippatri, A Paste for Horse-Balls. 'Take Powder of
' Fœnugreek, Aniseeds, Cummin-
' Seeds, Carthamus, Elicampane,
' Colt's-Foot, Flower of Sulphur,
' ana z iii. Juice of Liquorice z i.
' Oil of Olives and Honey, ana
' z viii. *Genoa-Treacle* z xii. Oil of
' Aniseeds z i. Mix all together, and
' with th is. of Wheat-Meal or q. s.
' make into a Paste, which roll into
' Balls, about as big as a common
' Wash-ball.

There are many *Recipes* abroad of this kind, and the Name of the late celebrated Dr. *Radcliff* does honour to one of them; but there are none we have ever met with of more general use than this, in Coughs and Colds: one Ball may be dissolv'd in Water, or new warm Malt-Wort, which is much better, and given for a Horse to drink, every day for 15 or 12 days together, or as long as there appears occasion.

Turundæ Acousticæ, Tents for the Ears. 'Take Galbanum, Ship-
' Pitch, ana z ii. white Hellebore
' z v. Civet gr. vi. Mix.

This may be divided into 8 or 10 parts, making each like a Clove, which is to be wrapped up in a very fine Piece of Linen or Lawn, with a Thred tied to it, that after it has lain in the Ear long enough, it may the better be pulled out again. This seems neither to be so effectual nor safe a Remedy, as many before described amongst other Forms to help the Hearing; for the Hellebore seems to be too hot, and rather likely to fix a Humour in a Part that has no

Motion, than draw it away: but it is indeed hard to say what would be its effect thus us'd, and therefore where other things can be had, it is best not to try it.

Turundæ Odontalgicæ, Pellets for the Tooth-ach. 'Take *Assafoetida*
' gr. viii. Camphor, Dragon's Blood,
' ana gr. i. Oil of Pepper gut. ii.

Dr. *Fuller* gives this, but it seems to be a very ungrateful Medicine for such a use, as well as unlikely to do any service, unless by the Heat of the *Oil of Pepper*; which by the way too is hardly ever made; and therefore we much prefer either of the following.

'Take *Mastich* z i. Camphor and
' Opium, ana gr. ii. Oil of Origan
' gut. i. Make into a Pellet.' Or,
' Take *Frankincense* and *Ma-*
' *thew's* Pill, ana gr. x. and with
' Oil of Cloves gut. i. make into a
' Pellet.'

Either of these stopped into the hollow of an aching Tooth, or between that and the next, will often procure ease. But sometimes where the Pain is occasion'd only by the chill Air passing thro a small Hole to the bottom of the Tooth, which often happens, then stopping it with a little *Mastich*, or *Olibanum*, is as good as any thing. And likewise in Pain is the *Styrax Pill*, if its Consistence be good, as well as any of these. Where the Pains are from a Flux of sharp watry Humours upon those Parts, they are sometimes drawn away, by holding a Piece of *Pellitory of Spain*, or *Staves-acre* in the Mouth, which by its stimulating Heat draws it out of the Glands, and at last blunts the acute Sense of the Nerves.

Pisa Lutea, Yellow Pease. 'Take
' Yellow-Oaker z ss. Florentine-
' Orrice-Root z ii. Yellow-Bees-
R r 3 ' Wax

Wax \mathfrak{z} i. *Venice-Turpentine* q. f.
to make into a hard Mass, which
must be form'd into Pease.

These are intended to promote the running of Issues when they grow dryish, because they draw more than the common white Pease. They also are of service in lessening some Inflammations which are subject to attend them, by giving vent to the Humours.

Pisa Rubra, Red Pease. Take
Vermilion \mathfrak{z} ss. *Hermodyctyles*
in fine Powder \mathfrak{z} ii. Yellow Bees-
Wax \mathfrak{z} vi. *Venice-Turpentine* q. f.
to make into a Consistence for
Pease.

They draw more than the former, but moderately enough.

Pisa Viridia, Green Pease. Take
Verdigrease, white Hellebore, ana
 \mathfrak{z} ii. *Cantharides* \mathfrak{z} i. Root of Flo-
rentine-Orrice \mathfrak{z} iss. yellow Bees-
Wax \mathfrak{z} vi. *Venice-Turpentine* q. f.
to make into Pease.

These are yet much stronger, and will make way of themselves without cutting, and are therefore not to be used for any other purpose. If an Issue is almost dry'd up, it is likewise sometimes set running again by putting a piece of *Epispastick Plaster* into it instead of a Pea; and rubbing a common Pea with *Basilicon* or *Linimentum Arcei*, will also frequently answer the same end.

