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A COMPLETE

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To which is prefix'd,

The History of the Institution of the COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS, *London*; of the PRINCIPAL CHYMISTS; of the VENEREAL DISEASE; of the CIRCULATION of the BLOOD; and other important Subjects.

By *ROBERT COLBORNE.*

LONDON:
Printed for Mess. C. HITCH and L. HAWES, and W. JOHNSTON; and J. LEAKE and W. FREDERICK, Booksellers in *Bath*, 1756.
(Price Five Shillings.)

TO THE
READER.

THE Deſcription of many of the Simples ends with an Account of the Compoſitions thoſe Simples enter; whereby is meant the Compoſitions of the *London Diſpenſatory* only.

All the *Edinburgh Receipts* are called *Edinburgh* or *Scotch Receipts*, or elſe have an *E* at the End of them, except ſome few, which are diſtinguiſhed by the *E* in the Index: Thoſe without any diſtinguiſhing Mark are from the *London Diſpenſatory*.

Dr. *Fuller*'s *Diſpenſatory*, which begins Page 247, and continues regularly for near a hundred Pages, contains ſome Medicines made with Compoſitions now unknown in the Shops; the Reaſon is, that Book was written when the *third London Diſpenſatory* was in Force; ſince which Time, we have had two new ones, and conſequently many Alterations; to provide againſt this Inconvenience, we have, at the End of thoſe Receipts, propoſed Subſtitutes for thoſe Compoſitions which would now be difficultly got.

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PREFACE.

REASON ſeems to have been concerned very early in the Invention and Improvement of Medicine, by applying to the Diſtempers of Mankind, thoſe Remedies which the Brute Creation was obſerved to employ, for Relief, under various Diſeaſes. Thus, Bleeding is ſaid to have been learned from the Sea-horſe, which uſed, when grown unweildy, to come out of the Water, on the Banks of the *Nile*, and there open a Vein in the Leg with a pointed Reed, ſtopping up the Orifice, after ſufficient Evacuation, with Mud. Thus, alſo, it is reported the *Egyptians* were taught the Uſe of Glyſters, by obſerving, that a certain Bird like a Stork, frequently filled its Throat with Sea-water, or that of the *Nile*, and then introducing its Beak into the *Anus*, ſquirted it in, and ſo procured itſelf Stools. And thus, *Melampus* diſcovered the purgative Quality of Hellebore, by obſerving, that his Goats always purged after browſing upon that Plant.

Neither the *Egyptian* Phyſicians, nor any others, either before or after the Flood, have given us any circumſtantial Account of Medicine, till *Hippocrates*, who was born four hundred and fifty-eight Years before the Birth of our Saviour. He firſt diſcovered the various Seaſons of the Year to be the Cauſes of the particular Diſorders which generally rage in them; and taught, that the Changes of the Air, the ſcorching Heats, and pinching Colds, the Showers and Fogs, the ſtagnating Air, and the furious Blaſts of Wind, were productive of their reſpective Diſorders. From the Situation of Countries, the Nature of Soils, the Motion or Stagnation of Waters, the Exhalations of the Earth, and the Poſition of the Mountains, he accounted for the Cauſes of epidemical Diſorders; and by that Means preſerved whole Nations, ſaved Kingdoms, and, like the Sun, diffuſed an univerſal and a happy Influence: By examining the Courſe of Life, the Food, the Drink, and the Cuſtom of particular Nations; he found out the Source of the Diſorders to which theywere moſt ſubject; and in all he does, he is ſo minute and circumſtantial, that to the ſhallow and ſuperficial Genius he appears trifling; but to the Sagacious and the Judicious, diſtinct, accurate, and important.

His Work *Of the Air and Situation*, is ſuch a Maſter-piece, that it may be ſaid, not only to have laid the Foundation, but to have carried Phyſic almoſt to the ſame Degree of Perfection with which it now ſhines: Here we have the venerable old Man accurately deſcribing Epidemical Diſorders, and ſagaciouſly informing us, that we are not only to have Regard to the Differences of Age, Sex and Conſtitution, but alſo to the Exerciſe, the Cuſtoms, and the Method of Life, uſed by the Patient; and, that an Account of the State of the Air alone is not ſufficient for accounting why ſome ſhould be more remarkably afflicted with Epidemical Diſorders than others. We ſhall here find him deſcribing the Eyes, the Hair, and the Skin, in a juſt and accurate Manner; and making the moſt judicious Remarks upon the voluble and ſtammering Tongue, upon the ſhrill and the grave Tone of Voice; and all this with a View to diſcover, and point out the particular Temperament and Conſtitution of thoſe who were more ſubject to raging Diſorders, than others who wanted theſe Characteriſtics. Hence it is obvious, that none ever delivered the diagnoſtic Signs of Diſeaſes with greater Exactneſs, deſcribed the Diſorders, with which theſe Signs were connected with greater Accuracy, or formed a more juſt and infallible Judgment with regard to their Events and Terminations, than the divine *Hippocrates*. Nor was he leſs happy in diſcovering the Natures, Symptoms, and various Turns, which Diſeaſes might take, than ſucceſsful in relieving the miſerable Patient from the Fury of their Aſſaults; for he was neither raſh in applying his Medicines, haſty in judging of their Effects, afraid of confeſſing his Want of Succeſs, nor proud of his Skill, when every thing anſwered his Expectations. He uſed Medicines which were few in Number, but ſure in their Effects, and of a ſmall Price, but excellently accommodated to the Diſorder. He was not ſollicitous about a Variety of Medicines, provided he found a few that were neceſſary. *Hippocrates* was rather an *Imitator* and *Aſſiſtant of Nature*, than a bold Intruder upon her Province, or a raſh Diſturber of her Operations.

Among the numberleſs Inſtances in which he improved, both that Knowledge he had received from his Anceſtors, and that which he had learned in Foreign Nations, there is one of a ſingular Nature, and entirely peculiar to himſelf; for he ſent his elder Son into *Theſſaly*, his younger Son to the *Helleſpont*, his Son-in-law to another Quarter of *Greece*, and a large Number of his Scholars all over the Country, after having duly inſtructed them in the Principles of their Art, and furniſhed them with every thing neceſſary for Practice. Theſe were ordered to cure the Sick expoſed on the Highways, to obſerve the Terminations of Diſeaſes, to advert carefully to the Operations and Effects of Medicine, and to give a faithful and impartial Account of all to their great and worthy Conſtituent *Hippocrates*. Theſe, to be ſure, were a Set of the moſt fortunate

tunate Circumſtances that ever yet concurred to the Formation of any one Phyſician; and the divine *Hippocrates* well knew how to make the beſt Advantage of them; for from the Labours and Obſervations of this great Number of Phyſicians, formed upon his own Model, judging as it were with his own Eyes, and practiſing upon his own Principles; he formed the moſt perfect, the moſt extenſive, and the moſt judicious Body of Phyſic. Moſt Practitioners draw their Knowledge from a ſcanty Number of Patients, but *Hippocrates* was ſupplied from every Invalid in *Greece*. Few practical Authors have deſcribed the Diſeaſes which rage in a ſingle Town; but *Hippocrates* has judiciouſly animadverted on all the Diſorders that occurred through all the Towns, Villages, and Provinces in *Greece*. This is, no doubt, a ſufficient Reaſon why *Hippocrates* ſhould appear ſo much ſuperior to others, who were deſtitute of the like Opportunities, and placed in leſs favourable Circumſtances: Hence it appears, that his Labours have ſtood the Shocks of Envy, the Aſſaults of Oppoſers, and the Malice of Critics, for ſo many Centuries, and, like burniſhed Steel, become the more bright and reſplendent by Uſe. Upon the whole, ſo extenſive was the Skill of *Hippocrates*, that the learned *Greeks*, the polite *Romans*, and the induſtrious *Arabians*, have done nothing but repeat and confirm his Doctrines.

The Medicines taken notice of by *Hippocrates* are principally the following; but it muſt be remarked, that as the *Greek* Language in general underwent Variations, ſo the Names of Plants were frequently changed: Very near, if not all the following are Simples; and here is not a Compoſition among them, unleſs thoſe very few Names which, for Reaſons juſt given, we do not underſtand are ſuch: And there is leſs Reaſon to ſuppoſe that he made uſe of any chymical Remedies.

A

Abrotanum. Abſinthium. Acacia. Acetum. Adianthum. Ærugo æris. Æs. Æris flos. Æris limatura. Æris ſquama. Æs uſtum. Agnus caſtus. Alica. Allium. Althæa. Alumen. Alumen Ægyptium. Alumen Sciſſile. Alumen uſtum. Ammoniacum. Amomum. Amygdalæ. Anagallis. Anagyris. Anchuſa. Anemone. Anethum. Aniſum. Anſeris axungia. Anſeris medulla. Anſeris Stercus. Anthemis. Aparine. Aqua marina. Argentum. Argenti flos Ariſtolochia. Aromatica varia. Artemiſia. Atriplex. Aſinus. Aſini Stercus. Aſpalathum. Aſparagus. Aſphodelus. Avena. Auripigmentum. Axungia.

B

Baccharis. Beta. Bilis Bovina. Bilis Porcina. Bilis Scorpii Marini. Bitumen. Blitum. Bombylium. Braſſica. Bryonia. Bulbus inter ſegetes naſcens. Bulbus albus. Bupreſtis Animal. Bupreſtis herba. Butyrum.

Cachrys

C

Cachrys. Calamintha. Calamus Aromaticus. Calx viva. Canis. Cantharides. Capparis. Capra, Capræ lac. Capræ Axungia. Capræ Stercus. Capræ ſudor. Carabe. Cardamomum. Caſeus. Caſtorium. Cedria. Cedrus. Centaureum. Cepa. Cera. Cera alba. Cervus. Cervi cornu. Cervi medulla. Chalcitis. Chamæleon. Charien. Chondrus. Chryſitis. Chryſocolla. Cicer Cicuta. Cinnamomum. Cneorum. Cneſtrum. Cnicus. Cnidia grana. Colocynthis. Conyza. Coriandrum. Cornu Bovinum raſum & uſtum. Cornu Caprinum raſum & uſtum. Cornu Cervinum raſum & uſtrum. Cratæogonon. Crinanthemum. Crithmum. Crocus. Cucumis. Cucumis Sylveſtris. Cucurbita. Cuminum Æthiopicum. Cuminum. Cupreſſus. Cyclamen. Cydonia. Cyperus. Cytiſus.

D

Daphnoides. Daucus. Dictamnus. Dictamnus Creticus. Dracontium. Dracunculus.

E

Ebenus. Echinus. Echinus Marinus. Elaterium. Epipetron. Ericé. Eruca. Ervilia. Ervum. Eryſimum. Euanthemum.

F

Faba. Farinæ variæ. Ferula. Ficûs Sativæ lignum, folia, & fructus. Ficus Sylveſtris lignum, folia, & fructus. Fænicula. Fœnugræcum. Fraxinus. Fuligo. Fungus.

G

Galbanum. Galla. Glans Ægyptia. Glaſtum. Glycirrhiza.

H

Hedera. Helleborus albus. Helleborus niger. Hippomarathrum. Hippophae. Holoconitis. Hordeum. Hordeum Archilleum. Horminum. Hyoſcyamus. Hypociſtis. Hyſſopus. Hyſſopus Ciliciæ.

I

Ilex. Iris. Iſatis. Juncus Odoratus. Juniperus.

L

Lac Aſininum. Lac Caninum. Lac Equinum. Lac Ovinum. Lac Vaccinum. Lactuca. Lagopyrus. Lapis Cyaneus. Lapis Magneſius. Laſerpitium. Laurus. Lens. Lentiſcus. Leporini Pili. Lepus. Linum. Lotus. Lupinus.

M

Magnes. Malicorium. Malva. Malum Punicum. Malus. Mandragora. Meconitis. Meconium Catharticum. Meconium Infantum. Meconium Somniferum. Mel. Mel Cedrinum Melantium. Melilotus. Meliſſæ duæ Species. Mentha. Mercurialis. Milium. Minium. Miſy. Modus radix. Molybdæna. Morus. Mulus. Muli Stercus. Muſcus. Myrrha. Myrrha Stacte. Myrica. Myrtidanum. Myrtus.

N

Narciſſus. Nardus. Naſturtium. Niſus. Nitrum. Nitrum rubrum. Nux. Nux Thaſia.

O

Ocymum. Oenanthe. Oeſypos. Oleæ folia. Oleæ fructus. Oleæ Galla. Oleæ Lignum. Oleæ Nucleus. Oleæ Oleum. Omphacium. Origanum. Orobus. Ova. Oxyacantha.

P

Pæonia. Panax. Papaver. Parthenium. Paſtinaca. Pentaphyllum. Peplium. Peplus. Pepo. Perſea. Petroſelium. Petroſelinum Criſpatum, Peucedanum. Phaſeolus. Philiſtium. Pinei Nuclei. Pinus. Piper. Piſum. Polium. Polygonum. Populus. Porrum. Portulaca. Praſſium. Pſeudodictamnus. Pulegium. Pyra.

Q

Quercus.

R

Radix alba. Rana. Ranunculus. Rapa. Raphanus. Reſina Lentiſcina. Reſina Terebinthinæ. Rhamnus. Rhus. Ricinus. Roſa. Roſmarinus. Rubia. Rubus. Ruta.

S

Sagapenum. Sal. Sal Thebanum. Salix. Salvia. Sambucus. Sandaracha. Satureia. Scammonium. Scarabæus. Scilla. Scolopendrium. Secundrinæ Humanæ. Seleri. Sepia. Sepiæ Os. Sepiæ Ova. Serpens. Serum Lactis. Seſamoides. Seſamum. Seſeli. Sinapi. Siſymbrium. Solanum. Scorbus. Spodium. Stœbe. Stapiſagria. Struthium. Stoibe vel Stybe vel Stybos. Styrax. Succinum. Sulphur.

T

Tæda. Tauri bilis. Tauri hepar. Tauri Urina. Telephium. Terebinthina. Terra Ægyptia. Terra alba. Terra Samia. Teſtudo. Thapſia. Thlaſpi. Thus. Thuris manna. Thymbra. Thymus. Tithmalus. Torpedo Piſcis. Tragus herba. Tribulus. Trigonum. Trifolium.

Verbaſ-

V

Verbaſcum. Verbena. Vermes. Vina varia. Vini fæces. Vini fæces calcinatæ. Viola alba. Viola nigra. Vitis. Vitis campreoli. Vitis pampinus. Vitis Sarmenta. Vituli Marini Pulmones. Vitulus Marinus. Umbilicus Veneris. Urina. Urtica. Uvæ paſſæ. Uvarum poſt preſſionem magma. Vulpes. Vulpinum Stercus.

X

Xanthium.

Z

Zea.

The next famous Phyſician was *Galen*, who was likewiſe a *Grecian*; he was a Commentator on *Hippocrates*, whom he admired; he invented many Compoſitions, ſome of which were inſerted in our firſt Diſpenſatory. He was born about 130 Years after *Chriſt*.

Aviſenna, *Azaravius*, *Haly*, *Raſis*, *Meſue*, and other *Arabian* Phyſicians have the Reputation of having introduced ſome Simples into Medicine, which were not known either to the *Greeks* or *Romans*, eſpecially ſome of the milder purgative Medicines, as Manna, Sena, Caſſia, Tamarinds, Myrobolans, and Rhubarb: Though there is Reaſon to believe, that Rhubarb was diſcovered by *Alexander Trallianus*; and Manna is taken notice of by *Galen*. The *Arabians* alſo brought Sugar into medicinal Compoſitions; and hence aroſe many Forms of Medicines unknown to the Antients, and indeed, of no great Uſe to their Succeſſors; amongſt theſe are Syrups, Julaps, Conſerves and Confections, particularly the *Confectio Alkermes*, perhaps the beſt of them all. We owe farther to them the Introduction of Muſk, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, and ſome other Aromatics; but we are leſs obliged to them for applying to medicinal Uſes, precious Stones, and Leaves of Gold and of Silver. The *Arabians* were likewiſe acquainted with ſome few chymical Remedies; but their Knowledge in this Way, ſeems to have reached no farther than diſtilled Waters and Oils.

The Compilers of our firſt Diſpenſatory took many of their Compoſitions from theſe *Arabian* Phyſicians: They flouriſhed between the Years of *Chriſt* 900, and 1100.

The Hiſtory of the VENEREAL DISEASE.

BUT juſt before, and upon the opening of the *Sixteenth* Century a new Scene preſented itſelf; and ſurely *Phyſic* had another Face then, and the Hiſtory of that Age could afford a great many Particulars well worth taking Notice of: At this Time appeared a new Diſtemper, which ſoon over-run all *Europe* with great Fury, and

and deſtroyed more People than any other ever did. This was the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, imported by ſome of *Columbus*'s Companions from the *Weſt-Indies*, where it was then epidemical and contagious like the Itch: It had got ſome Footing in *Italy* in 1492, but not being much ſpread, was little attended to; however, two Years after, the Siege of *Naples* gave it an Opportunity to ſpread itſelf in the *French* Army, and by that Means ſoon to propagate the Infection both through *Italy*, *France* and *Spain*; and in a little while, not only through all *Europe*, but alſo *Aſia* and *Afric*. And here one Thing may be obſerved very extraordinary, that the *Spaniards*, upon their firſt Expedition to *America*, brought home from thence this infectious Diſeaſe; and ſoon after carried another of equal Contagion thither, as the beſt Writers agree, the *Small Pox*; of which, Hiſtory tells us, ſeveral *Indian* Princes, both of the *Peru* and *Mexican* Race, died. There are indeed ſome other Ways of accounting for the Original of the former, though not different as to Point of Time: *Sydenham* brings it from *Guinea*; and *Manardus* relates, that a famous Strumpet of *Valencia* in *Spain*, who had converſed with one over-run with a *Leproſy*, gave the Infection to above four hundred, ſome of which followed *Charles* VIII. into *Italy*. But this *Valencian* Lady might, in all Probability, receive the Infection herſelf from ſome who came from *America*. This Diſtemper is the moſt wonderful Thing, which perhaps ever was met with in the Hiſtory of Phyſic, if we conſider either the Cauſe of its Production, the Violence of its Poiſon, or the Newneſs of its Original: We ſhall next relate its principal Symptoms as well as what Methods of Cure were attempted to put a Stop to the Rage of this new Plague.

In 1518, *Job. de Vigo*, Phyſician to Pope *Julius* II. wrote ſomething of this Diſeaſe; he obſerves how the Puſtules in the Privities often grew livid, and after being cured were apt to return, and appear afterwards like Warts all over the Body; often after ſix Weeks, were felt great Pains; and often after a Twelve-month, virulent Ulcers, Nodes, Rotteneſs of the Bones, and Swellings; Pains, particularly in the Joints and Forehead. It is uſually confirmed in ten, twelve, or eighteen Months; and terminates at laſt in other Diſtempers, ſometimes in one, and ſometimes another. As to the Cure he obſerves, that all the old Remedies failed: And if the Diſeaſe be confirmed, there is nothing to be done but to uſe *Mercurial Ointments*, which, by *Salivation*, cure it, he ſays, infallibly in a *Week*. And this is the firſt Inſtance we have upon Record, where the Practice is recommended. He deſcribes too, a *Mercurial Cerote* for the ſame Intention, which he had experienced a thouſand Times; and is the eaſier for the Patient, more ſecure in its Operation, and in the Event as effectual. The famous Anatomiſt and Surgeon *Jacobus Carpus*, or *Berengarius Carpenſis*, who was in great Reputation in the Beginning of this Century, is ſuppoſed to be the *firſt*

who was Maſter of this Secret, and got an immenſe Fortune; ſo as to leave forty or fifty thouſand Crowns to the Duke of *Ferrara*, beſides a great Quantity of Plate. Mr. *Le Clerc* ſays, he killed many, but I dont ſee how that appears. *J. de Vigo* perhaps might have learnt this way of *anointing* from that great Man: But, however he came to the Knowledge of it, it is certain, that he had great Succeſs in this Practice at *Rome*, and grew very wealthy as well as *Carpus*.

A little before this, the great Specific *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum Vitæ* had been introduced into *Europe*; and was ſoon in that high Repute, as to be put in Competition, at leaſt, with *Mercury*; nay, and for ſome time to carry the Vogue far beyond it. *Gonſalvo Ferrand* firſt imported it; he had been infected himſelf at the Siege of *Naples*; and meeting with no Cure in *Italy*, went to the *Weſt-Indies*, with a Deſign to find out how the Inhabitants there treated themſelves in a Caſe, which he knew was ſo familiar among them, and as common as the *Small Pox* was in the *European* Nations. A Circumſtance very remarkable, that the ſame Country ſhould furniſh both the Diſeaſe and the Antidote; and the one within a few Years after the Other. And this is a Proof at the ſame time, that it was a Diſtemper entirely *new*, and imported from the new-found World, in the Manner I have already related; elſe, what could have carried this Man back to the *Weſt-Indies* for a Cure? When he had informed himſelf of a Remedy (which there univerſally ſucceeded, and the more ſo perhaps, becauſe the Climate was hot, and the way of living very temperate) he returned to *Spain*, and ſet up for a Practitioner himſelf in this *new Diſtemper*; and gained as great Riches by this Method as the *Mercurial* Doctors did by theirs. I ſuppoſe he might make a *Monopoly* of it; for it appears, that ſome time after it was ſold for *ſeven* Gold Crowns a Pound.

Some time after, when the Virtues of *China* and *Sarſaparilla* had been *newly* diſcovered, *Aloyſius Lobera*, a *Spaniard*, who had travelled much, Phyſician to *Charles* the Fifth, publiſhed a Tract upon this Diſtemper; ſhort indeed, but containing better Obſervations in it, than whole Volumes of ſome others; beſides Shankers (which he reckons the moſt certain Sign of Infection) and other Symptoms, he ſpeaks of the Relaxation of the *Uvula*, the Swelling of the Tonſils, which never ſuppurate; Pains particularly in the Ankles and Thighs; callous Puſtules in the Hands and Feet; Abſceſſes in many Places, eſpecially the Membranes and Bones; and when this is the Caſe, the Bone ſeldom fails of being foul and corrupted. He, or *Fracaſtorius*, I believe, is the *firſt* who mentions a *Bubo*, or obſerves, that this and other Swellings, when they break and are well cured, remove the Diſtemper. He treats of the Cure with the like Judgment, and delivers the Method of *anointing* with great Exactneſs; orders the Room to be kept cloſe and warm, and the Patient not to ſhift; and that the rubbing in of the *Mercury*

ſhould

ſhould be continued till the *Salivation* comes on well, and the Symptoms abate; but the Time this may take up is undetermined.

Our Author Dr. *Friend*, in another Place goes on and ſays, that the great Effect which *Mercury* has in curing this Diſeaſe, lies chiefly, if not wholly, in promoting the Flux. For though great Things have been ſaid of *anointing*, and other *mercurial* Applications, eſpecially of late from *Montpellier*, even when they have produced no *Salivation at all*, or at leaſt a very imperfect one, there is Reaſon to ſuſpect ſuch a Cure as this would be only palliative. However, we are ſure the very ſame Method has been often tried among ourſelves, but ſeldom or never found, upon the beſt Obſertion to ſucceed. Upon the whole, whatever Boaſts have been made in theſe latter Times, of finding out a more infallible Art of curing, I am perſuaded it would be the moſt ſecure, as well as the moſt honeſt way to tread the Steps of our Anceſtors; who, among many good Remarks they have left us concerning the *venereal* Diſtemper, have ſet this down as one, that the *freer* and *larger* the *Salivation* is, the more laſting and the more effectual is the Cure.

The Diſcovery of the CIRCULATION *of the* BLOOD.

THE celebrated Dr. *William Harvey* was born at *Folkſtone* in *Kent*, in the Year 1577. He ſtudied five Years at *Padua*, where he took a Doctor's Degree; afterwards took the ſame Degree at *Cambridge*; and having been Phyſician to King *James*, and King *Charles* the Firſt, and Preſident of the College of Phyſicians, he died in 1657, in the eightieth Year of his Age.

His Diſcovery of the *Circulation of the Blood* was of the moſt Importance to Phyſic of any that was ever made, and acquired him an immortal Name. But as it has been frivolouſly diſputed, whether the Honour of it belongs to him, I ſhall tranſcribe a Paſſage from *Wotton's Reflections on antient and modern Learning*, which ſets this Affair in a true Light.

"This Diſcovery firſt made perfectly intelligible by Dr. *Harvey*, is of ſo very great Importance to ſhew the Communication of all the Humours of the Body with each other, that as ſoon as Men were perfectly ſatisfied, that it was not to be conteſted, which they were in few Years, a great many put in for the Prize, unwilling that Dr. *Harvey* ſhould go away with all the Glory." *Vander Linden*, who publiſhed a moſt exact Edition of *Hippocrates* in *Holland*, about forty Years ago, has taken a great deal of Pains to prove, that *Hippocrates* knew the *Circulation of the Blood*, and that Dr. *Harvey* only revived it. The Subſtance of what has been ſaid in this Matter is this: That *Hippocrates* ſpeaks in one Place *of the uſual and conſtant Motion of the Blood*: That in another Place, he calls *the Veins and Arteries, the Fountains of human Nature, the*

Rivers that water the whole Body, and convey Life; and which, if they be dried up the Man dies: That, in a third Place, he ſays, *That the Blood-veſſels which are diſperſed over the whole Body, give Spirit, Moiſture, and Motion, and all ſpring from one; which one* (Blood-veſſel) *has no Beginning, nor no End, for where there is a Circle there is no Beginning.*

Theſe are the cleareſt Paſſages that are produced to prove, that *Hippocrates* knew the *Circulation of the Blood*; and it is plain from them, that he did believe it as an Hypotheſis; that is, in *plain Engliſh*, that he did ſuppoſe the Blood to be carried round the Body by a conſtant accuſtomed Motion: But that he did not know what this conſtant accuſtomed Motion was; and that he had not found that Courſe, which in our Age, Dr. *Harvey* firſt clearly demonſtrated, will appear evident from the following Conſiderations. 1. He ſays nothing of the *Circulation of the Blood* in his Diſcourſe of the Heart, where he anatomizes it as well as he could, and ſpeaks of the Ventricles and Valves, which are the immediate Inſtruments by which the Work is done. 2. He believes, that the Auricles of the Heart are like Bellows, which receive the Air to cool the Heart: Now, there are other Uſes of them certainly diſcovered, ſince they aſſiſt the Heart in the receiving of the Blood from the *Vena Cava*, and the *Vena Pulmonaris*. This, no Man who knows how the Blood circulates, can be unacquainted with; and accordingly, it would have been mentioned by *Hippocrates*, had he underſtood it. 3. *Hippocrates* ſpeaks of Veins, as receiving Blood from the Heart, and going from it; which alſo was the conſtant way of ſpeaking of *Galen*, and all the Antients. Now no Man that can expreſs himſelf properly, will ever ſay, that any Liquors are carried away form any Ciſtern, as from a Fountain or Source, through thoſe Canals which, to his Knowledge, convey Liquors to that Ciſtern. 4. *Hippocrates* ſays, The Blood is carried into the Lungs from the Heart, for the Nouriſhment of the Lungs, without aſſigning any other Reaſon. Theſe ſeem to be poſitive Arguments, that *Hippocrates* knew nothing of this Matter; and accordingly, all his Commentators, antient and modern, before Dr. *Harvey*, never interpreted the former Paſſages of the *Circulation of the Blood*; neither would *Vander Linden*, in all Probability, if Dr. *Harvey* had not helped him to the Notion; which he was then reſolved to find in *Hippocrates*, whom he ſuppoſed to be not the Father only, but the Finiſher alſo of the whole medicinal Art. It is pretended to by none of the Antients, or rather Admirers of them, after *Hippocrates*. As for *Galen*, any Man that reads what he ſays of the Heart and Lungs, in the ſixth Book of his *De Uſu Partium*, muſt own, that he does not diſcourſe as if he were acquainted with modern Diſcoveries; and therefore it is not ſo much as pretended that he knew this returning Motion of the Blood; which alſo farther ſhews, that if *Hippocrates* did know it, he explained himſelf ſo obſcurely, that

Galen

Galen could not underſtand him ; who, in all Probability, underſtood *Hippocrates*'s Text as well as any of his Interpreters, who have written ſince the *Greek* Tongue, and much more ſince the *Ionic* Dialect has ceaſed to be a living Language.

Since the Antients have no Right to ſo noble a Diſcovery, it may be worth while to enquire to whom of the Moderns the Glory of it is due ; for this is alſo exceedingly conteſted. The firſt Step that was made towards it, was, the finding that the whole Maſs of Blood paſſes through the Lungs by the Pulmonary Artery and Vein.

The firſt that I could ever find, who had a diſtinct Idea of this Matter, was *Michael Servetus*, a *Spaniſh* Phyſician, who was burnt for Arianiſm at *Geneva* near 150 Years ago : Well had it been for the Church of *Chriſt*, if he had wholly confined himſelf to his own Profeſſion ! his Sagacity in this Particular, before ſo much in the Dark, gives us Reaſon to believe, that the World might then have had juſt Cauſe to have bleſſed his Memory. In a Book of his, intituled, *Chriſtianiſmi Reſtitutio*, printed in the Year 1553, he clearly aſſerts, that the Blood paſſes through the Lungs from the right to the left Ventricle of the Heart, and not through the Partition which divides the two Ventricles, as was at that Time commonly believed.

Realdus Columbus, of *Cremona*, was the next that ſaid any Thing of it, in his *Anatomy*, printed at *Venice*, 1559, in *Folio* ; and at *Paris*, in 1572, in *Octavo* ; and afterwards elſewhere ; there he aſſerts the ſame *Circulation* through the Lungs, that *Servetus* had done before ; but ſays, that no Man had ever taken notice of it before him, nor had written any thing about it ; which ſhews, that he did not copy from *Servetus* ; unleſs one ſhould ſay, that he ſtole the Notion, without mentioning *Servetus*'s Name ; which is injurious, ſince, in theſe Matters, the ſame Things may be, and very often are, obſerved by ſeveral Perſons, who never acquainted each other with their Diſcoveries. But *Columbus* is much more particular ; for he ſays, that the Veins lodge the whole Maſs of the Blood in the *Vena Cava*, which carries it into the Heart, and ſo it is thrown into the left Ventricle ; and by the *Aorta* again, when enlivened by the Air, diffuſed through the whole Body.

Some Years after appeared *Andreas Cæſalpinus*, who printed his *Peripatetic Queſtions*, at *Venice*, in *Quarto*, in 1571 ; and afterwards with his *Medical Queſtions*, in the ſame Place, in 1593. He is rather more particular than *Columbus*, eſpecially in examining how Veins and Arteries join at their Extremities ; which he ſuppoſes to be by opening their Mouths into each other : And he uſes the Words *Circulation* in his *Peripatetical Queſtions*, which had never been uſed in that Senſe before. He alſo takes notice, that the Blood ſwells below the Bandage in Veins, and urges that in Confirmation of his Opinion. Some Hints of this Matter are likewiſe to be found in *Conſtantius Varolius*, who printed his *Anatomy* in the Year 1591.

At laſt, Dr. *William Harvey* printed a Diſcourſe on purpoſe upon this Subject, at *Frankfort*, in 1628.

This gave him a juſt Title to the Honour of ſo noble a Diſcovery, ſince what his Predeceſſors had ſaid before him was not enough underſtood to form juſt Notions from their Words. One may alſo obſerve how gradually this Diſcovery, as all abſtruſe Truths of human Diſquiſition, was explained to the World. *Hippocrates* firſt talked of the uſual Motion of the Blood. *Plato* ſaid, that the Heart was the Original of the Veins, and of the Blood, that was carried about every Member of the Body. *Ariſtotle* alſo, ſomewhere, ſpeaks of the returning Motion of the Blood. Still all this was only Opinion and Belief: It was rational and became Men of their Genius: But not having as yet been made evident by Experiments, it might as eaſily be denied as affirmed. *Servetus* firſt ſaw that the Blood paſſed through the Lungs; *Columbus* went farther and ſhewed the Uſe of the Valves, or Trap-doors of the Heart, which let the Blood in and out of their reſpective Veſſels, but not the ſelf-ſame Road. Thus the Way was juſt open when Dr. *Harvey* came, who built upon the firſt Foundations: To make this Work yet the eaſier, the Valves of the Veins, which were diſcovered by Father *Paul* the *Venetian*, had not long before been explained by *Fabricius ab Aqua pendente*; whence the *Circulation* was yet more clearly demonſtrated.