Pilæ Odoratae, Sweet Balls. Take
Venice-Soap \mathfrak{z} vi. *Styrax*, *Benja-*
min, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. *Marjoram* \mathfrak{z} iv.
Cloves n° xii. Musk gr. ii. Da-
mask Rose-Water q. f. to make
into Balls.

These are intended only to wash with, for which purpose our Barbers and Perfumers much out-do them with what they commonly sell: for the Powder, tho made ever so fine in these, makes them disagreeable in

using, whereas those are scented with proper Oils, which are much better suited for the purpose.

Pilæ Odoratae Cephalicae, Cephalick Sweet Balls. Take *Styrax*
 \mathfrak{z} vi. *Benjamin* \mathfrak{z} i. *Labdanum* \mathfrak{z} ii.
white Sanders and Cloves, ana
 \mathfrak{z} iss. *Marjoram* and *Damask-Rose-*
Leaves, ana \mathfrak{z} iv. Musk and Am-
bergrease, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. Make all into
a smooth Paste for Balls, with q. f.
of the Mucilage of Gum Traga-
canth made with *Damask Rose-*
Water, or *Orange-Flower-Water.*

These are grateful to smell to, and comfortable to the Head; but they can be of no great use, unless to keep out ill Scents, and prevent the Infection of any contagious Air, which seldom happens in our Country, tho they may be of use to Travellers.

Torquis Infantum, A Necklace for Children. Take Male Piony-
Root, and Henbane-Root fresh
gather'd, and cut them into round
pieces, with holes bored through,
and hang them alternately upon a
Thred, enough to make a Neck-
lace.

There has heretofore been many things contriv'd of this kind, which proceeded from a Chimerical Philosophy; but a more just way of Reasoning has expelled such Whimfies entirely out of Practice. Although indeed the common People are still to be imposed upon by such Cheats, else the Papers would not be croud-
ed with Advertisements of this kind every day, as they now are, by one who has prostituted the Name of a Person, venerable both for his Age and Profession, to their Support. It is not worth discovering what they are, and telling that they are Bryony-Root, or any other thing; because where so much Impudence appears

in their Recommendation, some will still be weak enough to fall into the Delusion. If what is so externally apply'd, by the Laws of Operation in material Agents, can do any thing for the purposes they are generally intended, it must be of a Narcotick Nature, as the *Hennbane* in this, because such things may in Steam or *Effluvia* affect Children enough to make them less sensible of Pain; which is the same as making their Teeth cut easier: and this, common Experience teaches us all Opiates will do; and by abating the Pain, Fevers, Convulsions, and all other Consequents thereupon also abate.

Pessaria, A Pessary. 'Take
' Powder of Myrrh \mathfrak{z} ii. Savin Tops,
' Oil of Aniseed, ana \mathfrak{z} ss. With the
' Yolk of an Egg, bring them into
' the Consistence of an Unguent,
' which rub over pieces of Gentian-
' Root.'

This is intended to encourage the menstrual Discharges, by irritating and warming the *Vagina*, whereby the flux of Humours is more encourag'd downwards; any other thing, as well as *Gentian-Root* may be used to this purpose. *Sylvius* us'd only a Radish-Root, and some order proper Ingredients in Powder to be scatter'd into Wool, or upon a Cloth, and put in to lie all Night, or as long as may be thought proper. But things of this kind are not so decent in publick Prescription to the Shops, as to whisper the Nurses in private.

Possetum Tamarindis, A Tamarind Posset. 'Take Tamarinds \mathfrak{z} ii.
' put to them in a Marble Mortar a
' little Milk, and stir about till the
' Tamarinds are dissolv'd; then
' pour upon it boiling Milk \mathfrak{lb} ii.

' and strain the Whey from the Curd
' thro a Sieve.'

This may as well be made by putting the Tamarinds, if they are not too dry, into the Milk just as it boils, and by standing they will soon be dissolv'd without the trouble of the Mortar. It is very gratefully acid and cooling, and somewhat loosening of the Belly; where therefore that is not required, or to be carefully avoided, as in Fevers it frequently happens, the following is more convenient, and quenches Thirst very much.

Possetum cum Lujulâ, A Posset with Wood-Sorrel. 'Take new
' Milk \mathfrak{lb} ii. good fresh small Beer
' \mathfrak{lb} i. White-Wine \mathfrak{lb} ss. and boil
' together with m. ii. of green
' Wood-Sorrel a little bruis'd.'

This may also be made by boiling Wood-Sorrel and Milk only together, and it makes a pleasant acid Whey, when the Curd is taken off. It is a very good Drink in Fevers.

Pusianus, A Ptisan. 'Take Quick-
' Grass \mathfrak{z} iii. Liquorice, Shavings of
' Harts-horn, and Ivory, ana \mathfrak{z} ii.
' Raisins of the Sun \mathfrak{z} iss. boil in de-
' purated Barley-Water \mathfrak{lb} iii. to \mathfrak{lb} ii.
' in the strain'd Liquor dissolve Salt
' of Nitre \mathfrak{z} iv. Syrup of Violets \mathfrak{z} i.
' Mix together.'

This is also intended for a cooling Drink in Fevers, and it is very proper to dilute with and abate Thirst. But there is no need for such elaborate and troublesom Preparations for such purposes, because Lemonade with or without Wine, and many such sorts of Drinks, are very readily obtain'd from what almost every private Family can supply.

Cucupha Cephalica, A Cephalick Cap. 'Take Male Piony-Root \mathfrak{z} ii.
' Spanish Angelica-Root \mathfrak{z} i. Flo-
R r 4 'rentine

‘*rentine*-Orrice Root and Lavender-Flowers, ana ʒ fs. *Arabian* Stæcha’s-Flowers ʒ i. Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, ana ʒ i. Styrax, Labdanum, Amber and Balsam of *Tolu*, ana ʒ i. Oil of Rosemary gut.v. Make all into a gross Powder, which must be mix’d with Cotton, and quilted into a Silk Cap.’

With this wore every Night, and in the Day-time as much as conveniency will permit, Persons may find service in cold Rheums, which are apt to distil in Catarrhs, and in all Indispositions upon the Nerves from Weakness or Coldness in the Head: and before laying on, it might not be amiss to hold it over the Steam of the like kind of Ingredients burn’d upon Coals, as in the *Suffimentum Catarrhale* before describ’d. But this being more tedious than need be, the following is preferable.

Another. ‘Take Rosemary and Lavender-Flowers, ana ʒ i. Styrax, Benjamin, ana ʒ ii. *Spanish* Angelica-Root, Calamus Aromaticus, Cloves, Nutmegs and Cinnamon, ana ʒ i. Make into a gross Powder.’

After the same manner may other Ingredients be quilted into Stomachers, to be wore upon the Breast, Stomach, or any other Part, according as their respective Ailments may require. As,

‘Take *Spanish* Angelica-Root, Calamus Aromaticus, ana ʒ fs. yellow Saunders, Lavender and Rosemary-Flowers, Saffron, Caraway- Seeds, Cloves, Mace, Benjamin and Styrax, ana ʒ fs. Make all into a gross Powder to be quilted into a Stomacher to cover the Breast.’

This is very good for those Persons to wear, who have weak Stomachs, are subject to Colds, and to any Disorders of the Breast; for the

continual Steam of such Cordial Spices will greatly strengthen and comfort the Nerves, and assist all the Parts under their Influence, to perform their respective Functions with Vigour. Or,

‘Take yellow Saunders, *Florentine*-Orrice, Calamus Aromaticus, ana ʒ ii. Lavender-Flowers, Coriander-Seed, Nutmeg, Mace, Benjamin, Styrax, ana ʒ i. Oil of Aniseeds and Cloves, ana gut. iii.’

This *Fuller* gives under the Title of a *Pectoral Quilt*, and it may be manag’d as the preceding. Either of the following are calculated for weak cold Stomachs, to be wore in like manner.

‘Take *Florentine*-Orrice, Aromatic-Seed, ana ʒ fs. dried Mint, Wormwood, ana ʒ ii. Seeds of Coriander and Caraway, ana ʒ i. Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Styrax and Benjamin, ana ʒ fs.’ Or,

‘Take *Spanish* Angelica-Root and Calamus Aromaticus, ana ʒ ii. Cubebs, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Styrax and Benjamin, ana ʒ i. Oil of Caraway, Mint and *Rhodium*, ana gut. ii. Oil of Wormwood gut. i. Make all into a gross Powder to quilt a Stomacher.’

Saccharum Nitratum, Sugar with Nitre. ‘Take Chrystal Mineral ʒ i. fine Loaf-Sugar ʒ iii. Mix together.’

This is cooling and diuretick, and is serviceable in the scalding of Urine in a *Gonorrhœa*; but it is chiefly good to cool the Inflammation of the *Uvula*, and ease a sore Throat, by letting it melt gently in the Mouth.

Saccharum Scorbaticum, A Scorbatick Sugar. ‘Take any quantity of Juice of Scurvy-grass, keep it in a glass Bottle close stopped up till the *Feces* are precipitated; then de-

‘ decant the clear, put a good quantity of Sugar in a Marble Mortar, and work it well together; then gently dry it. Then put more Juice to the same Sugar, dry it again, and repeat this Operation several times, and keep it close stopt for use.’

This is troublesome enough to make to a due Strength; but if there be pains sufficient taken, and it be repeated a great many times, it will prove agreeable in taking. As much as will lie upon the point of a Knife may be dissolv’d at any time in a Glass of Wine, and taken as often as there is occasion, for any such Complaints as the *Scurvy-grass* is good for, which see.