There was one Thing ſtill wanting to complete this Theory, and that was the Knowledge how the Veins received that Blood which the Arteries diſcharged: Firſt, it was believed, that the Mouths of each ſort of Veſſels joined into one another: That Opinion was ſoon laid aſide, becauſe it was found that the capillary Veſſels were ſo extremely ſmall, that it was impoſſible, with the naked Eye, to trace them: This put them upon imagining, that the Blood oozed out of the Arteries, and was ſucked up by the Veins, whoſe ſmall Orifices received it, as it lay in the Fibres of the Muſcles, or in the Liver, Spleen, and Lights; which Opinion has been generally received by moſt Anatomiſts ſince Dr. *Harvey*'s Time: But *Leewenhoeck* has lately found in ſeveral ſort of Fiſhes, which were more manageable by his Glaſſes than any other Animals, that Arteries and Veins are really continued Veſſels, variouſly wound round each other towards their Extremities, in numberleſs Mazes over all the Body; and others have found what he ſays to be very true, in a Water-newt; ſo that this Diſcovery has paſſed unconteſted. And ſince it has been conſtantly found, that Nature follows like Methods in all ſorts of Animals, where ſhe uſes the ſame ſorts of Inſtruments, it will always be believed, that the Blood circulates in Men, after the ſame manner as it does in Eels, Perches, Pikes, Carps, Bats, and ſome other Creatures, in which *Leewenhoeck* tried it. Though the Ways how it may be viſible to the Eye, in human Bodies, have not, that I know of, been yet diſcovered.

But

But *Thomas Bartholine* and *Conſentinus* have raiſed up a modern Rival to *Harvey*, for the Honour of the Diſcovery of the *Circulation*, which is the celebrated Father *Paul*; what they relate amounts only to this; that in a Manuſcript of Father *Paul*'s, which was left in the Hands of Father *Fulgentius* at *Venice*, the Particulars of the true *Circulation of the Blood*, as publiſhed by *Harvey*, are contained; hence they conclude, that he communicated it to *Fabricius de Aqua pendente*, who told it to *Harvey* whilſt he was at *Padua*.

But the Truth of the Affair appears to be; that after *Harvey*'s Return to *England*, he made a Preſent of his Book, juſt then publiſhed, to the *Venetian* Ambaſſador; who, immediately after going home, lent it to Father *Paul*, whoſe Curioſity led him to make ſome Extracts from it, which are contained in the Manuſcript above mentioned.

Hiſtory of Dr. LINACRE, *and the* ESTABLISHMENT *of the* COLLEGE *of* PHYSICIANS.

DR. *Thomas Linacre* was in his own Time reckoned, by the beſt Judges, a Man of a bright Genius and a clear Underſtanding, as well as unuſual Knowledge in different Parts of Learning; and his Works, which are now extant, will fully ſatisfy us, that he deſerved this Character. *Canterbury* gave him his Birth, and *Oxford* his Education: He was choſen, in 1484, Fellow of *All Souls*; and being very deſirous to make further Improvements by travelling, he thought he could no where ſucceed in his Deſigns ſo well as by going to *Italy*, which began then to be famous for reviving the antient *Greek* and *Roman* Learning. There he was treated with extraordinary Kindneſs by *Lorenzo de Medicis*, one of the politeſt Men in his Age, and a great Patron of Letters; who favoured him ſo far in his Studies, as to give him the Privilege of having the ſame Preceptors with his own Sons. *Linacre* knew how to make all his Advantages of ſo lucky an Opportunity; and accordingly, by the Inſtructions of *Demetrius Chalcondylas*, a Native of *Greece*, he acquired a perfect Knowledge of the *Greek* Tongue; and ſo far improved under his *Latin* Maſter *Politian*, as to arrive to a greater Correctneſs of Style, than even *Politian* himſelf. Indeed, if we conſider him in this Character, his Skill in the *two* learned Languages, he was much the moſt accompliſhed Scholar of that Age. His Style in *Latin* was very elegant and accurate; ſo far, that his Friend *Eraſmus* thought it too elaborate; yet Sir *John Cheke* (chiefly out of Contradiction perhaps to his Antagoniſt Biſhop *Gardiner*) ſeems to cenſure it as not *Ciceronian* enough, and repreſents him, as, out of ſome moroſe Humour, an Enemy to that great Orator. However, it is certain, that *Linacre* had a better Taſte of a truly *claſſical* way of writing, than either of theſe modern Authors: The former, though a copious and clear Writer,

yet

yet did not ſtudy any Accuracy of Style; and the latter, as the Faſhion was then, went a little too far in his Imitation of *Tully*'s Numbers and Periods, uſed moſtly by him in his *Orations*, and his other *rhetorical* Pieces. Whereas, *Linacre*, though well acquainted with all *Tully*'s Writings, choſe rather to follow the Style of his *Epiſtles* and *philoſophical* Works; and beſides, endeavoured to expreſs the Elegancy of *Terence*, and what was often more oppoſite to the phyſical Subjects he treated of, the Neatneſs of *Celſus*.

Having laid in ſuch an uncommon Stock of Learning, he applyed himſelf to the Study of *Natural Philoſophy* and *Phyſic*; particularly he made it his Buſineſs, and was the firſt *Engliſhman* who ever did ſo, to be well acquainted with the original Works of *Ariſtotle* and *Galen*. He tranſlated and publiſhed ſeveral Tracts of the latter: What theſe were, and how well they were received by the Public will be beſt ſeen by a Letter of the learned Mr. *Mattaire*. I will only add, that any one in peruſing the Preface of the fourteen Books concerning the Method of Cure, without knowing, at the ſame time, that it was a Tranſlation from *Galen*, would perhaps, from the Exactneſs and Propriety of the Style, gueſs it to be written in a *claſſical* Age.

A certain *Foreigner*, who has lately publiſhed the Works of *Buchanan*, ſeems to wonder, how one in this Iſland could write ſo good *Latin*; ſince, though the *Italians* and the *Dutch* have been remarkable for ſuch a Talent, he ſcarce finds any in *Great-Britain*, who have ever excelled in it. He mentions only *Cambden*, as one who might be thought to deſerve this Character: Had this Critic been converſant with our *Linacre*'s Writings, and particularly with that excellent Book of his, wherein the Purity and Correctneſs of Style in the *Latin* Language is ſo well taught and explained, he would have altered his Judgment in this Point, and might perhaps too have learnt to write more elegantly himſelf. The Author, whom he publiſhes and commends, *Buchanan*, had a great Opinion of *Linacre*; ſo great, that he thought he could not do better Service to Learning than by tranſlating and publiſhing his *Grammar*: And, indeed, it is paying no Compliment to him, to ſay, that he was one of the firſt in Conjunction with *Collet*, *Lilly*, *Grocin*, and *Latimer* (all which got their Knowledge of the *Greek* Tongue abroad) who revived the Learning of the Antients in this Iſland. Thus far of *Linacre* as a Scholar and a Writer.

In his own Faculty he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much, that ſoon after his Return, he was pitched upon by that wiſe King *Henry* VII. as the fitteſt Perſon to be placed about Prince *Arthur*, and to take care, both of his Health and his Education: He was afterwards made ſucceſſive Phyſician to that King, and his Succeſſor *Henry* VIII. and to the Princeſs *Mary*. But if ſuch Favours of the Court be not always thought the cleareſt Proofs of perſonal Merit, we have the concurrent Teſtimony of the moſt knowing Men, his Contemporaries,

temporaries, that he was one of a great natural Sagacity, and of a diſcerning Judgment in his own Profeſſion: We have an Inſtance of it in the Prognoſtic he made concerning the Caſe of his Friend *Lilly*, where he foretold his certain Death, if he ſubmitted to the Opinion of ſome raſh Perſons, who adviſed him, and did prevail with him, to have a malignant ſtrumous Swelling in his Hip cut off. And Doctor *Kaye* (better known by the Name of *Cajus*) his great Admirer, and for that Reaſon, among others, worthy himſelf to be admired, in the Monument he ſet up to the Memory of this excellent Man, informs us particularly, what extraordinary Cures he performed in many Caſes which had been thought deſperate. He adds, this farther Character (and that a very amiable one) of him, that he had an utter Deteſtation of every thing that was trickiſh or diſhonourable; that he was a moſt faithful Friend, and by the greateſt Part of the World, and by all Ranks of Men valued and beloved; and indeed, as he was perfectly ſkilled himſelf in his own Art, ſo he always ſhewed a remarkable Kindneſs for all thoſe who bent their Studies that Way; and where ever he found in young Students, any Ingenuity, Learning, Modeſty, good Manners, and a Deſire to excel, he aſſiſted them with his Advice, his Intereſt, and his Purſe.

And to give ſtill a ſtronger Proof how much he had the Good of his own Profeſſion, and that of the Public at Heart; he founded *two Lectures* of *Phyſic* in *Oxford*, and *one* at *Cambridge*. Thoſe in the former Univerſity (one of twelve Pounds a Year, the other of ſix) were given by the Survivor of his Truſtees *Cuthbert Tonſtal*, the deprived Biſhop of *Durham* to *Merton* College; and one Reaſon of ſettling this Endowment there was, becauſe more of that College, than of any other, turn their Thoughts and Studies to Phyſic. The Lecturers are obliged to explain *Hippocrates* and *Galen* to the young Students in the Univerſity; and if there be none in that College capable of performing this Duty, proper Perſons in any other Society may be choſen to read either of theſe Lectures. In which Donation he gave a very convincing Proof of the Regard he had, both to the Faculty which he profeſſed, and to the Univerſity where he was bred.

But he had ſtill further Views for the Advantage of our Profeſſion: He ſaw in how low Condition the Practice of Phyſic then was, that it was moſtly engroſſed by illiterate *Monks* and *Empirics*, who in an infamous Manner impoſed upon the Public; the Biſhop of *London* or the Dean af St. *Paul*'s, for the Time being, having the chief Power in approving and admitting the Practitioners in *London*, and the reſt of the Biſhops in their ſeveral Dioceſes. And He found, that there was no way left of redreſſing this Grievance, but by giving Encouragement to Men of Reputation and Learning, and placing this Power of *licenſing* in more proper Hands. Upon theſe Motives he projected the Foundation of our *College*; and uſing

Of the Aſſiſtants.

The Electors are to chuſe out of their own Order *two Aſſiſtants*, according to the Method of chuſing above deſcribed: If the Numbers are equal, that Side to which the Preſident inclines ſhall carry it. Their Duty is to attend the Peſident in their greater Meetings; to aſſiſt him with their Labour and Council when Need be; and not to be abſent but on extraordinary Affairs. If any Strife, or Controverſy concerning the Interpretation of a Law, or any other Diſcord ariſe among the Colleagues, the Matter is to be determined by the Preſident, *Aſſiſtants*, and Cenſors, or the greateſt Part of them.

Of the Electors.

Out of the Number of Fellows there are *eight Electors* choſen, who, for Gravity, Learning, Manners, and Age, excel the reſt: They muſt be firſt dignified with the Degree of *Doctor*, and be *Engliſhmen* by birth.

Their Buſineſs is to chuſe a Preſident yearly out of their Number; alſo, two Aſſiſtants; and to help in tranſacting any other weighty Affairs belonging to the College.

Of the Cenſors.

Four are choſen yearly whether they be Electors or Fellows: Their Office is to enquire after all People practiſing Phyſic, whether they be our Country-men or Foreigners through the City and Suburbs, and within ſeven Miles in Circuit thereof; to examine, correct, and govern them; and if need be of a Law-ſuit, together with the Preſident and Treaſurer to perſecute; to enquire their Methods of Cure; to condemn their Medicines: To ſearch the Apothecaries Shops; to judge of their Medicines; to burn, or otherwiſe deſtroy the Corrupt; and if the Apothecary withſtand or oppoſe, to refer the Matter to the Preſident of the College; and to perform all theſe Things for the Health of the Public, and the Honour of the College.

Of the Treaſurer.

He ſhall receive the Income and Profits which yearly belong to the College, and keep it ſafe in his Cuſtody for the Uſe of the College: He ſhall alſo ſafely keep the Utenſils, Goods, Books, Houſholdſtuff, and other Ornaments thereto belonging; alſo take care of the Buildings of the College; pay the Officers their Salaries; give in his Accounts twice a Year, and ſurrender all he is truſted with at the Year's End. He ſhall receive out of the *Treaſury* forty Shilings for

for his Year's Trouble; alſo, for every Perſon admitted, whether into the Order of Permiſſives or Candidates, Six and Eight-pence.

Of the Regiſter.

He is to be preſent at all the Meetings of the College, whether greater or leſſer; and what ſhall be there acted, ratified, and eſtabliſhed, he ſhall faithfully ſet down; and in the Beginning of the next following Meeting he ſhall read it over, and then enter it in the *Regiſter* of the College. The Form of Letters written to the College or from the College are alſo to be entered. For every one admitted, either into the Number of Candidates or Fellows, he ſhall receive Eleven and Eight-ence: There are alſo other Salaries, as well as his yearly College Payments of Forty Shillings.

Fellows.

Fellows are Doctors of Phyſic choſen out of the Candidates; they were heretofore limited to the Number of *Forty*; but, by a Charter from King *James* the Second, they are confined to the Number of *Fourſcore*: They muſt have been one whole Year Candidates, or have publicly read Phyſic in ſome Univerſity of *England*, or have been Doctors of the Chair (as they ſay) in ſome Univerſity of this Kingdom; or the King's Phyſician in ordinary.

Candidates.

Candidates muſt be Doctors in Phyſic, admitted to that Degree in one of our Univerſities; muſt not be Foreigners; and muſt have practiſed Phyſic four Years before they are admitted into that Order. They muſt not exceed twelve in Number.

Honorary Fellows.

Honorary Fellows are ſuch Doctors of Phyſic, as by reaſon of their being Foreigners, or their having taken their Degree in ſome Univerſity beyond the Seas, are not incorporated into either of ours; or for ſome other Reaſon (having not been Candidates) are not of the Number of thoſe who have Votes in the Affairs of the College: They are allowed to practice in *London*, and ſeven Miles round.

Licentiates.

Licentiates are ſuch other Perſons ſkilled in Phyſic; who, by Reaſon of their being Foreigners or their not being admitted Doctors in one of our Univerſities, or for their not being eminently learned, or by Reaſon of their too great Youth, or ſuch like Cauſes,

are

are not capable to be elected into the Number of Candidates; yet may, notwithſtanding, be ſerviceable to the Public in taking care of the Health of the King's Subjects, at leaſt in ſome particular Diſeaſes: Theſe are ſuffered to practice in *London*, and ſeven Miles round.

The Form of the Examination of a Fellow or Candidate before he is admitted.

Firſt, let him be examined in the *phyſiologic* Part, and the very Rudiments of Medicine; and in the Examination let Queſtions be propounded out of Books concerning Elements, Temperaments, the Uſe of Parts, Anatomy, natural Powers and Faculties, and the other Parts of natural Medicine. Secondly, Let him be examined in the *pathologic* Part, or concerning the Cauſes, Differences, Symptoms, and Signs of Diſeaſes, which Phyſicians make uſe of to know the Eſſence of Diſeaſes; and in his Examination, let Queſtions be propoſed out of Books concerning the Art of Phyſic, of the Places affected, of the Differences of Diſeaſes, and Symptoms of Fevers, of the Pulſes, of the Books of Prognoſtics of *Hyppocrates*, &c. Thirdly, Let him be examined concerning the Uſe and Exerciſe of Medicine, or the Reaſon of healing; and let that be done out of the Books concerning Preſervation of Health, of the Method of healing, of the Reaſon of Diet in acute Diſeaſes, of ſimple Medicines, of Criſes, of the Aphoriſms of *Hyppocrates*, and other Things of that kind which relate to the Uſe of healing: For Example Sake, What Caution is to be obſerved in purging? What in Blood-letting? At what Time? In what Diſeaſe? In what Perſon? With what Medicine? And in what Vein thoſe Things ought to be done? Likewiſe, What is the Uſe of *Narcotics*, and ſleeping Medicines? what Caution is to be obſerved in them? What is the Poſition and Site of the internal Places? And by what Paſſages Medicines come to them? What is the Uſe of Glyſters? What of Vomits? The Danger, Kind and Meaſure?

Laws made by the College to regulate Conſultations, &c.

No Phyſician who ſhall be called ſecond to a ſick Perſon ſhall cauſe the former Phyſician to be repelled or put by; nor ſhall he alter any Thing unleſs the Matter be urgent, before he meet his Colleague; and that there be no Place for Deceit, whoever is ſent for to a ſick Perſon, ſhall enquire of him, or of the By-ſtanders, whether any one hath preſcribed any Medicine, under a Penalty.

If to viſit the ſame ſick Perſon, two or more Phyſicians ſhall meet together, let none preſcribe any Thing, nay, let him not ſo much as hint what is to be done in the Preſence of the Sick, or By-ſtanders, before, with joint Council in Private, it ſhall be concluded

cluded betwixt them; leſt he ſeem too ambitiouſly to foreſtal Practice, and ſnatch the free Opportunity of preſcribing from all the reſt; unleſs by ſome ſudden and urgent Occaſion, and that to be approved by the Preſident and Cenſors, he ſhall be compelled to preſcribe alone, under a Penalty.

Leſt any Strife or Controverſy ſhould ariſe between Phyſicians for officious Viſitings, Fore-ſtalments, and Inſinuations, we appoint and ordain, that when other Phyſicians ſhall be called to any Phyſician to conſult, then the elder Phyſician, or ſome other relate to the Sick or By-ſtanders what, by common Conſent has been approved and prefcribed; and let the reſt leave the Execution thereof to the ordinary Phyſician. Nor ſhall they again viſit the Sick, unleſs expreſsly deſired to do ſo by the ordinary Phyſician, or the ſick Perſon, under a Penalty.

No Colleague ſhall print, divulge, or by any Means publiſh any Book, Treatiſe, Table, or any Paper or Pamphlet whatſoever wherein is contained any Thing that relates to the Art of Phyſic or Surgery, or the Practice of them without Leave and Approbation of the Preſident and Cenſors, or the greater Part of them: Offenders againſt this and the above Laws are at firſt to be fined, and afterwards expelled.

If by chance any Surgeon or Apothecary ſhall offer himſelf to the Preſident and Cenſors to be examined that he may be received into the Number of Candidates or Licentiates; we will that he, before Examination, or at leaſt before Admiſſion, be wholly diſcharged from all Tie and Obligation, wherewith he was formerly obliged to his Community.

The Treaſurer is to be elected after the ſame Manner as the Cenſors. A Beadle is kept conſtantly to attend them at their Meetings, having a ſet Salary and many Perquiſites. They have a noble Building near the End of *New-gate-ſtreet*, of which their Diſpenſatories contain a Draught; there they meet and tranſact their Affairs.

Next follows a ſhort Account of their firſt Diſpenſatory, which was publiſhed ninety-five Years after their Incorporation, and in the Year 1618, *till which Time the Practice of Phyſic muſt have been very uncertain, there being none but private Diſpenſatories, and every Apothecary being left to follow which he thought proper.*

In this Book ſeveral of the Compoſitions were invented by the *Arabian* Phyſicians before mentioned: Others by *Rufus Epheſus*, who flouriſhed under the Emperor *Trajan*; by *Gilbertus* about the Year 1250; by *Stephanus* and *Riverius* about the Year 1540; by *Fallopius*, *Fracaſtorius*, *Fernelius*, and *Nicholaus* about the ſame time: Throughout this Book the Authors Names are mentioned with their Compoſitions.

Jeſuit's

Jeſuit's-bark, Snake-root, Contrayerva-root, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, and other Simples the Productions of *America*, have been ſo lately introduced into Medicine, that they are not once mentioned there.

Of about one hundred and eighty *Simple-waters* there directed to be made, not a tenth Part would be *now* more eſteemed than common Water: In the next Book, above forty are dropped, yet ſome of the moſt whimſical ones are continued or added, as, the *Cow-dung-water*, the *Swallow-water*, the *Magpye-water*, and the *Cray-fiſh-water*. Though the Art of chuſing proper Subjects for Diſtillation has been improving ever ſince, yet this Branch of Knowledge was not greatly changed till the *Diſpenſatory of* 1746.

There are three and twenty *compound diſtilled Waters*, many of them filled with numerous Ingredients not well ſuited to Diſtillation: Several of theſe Waters are entirely left out in the next Diſpenſatory; but the *Aqua Mirabilis*, Treacle-water, Hyſteric-water ſince called Briony-water, Dr. *Stephens*'s-water, Cinnamon-water, the Water for Treacle-water, and the Wormwood-waters are continued with no material Alteration through all our Diſpenſatories ever ſince, except the laſt.

Of ſeven very indifferent *Decoctions*, Gereon's *Decoction* of Sena, and the Pectoral Drink have the moſt Contrivance: The former enters the two next Books without any Alteration, but is dropped in the laſt but one: The Pectoral Drink paſſes the three next Diſpenſatores with a little Alteration, but is conſiderably changed in the laſt.

This Book has neither *Tinctures* nor *Elixirs*, but contains a few medicated Wines, and a Rule whereby to make many others.

The *Lohocs*, *Syrups*, *Honeys*, and *Oxymels*, are numerous and filled with many unneceſſary Ingredients; particularly the *Syrups* of Balm, of Radiſh, of Thyme, of Succory, and Rhubarb, of Maudlin, of Mugwort, the two *Syrups* of Betony, of *French* Lavender and ſome others; the *Syrup* of Liquorice, and the compound *Syrup* of Colt's-foot are good Compoſitions; and the *Syrup* of red Poppies not to be condemned: In the next Book, they have no better Contrivance in general, and their Number is increaſed to ninety-eight: In the Book of 77, this Error is not remedied, but in the Diſpenſatory of 1721, their Number is leſs by half: In the laſt Book, this Form undergoes a great Change for the better, and the Number, with equal Wiſdom, is judiciouſly yet contracted: The *Syrups* of Marſh-mallows, of Quinces, of Cloves, of white Poppies, of red Poppies, of Roſes and Violets have entered all our Diſpenſatories, ſo has the *Oxymel* of Squills, and the *Mel Ægyptiacum*.

The *Powders* are moſt unmeaning Compoſitions, being for the moſt part a Union of Spices and precious Stones: The *Powder* of hot precious Stones, the *Powder* of cold precious Stones, the hot compound *Powder* of Pearl, the cold compound *Powder* of Pearl, the ſweet *Powder* of Muſk, the bitter *Powder* of Muſk, and many others are of this kind: *Haly*'s *Powder*, which is intended as a Pectoral,

Pectoral, enters all the Diſpenſatories but the laſt, yet is a Medicine of no Worth: The *Species Diambræ*, now called *Aromatic Powder*, has paſſed all theſe Books; and in Caſes where the Sweets are not diſagreeable is as well-contrived a Medicine in the firſt as the laſt: Of the purging *Powders*, the *Pulvis Sanctus* and the *Powder* of Sena are as well contrived as thoſe of later Date; but the *Powder* of Turbith with Rhubarb, and the *Powder* of Turbith without Rhubarb, may be juſtly objected againſt.

The *Electuaries* are of a Piece with the Powders; *Venice*-treacle, Mithridate, *Diaſcordium*, *Philonium*, and *Electuary* of Bay-berries, Lenitive *Electuary*, *Electuary* of Caſſia, and *Electuary* of Scammony, formerly called *Caryocoſtinum*, have paſſed all our Diſpenſatories, the firſt three with very little Alteration for the better: The *Roman Philonium* has Euphorbium in it, which is continued in the next Book, but dropped in the third; yet it continued much too numerous a Compoſition till the laſt Amendment. Extract of Caſſia, now called *Electuary* of Caſſia, has undergone many Alterations, and poſſibly may ſome more: The ſame may be ſaid of Lenitive *Electuary* and *Electuary* of Bay-berries: The *Caryocoſtinum*, is, even at firſt, no unartful Compoſition.

The *Pills* are leſs numerous Compoſitions than either of the former; the Storax *Pill*, *Rudius*'s *Pill*, *Ruffus*'s *Pill*, roſed Aloes and waſhed Aloes, ſhew as much Wiſdom in our old Compounders as any Alterations and Additions made by the moſt Modern: Mercurial *Pills* made their firſt Appearance in the laſt of our Diſpenſatories, but were commonly known more than fifty Years before. Almoſt all the *Pills* have ſome Meaning, for they are purging Medicines or Opiates.

The *Troches* were at firſt forty, but have ever ſince been leſſening; they are a Form of no great Uſe, ſeveral of the Compoſitions being now better kept in Powder: *Lozenges* for a Cough and for the Heart-burn are the only ones of any ſort of Conſequence.

Oils made by Infuſion or Boiling were at firſt very many, nor was their Number greatly leſſened till our laſt Diſpenſatory: The Uſe of this Form ſeems now to be well underſtood, and we have two *Oils* for ſuppling, and two for cheriſhing and warming.

Chymical Oils made by Diſtillation are directed in this firſt Diſpenſatory with great Judgment, whether we conſider the Fermentation, Subject, Separation, or any other Circumſtance; even *Oil* of Turpentine is here directed to be made in the large Copper-ſtill: Thus, a hundred and twenty Years ſeems to have added little to this Branch of Knowledge.

Among the *other Chymicals*, the ſubliming Quickſilver into *Calomel*, the precipitating it into *Turbith Mineral*, the melting Antimony with Salt-petre into *Crocus Metallorum*, and many other Preparations ſeem to be as well known then as even now. But what is *Chymiſtry* but a rank Weed, which of late has mightily grown

to the Diſadvantage of Thouſands, but to the Welfare of none but the *Traders* in the Art.

Some of the *Ointments* are numerous Compoſitions ſuch as the Poplar *Ointment*, Nerve *Ointment*, the Soldier's *Ointment*, and many more: The two firſt are continued down to theDiſpenſatory of 1721, but now all three are diſcontinued. The moſt ſignificant, ſuch as the white *Ointment*, *Arceus*'s Liniment, black Baſilicon, and *Ointment* of Marſhmallows are artfully contrived, even in this firſt Diſpenſatory: The ſame may be ſaid of the *Ointments* of Tutty, of Roſes, *Nutritum*, the red drying *Ointment*, and many others. Here is an *Ointment of Scabious Juice and Lard*, taken from an old Manuſcript of Mr. *John Ardern*, Surgeon in *Newark* in the County of *Nottingham*, who flouriſhed in the Year 1370. Here are alſo two *other Ointments*, one called *Tapſivalentia*, and the other *Tapſimel*; all recommended in the Stileand Words of that famous Author. In the Itch *Ointment* is contained ſublimate Mercury, and the *Neapolitan* has Quickſilver killed with *faſting Spittle*. The common *Oil* of Bays, Pomatum, and Diapompholigos have been ſo long in Uſe as to be inſerted here.

Not one of the *Plaiſters* is deſigned for bliſtering, nor contains any *Spaniſh* Flies, yet is that Inſect inſerted among the Animals in the Catalogue. Here is a Frog *Plaiſter*, in which Quickſilver, firſt killed with *faſting Spittle*, is an Ingredient; the Gum Ammoniac *Plaiſter*, the *Plaiſter* of Bay-berries, the Betony *Plaiſter*, *Cæſar*'s *Plaiſter*, the Hemlock and Vinegar *Plaiſter*, *Diachalceteos*, the Calamine *Plaiſter*, the *ad Hærniam* Maſtich *Plaiſter*, Melilot *Plaiſter*, and *Oxycroceum*: All theſe have paſſed through all our Diſpenſatories ſave the preſent. The Lead *Plaiſters* are excellent Compoſitions, nay, the ſimple Diachylon is better than the preſent, and the Method of making the *de Minio*, was well underſtood. That warming, cheriſhing and comforting weak Parts, as well as ripening ſome Swellings, and diſperſing others is to be promoted by *Plaiſters*, has been the Opinion of both our antient and modern Phyſicians, and therefore Cummin *Plaiſter*, Mucilage *Plaiſter*, Cephalic *Plaiſter*, Stomach *Plaiſter*, *Paracelſus* and Diachylon, have been remarkable Remedies from firſt to laſt.

The following are among the Preparations of Simples.

May Butter.

Take freſh unſalted *May Butter* made about the middle or latter End of *May*, put it into a glazed Pan, and put it in the Sun when its Heat is greateſt, that it may be every where melted, then ſtrain it without ſqueezing through a Cloth, then place it in the Sun again, and being made white, ſtrain it again, and keep it the Year about.

The

The Burning of Swallows.

Take young *Swallows* and cut their Throats, letting the Blood run over their Feathers, then ſprinkle a little Salt over them, and burn them in a glazed Veſſel well covered. The *Aſhes* are to be kept for Uſe. Thus are prepared, but without Salt, *Hedge-hogs*, *Toads*, and *Frogs*.

Euphorbium prepared.

Take *Euphorbium* finely powdered, then rub it on a Stone with Oil of Almonds till it reſembles a *Collyrium*, put this Maſs into a hollow Quince or Citron, wrap it up in Dough, and bake it in an Oven, then keep it in a Glaſs well ſtopped.

Fox-lungs prepared.

Take the *Lungs of a Fox* newly killed, and after they are ſeparated from the Blood-veſſels, waſh them in White-wine wherein Hyſſop and Scabious have been firſt boiled, then gently dry them in a Pan or Pot without burning; laſtly, keep them for Uſe wrapped up in dry Hyſſop, Wormwood, or Horehound.

May Butter was an Ingredient in many Ointments, *Euphorbium* entered ſeveral Medicines for inward Uſe, and *Lohoc of Fox-lungs* was preſcribed to phthyſical Patients to lengthen their Breath.

In 1650, they publiſhed their *ſecond Diſpenſatory*: Among the Waters ſome are left out, and ſeveral new Receipts added, particularly Radiſh-water, and Spirit of Lavender; the firſt Runnings of the Wormwood, Angelica, and Earthworm-Waters being kept apart are to be called Spirit of Wormwood, Angelica, and Earthworms.

Here Tinctures make their firſt Appearance, and theſe are of Caſtor, of Saffron, of Straw-berries, of Treacle, of Cinnamon, and two or three more of Herbs. Here is the vomiting Wine of Antimony.

To the Syrups are added ſeveral of little Conſequence, and that uſeful one Syrup of Buckthorn.

The Powders are conſiderably changed, but yet they are moſt unmeaning Compoſitions. Here appears the *Gaſcoin* Powder, which Receipt is not altered till the laſt Diſpenſatory.

Among the Electuaries *Matthiolus*'s Antidote againſt Poiſon and the Plague, a Compoſition more numerous than *Venice*-treacle, Mithridate, and Diaſcordium put together, is left out; ſome are added, and very few altered: Upon the whole, this Form is not greatly changed for the better.

The Pill *ex duobus* makes its firſt Appearance among the Pills: Here is the leſſer Pill Cochiæ, and *Rhaſis*'s Pill Cochiæ in the former Book is here called the greater Cochiæ: The Number in general is leſſened by ſeven.

The Ointments are not remarkably changed, however, the Method of mixing Quickſilver is now known to be better done with Turpentine than faſting Spittle.

The Compoſitions for Plaiſters are ſtill more numerous: The firſt uſeful Melilot is here; alſo a Bliſtering-plaiſter where the *Spaniſh* Flies, which are about a tenth Part of the Compoſition, are directed to be put in whole.

Here Snake-root and Jalap may be found in the Catalogue, but no Preparation is directed from either, whether Tincture, Extract, or Reſin.

In 1677, we find the *third Diſpenſatory* publiſhed: To the Simples are added thoſe ſpicy Turpentines commonly called Balſam of *Capivi* and *Tolu*; alſo Contrayerva Root and Jeſuits Bark; but the Character of the laſt was great, long before that Time, as may be ſeen in the hiſtorical Account of that Drug.

The Number of ſtrong Waters is encreaſed; here are added Plague-water, and Dr. *Stephens*'s Water; but the Compoſitions in general are not mended.

The Ointments are much alike, ſo are the Plaiſters; though here is the firſt Soap-plaiſter, and the firſt Compoſition any thing likely to anſwer the Intent of a Bliſtering-plaiſter.

The Syrups, Lohocs, and Oxymels are, as before, ridiculous Compoſitions, and not leſs numerous.

The Powders, Electuaries, and Pills have no material Difference.

The firſt bitter Decoction, Steel-wine, *Elixir Proprietatis*, and Reſin of Jalap are here.

In 1721 came Abroad the *fourth Diſpenſatory*: The Catalogue of Simples is here ranged more methodical, the vegetable World being all put together; the Part in uſe is diſtinguiſhed by a ſeparate Column; the mineral and animal are alſo more judiciouſly ſorted: To the firſt Ipecacuanha is added: In this Catalogue may be found all the Simples now known in Practice.

One third Part of the ſpirituous Waters is left out; particularly the moſt unreaſonable and moſt troubleſome Compoſitions. The Tinctures which are now of Saffron, of Caſtor, of Poppies, of *Spaniſh* Flies, of Myrrh ſimple and compound, of Sulphur, *hiera Picra*, Snake-root, red Roſes, Rhubarb, and Hellebore; *Sydenham*'s, and the tartarized Laudanums, Elixir Salutis, and Green Tincture, make ſome Shew and appear like modern Preparations. The three Infuſions are very uſeful ones: The Syrups are contracted into ſome reaſonable Compaſs, both in their Number, and the Ingredients they are compounded of: The Troches are fewer by a third Part: The Lohocs are but two; and the Honeys and Oxymels are wiſely reduced.

The Powders have undergone a Change greatly for the better, and that ſuperſtitious Ignorance which diſcovered itſelf by the Uſe of

precious

precious Stones, and ſweet Scents, is wiſely rejected: Of ſeven and twenty Powders, the *Pulvis Antilyſſus*, the *Pulvis ad Guttetam*, the *Cornachini*, the Cephalic-powder, and the *Lapis Contrayerva*, are new Additions, and yet the Number is leſſened by ten.

Among the Electuaries great Changes are made for the better: Some few Receipts, indeed, are continued, but only from an Eſteem to Antiquity; yet ſo many whole Compoſitions are quite thrown out, that the Number of Alteratives is reduced from 27 to 15, and of the Purgatives from 25 to 12.

Additional Pills of Conſequence here, are the Ecphractic and Gum-pills; twenty-three is the total Number; ten are rejected, and yet here are enough and enough of them.

For the Rue and Nightſhade-ointments left out, is added a more uſeful one of Elder: The *Neapolitan* is changed into Blue-ointment for the better; above a fifth Part are rejected, among which are *King Agrippa*'s, and the *Apoſtles*.

Here are ſome very effectual Bliſter-plaiſters: But the *Barbarum magnum*, Catagmatic, of Cinnabar, *e Creta*, *e Cruſta Panis*, *Diaphenicon* hot and cold, *Divinum*, *e Gratia Dei*, Hermodact, Hyſteric, Metroproptotic, *ſine Patre*, *de ranis*, *ſacrum*, *de Sandyce*, *Syconium*, and *Stephaniæum* are expelled.

To the Chymicals in Uſe are added, *Ens Veneris*, *Aurum Moſaicum*, Emetic Tartar, Salt of Steel, Æthiops Mineral, Spirit of Sal Volat. Oleos, *Mynſicht*'s Tincture of Steel, and Elixir of Vitriol.

The Year 1746 produced the *fifth and laſt Diſpenſatory*, where the Waters, Wines, and Tinctures are arrived to a great Degree of Elegance and Simplicity; in the firſt of theſe are rejected all Vegetables whoſe Virtues are contained in a *Salt*, and thoſe only which have *volatile Parts* are admitted, whereby the Waters are made better and more eſſential; the two latter extracting the Virtues of Vegetables principally contained in a *Salt*, has ſhewn the Genius and Art of our Preſcribers, in contriving ſo many of theſe Forms for tender Habits who cannot take ſubſtantial Medicines.

By the Alterations made in this and the foregoing Book, Syrups and Electuaries make quite a new Appearance: By Syrups now is generally underſtood ſomething to ſweeten a Julep, or form an Electuary, Bolus, or Pills, and ſeldom more: And who will attempt keeping many Electuaries ready mixed up, ſeeing Uſe or Spoiling muſt be the Conſequence.

The *Pills* are, moſt of them, made of purging Vegetables and hardened Juices; ſuch as Aloes, Scammony, *&c.* By ſuiting only ſuch Things to this Form, the Maſs (which, when made with Aromatics, is continually ſpoiling) is the better preſerved; and by ſo very few in all being ordered, they are more eaſily kept in a proper Conſiſtence.

The *Powders* and *Troches* are wiſely ſhortened both in their Numbers and the Ingredients they are compounded of.

Galenical

Galenical Oils, *Cerates*, *Liniments*, *Ointments and Plaiſters*, are *now* compounded without the Fat or Marrow of *Goats*, *Hens*, *Rams* or *Deer*; the *dried Fleſh of Men*, or the *Gall of Bulls*; by theſe and many more Ingredients being rejected, the Public is furniſhed with Medicines more to be depended on, and the Artiſt ſaved many a troubleſome Jobb.

Thus, in a hundred and twenty-eight Years *our Dipenſatory* from containing thirty-five Cordial Waters and Spirits, wherein were near three hundred ſimple Ingredients, and near as many more put in Compoſitions, now contains only ſixteen Waters and Spirits, and in all thirty-one Ingredients: Other Forms of Medicine have not undergone a leſs Alteration, ſome a greater.

Though within theſe *two Centuries* we are greatly informed in the Uſe and Preparations of Mercurials; though this *laſt Century* has diſcovered the Bark, Snake-root, Contrayerva, Jalap, and Ipecacuanha; yet for all theſe Advantages, it muſt be acknowledged, that, from new Diſeaſes which in every *Climate* conſtantly ariſe; from unavoidable Alterations Medicines muſt undergo before they reach the *Part diſeaſed*; and from a Difficulty conſtantly found in going through a *long Courſe* of Medicines with many Conſtitutions; Phyſic *is*, *and will be* very often uncertain.

Seeing our Diſadvantages, at beſt, are very great, it behoves us to obtain ſuch Medicines as are always to be found of the *ſame Degrees of Strength*, and are, of courſe, the moſt effectual; and theſe, long Experience has determined to be the moſt *uncompounded and ſimple*; nay, it is notorious, that when Jalap, Ipecacuanha, and Rhubarb do moſt good, they do it in Subſtance, in *plain Powder*.

This leads me to propheſy, That in future Alterations in our Diſpenſatory, the Time will come, when the firſt Part wrote on every Simple will be, only ſuch a Deſcription of it, that the Artiſt may know how to chuſe the beſt ſort (like what is hereafter ſaid on the Bark) and then will follow its Preparations, as Tincture, Extract, or the like; excluſive of all Preparations by Compoſition; and that this will hereafter come to paſs, is, I think, plain to every diſtinguiſhing Capacity.

For many Ages paſt it might be truly ſaid, That the Works of Phyſicians conſiſted principally of Collections; and whoever reads them carefully, will find them extremely faulty, in neglecting to aſcertain the Efficacies of known Simples, and ſeldom attempting to diſcover any Virtues in them, which had not been obſerved by former Authors, from whom they tranſcribed. Inſtead of being thus uſefully induſtrious, they have ſhamefully miſpent their Time, in deſcribing and recommending an infinite Number of *compound Medicines*, which has contributed to *overload* Phyſic, render the Practice of it precarious, and ſtop its farther Advancement.

The only Drugs, perhaps, neceſſary to be compounded with others, on certain Occaſions, are *Opium*, *Rhubarb*, and *Quick-*

ſilver.

ſilver. *Opium* is properly joined with purging, ſweating, and binding Medicines; and now and then with Things to promote Urine. *Rhubarb*, with binding Opiates, as Diaſcordium: And *Quickſilver* muſt be divided, and joined with other Things, to have a juſt Efficacy, both in inward and outward Applications. Yet *Opium* and *Rhubarb* are ſometimes powerful Remedies given alone.

The *Americans* appear to have acted the moſt prudently; and with reſpect to Phyſic, to have been the wiſeſt People of whom we have any authentic Accounts; becauſe it is indiſputably better to have no *Theory* at all, than one that is bad, and capable of introducing Errors into Practice.

Antonio di Solis ſays, *Montezuma* Emperor of *Mexico*, took a particular Care to tranſplant into his Gardens all the choice *Simples* that benign Climate produced, where the only Study of the Phyſicians was to attain to the Knowledge of their Names and Properties. They had Names for all kinds of Pains and Infirmities; and in the Juices and Application of thoſe Herbs conſiſted all their Remedies, with which they effected ſurpriſing Cures; having, by long Experience, found out their Virtues, and which, without diſtinguiſhing the Cauſe of the Diſtemper, they applied to the Patient's great Benefit and Relief.

The King freely diſtributed to all, who had Occaſion for them, ſuch of his *Simples* as were preſcribed by his Phyſicians, or deſired by the Sick; and uſed to enquire if the Patient had received any Benefit from them, either gratifying a ſort of Vanity he had in the ſucceſsful Operation of his Medicines, or believing he fulfilled the Obligation of a *Sovereign*, in taking ſuch Care in the *Health of his Vaſſals*.

Let the rational Phyſician laugh at Empirics; it is certain, however, that the firſt Knowledge of Phyſic was from *Experience*; and in a Country entirely unacquainted with natural Philoſophy, which ſearches out Cauſes by Effects, it was no ſmall Matter to find ſo great a Progreſs made in the *Knowledge of Nature*.

Theory cannot aſſume, with any Appearance of Reaſon, the Power of diſcovering the Virtues of Simples in curing Diſtempers, though, by accounting for the Cauſes of Diſeaſes, it may adapt known Remedies with greater Propriety, and perhaps Succeſs to particular Caſes; provided always, that the *Theory* has its Foundation more in Truth, than in the Imaginations of the Whimſical and Trifling.

In Conſequence, therefore, of neglecting all manner of *Theory*, and cultivating *Experience*, the *Americans* have been able to diſcover to the *Europeans* the moſt effectual Remedies yet known, as the *Peruvian* Bark, Jalap, and others; for which we are indebted to the *Experience* of the illiterate Inhabitants of the new World; whilſt all the boaſted learning of the *Europeans* has been ſo little productive of Improvements in Phyſic; that, with reſpect to our

own

own Plants, we know very little more of their Virtues, than what we have learned from *Dioſcorides*, and ſome other of the Antients: And as to Diſtempers, thoſe which were eſteemed incurable two thouſand Years ago, would have remained ſo to this Day, if the Experience of the Virtues of the *Peruvian Bark*, *Mercury*, *Antimony*, &c. had not furniſhed us with the Means of relieving Patients labouring under ſome few.

Weights.			Measures.		
℔ A Pound	contains	12 Ounces.	Cong. a Gallon	contains	8 Pints.
℥ An Ounce		8 Drams.	℔ a Pint		16 Ounces.
ʒ A Dram		3 Scruples.	℥ an Ounce		8 Drams.
℈ A Scruple		20 Grains.	Coch. a Spoonf.		half an Ounce.

Of diſtilled Waters, a Spoonful contains but three Drams, though of Syrups half an Ounce.

In the Shops, the Weights from two Drams to a Grain-weight, are almoſt always *Troy-weight*; but the Ounces and Pounds, are commonly, *Averdupois*: Therefore, in compounding Medicines, it is of the greateſt Importance to have the Ounces and Pounds *Troy-weight* alſo; otherwiſe, Uncertainty and Confuſion muſt be the Conſequence. This is not ſo often looked into as it ought to be.

Characters ſometimes uſed.

M. A Handful.
P. A Pugil or the 8th Part of a Handful.
S. V. Spirit of Wine.
S. V. R. Rectified Spirit of Wine.
Ana. Of each a like Quantity.
C. C. Hartſhorn.
C. C. C. Burnt Hartſhorn.
Ss. Half any Quantity.
F. Form, or make into.
S. A. According to Art.
P. Æ. Equal Parts.
Q. V. As much as you will.
B. A. A Sand-bath, or Sand-heat.
B. V. A Vapour-bath.
B. M. A Water-bath.

A *Bath-heat*, or *Water-bath*, when directed for the making of Syrups, is no more than placing the Earthen-pan, which contains the Syrup, into an Iron or Copper Veſſel with Water in it, and ſuffering the Water to boil gently to diſſolve the Sugar in the Syrup; as ſoon as the Water is near boiling an inceſſant ſtirring up of the Sugar in the Syrup will greatly forward the Operation. A ſmall Quantity of Straw or Hay ſhould be put under the Earthen-pan in the Water to ſave the Pan from cracking.——The beſt way of *diſtilling in a Bath-heat*, is to fit a Copper-body to be hanged in the Body of the Still, ſo exactly, that the Head of the Still may be luted into its Mouth, and a little Cork-hole in the upper Part of the Still kept open for the Steam of the boiling Water to vent itſelf: This is what we have mentioned under Spirit of Lavender.

THE

The Names of the FELLOWS, &c. of the *College* of *Phyſicians* of *London*, at the Time of printing their ſeveral Diſpenſatories; and firſt,

Of that of 1618.

HENRY Atkins, King's Phyſician, and Preſident.
Theod. de Mayerne, King's Phyſi.
John Craig, } King's Phyſici-
Sir Wm Paddy, } ans.
Tho. Frear
Tho. Moundeforde
Mark Ridley
Edward Liſter
Richard Palmer, *the laſt ſeven are ſeven of the eight Electors.*
John Craig, *Jun.* firſt Phyſician to Prince *Charles*.
John Argent
Edward Jordan
John Giffard
Francis Herring
Matthew Gwynn, Phyſician to the Tower.
Matt. Liſter
Will. Harvey, King's Phyſician.
Will. Clement
Sim. Fox
L. Poe, King's Phyſician.
Rob. Fludd
Rich. Andrews
Tho. Pattiſon
Theodore Goulſton
John Collins
Simon Baſkerville
Tho. Wineſtone
Edmond Wilſon
George Rogers
J. Raven, King's Phyſician.
Paul de Laune
Eleazer Hodſon
Otvellus Meverell
Alexander Ramſey.

That of 1650.

JOHN Clerk, Preſident.
Sir Theodore de Mayerne
John Craig
Sir Matthew Liſter
William Harvey
Tho. Wineſtone
Paul de Laune
Tho. Rugeley
Lawrence Wright
Francis Prujean
Sir Tho. Cademan
Edward Alſton
Edmund Smith
Sir Morrice Williams
Balduinus Hamey
William Rant
Richard Catcher
Francis Gliſſon
Tho. Sheaſe
John Bathurſt
Peter Salmon
George Ent
William Stains
George Bate
Alexander Fraiſier
John Micklethwaite
Ahaſuerus Regemorter
Nathan Paget
Jonathan Goodard
Edward Emilie
Edmund Trench
John King
Edmond Wilſon
Thomas Coxe
Henry Stanley
Chriſtopher Benet
Daniel Whiſtler

Candidates.

Joſeph Dey
Robert Wadeſon
Charles Scarburgh
Thomas Warton
Chriſtopher Merret
Samuel Collins
Lucas Rugeley
John Prat
John Wilbie.

That of 1677.

SIR George Ent, Preſident.
Henry, Marquis of *Dorcheſter*
Baldwin Hamey
Francis Gliſſon
William Stane
Sir Alex. Fraſier, King's Phyſician
John Micklethwaite
Nathan Paget
Thomas Coxe
Daniel Whiſtler
John King, *the laſt eight are Electors*
Sir Char. Scarburgh, King's Phyſi.
Th. Witherley, the ſame
Chriſtopher Merret
Samuel Collins
Lucas Rugeley
Sir William Petty
Walter Charleton
Sir Edward Greaves, Bart.
Th. Wolfe
Sir John Finch
Sir Thomas Banes
George Rogers
Walter Mills
Zuriſhaddi Lang
John Betts
John Twiſden
Th. Waldron, King's Phyſician
Peter Berwick
Arthur Dacres
Samuel Collins, *Jun.*
Caſpar. Needham
Henry Clarke
John Packer
Th. Allen
Nath. Hodges
Th. Millington
John Smith
John Lawſon
Eliſha Coyſh
Humph. Brooke
John Atfield
John Downes
William Croone
Ed. Browne
Th. Burwell
Th. Short
Joſias Clark
Rich. Lower
Th. Frankland
Richard Torleſs
Samuel Morrice
Th. Alvey

Candidates.

Henry Yerbury
George Smith
Peter Gerrard
James Rufine
William Vaughan
Francis Eedes
Edward Hulſt
Richard Morton
Thomas Novell
Charles Goodall
William Warner
Phineas Fowke

Honorary Fellows.

Sir Thomas Browne
Sir William Langham
Robert Bidgood
William Denton
Th. Timme
Th. Arris
And. Meverell
Robert Fielding
Sir Thodore de Vaux
Ed. Dickenſon
Nich. Carter
Nich. Stanley
John Fiſher
Walter Needham
Nich. Barbon

Permiſſives.

Sir Jo. Wedderburn
Jo. Triſt
— Barrough
Phil. Broome
Simon Welman
William Sydenham
Robert Wrench
Jo. Feake
Th. Gibſon
Richard Browne.

That

That of 1721.

SIR Hans Sloane, Bart. President
John, Duke of *Montague*
Walter Harris, Elector
Walter Mills
Frederic Slare, Elector
Richard Darnelli
John Bateman, Elector
William Johnston
William Dawes
Richard Robison
Robert Gray
Joshua Le Fevre
Thomas Walsh
Sir Richard Blackmore
T. Robinson, King's Physician
Jacob Welwood
Peter Gelsthorp
William Musgrave
William Gibbons
John Hawys, Elector
Robert Coney
Hugh Chamberlen
Salusbury Cade
John Woodward
Gideon Harvey, Elector, and Physician to the Tower
Sir David Hamilton
Richard Moreton
James Ladd
William Grimbaldson
Henry Levett
Thomas Crowe
Henry Plumptree, Register
John Arbuthnott
Sir John Shadwell, King's Physician
Edward Norris
Th. Pellett
John Gardner
Richard Mead
Richard Hale
John Freind
Richard Tyson
Th. West
William Wagstaffe
William Barrowby
Edward Hulse
Th. Wadsworth
Stephen Chase
Jacob Jurin
Charles Bale
G. Lewis Teissier, King's Physician
Pierce Dod
William Stukeley
George Wharton
William Rutty

Candidates.

Thomas Hoy
William Coward

Honorary Fellows.

Daniel Coxe
Thomas Gibson
John George Steigertahl

Permissives.

William Sydenham
Caleb Cotesworth
Th. Botterell
James Mauclerc
Charles Moreton
Stephen Hunt
William Cockburn
Thomas Turbeville
John Crichton
Sir John Colebatch
Roger Kenyon
James Keith
Francis Bellinger
John Turner
Robert Welsted
Richard Watts
Arnold Boot Beirman
James Augustus Blondel
Daniel Turner
John Cartledge
John Gormon
Jos. Eaton
Th. Lewis
William Browning
John Beale
Conradus Joachim Sprengell
John Misaubin
Charles Jernegan
Alexander Stuart
Richard Manningham,

That of 1746.

HENRY Plumptree, Preſident
Charles, Duke of *Richmond*, &c.
John, Duke of *Montague*
Sir Hans Sloane, Bart. King's Phyſi.
Tancred Robinſon, Elector
Gideon Harvey, Elector, and Phyſician at the Tower
Thomas Crowe
Sir John Shadwell
John Gardiner, Elector
Richard Mead, Elector, and King's Phyſician
Richard Tyſon, Elector, and Treaſurer
William Barrowby
Sir Edward Hulſe, Bart. Elector, and King's Phyſician
James Jurin, Elector
P. Dod
William Stukeley
William Waſey
Noel Broxolme
R. Bourchier
William Browne
Edward Wilmot, King's Phyſician
John Bamber
Lawrence Martel
Cromwell Mortimer
John Cuningham
Robert Neſbit
Richard Watts
James Monro
William Woodford
John Oldfield
John Newington
Matthew Lee
Frank Nicholls
Pelham Johnſton
Abraham Hall
Matthew Clark
Robert Hopwood.
Ben. Hoadly, King's Phyſician
Thomas Reeve
Robert Banks
Ambroſe Dawſon
Samuel Horſeman
Joſeph Letherland
Charles Cotes
W. Bedford, Regiſter
William Battie
Ruſſel Plumptree
James Hawley
Matthew Morley
Charles Chauncy
Thomas Addams
Thomas Lawrence
Edmund Crynes
Charles Feake
John Barker
William Heberden

Candidates.

Chriſtopher Packe
John Beauford

Permiſſives.

Arnold Boot Beirman
John Cartledge
Thomas Lewis
Charles Jernegan
Sir Richard Manningham
Edward Browne
Meyer Schamberg
Maſſheus Teale
Jacobus a Caſtro Sarmento
Nicholas Robinſon
Samuel Pye
John Eaton
Francis Douce
William Clarke
Peter Shaw
Michael Connel
Theophilus Lobb
Edward Hody
John Andree
Benjamin Boſanquet
James Mac-Donald
George Pile
John Fothergill
Peter Canvane

THE

THE PLAIN
English Diſpenſatory.

SIMPLES.

ABIES, the *Fir-Tree*. The *Fir-Tree* is produced in all Northern Countries, whether in *Europe* or *America*. It is near of Kin to the *Pine-Tree*, and the *Straſburg* Turpentine is produced by the *Fir-Tree*, as other Turpentines are by the *Pine*. The Tops and Leaves are recommended in Diet-drinks for the Scurvy; and *Miller* tells us a good Quantity of them are ſaid to be uſed in making *Brunſwic* Mum. We are informed a Decoction of the Wood, or Sawduſt, is much uſed by the People of the Country where it grows in Plenty, for Diſorders of the Urinary Paſſages, and for the Whites in Women.

Abrotanum. Southernwood. It is very well known, being cultivated in moſt of our Gardens. It is a ſhrubby Plant, which, as it grows old, will increaſe into a Buſh or little Tree. The Leaves and Flowers have a pleaſant grateful Smell, but with a little Sourneſs. *Ray*, *Dale*, and *Miller*, recommend it inwardly for Diſorders of the Breaſt, alſo for the Jaundice. It enters none of our Compoſitions, except the common Fomentation, which is deſign'd to warm, comfort, and cheriſh.

Abſinthium Maritimum. Sea Wormwood. It is quite unlike both the Common and Roman Wormwood. It grows on a ſlender Stalk at leaſt a Foot long; is white, and has ſlender Leaves about an Inch long, but the greateſt Number much ſhorter. It is ſuppoſed to poſſeſs the Virtues of Roman Wormwood, but was ſeldom recommended in our former Diſpenſatories. It is good for a Weakneſs of Stomach, Loſs of Appetite, and a bad Digeſtion, helps to diſcharge Choler, and is friendly to the Liver. It will ſurrender its Virtues to boiling Water, by way of Infuſion or Decoction. It enters ſimple alexiterial Water, ſtrong alexiterial Water, both with and without Vinegar, the common Fomentation, and green Oil.

Abſinthium Vulgare, Common Wormwood. It is ſo well known that it needs no Deſcription. It grows in Lanes by Highways, and in waſte Places. The Virtues of this Herb, ſays *Boerhaave*, are immortal: It is of

excellent Uſe where the Stomach is clogged with Phlegm, and unactive Gall, but of none at all in a hot Diſtemperature. An Infuſion of the Leaves is good againſt Worms. The Herb is effectual againſt Agues, and in the Scurvy; in ſuch Caſes I take the Tops of the Branches, powder them, and preſcribe the Powder in the Morning faſting. Its Juice cures all Sorts of Dropſies, provided there be no Rupture of the Bowels. Of this Herb is made the Wormwood Wine, which is always proper where the Gall fails in cold Diſtempers. It reſtores loſt Appetite where there is a cold Cauſe; but it has one Fault, that if taken in too great a Quantity, it weakens the Sight, becauſe of its drying Quality. It will ſurrender its Virtues in Infuſion or Diſtillation; this latter Way it has gone through all the Diſpenſatories ſave the preſent, where it enters no one Compoſition. From its Aſhes is made a Salt, and a chymical Oil is prepared from its Leaves.

Acacia vera. Egyptian Thorn. Its harden'd Juice, called *true Acacia*, comes from *Egypt* in Cakes wrapt up in Bladders, weighing each from four to eight Ounces; appears outwardly of a deep brown inclining to black, but inwardly ſomewhat reddiſh. It is of a firm Subſtance, ſoftens in the Mouth, and has a rough, but not diſagreeable Taſte. The *Egyptians* make uſe of it in ſpitting of Blood, and in other Diſcharges of Blood when violent: They likewiſe employ it in Eye-waters, for ſtrengthening the Eyes, and preſerving them from Inflammations; and in Gargariſms for Quinſeys: It is ſaid Nothing is of greater Service in the falling down of the Anus and Womb, than a Solution of the Juice, in a Decoction of the Leaves and Flowers. It is true, *Egyptian Acacia* is rarely to be found in our Shops; what is uſually ſold under that Name, is the harden'd Juice of unripe Sloes; this is harder, heavier, blacker, and ſharper than the true Sort. It is an Ingredient in Venice Treacle and Mithridate.

Acetoſa. Sorrel. Common Sorrel is known to moſt People. This Plant is of great Service in Phyſic: A Handful of the Leaves boiled in a Pint of Whey, is an excellent Medicine in *April*. In ſhort, it is one of the moſt effectual Remedies againſt the Scurvy, if the Plant itſelf be eaten green, or its Juice drank; for it helps a ſtinking Breath, faſtens looſe Teeth, and cures the Putrefaction of the Gums, and is extremely uſeful in all Caſes where the Blood is too thin, and the Veſſels weak.

Acetoſella. Woodſorrel. Its Leaves are numerous, ſpringing directly from the Root, each on a ſlender reddiſh Stalk, about two or three Inches high, divided into three equal Parts, each in Shape of a Heart, of a pale green Colour, and a pleaſant ſour Taſte. The Leaves of *Woodſorrel*, which only are uſed, are believed to excel common Sorrel in all phyſical Virtues, and are reckoned more uſeful in inflamatory Fevers, quenching Thirſt, and allaying the Heat of the Stomach; they help Diſorders of the Liver, and are good for the Dropſy and Jaundice. Its Virtues conſiſt in a Salt.

Acetum. Vinegar. Vinegar in all Ages has been eſteem'd of great Importance in Phyſic and Surgery. It is the ſecond Fermentation which tends to the Production of Vinegar, and there ends. This being ſo commonly uſed among Food, appears a little ſtrange among Medicine; but long Experience tells us it is as beneficial for the Sick, as it is proper for the Healthy. Acids in ſweating Medicines do promote many and great Advantages, and prevent many malignant and fatal Diſtempers, particularly Fevers of many Kinds. The alexiterial Water with Vinegar ſucceeds

ceeds the Treacle-water; and, though made with a very little Trouble and few Ingredients, is capable when directed by a judicious and prudent Phyſician, to do mighty Things.

Acorus verus. Sweet Flag. See *Calamus Aromaticus.*

Adianthum. Maidenhair. The *Maidenhair* of the Shops is a Plant that bears ſeveral ſlender blackiſh Stalks, about ſix Inches long, and leſs than the ſmalleſt Knitting-needle. Its Leaves, which are very ſmall, are ſet on in Pairs, are green on one Side, and have a brown Duſt on the other. It grows on old Stone Walls and Buildings. This Plant contains a Salt communicable to boiling Water, ſo that ſteeping it after the Manner of Tea ſeems to be ſufficient. It is good in Coughs, Colds, Pleuriſies, and moſt Diſorders which affect Breathing. *Boerhaave* ſays, bruiſed with warm Water and Honey, it helps the Aſthma and other Diſtempers of the Breaſt; it provokes Urine, and expels Gravel.

Agallochum Lignum Aloes, Xyloaloe. Wood of Aloes. 'Tis ſaid this Wood comes from *India* and *Arabia*; that the beſt Sort is black, of a changeable Colour, full, heavy, ſolid, and thick, which cannot be whitened, and is difficult to be ſet on Fire. It is a ſpicy Wood, but what it is good for is hard to ſay. Our former Phyſicians had ſo great an Opinion of its Virtues, that it was an Ingredient in Spirit of Lavender, and in moſt of the ſpicy Powders in the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth Diſpenſatories; but in the preſent it enters no one Compoſition.

Agaricus. Agaric. Agaric was much uſed by the *Greeks*, but whether theirs and ours be the ſame, is a Queſtion not eaſily anſwered: It comes from the *Levant.* It is an irregular ſpongy Subſtance, extremely light, liable to crumble, of a ſnowy Whiteneſs except the outward Part, which is of a browniſh Colour, and is uſually taken off before the Agaric is brought to the Shops. The beſt Sort is as deſcribed above; but there is an inferior Kind of a bad Colour, full of red Fibres or Veins, and which, upon cutting, appears hard and gritty. Notwithſtanding the Opinion the *Antients* had of this Drug, the preſent Practice has almoſt rejected its Uſe, on Account of the manifeſt Inconveniences which attend the giving it.

Ageratum. Maudlin. The whole Plant has a ſtrong though not an ungrateful Scent: It is a Native of *Italy* and the warmer Countries, but with us only grows in Gardens. It is of a bitter Taſte, of a warming and drying Nature, beneficial in Diſorders of the Stomach, and ſerviceable in the Jaundice.

Agnus Caſtus. The Chaſte Tree. This has had a Name for a Cooler, and particularly of the ſecret Parts, ſo as to have been preſcribed to allay extraordinary Emotions and Deſires: But our modern Phyſicians look upon all theſe Things as fabulous.

Agrimonia. Agrimony. It grows about two Feet high, having ſeveral winged hairy Leaves, of a pale green Colour compoſed of an unequal Number of Parts, ſometimes five, oftner ſeven, whereof the three at the End are largeſt. It grows in moſt Parts of *England* very common. It contains a rough, binding, and ſtrengthening Juice, and is recommended for an Opener and Cleanſer, good in Diſorders of the Liver and Spleen, and is preſcribed in Dropſies and Cachexies.

Alce. The Elk. The *Elk* is a wild Beaſt furniſhed with Horns; as big as a Horſe: This Animal is found in *Poland, Sweden, Pruſſia* and other Northern Parts. The Hoof of the Elk has been uſed as a Cure for the Epilepſy taken inwardly; for this Purpoſe it was an Ingredient in the Powder called *Ad Guttetam.*

Alchimilla. Ladies Mantle. It grows common in Meadows, and paſture Grounds. On Account of its thick, binding, and glutinous Juice, it is placed among the vulnerary Plants, both applied outwardly with other Subſtances, and given inwardly in Potions, and vulnerary Decoctions; for it thickens the thin Blood, and is for that Reaſon beneficial in the Whites, and immoderate Diſcharges of the Womb.

Alkekengi. Winter Cherries. This Fruit, though not originally a Native of *England*, may be eaſily propagated in Gardens: It has been famous for its Qualities againſt the Stone, and was ſaid, powerfully to cleanſe and ſcour the urinary Paſſages of all Gravel, and whatſoever was apt to obſtruct them; and likewiſe, by its cleanſing Virtues, to be good in the Jaundice. The Compilers of our former Diſpenſatory inſerted there, from *Meſue*, an *Arabian* Preſcription, in which theſe Berries, with ſeveral other Things, are made into Troches.

Alliaria. Sauce alone, or *Jack by the Hedge.* Its Name is from *Allium, Garlick*; it ſmells ſtrongly, and like it. It is ſaid to promote Urine, and to be excellent againſt an old Cough: Alſo, being uſed as a Poultice to very bad and foul Wounds, it is reported to have an extraordinary Property to prevent a Mortification. The Seed being powdered is deſcribed as a Snuff good for the Brain.

Allium. Garlick. Its Root is medicinal, its Virtues lie in certain volatile Parts; yet it will eaſily yield them up to boiling Water; ſo that the Syrup and Oxymel ſeem to be the Principal, if not the only Preparations of it. *Syrup of Garlick* is a good Medicine in Aſthmas; powerful to cut and divide thick Phlegm, and helps to diſlodge fizy Matter; in ſhort, it is good where the Breathing is obſtructed, provided the Patient can bear warm and heating Medicines.

Alnus nigra. Black Alder. It grows in many Places, and is commonly known. The middle Bark of the Tree pounded with Vinegar, is reported to heal Scabs; and boiled in it, is excellent to waſh and preſerve foul Teeth: Inwardly its Bark is ſaid to have an opening, and ſtrengthening Quality; and to act on the Bowels after the ſame manner as Rhubarb; but the Authority of Writers, and experimental Truths are not always the ſame.

Aloe. Aloes. The Plant *Aloe* is like a Squill, only bigger, and with fatter Leaves, ſtriated croſs-ways; it has a tender Stalk red in the Middle. *Aloes* is the hardened Juice of the Plant, it is made by gently preſſing the Leaves plucked from the Roots, ſtroaking them downwards; by which the bitter Juice, which is contained in particular Veins, drops into Veſſels ſet under; and having ſtood all Night, the thin Liquor is poured off, and the Sediment is dryed and hardened in the Sun.