Mistura Tubularis, A Mixture to smoke. ‘ Take the outward Hulls of Pistach-Nuts \mathfrak{z} ii. Colt’s-Foot, Betony, Rosemary, all dried, ana \mathfrak{z} iii. cut them small, and add to them the small Rasplings of Guaiacum \mathfrak{z} iii. white Amber and Olibanum grossly bruis’d, ana \mathfrak{z} iss. Mastich \mathfrak{z} i. distill’d Oil of Nutmegs \mathfrak{z} i. Mix all together.’ Or,
‘ Take Betony, Colt’s-Foot, ana \mathfrak{z} ii. Rose-mary-Flowers and Pistach-Hulls, ana \mathfrak{z} i. Cardamoms the lesser \mathfrak{z} iss. cut them small, and add Oil of Aniseed gut. xvi. Oil of Cinnamon gut. viii. and mix.’ Or,

‘ Take Pistach-Hulls \mathfrak{z} i. Colt’s-Foot \mathfrak{z} ii. Tobacco \mathfrak{z} fs. Oil of Aniseed gut. viii. cut small, and

‘ mix together for smoking.’

Either of these may be smoked by Persons subject to Catarrhs, and Defluxions of Rheum; which for want of drawing off by such warm and drying things, would foul, relax, and spoil the Glands, and at last destroy the due Texture of the Lungs themselves. But these are advisable to those only, who have contracted such a Habit of smoking, that they cannot leave it off.

Tinctura Rosarum, Tincture of Roses. ‘ Take red Rose-Buds dried with the whites cut off \mathfrak{z} fs. infuse in \mathfrak{lb} ii. of boiling Water in the manner of Tea for three hours, in an Earthen or Glass Vessel: then drop in gut. xxx. of Oil of Vitriol, strain out the Liquor, and sweeten it with \mathfrak{z} iii. of fine Loaf-Sugar for use.’

This is the only Tincture that we thought not proper amongst the Official Compositions, tho in the *College-Dispensatory*, because it is to be made only as prescrib’d; when haste will not permit it to infuse so long as here directed, more Roses may be added, that may make it as strong as if it stood longer. It is very proper, and makes a very grateful Julep, in all cases that require Coolers and Subastringents; and there is nothing better suited for drinking after *Boles* or *Electuaries* of the *Bark*. It likewise makes a very good Gargle.

Directions

Directions for Prescription.

After a Physician is supplied with necessary Remedies, there is required some Care and Consideration to manage them to the best advantage, both for the Ease of the Patient, and answering his Intentions in Cure.

In all chronick Cases, Medicines are to be contriv'd as near to a Diet as can be, and therefore the common Drinks and Foods are to be medicated as far as they can admit of, and the Case requires. What medicinal Forms are requisite, should be both the most convenient for taking, and order'd at times best suiting to the Condition of living, and Conveniency of the Patient. *Pills* therefore, *Electuaries*, *Tinctures* or *Elixirs*, are the most likely Forms, because they will keep, and may be so order'd in taking, as to be of very little trouble; whereas *Boles* or *Draughts*, where there is a long Continuance required, make such a formidable Show, that very few will have patience to go thro' the Course.

But in acute Cases, which are generally dangerous, there is required no such regard, but all Assistances must be called in that can be had according to the Exigency of the Case. And as herein Medicines of efficacy are concerned, they are most safely distributed into *Boles*, or *Draughts*, that the Patient may not be trusted to guess-work, but

the Dose may be ascertain'd to the greatest exactness, and especially where *Opiates* are us'd. Here no regard, or very little, is to be had to Diet, but how to set all the Helps to co-operate together, so that they interfere not with each other. Thus a *Bole*, a *Powder*, or a *Draught*, may be given every 3, 4 or 6 hours, with a *Draught*, *Julep*, or any other liquid Form afterwards; and in this may be dropped *Spirits*, *Tinctures*, &c. of the like Intention, and also into other their common Drink. The Night Doses, or oftner if necessary, may be join'd with an *Opiate*. And in the Intervals, where the Aggravations of Symptoms require, may be repeated the *Julep*, with Drops suitable as used. *Externals* may be order'd at the same time as necessary; and if *Blisters*, because they often make *Stranguries*, and heat the *Urine*, *Emulsions*, notwithstanding all that has been given before, may come in for a common Drink.

But the most general and necessary Rule in all Cases, is to answer the End by as few Medicines as possible, and never to make a Cure worse than the Disease. And such Practice will always procure the best Reputation amongst those whose Applause is worth any thing, and best maintain the Satisfaction of a good Conscience.

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