There are various Sorts of it in the Shops, which are diſtinguiſhed either from the Places whence they are brought, or from the particular Plants which yield them, or from ſome Difference in the Juices themſelves. The Antients reckoned but two Sorts, the one was pure and of a yellowiſh Colour, inclining to red, reſembling the Colour of the Liver, and thence named *Hepatic*; the other was full of Impurities, and ſuppoſed to be only the Droſs of the better Sort. Modern diſtinguiſhing Writers range the different Sorts of *Aloes* found at preſent in the Shops, in three Claſſes, the *ſuccotrine* or the finer; the *common* or ſecond Sort, which is leſs eſteemed; and the *ſtinking*, which is the worſt of all: Theſe two laſt Sorts, when pure, are alſo called *hepatic*, and when very impure,

Horſe

Horſe Aloes. The *Succotrine* is bright, ſhining, clear, brittle in the Winter, ſomewhat pliable in the Summer, of a yellowiſh red Colour, with a purple Caſt: The pureſt Sort of this Kind of *Aloes*, when reduced to Powder, is of a bright golden Colour, of a ſpicy, bitter Taſte, and ſmells not unlike Myrrh. The common Sort of *Aloes* is leſs clear and bright than the former, of a darker Colour, and more firm and hard; it is likewiſe drier, of a diſagreeable Smell, and a more bitter Taſte. The third and worſt Sort of *Aloes*, properly called *Caballine*, has been uſually given only to Horſes; this is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the foregoing Sorts, by its ungrateful ſtrong Smell, although in other Reſpects, it agrees pretty well with the *common Aloes*: Sometimes it is prepared ſo pure, and bright, that in Powder it cannot be diſtinguiſhed by the Eye from *Succotrine*.

A great deal of Pains has been taken with this Drug to correct it, and render its working mild and gentle: In one Place we find *Aloes roſed*, as though by diſſolving it in the Juice of Roſes, it was to become another Thing. In another Place *Aloes purified*, as though this Operation was to change it for the better: Our preſent College have not been without ſome Thoughts of this Kind, and have accordingly preſcribed a Method to ſeparate the gummy Part from the reſinous, as may be ſeen under Gum or *Reſin of Aloes*. After all, experimental Inſtruction informs us, that, if the *Aloes* be pure, and clean, all our Preparations of it are unneceſſary, nor is this Medicine fierce, cruel, or violent; but on the contrary mild, moderate, and gentle.

Aloes being an Extract, its Virtues, without doubt, conſiſt in a Salt, which is capable of mixing with the Blood, and producing extraordinary Effects; and will be ſtill more Advantageous, if uſed as an Opener or Alterative, and not as a purging Medicine: By this Means it will aſſiſt cold Habits, and greatly diſcharge watry, flegmatick Humours: Joined with prepared Steel it will be very beneficial to promote Women's monthly Diſcharges; and even without it, when aſſiſted with other warm Medicines, it will be frequently not leſs effectual; witneſs, *Rufus*'s *Pill*, which, being taken every Night for ſome Time, will often do Wonders; and *Tincture of Hiera-picra* is no leſs a Medicine for the Head than the Stomach: In Palſies it is commonly uſed, and moſt other Diſorders of the nervous Kind; in Loſs of Appetite, Indigeſtion, Jaundice, and many other Caſes it has not its fellow. *Elixir of Aloes* is another noble Medicine full of the ſame Virtues, and productive of the ſame extraordinary Effects. Thus is *Aloes* one of the beſt and moſt valuable Drugs we have: In Powder it may be given from twenty Grains, to thirty, or even forty: It may be eaſily made into Pills, and five middling ones given for a Doſe: But the beſt Way is in the Preparations juſt mentioned.

Aloes ſhould not be given to Perſons ſubject to the Piles; where there is a Vomiting or Spitting of Blood; to Women with Child; nor where there is a Bearing down of the Womb.

The Fleet of *Alexander* the Great, when it ſailed round *Aſia*, touched at the *Iſland Socotra*, and thence brought the firſt *Aloes* uſed among the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

Alſine. Chick-weed. It grows in watry Places, and by the Sides of Hedges and Paths. The Herb is in uſe: It cools, moiſtens, and has the Virtues of Pellitory of the Wall.

Althæa. Marſh-mallows. Marſh-mallows may be propagated almoſt in any Sort of Ground; the Stalks grow to be above a Yard high, the Leaves are covered with a ſoft Pile like Velvet, of a yellowiſh green Colour, more angular, longer, and ſharper

pointed than the common Mallows. The Roots are pretty large, thick, woody and tough, of a yellowiſh Colour on the outſide, whitiſh within, and very ſlimy.

The Virtues of this Root conſiſt in a Salt which it yields by boiling; of the Decoction is made a Syrup as effectual as moſt Syrups are: The Powder of this Root is a Part of the compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth: Hereof is alſo made with Fenugreek and Flax Seed in Oil, a Jelly, or Mucilage; which, with a little more Aſſiſtance becomes Ointment of *Marſh-mallows*.

Seeing the Virtues of *Marſh-mallow* Roots lie in a mucilaginous Salt, no wonder it is moſt commonly uſed in Decoctions, where this Salt eaſily communicates itſelf, and this is the beſt and moſt effectual Preparation made from it. This Liquor, by its ſoftning and healing Quality, is very ſerviceable in ſome ſecret Diſorders; for the Sharpneſs of certain Humours, which occaſion ſo uneaſy and diſagreeable a Senſation, are by frequent Draughts hereof blunted, ſmoothed, and greatly altered. As to the Syrup hereof, though better made according to our preſent Inſtructions of the College than ever, yet it is no ways comparable to half an Ounce of the dryed Root in a Quart of the Decoction. Nor is this Decoction famous in venereal Caſes only; but in the Gravel, Stone, and many other Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages, it is unrivaled.

Alumen. Alum. A Salt. It is diſtinguiſhed into natural and artificial: The former is ſcarce, the latter is generally uſed; which differs only according to the Places where it is made. At making, the Salt ſhoots into eight ſquared Forms, though not regularly: It eaſily melts over the Fire, and riſes into Bliſters. *England, Flanders,* and *Italy* are the Countries where *Alum* is principally produced. The *Engliſh Alum* is made from a bluiſh Stone like Slate, common in the Hills in *Yorkſhire,* and *Lancaſhire*. This Stone they burn on a Hearth or Kiln; then ſteep it ſucceſſively in ſeveral Pits of Water; then boil it twenty-four Hours; laſtly, letting it ſtand about two Hours, the Dregs will ſettle, and leave a clear Liquor; which being removed into a Cooler, and having ſome Urine or Kelp Liquor added to it, begins in three or four Days to gather into a Maſs; which being taken out, waſhed, diſſolved, and ſhot over again is fit for uſe.

At *Civita Vecchia*, they proceed thus; The Stone, which is of a ruddy Hue, is burnt; then the Lime is boiled and diſſolved in Water; this Water thus filled with the aluminous Matter, is left ſome Days, and of its own Accord it ſhoots into Salts, which we know by the Name of *Rock*, or *Roch Alum*.

Near *Puteoli* in *Italy*, is a Plane, the Soil whereof is ſaltiſh, and ſo hot, that the Hand cannot long bear it; whence, in Summer Time, ariſes a ſaltiſh Duſt; which being ſwept up, and caſt into the leaden Ciſterns of Water at the Bottom of the Plane, the Heat of the Ground alone, where they lie, conſumes the Water, and leaves *Alum* behind.

Alum is drying and binding. A large Nutmeg with an equal Quantity of *Alum*, powdered, and divided into three Doſes, if one is taken every Morning, is ſaid to cure an Ague. *Alum* melted, with a due Proportion of Dragon's Blood, is the celebrated Styptic of *Helvetius*, which is extremely beneficial in great Diſcharges of Blood from the Womb, alſo for the Whites. Milk turned with *Alum*, and the Whey, taken as freely as the Stomach will bear it, is excellent for thoſe who cannot hold their Water.

Ambra-

Ambragriſea. Ambergreaſe. It is a fat Subſtance of an aſh Colour, variegated like Marble, here and there ſprinkled with white Spots. It is ſuppoſed to ooze out of the Bowels of the Earth, and to be hardened in the Sea; where it is either found floating upon the Surface, or is thrown upon the Shores. The beſt Sort of *Ambergreaſe* is light, of a ſtrong Smell, and being pierced with a hot Needle yields a fat, ſweet ſmelling Juice. The *Indians* of the *Simbal* Iſles hunt for it, and gather it in a very curious Manner. After the Sea has been well agitated by a Storm, ſo that it ſeems likely there is *Ambergreaſe* thrown on the Shore, they immediately haſte away to be before hand with certain dainty Birds who devour it. They go againſt the Wind till they perceive the Odour of the *Ambergreaſe*, which being now freſh, ſmells ſtrong; and when they loſe the Scent thereof, they return back the ſame Way till they recover it again; and ſo at length they find it upon the Sands; and often, by the Aſſiſtance of the above mentioned Birds, who are alſo invited by the Scent, pecking in the Place where it lies. It is ſometimes found in very large Pieces, weighing thirty or forty Pounds; but the largeſt hitherto known was brought to *Holland* about thirty or forty Years ſince; it was almoſt round, more than two Feet in Diameter, and 182 Pounds Weight. The Duke of *Florence* offered 50,000 Crowns for it; but it was reſerved to adorn the *Eaſt-India Houſe* at *Amſterdam*; where it has been examined by the Curious, and found to be one entire Piece.

The Virtues of *Ambergreaſe*, as a Medicine, are not yet well known; but from the notable Effects which Muſk has been of late found to produce, it is extremely probable, that this might prove a Medicine of ſimilar, though not of equal Virtue.

Ammi. Biſhop's Weed. Of this there are two Sorts, the antient and the modern; the latter is called *common Biſhop's Weed*, and is cultivated in Gardens: The Seeds are of a drying, warming Nature, and conſequently good to expel Wind, and prevent the Cholic: They alſo promote Urine, and excite Women's monthly Diſcharges: The former is called *true Biſhop's Weed*, or *Ethiopian Cummin*; but the Seed of this Herb is much leſs than Cummin Seed, and of the Taſte of Origany. They come from *Alexandria* and *Crete*; are of a ſpicy, heating Nature, and greatly extolled againſt Difficulties of Urine, and the Bites of venomous Animals. They are an Ingredient in Venice Treacle, but are in no other Shop Compoſitions.

Ammoniacum. Gum Ammoniac. This is a hardened Juice, between a Reſin and a Gum, brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, uſually in large Maſſes, compoſed of little Lumps or Tears, of a milky Colour, but ſoon changing, upon being expoſed to the Air, of a yellowiſh Hue; the better Sorts of this Juice very much reſemble, in Appearance, the finer Kind of Benjamin. It has a nauſeous ſweet Taſte, followed with a bitter one; and a peculiar Smell ſomewhat like that of Galbanum, but more grateful, and nearer to that of Opoponax. For inward Uſe, ſuch Tears as are large, dry, free from little Stones, Seeds, or other Impurities are to be choſen: This fine Sort is called *Gum Ammoniac* in Drops. The coarſer Kind is purified by diſſolving and ſtraining, and then carefully boiling it up; but unleſs this be artfully managed, the Gum will loſe a conſiderable Deal of its beſt Part. The ſtrained Gum of the Shops is a grievous Abuſe, being a Compoſition of Ingredients much inferior in Virtue and Price. The genuine *Gum Ammoniac* is, according to ſome, the Juice of an umbelliferous

belliferous Plant growing in *Africa*, which flows from Wounds made in it for that Purpoſe.

This Gum will, in ſome Meaſure, diſſolve in Water; thus prepared, it is called Milk of *Gum Ammoniac*; and this is the only liquid Form it is commonly taken in; it is more eaſily diſſolved in Vinegar, which is done to unite it in Plaiſters, and ſuch Forms for outward Application.

Gum Ammoniac is of an opening, expectorating Nature, proper to clear the Lungs of tough Phlegm, for which Reaſon it is recommended in Aſthmas, and Shortneſs of Breath; in this Caſe it is commonly given in ſome liquid Form. It is alſo good in nervous, hyſteric and hypocondriac Diſorders; and for theſe Intentions is moſt commonly given in Pills, either with the Gum Pill, or ſomething of its Nature, but ſeldom or never alone. Outwardly uſed it is ſuppling, ripening, and diſſolving; it is proper for Hardneſs of the Spleen, Liver, and Meſentery; with Quickſilver it enters a Plaiſter which is good to diſſolve Swellings; in another Compoſition it is joined with the Juice of Hemlock for the ſame Intentions.

Amomum verum. True Amomum. The Seeds of the *true Amomum* are brought to us from the *Eaſt-Indies* in roundiſh Pods, divided into three Parts; the Seeds are rough, ſquariſh, ſpicy, of a dark Colour without-ſide, and white within; eaſily pounded, in which Reſpect they manifeſtly differ from Cardamom Seeds, with which they are confounded in the Shops. Upon Diſtillation they yield a conſiderable Quantity of a ſpicy Oil. It is ſaid, they reſiſt Poiſon, diſperſe Wind, ſtrengthen the Stomach, create an Appetite, and procure Strength. They are an Ingredient in Venicetreacle.

Amomum Vulgare. Common Stone Parſley. It grows common in many Places; the Seeds only are uſed. Theſe Seeds are hot, dry, opening, and good for removing Obſtructions from the Kidneys, and urinary Paſſages.

Amygdalus amara & dulcis. The Almond-tree. They grow naturally in many warm Countries, as *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and many Parts of *Africa*. Sometimes Trees which before bore ſweet *Almonds*, begin to bear thoſe of the bitter Kind, whilſt thoſe laſt often bear ſweet *Almonds*, if tranſplanted into a better Soil. Sweet *Almonds*, if freſh, are of a grateful Taſte, and very nouriſhing; they are preſcribed with great Advantage in Emulſions, for Patients much waſted by long Illneſs; alſo in hectical, and pleuritic Caſes. The Oil of ſweet *Almonds* is frequently preſcribed both for inward and outward Uſes. For inward Uſes it is mixed with Conſerve, Syrup, Sugar-candy or Sperma Cæti, and given in Hoarſneſſes, Coughs, Aſthmas, Phthiſics, Pleuriſies, and all Diſorders of the Breaſt. Given by Spoonfuls it is excellent in violent Gravel Pains, for it not only blunts, and ſheaths the ſharp Points, which ſo vex theſe tender Parts, but by its ſoftning Quality it ſo ſtretches the Paſſages, as very much to favour the removing of all ſuch Matter. Outwardly it enters many Cerates, Ointments, and Liniments where ſoftning and healing are intended. Few or none make the Oil from *ſweet Almonds*, but from bitter only, which ſupplies the Place of both. Bitter *Almonds* are much uſed in order to beautify the Hands, and render them white.

Anacardia. Anacardium. Anacardium is the Fruit of a Tree of a black ſhining Colour, about an Inch in Length, and in Shape like a Bird's Heart, growing in the *Eaſt-Indies*: It is compoſed of two Barks or Shells, between which is a ſpungy Subſtance, containing a dark coloured burning

burning Oil; and a Kernel, of a white Colour and ſweetiſh Taſte. All the Preparations of *Anacardium*, are, juſtly, now diſuſed in the Shops, becauſe they are unſafe.

Anchuſa. Alkanet. The *French Alkanet* Root is ſmall, of a deep Red without, and White within. Its Leaves are green, rough, and like thoſe of Bugloſs. From amidſt the Leaves riſes a ſtraight Stem, adorned with leſſer Leaves and Flowers, in the Form of Stars, of a pale Blue. To be good, it ought to be new, pliable, though dry, of a deep Red on the Outſide, and White within, with a ſmall blue Head, which whether wet or dry, being rubbed upon the Nails or Hands, ſtains them of a beautiful Vermilion Dye. Its Uſe is to colour Oils and Ointments.

Anethum. Dill. It is ſown in Gardens, and is known by many: Some affirm, that *Dill* is poſſeſſed of a ſleeping Quality, and for that Reaſon the Plant is often hung in the Beds of thoſe who cannot ſleep: The Seeds are uſed in Medicine; they are of a ſpicy, heating, ſtrengthening, diſperſing Quality. A Decoction of them is uſeful for exciting Urine, and removing the Strangury: An eſſential Oil is made from them, and a ſimple Water.

Angelica. Angelica. It grows common in many Gardens. This Plant is of a penetrating and ſpicy Nature; its Seeds and Roots are in a particular Manner proper to expel peſtilential Poiſon by Sweat. The Herb contains many volatile Parts, which will mount over the Still-head: It enters the ſtrong alexiterial Water, as well as the ſimple; and the Seeds are in the compound Aniſeed Water. The Plant is alſo in the compound alexiterial Water with Vinegar.

Anime. A *Reſin.* This ſpicy pleaſant ſmelling *Reſin* flows from a tall Tree which grows in *Braſil*, and *New Spain* in *America*. In Colour it reſembles Frankincenſe, and is not unlike Myrrh in Flavour: There are ſeveral Sorts of it; it is ſaid they will all yield, in burning, a moſt agreeable Smell. We uſe it not in any Medicine inwardly, but outwardly in Plaiſters. The *Braſilians* apply the Fume of it for Diſorders of the Head from Colds; and are of Opinion, that it is of Service to other Parts of the Body likewiſe, when affected by the ſame Cauſe.

Aniſi-ſemen. Aniſe-ſeed. This comes in our *Spaniſh* Trade, and is moſt commonly known by the Name of *Alicant Aniſe-ſeed:* It alſo grows plentifully in the Iſland of *Malta*, in *Crete*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, and many more Places. We hear nothing remarkable of the Form or Growth of the Plant, nor much about it: The Seed is in great Reputation, and much uſed on Account of its ſpicy Qualities, in Caſes where Wind is to be diſperſed, and the Stomach ſtrengthened. In Diſorders of the Breaſt, ariſing from Cold, they are proper to diſlodge the fizy, and tough Matter. In liquid purging Medicines, they are ſometimes uſed to prevent Gripes; and ſometimes they enter Electuaries for the ſame Intentions. As by Means of their ſpicy Nature they heat the Body, they are placed among the four greater hot Seeds. They are certainly excellent in many Sorts of Cholics, eſpecially in the Bowels, for which Reaſon they are called, *The Comfort of the Bowels.* They now give a Title to a cordial Water, and a very famous chymical Oil is made from them. They are an Ingredient both in Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Antimonium. Antimony. It has its own Mines particularly in *Hungary*, *Tranſylvania*, and *Germany*. Its Ore is mixed with a ſtony Matter, from which it is ſeparated by breaking it into ſmall Pieces, and afterwards refining it, as is practiſed

in other imperfect Metals. This is the Crude *Antimony* of the Druggiſts, which is a metallick, ſolid, heavy, brittle Subſtance, of a Lead Colour, conſiſting of long ſhining Streaks or Needles; it is eaſily melted by Fire, and flows the thineſt of all Minerals, but is not ductile. There are different Kinds of *Antimony*, and it is often found mixed with other Metals. A great Variety of medicinal Preparations are made from it; ſome are Vomits, ſome purging Medicines, and others ſweating: It is not uncommon to give crude *Antimony* in Powder well levigated; it is alſo ſometimes joined with other Ingredients, and put in Diet-drinks. It has a copious Uſe in Medicine. Whatever purging or vomiting Medicines are made from it are given with all the Caution imaginable: It is ſaid to do good in Diſeaſes of the Skin, alſo in Epilepſies, and Conſumptions. It is certainly given to Horſes with Succeſs, for they are obſerved to grow fat after it. One of its moſt violent Preparations called Liver of *Antimony* is given to Horſes, in ſo large a Quantity as an Ounce, yet is not attended with any viſible Operation; though a few Grains of it taken by Man becomes a violent Vomit. Its Uſe in outward Application is very little; but in Chymiſtry, noble and unbounded.

Aparine. Cleaver, or *Gooſe-graſs*. It grows near the Sides of Hedges. It is ſaid, this Herb boiled in Water, and drank, removes Obſtructions of the Liver and Kidneys, cures Looſeneſſes, and a Running of the Reins. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Apium. Smallage. This grows wild in ſome warm Climates, and when tranſplanted, and carefully cultivated in our Gardens becomes mild, and more grateful, and is called *Celery*. The Plant itſelf is of a highly penetrating and ſpicy Quality, and is therefore accounted good againſt Scurvies, and a Promoter of Urine. Its Virtues lie in a volatile oily Salt, and a Spirit. The Root is one of the five great opening Roots.

Aquilegia. Columbine. It grows common in Gardens, where it is cultivated for the Sake of its Flowers. Mr. *Ray* deſcribes ſeveral Sorts of this Plant, but as none of them are famous in Medicine, it would be very tedious to relate them. *Mathiolus* ſays, the Leaves of *Columbine* taken with Saffron, the Patient continuing ſweating in Bed, will cure the Jaundice. Some ſay, the Leaves are uſed to make Gargles.

Arabicum Gummi. Gum Arabic. It is a hardened Juice which drops from the Tree that yields the true *Acacia*: It is of a bright, pale yellow, or yellow Colour, brittle, without any Smell or Taſte, ſomewhat wrinkled on the Outſide, and ſhining within like Glaſs; it grows ſoft in the Mouth, ſticks to the Teeth, and readily diſſolves in Water, but not in Spirits of Wine, or in Oils. The beſt Sort of this Gum is dry, ſhining, of a white or pale yellow Colour, and free from Dirt. The true *Gum Arabic* is rarely to be met with in the Shops. *Gum Seneca*, which is brought from the Coaſt of *Guinea*, by our *African Company*, is uſually ſold for it: This greatly reſembles the other, and probably ſweats from a Tree of the ſame Kind, the Coaſt and Climate being the ſame: It is generally in large Pieces, rough on the Outſide. The former is held to be the purer and finer Gum, and therefore choſe for Medicine; and the latter the ſtrongeſt, moſt ſubſtantial, and cheapeſt, and conſequently more employed in certain Trades and Buſineſs.

Gum Arabic has a ſoft glutinous Quality, and is ſerviceable againſt Coughs, Hoarſeneſs, and ſome Diſorders of the Breaſt. It is put in the white Drink to give the Liquor a Body,

Body, and prevent the Hartſhorn from ſinking to the Bottom. In Diaſcordium it is of ſmall Conſequence, but in Mithridate and Venice-treacle of ten times leſs.

Areca. Indian Nut, whoſe thickened Juice is called *Catechu*, *Terra Japonica*, or *Japan Earth*. This is the Fruit of a famous Tree in the *Eaſt-Indies*, and moſt ſurpriſing is the Conſumption there made of it; for both Poor and Rich uſe it in abundance: The Tree that bears it is ſtraight and tall, the Shell is plain and even on the Outſide, but not ſo within; it is not much unlike the Cocoa ſhell, and as large as a middling Wal nut, and the Kernel the Size of a Nutmeg, which it is like: When the Tree has been planted ſeven Years it bears Fruit, but if in good Land, in the fifth; it lives fifty Years, thirty in Vigour, but afterwards declines; in three Months the Pulp is full of Moiſture, in ſix it is hard; the *Indians* chew this with Betel, and it is ſaid, it keeps the Teeth White, preſerves a ſweet Breath, ſtrengthens the Stomach, excites Appetite, and does many extraordinary and wonderful Things. In the Shops, *Japan Earth* is famous for ſtopping Looſneſſes, and upon this Account it is given in Boles, or Electuaries.

Argentina. Wild Tanſey. It grows in many Places, and is commonly known. It cools, binds, and ſtrengthens; is good againſt Looſeneſſes and Fluxes of Blood, and is famous for relieving the Pain of the Teeth: It is ſaid, the diſtilled Water of it is a moſt excellent Beautifier of the Skin, clearing away all Brownneſs, and Spots occaſioned by the Sun.

Argentum. Silver. This has no extraordinary medicinal Virtues, but being placed here ſhall not go without ſome Obſervations made by Authors on its Production. Moſt Countries in all Quarters of the World afford *Silver Mines*, but *Peru* and *Chili* above all others: The Mines of *Potoſi* are ſaid to be inexhauſtible, being dug now with almoſt as much Succeſs as when diſcovered; abating this, that the Vein then lay as it were on the Surface of the Ground, but is now got to a great Depth, being deſcended to by 500 Steps. *Silver* is ſcarce ever found pure without ſome Mixture: We meet with it in almoſt all Sorts of Minerals; ſometimes in the Ore of *Gold*, and ſometimes in that of *Lead*, and *Copper*; but oftneſt in a kind of black ſtony Glebes full of ſhining Streaks. It has a corroſive Sulphur or Bitumen always found attending it, which turns yellow in the Fire, and has ſomewhat of the Effects of *Antimony*, and perhaps has ſome antimonial Parts in it, being found to make the *Silver* in the melting Veſſels fly away: The Loſs in this Reſpect is conſiderable, eſpecially if the Ore be very coarſe; ſo that the utmoſt Care is to be had in the Separation; for a Maſs of this Kind being put in melted Lead, the *Sulphur* will indeed be all carried off: But then the Point is ſomewhat delicate; for if the Fire be too ſtrong, the *Silver* is apt to go along with it; and if too ſlack, the *Sulphur* will be left behind. It is certain many thouſand Pounds worth of *Silver* have been evaporated, and loſt in the Separation. The working theſe Mines is exceeding dangerous on Account of the Steams they yield, which are even felt at a great Diſtance, and not only ſuffocate the Miners, but the Cattle grazing in the Neighbourhood. Scarce any of the Workmen can bear ſuch a peſtilential Air above a Day together; it ſometimes proves ſo mortal, that they are obliged to ſtop the Mines up again. The Mines of *Potoſi* are reckoned the moſt innocent; and yet they ſay, they could not work theſe but for the Herb *Paraguay*, an Infuſion whereof, taken as Tea is among us, ſerves as a Sort of

Preſervative. Many medicinal Virtues have been attributed to this againſt Diſeaſes of the Head, but they ſeem to have no Foundation, except the Imagination of Aſtrologers, and deſigning People. The *Silver Cauſtic* is the only Preparation in uſe.

Argentum vivum. Mercurius, Hydrargyrum, Quickſilver. This is the capital Article of the *Materia Medica*; it is a fluid metallick Subſtance, cold to the Touch, of a ſhining Silver Colour, very heavy, volatile, and which will unite with moſt Metals, eſpecially Gold, to which it joins itſelf very cloſely. It comes in great Quantities from the Province of *Friuli* belonging to the Emperor, where there are Abundance of Mines; it is there found under three ſeveral Forms; Firſt, In red mineral Stones called *Cinnabar*; Secondly, In hard ſtony Subſtances of a Saffron, and ſometimes of a blackiſh Colour; Thirdly, It is alſo found pure, for upon opening Holes in the Beds of Stones, there ſometimes guſhes out Streams of *pure Quickſilver* called *Virgin Mercury*; and this Sort is moſt valued, Chymiſts eſteem it preferable to all others for their Operations. *Mercury* is either found pure in its own proper Mines, or thoſe of other Metals wherewith it is mixed; beſides theſe Mines of *Friuli* there are other conſiderable ones in *Hungary* and *Spain*: The Earth or Matter it is found in, is different in different Places; in the *Spaniſh* Mines it is ruddy, ſtreaked with Black, and ſo hard that there is no digging it without Gunpowder: That of the *Hungarian* Mines is ſometimes a pretty hard Stone, but more uſually a dark coloured Earth inclining to red: In the Mines of *Friuli* there is a ſoftiſh Earth, wherein *Virgin Mercury* is found in little Drops, and a hard Stone which yields the common *Mercury*.

How to ſeparate *Quickſilver* from the Ore.

Firſt, they grind the mineral Glebe into Powder, then pour a great Quantity of Water upon it, ſtirring and working the whole briſkly about till the Water becomes exceeding thick; the Water having ſtood to ſettle, they pour it off and pour on freſh, ſtirring and working as before; this they repeat till the Water comes away, at length, perfectly clear; then all remaining at the Bottom of the Veſſel is *Mercury*, or other metalline Matter; to this Maſs they add the Filings of Iron, then putting the Whole into large Iron Retorts diſtil it; by which Means all the metallick, and ſtony Part is ſeparated from it, and the *Mercury* brought over pure.

The moſt expeditious and advantageous Way of ſeparating *Quickſilver* from its Ore, when rich, is this; They firſt beat the Mineral to Powder, then put it into long Veſſels like long Necks, or Bird Bottles, the narrow Mouths whereof they ſtop with Moſs, then turning their Necks into the Mouths of other earthen Veſſels made in this Form, that lie buried upright under Ground, they lute them and make a Fire round the upper Veſſels, which cauſes the *Mercury* to diſtil into the Receivers which lie cool below: But when the Ore abounds with *Sulphur*, it requires the Addition of Lime, Potaſh, or Iron Filings to make the *Mercury* ſeparate, and diſtil off.

As to the *Mercury* in pure *Cinnabar* it is beſt kept there; for that *Cinnabar* will ſell for more than *Mercury* itſelf.

The miſerable People condemned or hired to work in the *Quickſilver* Mines, all die in a little Time; they are firſt taken with Tremblings, and proceed to ſalivate; then their Teeth drop out, Pains ſeize them all over, eſpecially in their Bones, which the *Mercury* penetrates.

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When *Mercury* is uſed in Medicine it ought to be pure; the ſtraining it through Leather is not ſufficient: One of the beſt Ways of purifying it ſeems to be by grinding it in a Glaſs Mortar with Vinegar and a little Salt, which diſſolves and frees it from Impurities: Though it ſhould rather be diſtilled from quick Lime, fixed Alkali, or Iron Filings, for fear any Particles of *Arſenick* or *Antimony* ſhould ſtick to it. It is allowed to be pure when a little of it held in an Iron Ladle over a Fire totally flies away.

There is a Method, we are told, will diſcover the Druggiſt's Fraud in *Quickſilver*, particularly thoſe who make a Practice of adulterating it with *Lead*, or *Copper*: For grind your *Mercury* with Vinegar in a Mortar, and if the Vinegar grows ſweetiſh, it is a Proof that the *Mercury* is mixed with *Lead*; if the Vinegar turns greeniſh or bluiſh, it has been adulterated with *Copper*; but if the *Mercury* and Vinegar both remain without Alteration, then it is unadulterated.

Quickſilver was antiently ranked among Poiſons: *Dioſcorides* reckons it pernicious; *Galen*, highly corroſive; *Meſue*, commends it in Diſeaſes of the Skin. *James Carpenſis*, who practiſed in *Italy*, ſeems to have been the firſt who uſed it for the *French* Diſeaſe. *Quickſilver* is a great Enemy to all Sorts of Vermin, as well as to Worms, and it ſuddenly kills or baniſhes them, being applied in an Ointment to any Parts of the Body where they are found. *Crude Mercury* is likewiſe given in very large Quantities for the Twiſting of the Guts, even two or three Pounds, and it often ſucceeds in removing the Obſtructions; but if the Obſtructions be very great, ſo that the *Mercury* remains in the Body a great while, it may do them an Injury, merely by its great Weight. It was uſual a few Years ago to give it in ſmall Quantities every Night for a Month or more, for various Diſorders, but that Method is of late entirely diſcontinued. *Quickſilver*, joined with *Sulphur*, will not ſalivate, as is well known by the Uſe of *Æthiops Mineral*, yet mixed with ſome teſtaceous Powder, as *Crab's Claws*, it will occaſion a ſpitting; a very ſmall Quantity in an Ointment will ſometimes occaſion a Salivation, and without great Care, be attended with a Fever, Inflammation, and the worſt of Conſequences: In ſhort, *Mercury* and its Preparations are of great Conſequence in Medicine, and ſhould not be truſted under the Management and Direction of every bold Pretender.

Ariſtolochia. Birthwort. Of this there are two Kinds uſed in Medicine, the *long*, and the *round*; this Difference in the Shape of the Root ſeems to be the greateſt Odds, for in Virtues they both agree: They have been extolled for aſſiſting Women's monthly Diſcharges, for promoting Delivery, and bringing away the Afterbirth. At preſent they enter none of our Compoſitions, and are ſeldom uſed.

Artemiſia. Mugwort. This grows ſo common, that it needs no Deſcription: This Plant has been much uſed in Complaints peculiar to the female Sex, both in inward and outward Applications. It was ſaid to be opening, to promote Women's monthly Courſes, to help Delivery, and to cleanſe the Womb. It had the Reputation of giving Name to a Syrup in our old Diſpenſatory; but it is now almoſt neglected as uſeleſs.

Arthanita. Sowbread. This has pretty much the ſame Virtues as the former: It is not an Ingredient in any Shop Compoſition.

Arum. Arum-root. This comes up very early in the Spring, and grows in moſt Parts of *England*: Children know it by the Name of

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Lords and Ladies: When this is freſh and juſt dug, if it be touched with the Tongue it is almoſt intolerable, and occaſions a burning Pain little leſs than ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol: By the volatile and pungent Qualities this Root poſſeſſes, there is no doubt but it might be better uſed than according to the preſent Method; for in moſt Places it lies by ſeveral Months after drying, and then becomes a Powder, and perhaps is uſed now and then; whereas was the volatile Virtue hereof immediately, and properly extracted, it might be of much greater Benefit. It is good againſt ſcorbutic Diſeaſes, many Sorts of Breakings out, and Foulneſſes of the Skin, Diſorders of the Liver, and ſome Aſthmas. Given in an Electuary or ſome ſubſtantial Form is the preſent, and moſt uſual Way: According to *Boerhaave*, it is ſafeſt in Decoctions and Infuſions. There is a compound Powder of *Arum-root* by our preſent College.

Ærugo. Verdigreaſe. It is a green Ruſt, raiſed on *Copper* Plates: The Method of making it is thus; the Huſks and Stones of Grapes, being firſt dried and after dipped in ſome ſtrong Wine, are laid for nine or ten Days in wooden or earthen Veſſels, till they begin to ferment; then being ſqueezed together with both Hands, they are formed into Balls, which are put into proper earthen Pots, and Wine is poured upon them, till about half is covered; the Veſſels have a Straw Lid thrown over them, and are ſet in a Wine-ſeller, where the Balls are left for twelve or fifteen Hours, being turned every four Hours, that the Wine may penetrate every Part of them; after this the Balls are raiſed about a Finger's Breadth above the Surface of the Wine, and ſet upon wooden Bars; the Veſſels are then ſhut again, and left in that State for ten or twelve Days more; after which Time the Balls ſend forth a ſtrong Scent, and are then fit for diſſolving *Copper*; for this Purpoſe, they are broken and bruiſed with the Hand, that the outer Part of them which is drieſt, may be exactly mixed with the inner, which is ſtill moiſt with Wine; then a *Copper* Plate is placed upon theſe wooden Bars, and a Bed of this upon it, then another Plate and another Bed of the Huſks, and ſo more, the Huſks being uppermoſt. The Plates are four Inches long, and three broad; and if the *Copper* be new, they muſt be before buried for twenty-four Hours in *Verdigreaſe*, and then heated a little in the Fire; the Veſſels being filled in this Manner, and ſhut cloſe are left without farther Management, till the *Verdigreaſe* is made, which happens ſooner or later, according to the Nature of the *Copper*. Some *Copper* yields its Ruſt in ſix or ſeven Days; ſome requires twelve or fifteen Days. The *Verdigreaſe* thus compleatly extracted, the Plates covered therewith are taken out of the Veſſels, and their Edges moiſtened with the ſtrongeſt Wine; they are then wrapt up in linen Cloths, dipped in the ſame, and laid in a Wine-cellar for three Weeks: By this the Makers tell us, the *Verdigreaſe* is nouriſhed, and then it is ſeparated off from the Plates with Knives, and kept for Uſe.

Verdigreaſe is uſed outwardly; it is made into an Ointment with Honey and Vinegar, and called *Ægyptiacum*. Thus prepared it eats and conſumes proud Fleſh, and is a Cleanſer of ſloughy and foul Ulcers.

Arſenicum album. White Arſenick. The poiſonous *Arſenick* or *Ratſbane* is a white heavy Body, but of late diſcovered, being unknown two hundred Years ago: It is an artificial Subſtance made by melting *Cobalt* with Pot-aſhes and Flints, in the Preparation of Smalt. The Flower which riſes in the Operation affords a white crude *Arſenick*, which being

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run in a coarſe Veſſel with a vehement Fire produces the common white Shop *Arſenick*. If this arſenical Flower of *Cobalt* be run with a tenth Part of its Quantity of common Sulphur, it produces the *yellow poiſonous Arſenick*, which ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed from *Orpiment*, as being of a moſt deadly Quality. *Cobalt* being the Mother of *Arſenick*, here follows its Hiſtory:

The *German Cobalt* is a heavy, hard, imperfect Ore, of a blackiſh Colour, a little like Ore of *Antimony:* It ſends out a ſtrong ſulphurous Smell in burning; it is ſometimes mixed with *Copper*, but oftner with *Silver:* It is dug in large Lumps in the Mines in *Saxony* and *Bohemia:* It is ſaid alſo to be found in *England* in the *Mendip Hills* in *Somerſetſhire*. It is a valuable, though poiſonous Mineral, and well worth enquiring after. It has ſo violent a conſuming Quality as to ulcerate the Feet and Hands of the Miners; and taken into the Body, proves mortal to all the known Animals.

Aſa fœtida. Devil's Dung. It is brought to us in large Lumps from *Perſia* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is a compact gummy, reſinous Subſtance, ſoft and pliable like Wax while new, compoſed of various little ſhining Lumps or Grains, which are partly of a whitiſh Colour, partly reddiſh, and partly of a Violet hue; it ſmells like Garlick, but much ſtronger, and has a bitter ſharp biting Taſte. Thoſe Maſſes are accounted beſt which are of a clear or paliſh Red, and variegated with a great Number of elegant white Tears. When it firſt ſweats out of the wounded Root, it is liquid and white like Milk, but upon being expoſed to the Air grows of a browniſh Colour, and gradually grows harder and harder: With Age it loſes Part of its Smell, and alſo its Strength; a Circumſtance to be particularly regarded in doſing this Medicine. The pureſt white Tears, being freſh cut, are of a yellowiſh white Colour, which, in a little Time after, changes to a fine Red, tending to a Violet. This Drug does not entirely diſſolve either in a watry or ſpirituous Liquor, but beſt in the former.

Aſa fœtida may be given alone, two or three ſmall Pills for a Doſe in hyſterical Complaints, Vapours, Lowneſs of Spirits, and Melancholy. Sometimes it is moſt effectually joined with half as much Aloes, eſpecially if the Body be coſtive: Thus taken every Night with a little Pennyroyal Water or any other Liquor going to Bed, it is a famous Medicine. This Gum is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Myrrh, in the Gum Pill, in the fœtid Tincture, the Tincture of Soot, and the fœtid volatile Spirit.

Aſarum. Aſarabacca. This Plant grows in the Gardens of the Curious: It has a ſharp, bitter, and diſagreeable Taſte: It has a vomiting and purgative Quality, though it does not always operate in theſe two Manners: The Root was heretofore an Ingredient in our *Hiera picra:* The Leaves are now in our ſneezing Powder, as they were in the cephalic Powder formerly: There are no wonderful Things aſcribed to the Virtue of this Snuff.

Aſparagus. Sparrow-graſs. This grows of its own accord near the *Lizard Point* in *Cornwall*, and in many other Places; but the beſt is cultivated in Gardens. *Aſparagus* eaten freely promotes Urine, and gives it a ſtrong Smell. Some ſay its frequent Uſe has occaſioned bloody Urine; but we are rather inclined to believe it wholſome and nouriſhing. The Root is moſt effectual in promoting urinary Diſcharges, becauſe it contains the greateſt Quantity of Salt. It is one of the *five opening Roots*, and is a good Ingredient in all

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Compoſitions intended to cleanſe the Bowels, eſpecially where their Obſtructions threaten the Jaundice, and Dropſy. It is likewiſe good in many Diſorders of the Breaſt, as operating by Urine is of ſervice in moſt ſuch Cases. At preſent it is in none of our Shop Compoſitions.

Atriplex ſativa, fœtida. Garden and ſtinking Orach. The *former* has been very ſeldom uſed in Medicine, the *latter* more common. *Stinking Orach* grows on Dunghills, and waſte Places. This Herb, is in a peculiar Manner, appropriated to the female Sex, being an Opener of Obſtructions, powerful againſt Diſorders of the Womb, good to promote the monthly Courſes, expel the After-birth, alleviate Child-bed Purgations, appeaſe Strangulations of the Womb, and remove hyſteric Fits. It is generally given in Decoctions.

Aurantia malus. The *Orange-tree.* In the moſt delightful Climates, where the Soil and temperate Air both conſpire to make Life agreeable, grows plentifully this moſt grateful Fruit. The Tree is an Evergreen, and you have a perpetual Succeſſion of Bloſſoms, and Flowers, and Fruit. The ſouthern Provinces in *Spain* abound with them, particularly the inviting Regions of *Andaluſia.* All Parts of the Torrid Zone produce this Fruit: Thus the hotteſt Countries produce the moſt cooling and refreſhing Liquors; and Nature ſends not an Inconvenience without ſome proper Remedy to make Amends for it.

The Juice of *Oranges* is exceeding grateful and refreſhing, and may be taken in many Sorts of Fevers to great Advantage: Both the refreſhing Flavour, which continually flies from them, as well as their Liquor taken inwardly contribute to ſtrengthen the Stomach, and cure nauſeous Qualms. Many Times in Reachings, and Vomitings, through Weakneſs and Abundance of Choler, they are not more pleaſant than uſeful.

Auricula Judæ Jews ears. Theſe grow on the Trunk of the Elder-tree. Boiled in Milk, or ſteeped in Vinegar, or boiling Water, they are made into Gargles, and are good in Quinſeys, and other Swellings and Inflammations in the Throat. Thus uſed they occaſion a great Diſcharge of Slough, and Naſtineſs, which is apt to fur up the Mouth and Throat.

Auripigmentum. Orpiment. *Orpiment* is a mineral Subſtance, compoſed of ſmall Scales or Leaves, like Talk; it is ſaid by ſome to be found in the Mines of Gold, Silver and Copper; by others, in particular Mines and Veins in *Greece* and *Hungary*, unmixed with any other Mineral. It is of three different Colours; of a bright, ſhining, Gold Colour; of a Vermilion Red, intermixed with a deep Yellow; and of a Green with a whitiſh Yellow. *Orpiment* has for a great while been reckoned in the Claſs of poiſonous Minerals, and looked upon as a Kind of *Arſenick*; although in its crude Form it does not ſeem to contain any thing ſo dangerous. It has been given to Dogs in a conſiderable Quantity, without vomiting or purging, or producing any of thoſe fatal Effects which are uſually attributed to it: But after it has undergone the Action of Fire, it really obtains a fiery and poiſonous Quality. *Orpiment* and *yellow Arſenick* have been looked upon as the ſame Thing, and and conſequently the poiſonous Quality of the *latter* has been oftentimes attributed to the *former.* *Orpiment* is compared to *Antimony*, which taken in its crude and native Form, has no deadly Effect, but as ſoon as it is ſtript by Fire, of its ſulphurous Covering, it becomes a violent Vomit.

Auricula muris. Mouſe-ear. This grows creeping on the Ground in Paſtures, and many other Places. It is ſaid to be good for Wounds: It

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alſo makes a ſneezing Powder: Some deſcribe it as good for Fluxes of the Belly and Womb, and alſo for Ruptures: Again, it is recommended in Gargles for Ulcers in the Mouth.

Axungia Porcina. Hogs-lard. It is a very material and uſeful Part of many Ointments, Plaiſters, Cerates, and Liniments. Moſt commonly its Property is quite changed by the Variety of Alterations it undergoes. But one of the moſt ſimple Forms it appears in is Pomatum. Unſalted *Lard* is cooling, healing, and ſuppling; and may with Safety and Advantage be applied to Chaps in the Skin.

Balauſtia. The *Balauſtine-tree.* The Flowers of this Tree are very binding, cooling, and drying; they are uſed againſt Looſeneſſes, and ſometimes for ſuch Caſes are boiled in ſtrengthening Glyſters; but are more commonly boiled in the white Drink. They are an Ingredient in the Compound Powder of Amber.

Balſamita mas. Coſtmary. This Plant has a pleaſant Smell, and is cultivated in Gardens: The Leaves are of a warm, drying Nature, good to ſtrengthen the Stomach, to relieve Head-achs, expel Wind, and prevent ſour Belchings. This Plant is ſaid to remove Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen; and is good againſt the Dropſy and Jaundice. It is alſo reported to be moſt excellent in Wounds, whence it obtains the Name of Balſam Plant.

Balſamum Capivi. Balſam of Capivi This is a liquid, reſinous Juice brought from *Braſil.* While freſh it is of the Conſiſtence of Oil, but grows thicker upon keeping. It is of a white Colour inclining to yellow, of a bitter ſpicy Taſte, and a peculiar Smell: It flows from a conſiderable Tree, whoſe Wood is as red almoſt as red Lead: The Tree bears a Fruit, in Form and Size, like a Hazel-Nut. Some ſay this Balſam will cure the Bite of Serpents, but this is doubtful: We are ſure it may profitably be made uſe of on many Occaſions. In the Running of the Reins, where there is no Infection, it may ſafely be uſed; and many Times in Coughs, where the Patient can bear heating Medicines, there being no hectical Diſpoſition: For the Whites in Women, and Diſorders in the Kidneys and Bladder, it will do great Service: In ſhort, it is a moſt excellent balſamic Turpentine, very efficacious in various Diſorders: Twenty Drops of it may be given in ſome Powder-ſugar once or twice a Day.

Balſamum Gileadenſe, Opobalſamum. Balm of Gilead. This is the famous natural Balſam mentioned by the *Antients*, all the reſt being the Production of *America.* Whether this be called Balſam of *Mecha*, of *Memphis*, of *Aſia*, of *Judah*, or *Jericho*, we know they are all but ſeveral Parts of *Paleſtine*, and not very diſtant from one another. It is likely ours is looked upon as an artificial Compoſition, becauſe the Phyſicians do not very often preſcribe it. This and the other Balſams are extremely well deſcribed by Dr. *Boerhaave.*

Hence we learn under what Form native Oils reſide in Plants; for, firſt, the nutrimental Juice, drawn from the Earth, ſeems to be a ſomewhat tart and watry Liquor, which, when received, lets fall gradually its more unctuous Matter in certain Parts of the Plant; and this unctuous Matter afterwards uniting more of the ſame to itſelf, by Heat, Maturation, and the Aſſiſtance of the whole Power of the Plant, it then appears in the Form of a fat Oil; which being driven outwards, and undergoing the ſame Changes in a great Degree, at length, makes a Balſam, containing a Water, a ſalt-like Acid, and an unctuous Spirit, and

different Kinds of Oil, all mixed together, yet ſeparable; and after the Separation of any particular Part, the Balſam conſtantly changes to a different Form. Hence appears the great Difference of native Balſams in ſurgical and other medicinal Uſes, whilſt they act in their own Subſtance, and ſo by means of all their Principles together; or only by means of certain, particular, ſeparate Parts. When uſed entire, and mixed with the Yolk of an Egg, *Turpentine* becomes more diſſolvable, and an admirable Remedy in ſurgical Caſes; and inwardly it proves excellent in many Diſtempers, where it gives Signs of extraordinary Virtue by its penetrating Nature, and the Violet Smell it communicates to the Urine. We have many Balſams of this Kind not differing ſo much in Virtue, as in Price, and Place of Growth; as the *Aſiatic*, the *Egyptian*, *Hierechutan*, *Judaic*, *Memphytic* Balſams, and *Balm of Gilead*; for theſe ſeveral Names, at this Day, denote the ſame Thing; or the white Balſam in Form of a *liquid Turpentine*, and of a Citron Smell. The *American Balſams* are various, and proceed from different Trees, as the Balſam of *Capivi*, which is of extraordinary Virtues: The Balſam of *Peru*, *Tolu*, and *liquid Amber*. The true *Turpentine* proceeds from the Turpentine Tree of *Chio*, the *Fir*, the *Larch* and the *Pine*; but all theſe generally reſolve into the ſame Principles by Heat and Diſtillation; change alike with Time, and produce the ſame Effects.

Many are of Opinion, that there is now no ſuch Thing to be found as the true Balm of *Gilead* or *Opobalſam*: Others believe the Balſam of *Mecha* is of equal Efficacy with the Balm of *Gilead*. According to ſome, it is an excellent Promoter of Sweat in malignant Fevers, and of great Efficacy in cleanſing Ulcers of the Lungs, Kidneys, and Bladder. Others believe it too hot to be given in theſe Diſorders. It certainly ſhould never be given where there is a St. *Anthony*'s Fire. For the Running of the Reins in Men, and the Whites in Women, it may be given with Safety and Advantage, from ten to fifteen Drops once a Day in ſome Powder-ſugar.

Balſamum Peruvianum. Balſam of Peru. This is differently denominated according to the Part of the Tree it is obtained from. Balſam, by Inciſion, is a whitiſh thick Juice dropping from Cuts in the Tree, and afterwards dryed and hardened. Dry Balſam is of a rediſh Colour, and oozes from the Tips of the Branches cut off for that Purpoſe: It is like Milk at firſt, and only reddens by being expoſed to the Sun. Balſam by Lotion is black, and comes from the Bark, and from little Branches and Leaves chopped ſmall, and boiled together.

The Balſam moſt eſteemed by us is about as thick as new Honey, of a deep red Colour, of a notable, fragrant, ſpicy Smell: It is a moſt excellent warm, nervous Medicine, good in Palſies, and other Diſtempers proceeding from Coldneſs: It heats and comforts the Stomach and Brain, and is ſaid to be good in the Jaundice, and to relieve rheumatic Pains. The *London* College uſes it in forming the aromatic Powders into Pills, where it is mixed with Ingredients of its own Kind: It is never given alone, but might be taken in Powder-ſugar from three to ſix Drops at a Time.

Balſamum Tolutanum. Balſam of Tolu. This Balſam is of a tough, reſinous Conſiſtence, growing dry and brittle by Age, of a yellow brown Colour, of an highly fragrant Smell, and aromatick Taſte: It comes to us in Shells, about half a Pound or a little more in each: This, and a great many more of our Drugs, are the Product of the *New World*, and unknown to the

the *Antients*. We find but very little Agreement between the *American* and the *Old World* in its Vegetables. This is a moſt excellent and famous Balſam, effectual in moſt Diſorders of the Breaſt, as Coughs, Colds, and Aſthmas; but what renders it more valuable is, that it has no nauſeous and diſagreeable Taſte, as moſt other natural Balſams have; nor is unſafe, even in hectical and conſumptive Diſpoſitions: This is never given in any ſubſtantial Form, as Electuary or Pills, but is made into a Syrup, called *Balſamic Syrup*. In ſhort, there is not a better, pleaſanter, and more efficacious Drug in the Shops, in all the above mentioned Intentions.

Bardana. Burdock. This is the large-leafed Dock common in the Hedges, whoſe Bur is known to Children by the Name of Cuckolds. The Roots of this were accounted good to promote Sweating, and effectual in malignant Fevers, and Colds; for which Reaſon they were an Ingredient in the Treacle-water: The Leaves are certainly good in Inflammations, and Burns, and for this Reaſon were ordered in the Poplar Ointment: At preſent the Roots are ordered in Diet-drinks againſt Breakings-out, and the Scurvy.

Bdellium. It is a gummy reſinous Tear of a Tree, which hardens into Lumps of different Figures and Sizes: It is of a brown ruſſet Colour, and in Appearance ſomewhat reſembles common Myrrh; upon cutting a Piece, it looks ſomewhat ſhining, and like Glue: It is not eaſily powdered, grows ſoft and tenacious in the Mouth, and ſticks to the Teeth, has a bitteriſh Taſte, though no diſagreeable Smell, eſpecially when ſet on fire. Pure *Bdellium* is partly to be diſſolved in a watry, and partly in a ſpirituous Liquor: It is brought from *Arabia*, *Media*, and *India*. It is ſaid, this Gum is of a hot and drying Nature, and good againſt Coughs and Impoſthumations of the Lungs. It is certainly in none of our Compoſitions for inward Uſe: Outwardly, it is reported to be an Ingredient in diſſolving and diſperſing Plaiſters.

Becabunga. Brooklime. It grows commonly in Ditches of running Water. The Plant abounds with volatile Parts, and is effectual againſt the Scurvy, and therefore is uſed in the antiſcorbutic Juices and Diet-drinks: It is alſo cleanſing and uſeful in Obſtructions of the Kidneys by Gravel or ſlimy Humours, as alſo for the Stone and Dropſy.

Bellis. Daiſy. It grows in Meadows and Paſtures: By Experiments it is ſhewn, that this Plant contains a Salt not very different from that which is contained in the Earth. Hence it will communicate its Virtues to an Infuſion, Decoction, or Extract. It is ſaid, it diſſolves the Blood which is thickened by too cold an Air, as it often happens in Inflammations of the Lungs. It is certainly now little in Uſe, though ranked by Authors among vulnerary Herbs.

Benzoinum. Benjamin. Benjamin is a hard, dry, brittle Reſin, brought to us from the *Eaſt-Indies* in large Maſſes, compoſed of white and light brown Pieces, or yellowiſh Specks, breaking very eaſily when rubbed between the Hands, and yielding a moſt pleaſant Smell. That which is cleareſt from Droſs and other Impurities, ſmells well, and looks whiteſt is accounted the beſt: The pureſt Sort readily and entirely diſſolves in rectified Spirit. It is not certain whether this was known to the Antients or not.

According to ſome, *Benjamin* is very proper in Aſthmas, to thin the Phlegm which oppreſſes the Lungs, and to cleanſe and cure Ulcers there; moſt Authors ſeem to agree, that this Gum is of a warming, drying, diſperſing, diſſolving and purifying Nature, good againſt Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Lungs, and effectual againſt an obſtinate Cough. It may be given

in Pills to great Advantage. It is an Ingredient in the *paregorick Elixir*, and the vulnerary Balſam.

Berberis. Barberry-buſh. Altho' the Fruit of this Tree, which is well known to all, is acid, cooling, and binding; yet conſtant Experience has found the Bark to be opening and cleanſing: That Part which grows neareſt the Tree is moſt valued; and is reckoned almoſt infallible in the Yellow Jaundice, taken in Decoction or Infuſion. It is not an Ingredient in any of our Shop Compoſitions.

Beta. Beet. The Herb is one of the five emollient Herbs, yet not commonly uſed in Medicine. The Root boiled is more frequently eaten for Food, being found to be cooling, gently opening, and nouriſhing.

Betonica vulgaris. Common Betony. It grows in dry Places, and is commonly known: By Experiments it contains a good deal of Salt, and will communicate its Virtues to an Infuſion or Decoction: It is opening, cleanſing, a Promoter of Urine, and good for the Brain. Some mix it with Tobacco and ſmoke it.

Betula. Birch. This Tree grows common in many Places; the Leaves, which are bitter, are heating, drying, cleanſing, opening, and fit for diſcharging thin Humours; for which Reaſon they are of ſingular Service in Dropſies. The Tears are commended for diminiſhing Stones of the Kidneys and Bladder. A Wine is made of the Sap or Juice of the Birch, which is recommended for the Gravel and Stone.

Bezoar. There are numerous Kinds of *Bezoar*, particularly the Eaſtern, the Weſtern, and the *German*; the Eaſtern is univerſally eſteemed the beſt, and there are large Quantities thereof in different Parts of the *Indies*, particularly in the Kingdoms of *Golconda* and *Cananor*; where it is found mixed with the Dung of a certain Animal, or kind of white Goat, called *Pazan*, in whoſe Stomach the Stone is formed. The Buds of a certain Shrub, which that Creature browzes, are, as it were, its Seed or Kernel; the *Bezoar* forming itſelf around it, and growing ſometimes as large as a Pigeon's Egg. The Stone is compoſed of ſeveral Coats ſurrounding each other like thoſe of an Onion; being ſometimes of a Blood Colour, often of a pale Yellow, or a dark Green, and ſometimes of the Colour of Honey. But theſe Animals do not univerſally afford *Bezoar*; ſome have no more than one, others two, three, and ſo to ſix Stones; and ſome of them yield none at all. The Price of theſe Stones riſes in Proportion to their Largeneſs, as does that of a Diamond: One of about four Ounces may be ſold in the *Indies* for about a hundred Pounds Sterling. *Bezoar* therefore, being ſo choice a Commodity, the *Indians* take care to keep their *Bezoar* Goats, or the Animals that afford it, confined in their own Houſes, that they may not loſe any Opportunity of enriching themſelves. The beſt is that which ſhines, or appears poliſhed, ſmells a little like Ambergreaſe, feels ſoft to the Hand, and is in large and beautiful Pieces. But the Figure, as well as the Colour of the Stones is uncertain, though they commonly appear of an Olive Caſt.

Bezoar is eaſily ſophiſticated, which is alſo as eaſily diſcovered; as by ſteeping it three or four Hours in warm Water; when, if the Water neither changes Colour, nor the Stones loſe of their Weight, it is genuine; otherwiſe not. Another Way to try it, is to pierce it with a hot Iron, made ſharp at the Point, when if the Heat cauſes the *Bezoar* to fry, it may be judged artificial. The third and laſt Way to examine it, is to draw it along Paper that has been firſt rubbed over with Ceruſe; for if it makes a yellow Stroke, it is generally allowed to be genuine.

The

The Weſtern *Bezoar*, or that of *Peru*, is very different from the Eaſtern: It is found in the Stomachs of ſeveral Animals peculiar to that Part of *America*; the Stones being ſometimes as large as a Pullet's Egg; ſometimes oval, ſometimes round, and ſometimes almoſt flat; and generally of an Aſh or obſcure Colour. This *Bezoar* is juſt like the Eaſtern, but thicker: This being broke looks as though it had been ſublimed, by the Number of ſhining Needles whereof it ſeems compoſed; though it is otherwiſe very ſoft and ſmooth without-ſide. The Animals theſe Stones are found in are the *Guanacos*, the *Jachos*, the *Vicunnas*, and the *Taraguas*; the latter whereof nearly reſembles the *Bezoar* Goat of the Eaſt.

It is not much to our Purpoſe to ſay any Thing of the *German Bezoar*, which is not uſed nor regarded.

Beſides theſe three Sorts of *Bezoar*, which are common, there are three others, which are preſerved as Rarities in the Cabinets of the Curious, and originally found in the Gall-bladders of the *Wild Boar*, the *Porcupine*, and the *Ape*: The medicinal Uſe whereof, is only to infuſe in any Liquor to be drank, till they have communicated a bitteriſh Flavour (wherein conſiſts their Virtue) thereto; for which Purpoſe theſe rich Stones are uſually ſhut in a Gold Box, and fixed to a Chain of Gold, that they may the readier be hung in any Liquor that is to be medicated thereby: Nor are theſe all the Kinds of *Bezoar* in Nature; there being ſcarce any Kind of Animals wherein ſuch Stones may not be found.

Although this coſtly Drug has occaſioned a yearly Remittance of ſome thouſand Pounds to the *Eaſt-Indies*; yet honeſt and judicious Phyſicians have acknowledged, its Virtues are very few: It enters the bezoartic Powder. *Avenzoar*, an *Arabian* Phyſician, who practiſed at *Seville* in *Spain*, about the Year one Thouſand, firſt recommended it in Medicine.

Biſmuthum. Biſmuth. It is a metallic Body, very brittle and heavy, and diſtinguiſhable from Lead and Tin by its Colour, which is ſometimes ſhining like Silver, and ſometimes of a faint purple Colour: It ſtains the Fingers on handling. It is often found in the Silver Mines; and where-ever the Miners find *Biſmuth*, they conclude they ſhall find Silver; and hence they call it the Proof of Silver. The Magiſtery of *Biſmuth* is prepared by diſſolving the Metal in Spirit of Nitre: This white Powder is valued by the Ladies as a Beautifier of the Skin; it helps alſo to change the Colour of the Hair; Phyſicians are afraid to uſe it becauſe of the arſenical Particles contained in it.

Biſtorta. Biſtort. The Root of this Plant is moſtly uſed in the Shops, and is of a heating and binding Quality, eſpecially in bloody Fluxes, Ulcerations of the Guts, and Vomitings of Blood: In Decoction it is beſt. It paſſes with ſome for a Reſiſter of Poiſon, and a Promoter of Sweating; for which Reaſon we find it ſometimes in Compoſitions and Preſcriptions of that Intention. It is an Ingredient in the Powder for Diaſcordium.

Bitumen Judaicum. Jews Pitch. What this is, ſeems to be beſt accounted for by Dr. *Boerhaave*, thus; *Aſphaltum*, as it is called by the *Greeks*, by the *Latins*, *Bitumen*, is thicker than Oil of *Petre*, very firm, and ſtiff, though at firſt it is in ſome meaſure fluid; whilſt it retains its Nature, it generally ſwims on Water, and it burns vehemently in the Fire: the ſame being farther dryed, and boiled by the Fire or Heat of the Sun, or even by Time, becomes harder than *Pitch*, grows ſhining and heavy, yet will grow ſoft by the Fire, mixes with any oily Body, and is inflammable; in which State it is denominated

nominated *Jews Pitch*. *Aſphaltum* is of a ſhining black Colour, and ſo like *Stockholm Pitch*, that were it not for the rank Smell of that *Pitch*, and the Hardneſs of the *Bitumen*, it would be hard to diſtinguiſh them. *Jews Pitch* is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Bolus Armenius. *Armenian Bole*. This, as ſome ſay, comes from *Armenia*, but according to others from *France*. *Bole* is a heavy different coloured Earth, fatter than Marl, and leſs fat than Clay; ſomewhat diſſolvable in the Mouth, of a rough Taſte, and ſtains the Fingers. Tho' there are many Sorts of *Bole*, yet only the *Armenian* and *common Bole* are uſed in Medicine, being accounted Binders and Softners of Acrimony when given inwardly; and drying and ſtrengthning in outward Application In the former Caſe it enters Diaſcordium, it alſo gives a Name to the compound Powder of *Bole*, but is never given alone. When applyed outwardly, it is of a drying Quality, and heals Wounds. *True Bole* is as pale as the fine Powder of *Litharge*.

Bonus Henricus. *Mercury*. This is one of the opening Herbs. It is ſoftening, cleanſing, and looſening; for this Reaſon it is ſometimes preſcribed in Jaundices, and Obſtructions of the Bowels. Some have praiſed it highly for its Efficacy againſt the Stone. It has been a common Ingredient in looſening Glyſters.

Borago. *Borrage*. It grows common in Gardens. The Herb and Flowers are uſed and eſteemed cordial: They are ſaid to fortify the Heart, to cure Faintings, and to relieve Melancholy. The Flowers were heretofore in our Spirit of Lavender, but are now in none of our Compoſitions.

Borax. *A Kind of Salt*, uſed in *mechanic Arts*, and *Medicine*. Our *Borax* is found in ſeveral Parts of *Perſia*, and in the Empire of the Great *Mogul*, where, in ſeveral Mines, but particularly thoſe of Copper, there runs a ſalt, thick Water, of a greyiſh Colour, which they carefully collect, and boil away to a proper Degree for forming into a Paſte, with the Slime or Mud of the Streams wherein it flows; and then mixing it up with animal Fat, or any greaſy Matter, they bury it in Pits dug in the Earth, and leave it in this State ſeveral Months, to obtain a Body and grow hard; and thus it ſeems to ſhoot, and get that Form in which it is brought to us.

The *Venetians* uſed to refine this *Borax*, and get a good deal by it, having it all in their own Hands, and it was called *Venetian Borax*. Since that, it was ſome Time in the Hands of the *Dutch*; but we of late have begun to refine it in *England*; the Salt having ſome certain Properties peculiar to itſelf, and ſaid to be a Secret. The Method is ſaid to be thus;

Diſſolve it in a Copper, by boiling in twenty Times its Quantity of Water, then cover the Copper, let the Fire go out itſelf, and the Whole grow cold; by which Means the Salt will ſhoot away from much of its Filth, the groſſer Part whereof ſinks to the Bottom, and the lighter Part riſes to the Top. The Salt, now of a dirty yellow Colour, is to be taken out as clear as poſſible. All the Dirt ſtill containing much Salt is to be boiled again, and to ſhoot again. When a good deal of this yellow Salt is obtained, it is to be boiled again, and to ſhoot again; and this is to be repeated with a Ley of Pot-aſh, and Whites of Eggs, as in clarifying.

Phyſicians eſteem it as a Promoter of Urine, and a very active Salt; its chief Uſe is in female Diſorders, and to promote Delivery. Outwardly it is eſteemed as a Beautifier of the Skin; and no doubt it is vaſtly preferable

ferable to all the dangerous Preparations of Lead, of Mercury, and many others.

Botrys. Jeruſalem Oak. It grows by the Sides of Precipices, and Banks of Torrents. This Herb is of a bitter Taſte, and of a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable Smell. It is ſaid it opens Obſtructions of the Liver, Kidneys, and Womb; cures the Jaundice, prevents Dropſies, promotes Women's monthly Diſcharges, forwards the After-birth, and cures Pains of the Belly and Womb.

Braſſica ſativa. Cabbage. A famous Plant among the Antients, and a very uſeful one among the Moderns, but not remarkable in Medicine. It keeps the Belly in an eaſy and ſoluble State, and a Decoction of its Tops or tender Shoots, diſcharge ſuch an incredible Quantity of Gall and Phlegm, that no Medicine proves a quicker, a ſafer, or more efficacious Purge. The Juice of Cabbage is of ſuch a Nature as not only to afford a ſufficient Supply of Nouriſhment to the Body, but alſo to correct the acrid Salts of the Juices, allay the Acrimony of the Blood, cleanſe the Guts, and ſcour the Kidneys. We are told it is an excellent Remedy for the Scurvy.

Brionia. Briony. Hereby is meant white *Briony* found in Lanes and by Hedge-ſides. The Root is uſed in Medicine, it is highly acrimonious, very nauſeous, promotes Urine, purges violently, and vomits briſkly. It has been much extolled for provoking Women's monthly Courſes, and for curing Diſorders in the Womb, to which they are ſubject. It may be properly given, in Caſes, where heating Medicines are required, and when the Intention is to ſtimulate the Nerves ſtrongly, and to give a kind of Concuſſion to the whole Syſtem. It is uſed but in one Compoſition, and that is Briony Water, which is ſtill kept in ſome Shops, though turned out of our Diſpenſatory.

Bugloſſum. Bugloſs. It grows in Gardens. *Bugloſs* moiſtens, cools, and gives Relief to melancholic Perſons; it is good againſt Rheum in the Breaſt, and effectual againſt an obſtinate Cough. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Bugula. Bugle. It grows in Woods and Hedges. We are told a Decoction of *Bugle* made in Mutton Broth, is an excellent Medicine in a Phthiſick, and for inward Ulcers; that it gently looſens the Belly, wonderfully recruits the Liver, and fortifies other Parts. The *Italians*, we are informed, cleanſe the Roots and Leaves of *Bugle*, and uſe them as a Sallad, which is not only grateful to the Palate, but alſo ſeems calculated to prevent many Diſeaſes.

Bunias, Napus dulcis. Navew. It is ſown in Gardens. The Seeds are uſed, which are ſaid to be heating, drying, opening, cleanſing, and digeſtive. They are an Ingredient in the Venice treacle.

Buphthalmum. Ox-eye. It grows wild in many Places. The bruiſed Flowers with Cerate, diſperſe certain cold Swellings, and Hardneſſes, and are recommended for the Yellow Jaundice.

Burſa Paſtoris. Shepherd's Purſe. It grows wild. It is ſaid, the Juice of its Leaves is an excellent Remedy in all Loſſes of Blood, and in Defluxions attended with an Inflammation: That it is ſtrengthening, and binding, ſtops bleeding at the Noſe, is good againſt ſpitting of Blood, Looſeneſſes, and bloody Urine. It may be uſed in Infuſion or Decoction.

Buxus. Box. The Leaves of *Box* are bitter and have an ill Smell, and yield in Diſtillation a very black ſtinking Oil. Neither the Leaves, nor Wood, enter any of our Compoſitions.

Cacao. It is the Seed or Fruit of a Tree of the ſame Name, growing in ſeveral Parts of the *Weſt-Indies:* The Fruit is encloſed in a kind of Pod, of the Size and Figure of a Cucumber; except that it begins and ends in a Point. Within the Pod, which is half a Finger thick, is formed a Tiſſue of white Fibres, very juicy, a little ſour, and proper to allay Thirſt. In the Middle of theſe Fibres are contained ten, ſometimes twelve, and ſometimes more, as far as forty Grains or Seeds, of a Violet Colour, and dry as Acorns. Each Grain, which is covered with a little Bark or Rind, when ſtripped thereof ſeparates into five or ſix unequal Pieces, in the Middle whereof is a Kernel or Pippin, having a tender Bud, very difficult to preſerve.

There are two Kinds of *Cacaos*; the moſt common, which is likewiſe the beſt, is of a dark Colour, bordering on red, and round: The other, called *Patlaxe*, is white, larger, thicker and flatter.

Of this Seed, with the Addition of Vanilla, and ſome other Ingredients, the *Spaniards*, and, after their Example, the Reſt of *Europe*, prepare a kind of Conſerve, or Cake, called *Chocolate*.

It was a conſiderable Time ſince the Diſcovery of *America*, that *Chocolate* was known in *Europe:* It was not commonly known, till within this laſt Century.

The neweſt *Chocolate* is eſteemed the beſt; the Drug never keeping well above two Years. *Note*, The beſt is that which diſſolves entirely in the Water, leaving no Grounds or Sediment at the Bottom of the Pot.

Chocolate is a very nouriſhing wholſome Food, particularly ſuited to thin People; and we are not without Examples of its wonderful Effects in reſtoring many, who were ſeemingly paſt all Hopes, in conſumptive Diſorders. The *Spaniards* in *America* drink it ſeveral Times a Day.

Cacao-Nuts, like Almonds, abound with an Oil, very effectual in Coughs, Colds, and all Diſorders of the Breaſt.

Calamintha. Calamint It grows wild in the Hedges. It is reckoned a Reſiſter of Poiſon, good againſt Wind, and proper for cold Conſtitutions: It alſo promotes Urine, cleanſes Ulcers of the Kidneys, and cures Diſcharges of bloody Urine. It is a powerful Provoker of Women's monthly Courſes, and is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Calamus Aromaticus. Sweet-flag. It grows in many Parts of *England* in Rivulets and marſhy Places; but the greateſt Quantity is brought from *North-America*, where it grows exceeding plenty. The Root only is uſed, which is ſomewhat flatted on the Sides, crooked, full of Joints, of a reddiſh yellow Colour outwardly, of a paliſh Colour, and ſpungy Texture within; of a bitteriſh Taſte, and very pleaſant Flavour, when ſliced or broken. The warm aromatic Qualities of this Root are highly beneficial in Diſorders of the Stomach, ariſing from a cold Cauſe; in Cachexies of young Women, and in Obſtructions of their monthly Courſes. It is commonly infuſed with Steel and Bitters.

Calx viva. Quicklime. It may be prepared, not only from the Stone called Limeſtone, but alſo from Marble, and other Stones. Lime-water, and Ley, lately ſo famous for diſſolving the Stone may have very great Effects in the Body, if taken in ſuch a Manner as not to do Injury by its Corroſiveneſs and Heat. It is eſteemed excellent for the Scurvy. Lime outwardly is uſed to make Iſſues.

Lignum Campechenſe. Logwood. It comes from the Bay of *Campechy* on the *Spaniſh Continent* in *America*. This Wood is eſteemed ſtrengthning, and good to fortify the Stomach; a Decoction

Decoction and Extract of it are uſed in our Hoſpitals, and are ſaid to have proved very ſerviceable in Looſeneſſes. It has been but lately introduced as a Medicine.

Camphora. Camphire. Camphire is a highly perfect, moſt ſimple, and volatile Reſin, or an Oil of a ſolid Form and Conſiſtence. But it is a Kind of Reſin unlike all others; for there is no other Reſin known, that can be ſublimed entirely dry, without leaving any Fæces, and without undergoing a Change as to its Parts, or which, being kindled, burns away entirely, without leaving any Earth or Aſhes. The Leaves of the Tree which yields *Camphire*, are like thoſe of the Pear-tree, fibrous, and ſtand alternately upon the Branches; the Flower conſiſts of one Leaf, which is divided into five or ſix Segments or Partitions. The Root has but few, and thoſe ſtrong Diviſions, which ſmell ſtronger of the *Camphire* than the other Parts, and yields more of it in the boiling.

The Writers on Drugs have been much divided, as to the Nature and Way of making *Camphire*; ſome believing it a Salt, others a Gum; ſome have ſaid, it flowed of its own accord from a Tree, and others, that it was gained from it by boiling the Wood: Both theſe Accounts are as follows:

They cut the Wood into ſmall Pieces, which they put into large Pans over a moderate ſlow Fire: Then they pour a ſmall Quantity of Water on the Wood, and fit a Head to each Pan, wove of Twigs, like a Bee-hive: The outward Surface of this Head is ſmooth like a Mat, but within it is ſomewhat rougher, by reaſon of the ſmall Twigs of which it is made: By this Means the *Camphire* is carried up or ſublimed, ſticks to the Head, and when cold, has a whitiſh Colour, and is taken off.

Seba ſays, the Inhabitants of *Japan* form elegant ſmall Cakes of the Roots of theſe Trees, thus: What remains of the Root or Wood, together with the ſmall Twigs, they cut down into Pieces about an Inch long; theſe are put into an Iron or Braſs Kettle, full of Water, and boiled for forty-eight Hours; upon theſe Kettles they fix Covers, which, like Alembics, with riſing hollow Necks, receive the *Camphire* raiſed with the Vapours; and, when it is cold, it is then taken out, and kept for Uſe.

The Method to obtain it without boiling the Wood.

Camphire is a real congealed Oil, or Reſin, flowing from Cuts made in the Trunk, or principal Branches of a very large Tree growing in many Parts of the *Eaſt-Indies*, and more particularly in the Iſland *Borneo*. The *Camphire* moſt in uſe is the white or artificial Sort, which has been ſublimed from the *Coarſe*, which falls *native*, and runs into Lumps at the Bottom of the Tree; the ſubliming Veſſels being but ſlightly cloſed, and placed over a gentle Fire.

Some Authors recommend the inward Uſe of *Camphire* in Pleuriſies, Peripneumonies, and petechial Fevers. *Mindererus* is of Opinion, that *Camphire* ought never to be given to ſuch as have infirm Heads, or weak Stomachs. Hence it is that ſtudious and unactive People, and Women of delicate Conſtitutions, who cannot bear ſtrong Smells, have a thorough Averſion to *Camphire*; and theſe latter, by the Uſe of it, fall into hyſteric Fits, to which, however, it puts a Stop, in more hardy and robuſt Conſtitutions. *Hoffman*, cautions againſt taking too large Doſes of *Camphire*, and affirms, that two Grains are ſufficient for a Doſe, and can produce no bad Conſequences.

It is of Service, not only where a ſtrong corroborating and ſtimulating Medicine is required to remove a

putrid Matter lodged in the Bladder or Urethra, but alſo in Caſes where there is a Stone formed. For theſe Intentions Powder of *Cantharides* is given with ſome Grains of *Camphire*, which corrects the fiery Qualities of the Flies, and prevents dangerous Inflammations. Outwardly, it is diſſolved in Spirits of Wine and uſed to Bruiſes, Falls, Numbneſſes, Palſies, and ſometimes rheumatic Pains; for it readily diſſolves the Stagnations of the Humours, and reſtores Warmth to the Parts benumbed. Some adviſe it in Inflammations, and even in St. *Anthony*'s Fire, in Caſes of a beginning or confirmed Putrefaction, ſtinking Ulcers, or Wounds inclining to a Mortification. Applied in Bliſter-plaiſters, it is ſaid to prevent Stranguries occaſioned by the *Spaniſh* Flies. *Camphire* was known by the *Arabian* Phyſicians. It is beſt preſerved in Glaſſes.

Chelæ Cancrorum. Crabs-claws. What is uſed, is only ſo far of the *Tip* of the Claw as looks *black*, theſe levigated are greatly regarded in Fevers, being commonly given with Nitre in Juleps. They make a principal Part of the compound Powder of *Crabs-claws*, the Bezoartic Powder, and compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Cancrorum Occuli. Crabs-eyes. Theſe Subſtances, we are told, are found in the Heads or Stomachs of Cray-fiſh. Theſe white Stones, about the Size of Peas, have an orbicular Form, but compreſſed, and ſomewhat hollow on one Side; whereas the other is convex, and diſpoſed in Laminæ: They have an earthy Taſte. We frequently meet with a counterfeit kind of this Commodity, prepared of a whitiſh Earth, and made up in the ſame Form; but this artificial kind is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by breaking them, ſince they want thoſe Laminæ, which are always found in the convex Part of natural and genuine *Crabs-eyes*.

Theſe are uſed in the ſame Compoſitions with Crabs-claws, and are given with the ſame Views.

Canella alba. White Canella. It is a Bark rolled up into long Quills, and cleared from the outer Coat: It is both outwardly and inwardly of a whitiſh Colour, highly inclining to a Yellow: It is thicker than Cinnamon, has a fragrant Smell, and a ſmart, pungent Taſte, with ſomething of the Aromatic in it, reſembling a Mixture of Cinnamon, Ginger, and Cloves.

The Tree from whence this Bark is taken, has a Trunk about the Thickneſs of ones Thigh, riſing to about thirty Foot high, having many Branches and Twigs hanging downwards, making a very comely Top. It grows on each Side of the Road between *Paſſage-Fort* and the Town of *St. Jago de la Vega* in *Jamaica*, alſo other Places in the *Weſt-Indies*.

This Bark is accounted excellent againſt the Scurvy, and is a good nervous Medicine, and uſeful in Palſies and Convulſions. It is likewiſe of Service againſt Diſeaſes of the Stomach and Bowels. It will yield a heavy ſpicy Oil, like Oil of Cloves, ſo may be advantageouſly diſtilled in cordial Waters. It is commonly uſed in Powder, and is a Part of *Hiera Picra*. The following is an Account of *Winter's Bark*, for which this is generally uſed.

Captain *Winter*, went round the World with Sir *Francis Drake*, and at his Return, brought with him from the Streights of *Magellan*, a ſpicy Bark, which had been very uſeful to thoſe of his Ship, both uſed inſtead of other Spices with their Meat, and as a Medicine very powerful againſt the Scurvy. The Tree which bears this, is higher than an Apple-tree, as well as larger, ſpreading very much both in Root and Branches. Hence it appears, that the Face of the Tree, and the Place

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of its Growth differs widely from the foregoing, though its ſpicy Bark is in all Reſpects much the ſame.

Cannabis. Hemp. It grows in moſt *Northern Countries:* The Seed is the only Part uſed in Medicine, being accounted excellent in old Coughs, and good in the Jaundice.

Cantharides. Spaniſh Flies. They are of a ſhining green Colour, intermingled with ſomewhat of the Blue, and a golden Colour: They are found ſticking to certain kind of Trees, in the warmer Climates of *Spain*, *Italy*, and *France*, and ſometimes in *Germany*, in Bulk and Colour they differ conſiderably from each other: The largeſt and moſt eſteemed are brought from *Italy:* They are killed by the Steam of Vinegar, and then dried by the Sun. Theſe Flies ſhould be choſen large, freſh, whole, dry and without Duſt: They are apt to fall to Powder on long keeping, and then they are not ſo good.

The chief Uſe of *Spaniſh Flies*, is to raiſe Bliſters: They abound with a fiery Salt, which gives them this Property. Their outward Uſe has not been known much above a Century paſt, though of late they are commonly applied in moſt acute Diſeaſes: They will however, in Application, ſo affect the Bladder, as to occaſion Heat of Urine and a Strangury: This Inconvenience is remedied by Emulſions and cooling Liquors. Perpetual Bliſter-plaiſters are nothing but Ointments, or Cerates made with the Powder of theſe Flies, which, being thinly ſpread, are renewed at certain Times, to cauſe a continual Running. Their inward Uſe was known both to the *Greeks* and *Latins:* It is true, they are not often thus uſed; but when they are, by the Skilful, they become very powerful Remedies. They are given in the Stone, and particularly to Women, to cleanſe the Womb and urinary Paſſages; but then they are well guarded with ſoft, healing, mucilaginous Subſtances and Opiates. Their Tincture is greatly recommended to excite conjugal Intercourſes in cold Conſtitutions: But the Doſing this Medicine, and indeed, all the inward Preparations from this Drug, is a Nicety, not to be practiſed but by the Judicious and Skilful; and a Miſtake may be of a very fatal Conſequence.

Capparis. Capers. This Fruit or Buds pickled, is brought to us from *Genoa*, *Turkey*, and other Places; yet the Buſh will grow in *England.* Theſe are reckoned good in Obſtructions of the Bowels, eſpecially thoſe of the Spleen, for the Palſey, and for Convulſions ariſing from a Superfluity of offending Humours.

Caprifolium. Honeyſuckle. A Gargle made with the Leaves of *Honeyſuckle* is ſaid to be good for ſore Throats; ſome preſcribe them for a Cough and Aſthma, and to remove Obſtructions. They are ſeldom uſed.

Capſicum. Guinea Pepper. This was brought to us from *Guinea*, and other Parts of the *torrid Zone*; yet will proſper very well in ſome of the temperate Climates. The Seeds grow in red Pods, and both are extremely hot. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Caranna. It is a firm, reſinous, hardened Juice, rather reſembling *Storax* than *Myrrh*, both in Taſte and Smell. It appears outwardly of of a dark browniſh Colour, and upon breaking, of a brown with a caſt of red, with irregular white Streaks in it. It comes from *New Spain.* It is ſaid, this Gum is of ſingular Efficacy in Pains of the Joints, that it diſperſes hard Swellings, and that, without any other Aſſiſtance, it cures freſh Wounds of the Nerves and Joints.

Cardamomum. Cardamoms. There are three Sorts of *Cardamoms*; the great, the middle, and the leſſer: The great are Grains of Paradiſe,

which are the Seed of a Plant contained in a ſort of Pod or Fig, of a tolerable good red Colour; the Seed itſelf being triangular, and ſomewhat reddiſh without, but white within, eſpecially when it is freſh. The middle *Cardamom* Plant has its Leaves indented, pointed, and growing three together like Trefoil; its Pods or Huſks are two or three Inches long, and of a triangular Figure: The Seed alſo is triangular, a little furrowed, and flat at the End. The Plants creep along the Ground without riſing much above it. The leſſer *Cardamom* is gathered in the Kingdom of *Cananor*, upon a Mountain about eighteen or twenty Miles from the Sea, this being the only Place in the World where it grows; its Huſk is triangular, and of a Colour between white and green, and a little furrowed, and much ſmaller than thoſe of the middle *Cardamom*, containing ſeveral very ſmall, rough Grains, almoſt like ſo much Meal. The Land where this Plant grows is exceeding valuable, as requiring no Cultivation nor Sowing, nothing more being requiſite to make it produce than to burn up the Weeds after the Rains, which cauſe them to grow, are fallen. The Sun ſoon dries, and fits them for this Purpoſe, and their Aſhes enriches the Ground, and diſpoſe it to yield *Cardamom*; but nearly the whole Crop of that which is fine, is uſed in the Eaſt, where the Inhabitants ſeaſon their Rice with it: However, ſome is brought into *Europe* by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch*; where it is entirely uſed in Medicine, being eſteemed as a notable Aromatic, equal, at leaſt, if not preferable to any Thing of the kind, in Diſtillation, Tincture, and Powder: This is frequently made Uſe of, and enters more Compoſitions in the preſent Diſpenſatory than ever it did in any of our former ones. It is excellent for cold Stomachs, exceeding helpful in Cholics, and moſt Diſorders of the Bowels: It is one of the beſt Correctors of purging Medicines; a moſt famous Cordial, and very uſeful Drug.

Cardamoms are an Ingredient in the purging Extract, *Cardamom* Water, common purging Infuſion, bitter purging Infuſion, Tincture, of Rhubarb, bitter Tincture, aromatic Tincture, Tincture of *Cardamoms*, Tincture of Sena, ſtomach Tincture, aromatic Powder, cordial Confection, common Infuſion of Sena, aromatic Pills, Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Cardiaca. Motherwort. It grows beſt in moiſt Places: It is of a highly bitter and penetrating Taſte; it is given to promote Urine, help Women's monthly Courſes, and haſten Labour. A Decoction of *Motherwort*, and the Powder of it, mixed with Sugar, are ſaid to give great Relief in Palpitations of the Heart, and Diſorders of the Spleen and Womb.

Carduus benedictus. Holy Thiſtle. This is cultivated in Gardens, and commonly known. A Decoction or Infuſion of this Herb will vomit, and it is ſometimes uſed to that very Purpoſe, yet in Compoſitions with other Stomachics, and taken in ſmall Quantities, it has no ſuch Effect, and is a very good Ingredient. It is with good Reaſon accounted a Promoter of Sweat, but for ſuch Intentions is not properly diſtilled, as was heretofore done in the Treacle-water. Its Salts, wherein its Virtue conſiſts, are obtained by Infuſion or Decoction. It is in none of our Compoſitions.

Carlina. Carline Thiſtle. This Root, which is brought from the *Alps* and the *Pyrenean* Mountains, is from four to eight Inches long, and about an Inch thick. Its Surface is reddiſh, and as it were conſumed, and full of little Holes. It is white on the Inſide, of a ſharp, bitter, ſpicy, but not ungrateful Taſte, with a fragrant Smell. About an hundred Years ago it was often uſed, eſpecially

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in Diſtillations. It is not in the preſent Practice, nor to be found in the Shops.

Carthamus. Baſtard Saffron. The Seeds of *Carthamus*, which are the Part of the Plant chiefly made uſe of for medicinal Purpoſes, have been in all Ages reckoned among the Purgatives: Though even theſe have, at length, become almoſt Strangers to the Apothecaries Shops. Theſe Seeds, when in Perfection, are white, ſmooth, about three Inches long, angular on one Side, and roundiſh on the other; they contain, under a hard Bark, a whitiſh Pulp of a ſweet Taſte, followed with a ſharp and a nauſeous one; when good they ſink in Water.

Carui. Carraway. The Seed is one of the greater hot Seeds, is good for the Stomach, breaks and expels Wind, and is ſerviceable againſt the Cholic, and Weakneſs of the Stomach, helps Digeſtion, is good for Dizzineſs of the Head, and Weakneſs of the Sight, to provoke Urine, and increaſes Milk in Nurſes. They are an Ingredient in the *London* Philonium, the Tincture of Sena, the Electuary of Bay-berries, compound Juniper-water, Carraway-water, *&c.*

Caryophillata, Avens. Herb Bennet. The Roots are only uſed, which being infuſed in Wine, gives it a pleaſant Smell and Taſte, and render it more cordial and chearing to the Spirits; they mitigate Pains ariſing from Cold or Wind in the Guts, they comfort the Head, promote Sweat, and are binding.

Caryophyllus aromaticus. Cloves. Aromatic *Cloves* are the unripe Fruit of a Tree, in Shape ſomewhat reſembling a ſhort, thick Nail; they are almoſt four ſquare, of a ruſty Colour inclining to Black, about half an Inch long; at the large End ſhoot out from the four Angles four little Points like a Star, in the Middle of which is placed a round Ball of a lighter Colour than the reſt of the Fruit; this is hollow and compoſed of little Leaves, which, when the Fruit is ripe, open into a Flower; this Part is very hard to be rubbed off. *Cloves* are of a ſtrong, though agreeable, ſpicy Smell, and a hot biting Taſte. Chuſe ſuch *Cloves* as are of the darkeſt Colour, weighty, oily, and of a ſtrong Smell, and which, upon taſting, almoſt burn the Tongue, and have a ſort of rich Moiſture. They grow in the *Molucca* Iſlands, and are cultivated with great Care in the Iſland of *Ternate*. The *Dutch* bring them to *Holland*, whence they are brought to us. Great Care ought to be taken in the Choice of them, for they are very liable to be robbed of their eſſential Oil.

This Spice, beſides the many beneficial Uſes it is applied to in Cookery, is regarded in Medicine as a Comforter of the Brain, good in Palſies, Apoplexies, and moſt Diſorders of the Head. It is excellent for the Stomach in Vomitings, or certain Cholics, and many other Calamities proceeding from Cold. Its Oil is good to correct purging Medicines of many kinds, but ſuits none better than Pills. *Cloves* are in the compound Powder of Sena, Electuary of Scammony, cordial Confection, Syrup of Quinces, *&c.*

Caryophyllus hortenſis. Clove July Flower. Theſe Flowers are very pleaſant and grateful both to Smell and Taſte: They are uſed in making a Syrup, which is more regarded for the Sake of its Colour than for any other Cauſe.

Caſſia Fiſtularis. Pudding-pipe-tree. This is a round Pod or Fruit of a Tree, ſcarce an Inch in Diameter, about a Foot, and often times more, in Length: The Outſide is a dark brown, hard, woody Bark, having a large Seam running the whole Length on one Side, and another leſs viſible on the other. The Inſide, which is of a yellowiſh Colour,

lour, is divided by a great Number of parallel, thin, woody Plates, or Partitions placed a croſs, covered with a ſoft, black Pulp of a ſweetiſh Taſte, with ſome Degrees of Sharpneſs; with a flattiſh, ſmooth, oval Seed in every Partition: There are two Sorts of this Drug in the Shops: The one is brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, the other from the *Weſt*. The Canes of the latter are generally large, rough, thick rinded, and the Pulp diſagreeable and nauſeous: Thoſe of the former are leſs, ſmoother, and the Pulp is more black, ſhining, of a ſweet and not diſagreeable Taſte: This Sort of *Caſſia* is preferable to the other. The Pods ſhould be weighty, new, and which do not make a rattling Noiſe from the Seeds being looſe when ſhaken: The Pulp ſhould be black, ſhining, ſweet, not harſh, nor ſouriſh, as it is apt to turn upon keeping: It ſhould be neither too dry nor too moiſt; nor at all mouldy, which, from its being kept in damp Cellars, or moiſtened, in order to encreaſe its Weight, it is very ſubject to.

The Pulp of *Caſſia* is a gentle Opener, and therefore more uſed to procure a convenient Laxneſs in ſome coſtive Habits, than as a Purge to diſcharge an Overload of Humours. It is likewiſe found to be extremely beneficial to the Bladder and Kidneys, becauſe it extinguiſhes any immoderate Heat of thoſe Parts, ſcours from thence the Humours, and diſcharges them by Urine. Hence the frequent Uſe of it prevents the Generation of Stones and Gravel: Joined with Venice-turpentine it makes an Electuary very efficacious in the Running of the Reins. This Pulp will not keep long, ſo muſt be often made; it enters the lenitive Electuary, and the Electuary of *Caſſia*.

Caſſia lignea. Woody Caſſia. The Tree, whoſe Bark the *Caſſia lignea* is, is a ſort of wild Cinnamon growing in ſeveral Iſlands in the *Eaſt-Indies*. We have two or three kinds of this Bark in the Druggiſts Shops, whereof the quill Sort, which is of the Colour of Cinnamon, and rolled up like it, but in leſs Quills, is moſt eſteemed. There is another Sort which is thicker and not ſo curled up, which breaks blackiſh, and as it were reſinous, of a ſtrong and biting Taſte; this is likewiſe very good; the beſt is what comes neareſt to Cinnamon both in Smell and Taſte. See *Cinnamon*.

Caſſamunair. Caſſamunair Root, is knotty; ſome of it is an Inch or more thick, and marked on the Surface with Circles like Galengal: It is of a duſkiſh yellow Colour within, of a bitter, hot, aromatic Taſte, and fragrant Smell, ſomewhat reſembling Ginger; it is brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*. This Root is recommended for ſtrengthning the Nerves, recruiting the Spirits, warming the Stomach, and expelling the Wind. It is preſcribed in Apoplexies, Palſies, Tremblings, convulſive Motions, hyſteric and hypocondriacal Diſorders, and is highly extolled for a Loſs of Memory. It is often joined with Bitters, and infuſed in Wine.

Caſtoreum. Caſtor. It is the inguinal Glands of the Beaver: They are of various Shapes and Sizes, covered with a thick Skin, filled with a fat Liquor, which grows hard in keeping, and is of a ſharp, bitteriſh, nauſeous Taſte, and a ſtrong, diſagreeable Smell: They ſhould be choſen large, weighty, neither too dry nor too moiſt, of a brown Colour, of a ſtrong penetrating Smell, and filled with a hard and brittle Subſtance, of a browniſh-red Colour, interſperſed with Skins and Fibres neatly interwoven. There are ſeveral Sorts of *Caſtor* to be met with in the Shops, which are named from the Places whence they are brought. The beſt Sort is the *Ruſſian*, and is ſaid to come from *Siberia*; this is in large, round, hard Cods, and

and appears, when cut, of a red, liver Colour: An inferior Sort is brought from *Dantzick*; which is generally fat and moiſt. The worſt of all is that of *New-England*, which is in longiſh, hard and thin Cods. Another Sort is brought from *Hudſon's Bay*, in Shape, ſomewhat reſembling that of *New-England*, but of a far better Quality; of a very ſtrong Smell and Taſte, little inferior to the *Caſtor* which come from *Dantzick*.

Caſtor is of a very extenſive Uſe in Medicine, a moſt noble Drug, very efficacious in many Diſeaſes of the Head, in Apoplexies, Palſies, Lethargies and Vertigoes; highly uſeful in hyſterical and hypocondriacal Complaints: In the Height of Fevers when Convulſions appear, this will often, by raiſing a gentle Sweat, prevent Lightheadedneſs, and bring the Diſtemper to a Criſis: In theſe Caſes it is commonly given with compound Contrayerva Powder. *Caſtor* is beſt given in Powder, yet is ſometimes given in Tincture. It enters Venice-treacle, Mithridate, compound Powder of Myrrh, *Caſtor* Water, Tincture of *Caſtor*, and Confectio Paulina.

Cauda Equina. Horſetail. This grows beſt in watry and wet Ground. This Herb is reckoned binding, and is reported to be effectual in ſtopping Blood. It enters not one of our Compoſitions.

Centaurium majus. The greater Centaury. This Plant is reputed to open Obſtructions, to be good for the Liver, and effectual in Ruptures. It is ſeldom to be found in Practice.

Centaurium minus. The leſſer Centaury. This grows in Meadows, and is commonly ripe at mowing Time; this is the *Centaury* uſed in the Shops. It is an excellent Bitter, and very ſerviceable to the Stomach in all Compoſitions of that kind: It is good by itſelf in Infuſion, which is beſt made with boiling Water: It opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, promotes Women's monthly Courſes, is powerful againſt the Jaundice, deſtroys Worms, and mightily ſtrengthens the Stomach: It is ſometimes uſed outwardly in Fomentations to warm and ſtrengthen: It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Centinodium. Knot graſs. It grows in dry Places. We are told, the Juice, Decoction or Infuſion of this Plant made in Wine, is given inwardly in Looſneſſes, the Piles, Bleedings at the Noſe, and ſpitting of Blood. It is ſeldom found in Practice.

Cepa. Onion. This Root is a great Promoter of Urine, for it powerfully carries off both Slough and Gravel, which often obſtructs the urinary Paſſages. It is alſo very efficacious in Diſorders of the Lungs, and wonderfully relieves Aſthmas and other Difficulties of breathing: Eaten they are allowed to be wholſome, and good for thoſe who abound with cold and moiſt humours. We are convinced by Experience, that *Onions*, when outwardly applied are poſſeſſed of very ſingular medicinal Virtues; for nothing is of greater Efficacy in ſoftning hard Swellings, and ripening pockey Buboes than roaſted *Onions*, eſpecially when applied in Conjunction with Figs. Roaſted and applied to the Ear, they help to ripen and break Impoſtumations in the Head.

Ceraſus nigra. Black-cherry-tree. The Fruit of this Tree is allowed to be very wholſome and grateful to the Stomach. A Water made from the Fruit (the Stones being firſt bruiſed) has been in great Eſteem for Diſorders of the Head, as Apoplexies, Palſies, *&c.* The Kernels have been lately ſaid to yield, by Diſtillation, a very poiſonous Oil, ſo that *Black-cherry* Water is now in diſrepute, and made but by few.

Cera flava & alba. Yellow and white Wax. It is known well that Bees

Wax

Wax is made by boiling the Honey-comb in Water after the Separation of the Honey; and *white Wax* is nothing but the *yellow Wax* whitened by the Sun and Air. *Wax* is ſoftning, heating, and healing; it is not uſed inwardly, but outwardly in Plaiſters, Ointments, Cerates and Liniments.

Ceruſa, Ceruſe. White Lead. This is is a Lime or Calcination of Lead not made by a material Fire, but ruſted or conſumed by Vinegar; the Lead being firſt made into thin Plates the better to undergo the Operation. The Part which is not quite conſumed being burnt in an Oven, and frequently turned, becomes red Lead. There are both in *London* and *Briſtol* certain Companies who carry on theſe Works; and it is remarkable, that the Labourers, who work there, are troubled with Palſies, Gripes, Coſtiveneſſes, and other bad Diſorders occaſioned by the Unwholſomeneſs of that Metal. See *Plumbum, Lead.*

Ceterach. Spleenwort. It grows in dry Places, and on old Buildings. It is ſaid, it removes Swellings of the Spleen, and thereby prevents its extreme Largeneſs. It opens Obſtructions, and is good againſt the Jaundice. It enters none of the Shop Compoſitions.

Chalybs, Ferrum. Steel or Iron. Iron being the moſt uſeful, as well as the moſt common of all Metals, deſerves to have its Hiſtory traced, and its Nature thoroughly enquired into. In ſome few Mines it is now and then found native and pure, either granulated or in ſmall Twigs or Lumps. Its Ore is found of very different Forms or Colours, ſometimes it appears like a heavy dark, yellow or reddiſh Stone; ſometimes like a Hone or a Whetſtone; ſometimes like Oker, Ruddle or red Sand. Theſe different Ores are alſo different in their Natures, with reſpect to the *Iron*, they afford by the ſame Treatment. Thus there is a peculiar *German Ore* ſmelted in *Holland*, which affords an almoſt malleable *Iron* at the firſt Running, and thus makes Plates that will cut or file with great Eaſe. *Iron Mines* are found in moſt Kingdoms in *Europe*; and we have many in *England* diſcovered, and likely many more not yet known.

The Method to convert it into Steel the large Way.

Take Rods of fine ſoft *Iron*, about an Inch broad, and lay them upon one another in a Furnace, built after the manner of a Cheſt, with Care, to ſtrew Charcoal Duſt between them ſo as to keep them from touching; when the Furnace is filled, they cover it cloſe on all Sides, uſing a proper Luting for the Purpoſe, and keep up the Fire as in a reverberatory Furnace, ſo as to make the Bars red hot without melting, and in this State they are kept from the outward Air ſeven or eight Hours; then ſuffering the Fire to go out of itſelf, and the Furnace to cool, they open it, and find the Bars changed into Steel.

The medicinal Virtues of Iron.

The inward medical Virtues of *Iron* were not unknown to the Antients; *Dioſcorides* attributes an aſtringent Virtue to it, and recommends it in inward Bleedings; it is allowed to be an excellent Remedy in many Diſorders, but requires a prudent Management: It may ſafely and advantageouſly be taken crude, if the Doſe be not ſo large as to load the Stomach. It is remarkable, that the Virtues of *Iron*, and its various Preparations correſpond to its Taſte, which is ſtiptic, ſo as to contract the Fibres of the Tongue, and the whole Mouth; thus occaſioning a large Diſcharge of Spittle. It ſeems to act in the Body chiefly by means of its vitriolic Salt: It is allowed to produce Effects quite contrary in

Name,

Name, ſo as to bind, and yet to cauſe a Diſcharge; to promote Women's Courſes, and yet to check them, *&c.* all which is eaſily underſtood by knowing its Nature, and the manner of its acting upon the Body, by means chiefly of this ſtyptic or vitriolic Quality: Whether the beſt Ways of preparing it for inward Uſe are yet known, is uncertain. Some Ways of preparing it ſeem rather to ſpoil it, as thoſe by burning or Reverberation to make a Ruſt. The ſofteſt, cleaneſt *Iron* ſeems to be beſt for medicinal Uſe: But perhaps ſome of its native Ores, if properly purified and extracted without much Fire, are better in Phyſic than the Metal. *Iron* is one of the nobleſt Remedies in all Medicine, perhaps of more Efficacy in chronic Caſes than all the animal and vegetable Matter put together.

By the prudent Uſe of *Iron* the Motion of the Blood is encreaſed, and in Conſequence hereof, the Circulation is better carried on, and Obſtructions removed; but prudent Practitioners will be very cautious of giving *Iron* in a full Habit of Body, without proper Diſcharges being firſt made; becauſe, by encreaſing the Blood's Motion in ſuch Habits, violent Bleedings, Fevers, Apoplexies, and other very bad Diſeaſes may be produced.

Chærefolium. Chervil. The Leaves of *Chervil* are Promoters of Urine, and good in the Stone. It is ſaid, it diſſolves congealed Blood, and procures Sleep. Some ſay it helps Breathing, and is good in Aſthmas. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Chamædrys. Germander. The Leaves of *Germander* are accounted good for the Spleen, Liver, and for promoting Urine; alſo for other Diſorders where cleanſing is required: By many it is eſteemed for its ſweating Quality; and is accordingly preſcribed in Compoſitions when ſuch Intentions are to be anſwered. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Chamæpitys. Ground-pine. It is hot and dry, warming and ſtrengthning to the Nerves; helps the Palſey, Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatiſm, Scurvy and Pains of the Limbs. It greatly promotes Urine, opens Obſtructions of the Womb, powerfully promotes Women's monthly Courſes, and is good againſt the Gout. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Chamæmelum. Cammomile. The Herb *Cammomile* is not much in uſe, but the Flowers anſwer many Purpoſes. Some ſay, the Powder of *Cammomile* Flowers, given at due Diſtances, has the ſame Effect in curing Agues and Intermitting Fevers as the Jeſuit's-bark. No Simple in the Catalogue of Drugs ſeems to be poſſeſſed of a Quality more friendly to the Bowels than *Cammomile* Flowers; and they are with Judgment preſcribed in Glyſters. Outwardly they are often uſed in Fomentations. They are in the common Decoction for a Glyſter, the common Fomentation, and the green Oil.

Cheiri. Wall-flower. The Flowers are uſed, which are eſteemed cordial; good to mitigate Pains, to promote Women's Courſes, to expel the Afterbirth, and to give Relief in Palſies and Apoplexies. They enter none of our Compoſitions.

Chelidonium. Celandine. It grows wild in many Places; taken inwardly it is both opening and cleanſing; good in Obſtructions of the Spleen and Liver, and very effectual in the Jaundice and Scurvy. The *Aqua Mirabilis* is the only Shop Medicine in which it has been uſed; at preſent it enters not one of our Compoſitions.

Chermes. Kermes. Is a light-browniſh red coloured, ſhining, membranous Bag, of the Size of a Pea, covere dover with a light Down, or an aſh-coloured Duſt, and filled

with innumerable Eggs or Animalcules, which being ſqueezed between the Fingers, pour out a dark reddiſh Liquor, of a ſharp bitteriſh Taſte, and not ungrateful Smell: It ſticks to the Leaves or tender Branches of a particular kind of Oak, or Cherry-trees: Theſe are 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 ſo good as the clarified Juice alone. Some eſteem the *Alkermes* as a very uſeful Medicine where the Pulſe is low, and look upon it as a Compoſition effectual in bringing out the Meaſles and Small-pox.

China. There are two kinds of this Root in the Shops, one is brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, the other from the *Weſt*. The Eaſtern, which is the only ſort here intended to be uſed, is a thick jointed Root of the Reed kind, heavy, woody, full of unequal Knots: Its Bark is of a brown Colour, with ſomewhat of a reddiſh Caſt: The Inſide of the Root is white with a reddiſh Tinge; it has very little Taſte or Smell. That which is freſh, cloſe, ſolid, heavy, neither worm-eaten nor rotten, and which, upon being chewed, appears to be full of a fat Juice, is to be choſen for medicinal Purpoſes. Upwards of two hundred Years ago this Root had a very great Character, and a Decoction of it was given with Succeſs for pocky Wounds and Ulcers. However, it ſoon loſt all the Credit and Reputation it ſo ſpeedily got, and has not been very famous ever ſince. It is certainly drying, and promotes Perſpiration. It is ſeldom preſcribed, and enters not one of our Compoſitions.

Cicer. The *Cicer* is a kind of Pulſe, ſown in ſeveral of the warm Countries in *Europe*, whence the Seed is brought to us. They promote Urine, and are ſaid to diſſolve the Stone in the Bladder; the Decoction is ſaid to be good in Jaundices, to promote Women's Courſes, and to forward Delivery. They enter none of our Compoſitions.

Cichoreum. Succory. It is of a warm Nature, promotes Urine, opens Obſtructions of the Liver, is good for the Jaundice, and cleanſes the urinary Paſſages of ſlimy Humours: Heretofore it entred ſome of our Shop Compoſitions.

Cicuta. Hemlock. This grows wild in many Places: It is generally thought to be poiſonous, and is never taken inwardly, unleſs by accident: It grows very much like Parſly, and and in all Probability, they have been many times uſed 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 Parſly. There have not been Inſtances where it has proved deadly, though many have been caught with it. It firſt affects Perſons with a Giddineſs of Head and Dimneſs of Sight, and afterwards works violently by Vomit and Stool. Fat Broths and oily Liquors are good in ſuch Caſes, to defend the Stomach and Bowels againſt the Fury of this Poiſon. It is ſaid, the Juice of this Plant is powerful to diſperſe hard and cold Swellings, being made into a Plaiſter. It certainly was in one of our Shop Compoſitions for that Purpoſe.

Cineres Clavellati. Potaſh. This is brought in great Quantities from *Ruſſia* and other Countries in the North, where it is prepared from the Wood of green Firs, Pines, Oaks, and others of the like Nature, of which they make large Piles in proper Trenches, and burn them till they are reduced to Aſhes. Theſe Aſhes are then diſſolved in boiling Water, and when the Liquor which contains the Salt is clear, it is poured off,

off, and becomes a Ley; this is immediately put into large Copper Veſſels, and is there boiled for the Space of three Days and three Nights, till, at laſt, a Salt is left, which takes the Name of *Potaſh*. This Salt, whilſt it is hot and dry, is put up in Caſks made of dry Wood, that by this means it may be preſerved dry; othewiſe, if it be expoſed to the Air it turns to a Liquor.

Our Chymiſts diſſolve *Potaſh* in Water, filtre it, and then boil it to Drineſs; this is ſold for Salt of Wormwood, and of Broom. If in the making, the Salt be kept longer on the Fire, it is then ſold for Salt of Tartar, and is nothing inferior to the true Salt of Tartar.

Cinnabaris. Cinnabar. The native or natural is uſed in Medicine, and its Hiſtory is this:

Native Cinnabar is found in *Quickſilver Mines*; though it has likewiſe its own Mines, of which thoſe in *Spain* are moſt famous; it is alſo found in *Bohemia*, *Italy*, *Hungary*, and *France*. It is a hard, heavy, metalline Subſtance, beautifully red and ſtony, that breaks into bright ſhining Pieces. It ſeems to be improperly called the *Ore of Quickſilver*; as, beſides other Reaſons, being much more valuable, and bearing a higher Price than *Quickſilver*; yet affording, according to its Difference, from ſix or ſeven, to thirteen or fourteen Ounces of true running *Mercury* in a Pound. The Sulphur remaining behind after this Separation, ſeems alſo to differ from the common, and its Nature ſeems hitherto not ſufficiently known.

Vermillion, or the antient *Minium*, is prepared of the *native Cinnabar*, by grinding it up with Spirit of Wine and Urine, and then drying it.

The factitious *Cinnabar* may be ſeen among the Chymicals. The *native Cinnabar* is uſed in Medicine, and we are told, is good in nervous Caſes, and many Diſorders of the Head, particularly Epilepſies. We ſee it commonly preſcribed for moſt ſcorbutic Caſes, Foulneſſes of the Skin, Leproſies, *&c.* Though it contains ſo large a Share of *Mercury* or *Quickſilver*, yet a Scruple may be given twice a Day for ſome time without ſalivating, or any Appearance of it. As to its Uſe outwardly, it is now diſcontinued, there being no extraordinary Effect found from it.

Cinnamomum. Cinnamon. Cinnamon is a light, rediſh, thin Bark, rolled up in long Quills or Canes; of a fibrous, woody Texture; its Outſide is ſometimes rough, at other times ſmooth, of a yellow Colour, inclining to red, not unlike ruſty Iron; of a moſt fragrant, delightful Smell, and a ſweet pungent Taſte. Thoſe Trees which are moſt expoſed to the Sun, and grow in dry, ſandy Soils, yield the beſt *Cinnamon*, and are ſooneſt ripe enough to be barked; the inner Pellicle or Skin contains, by much, the ſtrongeſt Part of the Bark. This Tree grows in the Iſland *Ceylon*; but the Tree that bears the *Caſſia*, in *Sumatra*, *Malabar*, *Java*, and the *Philippine Iſlands*. *Caſſia*, is ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed entirely of all the Virtues of *Cinnamon*, but in a leſs Degree. It was known by *Hippocrates*.

Though *Cinnamon* is an excellent Cordial, and highly beneficial in Palpitations of the Heart; yet it has, by being too often uſed, been found to bring on the ſame Diſorder, in which Caſe, Acids are the moſt effectual Means of Relief. Though it is highly proper in ſome Diſorders incident to pregnant Women, yet in theſe Caſes we are prudently cautioned not to be too free in the Uſe of it, becauſe it powerfully irritates the Womb, to diſcharge and expel the Child. Of half an Ounce of *Cinnamon* infuſed in a cloſe-ſtopped Veſſel, in two Pints of boiling Water, is

prepared a highly-grateful Drink, which recommends itſelf, not only on Account of its Smell and Taſte, but alſo on Account of its Efficacy in Looſeneſſes and Weakneſſes of the Heart and Stomach. We are told, *Cinnamon* has a reſtorative Quality in Caſes where Strength is impaired in Women, during Child-bearing, hard Labour, or after Delivery. It is alſo good in Diſorders of the Womb ariſing from a cold and mucous Phlegm: It may be added to Purgatives, not only with Intention to make them more palatable, but alſo to prevent Wind and Gripes. It enters ſtrong and ſmall *Cinnamon* Water, Spirit of Lavender, Steel Wine, Tincture of Opium, Aromatic Tincture, Tincture of *Cinnamon*, Tincture of *Japan* Earth, Stomach Tincture, Syrup of Quinces, Syrup of Squils, Syrup of Buckthorn, Alkermes, compound Powder of Arum Root, compound Powder of Bole, compound Powder of Sena, Aromatic Powder, Powder for Diaſcordium, cordial Confection, Confectio Paulina, Mithridate, Venice-treacle, and Stomach Plaiſter.

Citrea malus. The *Citron-Tree.* Theſe, *Oranges* and *Lemons* being ſo near a kin, what is ſaid under *Oranges* may ſerve for the other two.

Citrullus. The *Water Melon.* Theſe grow of their own accord in the *hot Climates*, and in ſome of the *temperate ones*. *Melon* Juice is cooling, pleaſant, and refreſhing, it promotes Urine, and is laxative. People where they grow are free in their Uſe, though they are not at all nouriſhing. The Seeds are one of the greater cold Seeds, and are principally uſed in Emulſions.

Cochinilla, Coccinilla. Cochineal. This Drug comes from the *Weſt-Indies*, but whether it be a kind of Worm, or purely the Grain of a Tree, has occaſioned many Diſputes. *Dampier, that famous* Engliſh *Traveller*, has affirmed, that there is one Sort which is a Worm, and another which is only a Grain; his Deſcription, which is very circumſtantial, deſcribes the Worm-ſort in the following manner:

Cochineal is an Inſect, generated in a kind of Fruit very much reſembling the Prickly-Pear; the Shrub which bears the Fruit is very thorny, and ſeldom grows above five or ſix Feet high; on the Top of the Fruit grows a red Flower, which, when ripe, turns in upon the Fruit; when this Flower, being dried by the Heat of the Sun, falls off, the Fruit opens to the Breadth of two or three Inches, and appears quite full of ſmall Inſects, which have Wings of a ſurprizing Smallneſs, and would there die and putrify, if they were not removed. As ſoon, then, as the Fruit is ſufficiently open, the *Indians* ſpread a large Sheet, and beat down the Inſects with Poles.

According to *Dampier*, the Grain *Cochineal* is produced by a Tree, not unlike that from which the Worm kind is procured. The Fruit of this, when ripe, opens and diſcloſes a great Number of ſmall Grains, which the *Indians* gather: This affords near as beautiful a Colour as the other *Cochineal*. After all, it is now univerſally allowed, that the *Cochineal* uſed in Medicine, is an Inſect. Some reckon them great Promoters of Sweat, and capable of curing all Fevers, however malignant. Others, that they are never more properly applied than when uſed to die Scarlet, or when they become Part of that beautiful Paint called *Carmine*.

Cochlearia. Scurvy-graſs. Scurvy-graſs abounds with fine volatile Parts, and therefore the Herb infuſed, or the Juice expreſſed, is more powerful than a Decoction, the volatile Parts flying away in the boiling. This is accounted a ſpecific Remedy againſt

againſt the Scurvy, cleanſing and purifying the Juices of the Body from the bad Effects of that Diſtemper, and clearing the Skin from Scabs, Pimples, and foul Eruptions.

Though this is ſo effectual in an acid Scurvy, where there is a Defect of Heat, and a Coldneſs and Viſcidity of the Juices; yet it would deſtroy the Patient in a Scurvy attended with a hot Fever.

Coffee. It grows in the *Eaſt Indies*, at *Surinam* in the *Weſt-Indies*, and in *Turkey*; which laſt is accounted the beſt, and moſt uſed.

The *Coffee tree* may juſtly be called, *The Jeſſamin of Arabia, with a Bay leaf, and bearing the Seed called Coffee berries:* And indeed, by conſidering its Marks, it appears to be no other than a kind of *Jeſſamin*, both with regard to the Figure of its Flower, the Make of its Fruit, and the Diſpoſition of its Leaves; and this alſo is the Judgment of that able Botanic Profeſſor, M. *Commelin* of *Amſterdam*.

The Berry, when ripe, is found as hard as Horn, which gave Occaſion to an Opinion, that the People of the Kingdom of *Yemen* in *Arabia Fœlix*, where it is cultivated, ſteeped in boiling Water, or baked in a Furnace, all the *Coffee* they ſold abroad, to prevent its growing any where elſe.

Its Original is not well known; ſome aſcribe it to the Prior of a Monaſtery, who being informed by a Goat-herd, that his Cattle ſometimes browzing on the Tree, would wake and caper all Night, became curious to prove its Virtue: Accordingly, he firſt tried it on his Monks, to prevent their ſleeping at Mattins.

Others, from *Sehehabeddin*, refer the Invention of *Coffee* to the *Perſians*; from whom it was learned in the fifteenth Century by *Gemaleddin*, Mufti of *Aden*, a City near the *Red Sea*; and who, having tried its Virtues himſelf, and found that it diſſipated the Fumes which oppreſſed the Head, inſpired Joy, opened the Bowels, and prevented Sleep, without being incommoded by it; recommended it firſt to his Derviſes, with whom he uſed to ſpend the Night in Prayer.

Their Example brought *Coffee* into Vogue at *Aden:* The Profeſſors of the Law, for ſtudy; Artizans to work, Travellers to walk in the Night; in fine, every body at *Aden* drank *Coffee*. Hence it paſſed to *Mecca*, where, firſt, the Devotees, then the reſt of the People, took it. From *Arabia Felix* it paſſed to *Cairo*. In 1511. *Khaie Beg* prohibited it, from a Perſwaſion that it inebriated, and that it inclined to Things forbidden. But Sultan *Cauſou* immediately took off the Prohibition, and *Coffee* advanced from *Egypt* to *Syria*, and *Conſtantinople*.

The Derviſes declaimed againſt it from the *Alcoran*, which declares, that Coal is not of the Number of Things created by God for Food. Accordingly, the *Mufti* ordered the *Coffee houſes* to be ſhut; but his Succeſſor, declaring *Coffee* not to be Coal, they were opened again.

During the War in *Candia*, the Aſſemblies of News-mongers making too free with State Affairs, the Grand Vizier *Cuproli*, ſuppreſſed the *Coffee-houſes* at *Conſtantinople*; which Suppreſſion, though ſtill on foot, does not prevent the public Uſe of the Liquor there.

Thevenot the Traveller, was the firſt who brought it into *France*; and a *Greek* Servant, called *Paſqua*, brought into *England* by Mr. *Edwards*, a *Turky* Merchant, in 1652, to make his *Coffee*, firſt ſet up the Profeſſion of *Coffee-man*, and introduced the Drink among us. At this Time there is yearly expended among us in the three Kingdoms, above one hundred Tun of *Coffee-berries*.

Coffee is taken with very different,

nay,

nay, frequently with directly oppoſite Intentions; ſome uſe it to prevent Sleep, others to promote Digeſtion, *&c.* Its more real Virtues, owned by the Phyſicians, conſiſt in this; that being an excellent Drier, it carries off Fumes and Diſorders of the Head ariſing from too much Moiſture, cures Megrims, and abſorbs Acrimonies of the Stomach, whence its Uſe after a Debauch of ſtrong Liquors; and hence alſo, its Uſe in promoting Watching, by bracing the Fibres, and rendering them too hard for the Relaxation required in Sleep.

It likewiſe promotes Circulation, but beſt with People of a pretty fat Habit; being found hurtful to thoſe who are thin, lean, dry, and of a bilious Diſpoſition; as it dries up the Nerves, and inclines them to Tremblings.

Coffee-berries, by being roaſted become a *Calx*, in Virtues not greatly unlike parched Peaſe, Beans, or Rye; in conſequence whereof, it drinks up and deſtroys ſharp Humours abounding in the firſt Paſſages, and hence, thoſe other Virtues juſt related.

Colocynthis. Bitter Apple. The *Coloquintida* of the Shops is a round, light, white, dry, hollow Subſtance; containing, in the Cavities, Seeds like thoſe of Cucumbers, but rounder, leſs flat, and harder: The Kernels of theſe are oily, and of a ſweet Taſte. This Drug is the Pulp or Inſide of a Fruit about the Size of an *Orange*; it is at firſt of a green Colour, but afterwards turns yellow as it ripens. The Pulp, which is the only Part uſed in Medicine, is very nauſeous, and extremely bitter: It comes to us from *Aleppo*. Attempts have been made to correct the griping Qualities of *Coloquintida*, by hot Oils, particularly by that of Cloves; but neither this, nor vitriolated Tartar, which has been uſed for the ſame Purpoſe, has anſwered the Intention.

Colocynth is one of the moſt violent Purges known in the Shops; it not only occaſions moſt violent Pains and gripes, but ſometimes brings away pure Blood, cauſes Convulſions and other bad Conſequences. This Pulp contains ſuch glewy Parts, that being taken in Subſtance, it ſticks either to the Stomach or Guts; nor has any Mixture yet known, been able to prevent it, and moderate its Operation. It is given in no other Form than Pills. It enters the two Pills of its Name, and the purging Extract.

Conſolida major. Comfry. It grows very common. This Plant contains an earthy Salt, but no volatile Parts. The Root contains a Jelly, and ſuch ſlimy Parts, that it appears to be of the Nature of Marſh-mallows, and like that, affects the urinary Paſſages. It is of uſe in Looſeneſſes, and ſome Bloody Fluxes, becauſe it renders the Blood leſs fluid, and defends the Guts from the Sharpneſs of the Humours.

Contrayerva. This Root is an *American* Production, being brought over from *New Spain*. The Leaves of the Plant creeping upon the Ground, appear green and veiny, and reſemble the Figure of a Heart; a naked Stem, of the Thickneſs of a Man's Finger, ariſing from the Middle of them. The Root is an Inch or two long, about half an Inch thick, full of Knots, hard, and of a reddiſh Colour. Long, tough, ſlender Threads ſhoot out from all Sides of it. The Root is of a pale Colour within, of a ſomewhat rough Taſte, bitteriſh, with a light and ſweetiſh kind of Acrimony: It has a peculiar kind of aromatic Smell: The thready Part of the Root has very little Smell or Taſte, nor can it be eaſily powdered, therefore the knotty Part is moſt valuable.

Sir *Francis Drake* firſt brought this

this Root into *England*, in 1581. We give it with the teſtaceous Powders, in ſeveral ſorts of Fevers, and in many other Diſorders, where Relief is expected, by raiſing a Sweat. The Powder now called compound *Contrayerva Powder* is better than all the other *teſtaceous Powders*, the *Bezoartic Powder*, and every thing of that Tribe. Of this, from twenty Grains to half a Dram is a Doſe, which may be given in Draughts every four Hours: Hereby a moderate, gentle, breathing Sweat is promoted, without increaſing the Heat, or producing any ill Symptoms, the too common Effects of Venice-treacle, Mithridate, and other hot Medicines.

Copal. A *Gum* or *Roſin*. There are two Sorts of *Copal*, one comes from *New Spain*, the other from the *Weſt-India Iſlands*; the former is eſteemed the beſt: It flows from a large Tree, after you cut the Bark, or take it all off. The Leaves of the Tree are large and green, like the Cheſtnut; its Fruit is long, and like Cucumbers, of a dark grey without, and having a mealy Subſtance within. The mighty Floods, common in all Parts of *America*, bring down this *Gum* from the remote Country, and leave in on the Banks of the Rivers, where it is found. The principal Uſe of this *Gum* being only to make Varniſh, a more particular Deſcription muſt be needleſs.

Corallina. Sea-moſs. On Rocks in the Sea, and on the Outſide of many ſorts of Shells grows a Moſs, in many Reſpects like that on Trees. It is ſometimes rediſh, bluiſh, or white, but moſt commonly of an aſh Colour; it has a nauſeous Smell and ſaltiſh Taſte: It is given chiefly for the Worms in Children, and for this Purpoſe is mixed with Rhubarb, or *Æthiops Mineral*, or with both.

Corallium. Coral. It has been ſuſpected by the Nauraliſts of all Ages for a Sea Plant, but the Moderns have proved it ſuch, and even diſcovered its Flowers and Seeds. A famous Naturaliſt having long doubted the vegetative Nature of *Coral*, was at length convinced by the following Experiment: Having ſteeped ſome freſh-gathered *Coral* in Sea Water, he perceived, in a ſhort Time, that the Lumps on its Outſide began gradually to unfold, and at length opened into white Flowers in the Form of Stars, with eight Points: Upon taking the *Coral* out of the Water, the Flowers immediately cloſed, and returned into red Lumps as before, which, being cloſely ſqueezed yielded a ſort of milky Juice; and upon putting the *Coral* again into Water the Lumps opened and flowered afreſh; and this was continued ſix or eight Days, when the Buds or Lumps ceaſed to blow any more: In ten or twelve Days they fell from the *Coral* and ſunk to the Bottom in Form of little yellow Balls. Accordingly, it is held, that when this falls upon a proper Place, a new *Coral* ariſes therefrom. Now all the Experiments upon *Coral* ſhews it reſembles other Sea Plants, having a volatile and urinous Salt, and a thick, blackiſh, ſtinking Oil. There are *Corals* of divers Colours, as green, yellow, carnation, aſh-coloured, white, and red; but the laſt only are uſed in Medicine.

Coral is chiefly uſed in Powder, it is ſo extreme hard, that very little muſt be levigated at a time. There is no other uſeful Preparation of it. Prepared *Coral* is of a binding, cooling, drying Nature; it is given inwardly in Looſeneſſes, but is never more ſucceſsfully preſcribed than for young Children; for it is excellent to blunt that acid or ſour Phlegm ſo frequently found in their Stomachs; beſides, it is good againſt convulſive Fits, to which they are liable.

Coriandrum. Coriander. This Plant will grow in any Soil; the Seeds

Seeds only are in uſe: They are of a pleaſant agreeable Smell, ſtrengthen the Stomach, ſuppreſs Vapours, expel Wind, are a good Corrector of many purging Medicines Though they ſeem to contain volatile Parts, yet there is no Oil prepared from them; they are uſed in Decoction or Powder; they enter the compound Lime-water, and the Lenitive Electuary.

Cornus. The *Cornel-tree.* The Fruit is the Part uſed, which is cooling, drying, and binding; it ſtrengthens the Stomach, moderates Fluxes, is good in Looſeneſſes, and effectual in Fevers. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Cornu Cervi. Harts-horn. From this ſolid Subſtance we have many Preparations, as Salt, Spirit, Oil, and others; which may be ſeen in their Place. The Shavings of *Harts-horn* make a very good and uſeful Jelly.

The Part of the Stag moſt celebrated in Medicine is the *Horns*; which, when crude, are ſaid to reſiſt Putrefaction, correct Malignity, and to preſerve the Texture of the Blood. Hence it is uſed in the Small-pox, Meaſles, and malignant, and putrid Fevers.

Cortex Peruvianus. Jeſuits-bark. This celebrated Drug I find deſcribed with great Exactneſs; it is a very dry Bark, two or three Lines thick, rough on the Outſide, of a brown Colour, ſometimes almoſt covered with a whitiſh Moſs: Its Inſide is ſmooth, of a reddiſh or ruſty Iron Colour; of a very bitter Taſte, ſomewhat rough, accompanied with an aromatic Flavour, which is not diſagreeable: Sometimes it is brought over in thick Pieces, three, four, or more Inches long; this is taken from the Trunk of the Tree. There is another ſort, which is not ſo thick as this, and rolled up in ſmall Quils, with ſeveral Clefts or Cracks acroſs; covered with Moſs, of a Cinnamon Colour on the Inſide: This is taken from the ſmall Branches. There is another ſort, which is in leſſer Pieces than this, of a yellowiſh Colour on the Inſide, and whitiſh on the Outſide; this is ſaid to be taken from the Root, and is eſteemed by the *Spaniards* in *America* as preferable to the other ſorts. The beſt ſort of Bark is of a reddiſh-yellow Colour, reſembling that of Cinnamon, but it has ſomewhat of a duſkier Caſt: It ſhould be choſen freſh, of an aromatic, not diſagreeable bitter Taſte, and which eaſily breaks, and then appears full of ſhining reſinous Particles. It comes from a certain Tree growing in the *Weſt-Indies*, and is by the *Spaniards* there, called *Fever-tree*, on account of the ſurprizing Effects it had in curing that Diſtemper. It is generally allowed to grow no where but in *Peru*, and only in one Province thereof; particularly it grows in great Plenty on the Mountains near the City *Loxa*; though it is alſo ſaid to be found in *Potoſi*, and that this is accounted the beſt. The Tree grows to about the Height of our Cherry-trees, and bears a Leaf like common Trefoil, excepting only that it is indented. Its Flower is long and reddiſh, and produces a kind of Pod, containing the Seed, which is flat like an Almond; its Bark, whilſt it yet remains covered, appears poliſhed, of a whitiſh yellow without, and of a duſky white within. Cardinal *de Lugo* firſt brought it into *France*, in the Year 1650; upon which, it was then called by *his* Name, but afterwards by the Name of *Jeſuits-powder*, becauſe they had the diſtributing thereof; the Cardinal, who was of their Order, having left them a large Quantity. Its Uſe was now neglected till the Year 1706, when Dr. *Talbot* again brought it upon the Stage in *France*, and eſtabliſhed its Reputation by the numerous Cures he performed with it.

Theſe

Theſe Cures appeared ſo extraordinary to the King of *France*, the *Great Lewis*, that, by a royal Reward, he procured the Doctor to publiſh his Secret.

This is the moſt famous, the moſt celebrated, and moſt uſeful Drug that is yet known; not Chymiſtry itſelf can procure a Preparation of ſuch renown: For this, after a hundred Years Experience, has not loſt any of its Credit, nor ſunk in its Reputation: It is known by every Body, and its Virtues are ſuch, that moſt People, at one Time or other, have Occaſion for its Aſſiſtance. After all the Preparations made from this famous Drug, the ſame Concluſions may be made at laſt, which were at firſt, by ſome diſtinguiſhing Capacities, that the ſimple Powder is beſt; and that in Agues and Intermitting Fevers, there is no Way ſo certain, as by giving it in Subſtance. A Dram may be given every three or four Hours between the Fits, till about ſix Drams are given; and the Fit having once or twice diſappeared, it may then be given in a Decoction, that is by boiling. This is alſo given in a Remiſſion or an Abatement of the Fever, though there be no very plain and viſible Intermiſſion: But in theſe Caſes, to know the Time rightly, as alſo to diſtinguiſh regularly between Inflammatory and Malignant Fevers, and thoſe leſs dangerous, requires the Skill of an experienced Phyſician.

Bark is a moſt famous and excellet Bitter, and may, in Conjunction with other Bitters, be given to ſtrengthen and promote Digeſtion; alſo in great Sweatings, and other Diſorders from Weakneſs, Relief cannot be more effectually obtained from any Medicine, than from this Drug.

In rheumatic Caſes, I know there are ſome very free in giving this Powder; but I would adviſe ſuch, not to be too forward with it: We have great Reaſon to think, in ſome Fevers, this has been fatally given; owing, as far as we can judge, to its ſtyptic and binding Quality; and we have Reaſon to think, we have no Rheumatiſms where the Blood does not want thinning and dividing; which is not like to be done effectually by the *Bark*.

There is one more Remark to be made upon this noble Febrifuge, and that is, that it is of ſingular Service, not only in ſtopping the Progreſs, but alſo in perfecting the Cure of begun Gangrenes and Mortifications.

Coſtus Orientalis. Eaſtern Coſtus. *Coſtus* is a long, thick Root, brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, of the Colour of Box, with a thick, pale-coloured Bark; of a warm, bitteriſh, aromatic Taſte, and fragrant Smell, ſomewhat reſembling that of Violets or Florentine Orrice: It ſhould be choſen freſh, compact, well ſcented, bitteriſh, and not rotten.

It is reckoned hot and dry, and comforting to the Head and Stomach: It opens Obſtructions, and helps Women's Courſes. Some ſay, it is of Service in the Cholic, Dropſy, and Palſy. It is an Ingredient in the *Confectio Paulina*, in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Cotula. May-weed. This, by ſome, is called ſtinking Cammomile: It has a diſagreeable Smell, and contains a very ſtinking Oil. It is recommended to aſſwage the Pain of the Piles; others ſay, it is good againſt Vapours, and hyſteric Fits. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Craſſula. Orpine. This Herb is accounted binding. It is ſaid to be of uſe in violent Looſeneſſes, and to cure Ruptures. It enters no Shop Compoſitions.

Creta. Chalk. This is the ſimpleſt and drieſt of all Earths, as having no diſcernible Fatneſs at all, and appears to be denſe and brittle, readily ſtains

the Fingers, and ſticks to the Tongue without any Aſtringency. Different kinds of Earth come under the Denomination of *Chalk*; among which, thoſe uſed in Phyſick are the *white Chalk* and *red Oker*. The beſt *white Chalk*, called *Terra Cretica*, was formerly brought from the Iſland of *Crete*; but is now found in many other Countries. It drinks up and ferments with Acids, and is therefore ſucceſsfully uſed in Acidities of the firſt Paſſages, and particularly in the Heartburn. It ſoftens the Acrimony of the Fluids, and checks the violent Motion of the Gall, and conſequently proves of ſervice in ſome kinds of Fluxes.

Crithmum. Samphire. It grows by the Sea ſide on Rocks and barren Places; it is well known in the Kitchen. In Medicine it is ſaid to ſtrengthen the Stomach, help the Appetite, promote Urine, open Obſtructions, and to be good in the Jaundice.

Crocus. Saffron. There are three ſorts of *Saffron* to be found in the Shops; two are brought from abroad, the other is the Produce of our *own Country*: The latter is vaſtly preferable to the two former, and is the Sort which ſhould be alone made uſe of in Medicine. This, when in Perfection, is of a fiery red Colour, and yeilds a very deep yellow Tincture: It ſhould be choſen freſh, not above a Year old, in cloſe compact Cakes, neither dry nor yet very moiſt, of the ſame Colour within as without, and of a ſtrong acrid Smell. The *Engliſh* may be diſtinguiſhed from the foreign Sorts, by its Blades being broader than thoſe are. *Saffron* imparts all its Colour both to rectified Spirits and common Water: A Tincture made with the latter will not keep, but grow ſour, and loſe its Colour; extracted with the former, it will keep in Perfection many Years. This Drug loſes greatly of its medicinal Virtues, by being expoſed to the Air, or by being much dryed, though with the utmoſt Caution.

Saffron is a valuable Drug, highly efficacious in Coughs, Difficulties of breathing, Phthiſics and Aſthmas; in Jaundices and all Obſtructions in the Bowels it is excellent. It is truly ſaid, *Saffron* conveys Medicine to the Heart, cures its Palpitation, prevents Melancholy and Uneaſineſs, revives the Brain, renders the Mind chearful, and generates Boldneſs. Again, it is called a true and genuine Rouſer of the animal Spirits, being poſſeſſed of aromatic and warming Qualities, and is therefore a great Strengthner. *Saffron* is highly beneficial in provoking Women's Courſes, eaſes difficult Labours, and forwards the Afterbirth.

Saffron is better adapted to cold and phlegmatic Conſtitutions, than thoſe which are hot and bilious. It may be given from ten Grains to thirty, but it is ſeldom given above ten Grains for a Doſe. *Saffron* is the moſt uſeful and valuable Drug of *Engliſh* Growth. It enters Aloes Wine, Saffron Wine, two Tinctures of Rhubarb, Elixir of Aloes, Syrup of Saffron, Rufus's Pill, Storax Pill, cordial Confection, Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Cubebæ. Cubebs. Theſe are a dry, round Fruit or Grain, like Pepper, ſometimes a little bigger, furniſhed with a long, ſlender Stalk; the Bark is of a dark Aſh-colour, wrinkled, ſometimes ſmooth; it contains, under a tender Shell, a roundiſh Seed, which is outwardly of a blackiſh, inwardly of a whitiſh Colour. *Cubebs* have a hot, aromatic Taſte, which, however, falls ſhort of Pepper. There are two kinds of *Cubebs* brought from the *Eaſt Indies*; one is gathered before, the other as ſoon as fully ripe: Thoſe of the former kind are bright, wrinkled, and have their

their Kernels much ſhrunk; the others are ſmooth, full, and heavy. *Cubebs* ſhould be choſen large, freſh, and heavy.

Cubebs are both heating and drying, they ſtrengthen the Stomach, expel Wind, are particularly uſeful in Diſorders of the Head, and ſtrengthen the Memory.

Cucumis. Cucumber. Hereby is meant Garden *Cucumber.* Theſe are apt to diſpoſe the Blood to Fermentations; containing a cooling, and viſcid Juice, not at all nouriſhing. There is Reaſon to believe, that by the immoderate Uſe of *Cucumbers,* the Body being at that Time over hot, Scurvies and other bad Diſorders have enſued, which, neither Time, nor Medicine could ever afterwards totally overcome; yet pickled *Cucumbers* are not injurious. The Seeds are one of the four greater cold Seeds, and of courſe are cooling, promoters of Urine, and uſeful in Emulſions.

Cucurbita. Gourd. This is one of the four greater cold Seeds, and is much of the Nature of the former: Like them, they are only uſed in Emulſions: They allay Thirſt, promote Urine, and are cooling.

Cuminum. Cummin. The Seed is the only Part in uſe. Theſe grow in *Sicily,* and many other Iſlands in the *Mediterranean.* Their Virtues lie in an oily Part, but this Oil is ſeldom made. *Cummin Seeds* are very warming; they expel Wind from the Stomach and Bowels, and for this Purpoſe they are given in Glyſters as well as in Powder, and other Forms. Outwardly applied, they are accounted very effectual in removing Pains from the Breaſt, Side, Bowels, or any other Parts. They are an Ingredient in the opening Honey, the Plaiſter of *Cummin,* and the Pultice of *Cummin.* The Seed is one of the four greater hot Seeds.

Cupreſſus. The *Cypreſs-tree.* Theſe are cultivated in Gardens: The Tops and Nuts are heating, drying, and very binding; and for this Reaſon they are recommended in Spittings of Blood, in Looſeneſſes, and a Weakneſs in making Water. They were an Ingredient in the Rupture Plaiſter.

Cuprum. Copper. It is ſometimes found native and pure, in the Form of Twigs, Rods, Branches, Balls, or Grains, but generally mixed in Glebes or Ores. Some Ores are yellow, others violet, purple, green, blue, blackiſh, bright, gold-coloured, *&c.* It is generally accompanied with the Ores of Silver, Iron, or Lead, and commonly contains a large Quantity of combuſtible, common Sulphur. *Copper Ore* is alſo found in Duſt or Powder, and ſometimes procured from the Water of certain Springs containing Vitriol.

How ſeparated from the Ore.

The Ore is treated according to the Subſtances wherewith it is mixed. If it abounds with Silver, it is firſt gently roaſted, till a great deal of the Sulphur goes off in Smoke. At *Goſlaar* in *Germany,* they firſt break the Ore in pretty large Lumps, then burn it in an open Wood or Charcoal-Fire, after which they beat it ſmall, and roaſt it again twice; and thus make it fit for the firſt Furnace, where it is melted into a ſtony, red Matter, called *Copper-ſtone*; which being again roaſted and melted becomes *Black Copper*: This they roaſt again to free it from its Sulphur: And now it is in a State to be treated for its Silver; which is to be obtained by putting four Parts of Lead to one of *Black Copper,* then melting it and caſting it into Moulds. Thus, by repeated Meltings and Separations, the *Copper* is made *malleable,* or capable of taking any Form.

Its medicinal Virtues.

It is of Importance to a Phyſician to be well acquainted with the Nature and Properties of *Copper*, as it furniſhes a great Variety of Remedies: It may be ſaid, that what *Paracelſus* and *Helmont* have advanced of a univerſal Remedy, holds good of *Copper*. Thus *Butler*'s famous Stone, if there be any Truth in the Account, was a Preparation of this Metal: The celebrated Remedy of *Van Helmont* was a Sulphur of Vitriol, fixed by a long Calcination, and Cohobation. Mr. *Boyle*'s *Ens Veneris*, is a *Vitriol of Copper* made with *Sal Ammoniac*. *Copper* has been ſwallowed crude without Harm, and returned without diſſolving in the Body; but its Preparations given inwardly prove ſo violent and hazardous, that few chuſe to employ them where ſafer Medicines may anſwer the End: They are moſt of them Vomits, and diſorder the Body too much, ſo as to approach the Nature of Poiſons rather than that of Remedies.

Curcuma. Turmerick. Turmerick is a long, ſlender, knotty Root, outwardly of a Saffron Colour; of a warm, bitteriſh Taſte, and not ungrateful Smell: There are two kinds of it, the long and the round; the former is that of the Shops. That which is firm, and of a lively yellow Colour, in breaking is beſt. The *Dutch* brought this Root from *Batavia*, and planted it at home: The Leaf reſembles white Hellebore Leaves: The Flowers are of a purple Colour: The Root only is of uſe. *Turmerick* eaſily communicates its Virtues to boiling Water, for they are contained in a Salt. It provokes Women's monthly Courſes, eaſes Delivery, and opens Obſtructions of the Bowels: It promotes Urine, and expels the Stone. It is particularly famous in the Jaundice, and of uſe in the Dropſy. It is greatly uſed among Cattle.

Cydonia. The *Quince-tree*. The Fruit and Seeds are uſed; the former is very grateful to the Stomach, is cooling, binding, and drying; is uſeful in Looſeneſſes, Vomitings, Hiccups, and Weakneſs of the Stomach. The *Seeds* ſteeped or boiled in Water afford a Mucilage or Jelly, exceeding beneficial in Sore-throats, Quinſeys, Hoarſneſs, and Colds; with the Juice, red Wine, and ſome Spices, is made the Syrup of *Quinces*.

Cynogloſſum. Hounds-tongue. The Root and Leaves are uſed. They are recommended in Fluxes of Blood, and for the Running of the Reins; ſome ſay, they are ſerviceable to Wounds and Ulcers. They enter none of our Compoſitions.

Cynoſbatos. The *Dog-roſe*. Theſe grow common in Hedges. The Leaves are ſaid to be more binding than thoſe of the red Garden Roſe; and by ſome are recommended for the Whites in Women. From theſe we have the *Hips* to make a Conſerve.

Cyperus longus. Long Cyperus. The Root is ſaid to be good for the Stomach and Womb: ſome recommend it for promoting Urine, and Women's Courſes; alſo againſt ſour Belchings. It is ſaid, the Root has a pleaſant ſpicy Flavour, and makes the Breath ſweet.

Dactylifera Palma. The *Date-tree*. The Fruit is the Part uſed. It is of the Shape of an Acorn, but bigger, and contains, under a thin yellow Skin, a Pulp of a ſweetiſh, ſlimy Taſte, and under this a long, hard Kernel, with a Furrow running its whole Length. Such *Dates* are to be choſen as are large, yellow, have few Wrinkles, are plump, fleſhy, of a whitiſh Colour towards the Kernel, and of a winey Taſte.

Dates, when full ripe, are highly ſweet, and ſomewhat binding; for which

which reaſon they are uſed in Hoarſeneſſes, Coughs, Colds, Pleuriſies, and Difficulties of breathing. Some ſay, a Decoction of *Dates* is good to bring out the Small-pox.

Daucus Creticus. Daucus of *Crete.* The Seeds are in uſe. This Plant is diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the ſmall *Fennel-leafed Carrot of Crete.* They are ſaid to expel the Gravel, promote Urine, help Women's Courſes, and do good in hyſterical Complaints. They are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Dens Leonis. Dandelion. It grows almoſt every where. It is ſaid to be opening and good for the Liver: It is alſo recommended in Pleuriſies, and other Obſtructions from ſizy Blood; alſo for the Phthiſic, Conſumptions, and Scurvy.

Dictamnus Creticus. Dittany of Crete. This Plant is a kind of Origany, ſaid to grow plentifully in the Iſland of *Crete*; the Leaves, which are the only Part of this Plant in uſe with us, come from *Italy.* The beſt Sort are well covered over with a thick, white Down, ſometimes intermixed with purpliſh Flowers; they ſomewhat reſemble Lemon-Thyme in Smell and Taſte, but have more of an aromatic Flavour, as well as a greater degree of Pungency.

Theſe Leaves are ſaid to be cordial, to promote Urine, to excite Sweat, and to do good in Diſorders of the Head and Womb: They are an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Myrrh, in the Powder for Diaſcordium, in Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Digitalis. Fox-glove. This Plant is ſaid to excite Vomiting, to be good for Wounds, and to agree in Virtues with Pilewort. We are farther told, that a Decoction of it will work both upwards and downwards.

Doronicum Romanum. Leopards-bane. The Root is the only Part uſed. It is produced in the Gardens of the Curious. It is ſaid to be heating, drying, and ſweating. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Dracontium, Dracunculus. Dragons. This is called *Dragons,* becauſe its Stem is ſpeckled like our *Hedge-ſnake.* It was ſome time ago an Ingredient in our Plague-water, and is ſtill retained in many Family-Receipts. It is looked upon as cordial, a Reſiſter of Poiſons, and a Promoter of Sweat.

Dulcamara. Bitter-ſweet. It grows in watry Places. The Root is uſed, and is ſaid to promote Urine, and be good in the Dropſy.

Ebulus. Dwarf Elder. It grows common. The Leaves are bitter, and the Fruit more ſo. The inner Bark is eſteemed in the Jaundice; and is likewiſe reckoned a great Purger of watry Humours; on this Account it is recommended in Dropſies; it is alſo a Promoter of Urine. The Berries of this, as well as of *common Elder* dye the Hair.

Elaterium, Cucumis Sylveſtris, Aſininus. Wild Cucumber. This Plant, we are told, grows commonly by the Sides of Paths in *Italy* and *Sicily.* The Leaf is ſomething like the Melon Leaf; the Fruit is not ſo long as our *common Cucumber,* but ſofter, eſpecially on the Inſide; hence is made that remarkable Preparation *Elaterium*; a Medicine in Strength exceeding any Drug yet known, and not to be equalled by any Thing which is not a chymical Preparation. *Elaterium* is nothing but the Settlings of the Juice, hardened by the Heat of the Sun or Fire: It is moſt ſurpriſingly ſtrong, five or ſix Grains being a large Doſe; it is called a Purger of Water, and is recommended in Dropſies; but even here, where the ſtrongeſt Medicines are given, few or none will venture to give *Elaterium,* ſo violent and exceſſive is its Operation.

Elatines. Fluellin. This Plant grows

grows wild in many Places in the Fields. It is found to contain a Salt, which it will ſurrender to boiling Water: It is of an oily Smell, bitter Taſte, and is accounted a Strengthner: It is reckoned a Cleanſer of Wounds and Ulcers: With its Juice and Honey is made Honey of *Fluellin*.

Eleutherium. Indian Bark. It bears a near Reſemblance to the *Peruvian Bark*, though of a ſomewhat paler brown, leſs compact, more brittle, and of a bitter and ſomewhat rough Taſte. This *Febrifuge* (as it is called) has this particular Advantage over the *Peruvian Bark*, that it acts in a ſmaller Doſe, and does not require ſo long a Continuation.

Enula Campana. Elicampane. This grows and thrives with little Cultivation. The Root of it is warm and opening, and particularly famous for cleanſing the Lungs from Obſtructions. It contains ſuch a Jelly as renders it ſerviceable in Waſtings, and even in confirmed Conſumptions: For it gives freſh Subſtance to the Body, and in ſome meaſure makes amends for the daily Waſte. In Coughs, Phthiſics, and Aſthmas it is excellent, for it greatly promotes the Diſcharge of Phlegm, and ſizy Matter. By promoting Urine, it carries off tartarous Obſtructions; by its Warmth, it encreaſes Perſpiration, and purifies the Blood. This Root may be reduced into any Form; but an Electuary made with its Conſerve or Powder ſeems to be the beſt; ſometimes it is made into a Syrup, and it has been outwardly made uſe of in Ointment for Breakings out.

Erigerum. Groundſel. This grows very common in barren and dry Places. Its Decoction will vomit, and is uſed for this Purpoſe by country People, though it is not preſcribed in the Shops. Some ſay this Herb is good in the Jaundice, in Rheumatiſms, and Sciatic Pains; outwardly it is recommended in Inflammations.

Eruca. Rocket. The Seeds are in uſe. They are hot, and ſomewhat reſemble Muſtard. They are recommended in Diſorders ariſing from Moiſture and Phlegm. Some ſay, they provoke to Venery.

Eryngium. Eryngo. This grows in ſandy Places and near the Sea Shore. The Root is in uſe. It promotes Urine, and is good for the Liver; it opens Obſtructions peculiar to Women, aſſiſts the Gall and Spleen, and conſequently is effectual in the Jaundice and Cholic. It is beſt uſed in Decoction or Infuſion; and in theſe Forms is commonly given with Liquorice and Maiden-hair.

Eryſimum. Hedge-muſtard. It grows common near the Sides of Hedges. The Seeds and Plant are both uſed: They are opening, heating, and drying; they open Obſtructions of the Lungs, diſcharge tough Phlegm, and prevail in Coughs and Colds. It is ſometimes preſcribed in Aſthmas and old habitual Coughs.

Eſula major & minor. Greater and ſmaller Spurge. The Roots are uſed. The Juice of theſe Plants applied to the Skin will eat it into an Eſchar, for which Cauſe it is uſed ſometimes to conſume Warts: Inwardly it is too violent to be truſted in any Form.

Eupatorium Cannabinum. Hemp Agrimony. It grows in moiſt Places. The Plant is uſed: It is commended for its Efficacy in Diſorders of the Liver and Spleen, and is preſcribed in Dropſies and ill Habits of Body. Some ſay, it takes away Swellings and Inflammations in the Teſticles, and that it is frequently preſcribed to diſperſe and diſſolve hard Swellings in any other Part.

Euphorbium. Gum Euphorbium. This is a reſinous, hardened Juice, which ſweats from a tall Shrub, that grows in the remoteſt Part of *Africa*. It is brought to us in Drops of an irregular Form, ſome of which, upon being

being broken, are found to contain little Thorns, ſmall Twigs, Flowers, and other vegetable Matters; others are hollow, without containing any thing in their Cavity. The Tears in general are of a pale yellow Colour outwardly, but of a ſomewhat lighter Colour within; they break between the Fingers eaſily. The beſt Sort of *Euphorbium* has a ſharp biting Taſte, upon being ſlightly applied to the Tongue; and upon being held ſome time in the Mouth, proves moſt violently hot, inflaming, and, as it were, burning the Part. This Drug is extremely dangerous, even to Powder, much leſs is it fit for any inward Uſe. Outwardly it has been applied in Plaiſters to the Feet.

Euphraſia. Eyebright. It is reckoned a great Dryer, and good for the Head. Its Juice uſed outwardly is thought good to take away Specks, Films, and Miſts in the Eyes: Some recommend the ſmoaking of it with Tobacco.

Faba. Beans. Theſe are well known. The Flowers, *Beans*, and Shells, are uſed; but very ſeldom in Medicine. They are accounted cooling and drying, and are ſaid to be good in Looſeneſſes. Bean-ſhell-water is recommended as a Beautifier of the Skin, and often uſed to cure the Gripes in Children.

Ficus. The *Fig-tree. Figs* or *Lent Figs*, grow common in Gardens in hot Climates: They are good for the Lungs, effectual in Coughs, promote Urine, and expel Gravel from the Kidneys and Bladder: In Decoctions they help Aſthmas, and Difficulties of breathing: Outwardly, they are ripening, ſoftening, and drawing: Are effectual in peſtilential Buboes, and many ſorts of Swellings, particularly Impoſtumations in the Gums and Ears. They enter the pectoral Decoction, the ripening Pultice, and Lenitive Electuary.

Filipendula. Dropwort. The Root and Herb are both uſed; the latter promotes Urine, and is principally uſed when a tartarous Matter choaks the Lungs, and affects the Kidneys and other Parts. In windy Cholics, and for the Whites in Women, it is recommended; alſo in Epilepſies and Convulſions. An Infuſion of the Leaves is ſaid to be good in the Jaundice. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Filix Florida. Flowering Fern. It grows in moiſt Places. The Root is the only Part uſed in Medicine. It is recommended as a Strengthner, and is in eſteem for ſtopping the Whites in Women, and ſtrengthning the Womb. Some adviſe it to beautify the Face and Hands, and reckon it good to get off Freckles, and to ſmooth and ſoften the Skin. Others reckon it very powerful in diſperſing bruiſed Blood, and taking away the Blackneſs that ariſes therefrom.

Filix mas & fœmina. Male and female Fern. They grow common on Heaths and in barren Places. Their Roots only are uſed. They are reckoned good to open Obſtructions of the Bowels, Spleen, and Womb. Some recommend the diſtilled Water againſt the flat kind of Worms. Theſe poſſeſs the ſame Virtues as the *flowering Fern.*

Fœniculum dulce & vulgare. Sweet and common Fennel. The Leaves, Root, and Seeds are uſed. The Root is one of the five opening Roots; the Seeds are one of the carminative Seeds; the latter ſtrengthen the Stomach, cure Nauſeas, and Loathings of Food, and are good in windy Diſorders: Mixed with Medicines for the Breaſt, they help Coughs, Colds, and give Relief in Aſthmas: They promote Women's monthly Diſcharges, and aſſiſt the Womb, opening Obſtructions of the Gall, Liver, and Spleen. They are often uſed in Glyſters, and frequently boiled

in

in Children's Food, to prevent the Wind. *Sweet Fennel Seeds* are an Ingredient in the compound Juniper-water, the common Decoction for a Glyſter, the Oxymel of Garlick, Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Fœnum Græcum. Fenugreek. This grows in many Places in *England* and abroad. The Seeds only are uſed: Theſe, when boiled, afford a great Quantity of Slime or Jelly, perhaps more than any other Seeds. They are ſoftening and ripening; and are made into Ointments, uſed Pultice-way, in Fomentations, and ſometimes in Glyſters. In Fomentation or Pultice, they eaſe many kind of Swellings; they are effectual againſt internal and external Inflammations. The Decoction of theſe, with Marſh-mallow-roots make an excellent Fomentation in Obſtructions of the Womb: Uſed in Glyſters, they afford great Relief in inward Piles: As they ſoften, relax, and heal, they become uſeful in many Applications, both Plaiſters and Ointments. They are an Ingredient in the Oil of Mucilage.

Fragaria. Strawberry. Strawberry-leaves promote Urine, are uſed in the Jaundice, and are ſometimes put into Pultices: They are commonly uſed for the Rickets in Children. Some ſay, they are good for the Spleen, and effectual in the Stone. The ripe Fruit is cooling and nouriſhing, and proper in Burning Fevers, even where there is a Degree of Inflammation. Some recommend the ripe Fruit to be eaten in a Running of the Reins.

Fraxinella. Baſtard Dittany. The Bark of the Root of this Plant has been accounted cordial, a Promoter of Sweat, good for the Head and Womb, and a Deſtroyer of Worms. Some preſcribe it, even in malignant Diſorders, in Epilepſies and other Diſeaſes of the Head. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Fraxinus. The *Aſh-tree. Aſhen-keys* are accounted good in the Pleuriſy, Jaundice, and Stone: They promote Urine, cauſe Sweat, and are ſaid to be good in Fevers. Some recommend them for the Liver; others ſay, the Wood contains the ſame Virtues as the *Lignum Vitæ*, and preſcribe it in Pocky Diſorders. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Fuligo. Soot. In the burning of a combuſtible Matter, the Smoke riſing on high, and ſticking on the Sides of the Chimney, penetrates the ſame, with an oily black Subſtance, which gathers on the Surface in the Form of a *black Fleece* or *Wool*, very light, and eaſily ſwept off, called *Soot*. It is itſelf a volatile Coal, but of a greaſy kind, and when dry very inflammable: It is extremely bitter like other burnt Oils; fat, by reaſon of the Abundance of burnt Oil in it; and black, like all Coals, on account of the burnt Oil ſpread through it: This Oil may, by Diſtillation, be ſeparated from it, as may likewiſe a very volatile Salt. The Salt is uſed with the ſame Succeſs as that of Animals: It is good in Palſies, nervous Diſorders, Weakneſſes, and Numbneſſes. It is preſcribed in ſuch Diſorders as ariſe from Cold. From *Soot* is made a Tincture, Spirit, Oil, and Salt.

Fumaria. Fumitory. It grows common. This Plant has by ſome been accounted a Corrector of Choler and hot Humours; good in the Jaundice, and Diſorders of the Spleen and Liver: It is ſaid to bind and ſtrengthen the Bowels, and to purify the Blood. Some recommend it in the Scurvy, and in hypocondriacal Diſorders. It enters not one of our Compoſitions.

Galanga minor. Leſſer Galangal. It is a knotty, jointed Root, brought from *China*, cut in ſhort Pieces, ſcarce an Inch long, and not half ſo thick; of a browniſh-red Coat; pale red

red Colour within, having ſeveral circular Rings on the Outſide; of a hot, bitteriſh, ſpicy, biting Taſte, like Pepper, and a ſweet aromatic Smell.

Galangal will yield its Virtues by Infuſion in Wine, and therefore is joined with Bitters, in ſuch Compoſitions for the Stomach as are deſigned to help the Appetite, promote Digeſtion, and expel Wind. It provokes Urine, helps Women's monthly Courſes, and greatly comforts and relieves the Head.

Galbanum. Galbanum is a hardened Juice, which either ſweats naturally from a kind of Ferula, or oozes from Wounds made in the Plant for this Purpoſe. It is a ſomewhat clear, ſoft, gluy Subſtance, between a Reſin and a Gum; but partaking much more of the Nature of the latter than of the former; of a ſtrong, and, to ſome, unpleaſant Smell, and a bitteriſh warm Taſte. It ſhould be choſen free from the Impurities of Sand, Earth, Seeds, or Sticks. *Galbanum*, taken inwardly, promotes Sweat, provokes Women's monthly Diſcharges, and is good in Hyſteric Fits: Drank with Wine and Myrrh, it is ſaid to reſiſt Poiſon, and expel the dead Child: Outwardly, it is heating, drawing, and diſperſing: Applied to the Side, it caſes Pains there: When applied, by way of Plaiſter, to the Navel, it has the Reputation of curing Hyſteric Fits: Applied to Swellings, it ſoftens, digeſts, and brings them to Ripeneſs: It is an Ingredient in the Powder for Diaſcordium, the Gum Pill, Mithridate, Venice-treacle, *Confectio Paulina*, and the ripening Pultice.

Gallæ. Galls. Theſe are rough and binding: Their Uſe in trying the Steel Waters is well known to all. They are a neceſſary Ingredient in Writing Ink: They are accounted effectual in ſtopping Bleedings from the Noſe: Heretofore they were an Ingredient in the Rupture Plaiſter.

Gallium. Ladies Bed ſtraw. It grows in dry Places. This Herb uſed whole, or in Powder, is ſaid to ſtop Bleedings of the Noſe, alſo other Fluxes of Blood: It is remarked, that the Decoction hereof is good in the Gout; and a Bath of it is ſaid to remove Wearineſs. It enters not one of our Compoſitions.

Gambogia. Gamboge. The Drug *Gamboge* is the Gum that flows from the Trunk of a thorny Shrub, which is very extraordinary, being all Branch, and bearing, as it is thought, neither Leaves, Flowers, nor Fruit. The Shrub grows in the Kingdom of *Siam*, in *Cochinchina* and ſome other Provinces of *China*, and *America*; where the Juice, when collected, grows thick, and turns yellow by being expoſed to the Air. The *Chineſe*, and Inhabitants of *Cochinchina*, when once it gets the Conſiſtence of Paſte, make it into large Rolls. The beſt is that which is dry, of a high yellow or Orange-Colour, free from Sand or Gravel, and unmixed with any red tranſparent Gum, having no Smell, and but little Taſte.

Gamboge is a powerful Purger of Water, and therefore good in Dropſies, and ſuch watry Habits as have a Tendency thereto: It is a fit Purge only for grown Perſons, and thoſe of ſtrong Conſtitutions; and to ſuch twenty Grains is an outſide Doſe. Several Attempts have been made on this Drug to correct its griping Quality; but after many Endeavours of this kind, we are left no wiſer than before; there being yet found no better way to give it than in Subſtance. We are told, that though this Gum is ſo very purgative, yet the Fruit of the Tree, to which it belongs, is perfectly harmleſs, and is eaten in the Country like Oranges.

Geniſta. Broom. It grows on poor and heathy Ground. The whole Plant is uſed, being a powerful expeller of watry, and ſerous

Humours, both by Vomit and Stool: it is effectual in Dropſies, the Sciatica, and Gout; and provokes Urine: It is famous for breaking the Stone in the Kidneys, whether uſed in Diet-drinks, or in the Infuſion with Wine. Yet it enters not one of our Compoſitions.

Gentiana. Gentian. The Root is uſed, which is large, thick, and woody, pretty much divided, of a yellowiſh brown Colour, and very bitter Taſte: The ſmall Fibres are moſt yellow, very pliable, and the beſt Part of the Root.

Gentian was known by *Hippocrates:* The Virtues of it conſiſt in a Salt, which it will ſurrender to boiling Water; or, by an Infuſion in Wine. It excites an Appetite, and wonderfully warms and comforts the Stomach, enabling it the better to digeſt what it receives. Heretofore it was frequently ordered in Diſtillations, but very imprudently. It makes a good Extract, and is ſometimes an Ingredient in Fomentations: The ſmall Roots are put into Wounds to enlarge their Mouths. It enters the Simple Bitter Infuſion, the Purging Bitter Infuſion, the Bitter Wine, Bitter Tincture, Powder for Diaſcordium, Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Gin-ſeng, or *Gin-ſem*, or *Gin-zeng*. It is a very extraordinary and wonderful Plant, hitherto only found in *Tartary*.

The *Gin-ſeng* is one of the principal Curioſities of the *Chineſe* and *Tartars:* Their moſt eminent Phyſicians have wrote many a Volume of its Virtues.

It is known among them by divers other Names, as *The only Spirituous, The pure Spirit of the Earth, The Plant that gives Immortality*, &c. It makes, in effect, the whole *Materia Medica*, for the People of Condition, being too precious for the Populace.

Though all the Writers of the *Chineſe* Affairs, make mention of the *Gin-ſeng*, yet we knew but very little of this Plant before *F. Jartoux*, a Jeſuit, and Miſſionary in *China*; who being employed by Order of the Emperor, in making a Map of *Tartary*, in the Year 1709, had an Opportunity of ſeeing it growing in a Village, about four Leagues from the Kingdom of *Corea*, inhabited by *Tartars*, called *Calca Tatze*. The Father deſcribes it thus:

The *Gin-ſeng*, has a white Root, ſomewhat knotty, about thrice the Thickneſs of the Stem, and which goes tapering to the End: At a few Inches from the Head, it frequently parts into two Branches, which gives it ſome Reſemblance of a Man, whoſe Thighs the Branches repreſent: And hence it takes the Name *Gin-ſeng*.

From the Root riſes a perfectly ſmooth and tolerably round Stem; its Colour is a pretty deep red, except toward the Foot, where, by the Neighbourhood of the Earth, it is turned ſomewhat whiter. At the Top of the Stem is a ſort of Joint, or Knot, formed by the ſhooting out of four Branches, which ſpread as from a Center; the under Side of each Branch is green, mixed with white; and the upper Part, much like the Stalk, of a deep red: The two Colours gradually decreaſe, and at length, unite on the Sides. Each Branch has five Leaves; and it is obſervable, that the Branches divide equally from each other, both in reſpect of themſelves, and of the Horizon; and, with the Leaves, make a circular Figure, nearly parallel to the Surface of the Ground.

The Fibres of the Leaves are very diſtinguiſhable, and on the upper Side are beſet with ſmall whitiſh Hairs: The Membrane or Pellicle between the Fibres, riſes a little in the Middle, above the Level of the Fibres.

The Colour of the Leaf is a dark green above, and a ſhining whitiſh green underneath, and all the Leaves

are

are finely jagged. On the Edges, from the Center of the Branches, ariſes a ſecond Stalk, very ſtraight, ſmooth, and whitiſh, from the bottom to the top, bearing a Bunch of round Fruit, of a beautiful red Colour. This Bunch, in the Plant, our Miſſionary ſaw, had twenty-four Berries.

The red Skin that covers the Berry, is very thin, and ſmooth, and contains within it a white Pulp: As theſe Berries were double (for they are ſometimes ſingle) each had two rough Stones, of the Size and Figure of our Lentils. The Pellicles, whereon the Berries were ſupported, all aroſe from the ſame Center; and ſpreading exactly like the *Radii* of a Sphere, make the Bunch of Berries of a circular Form. The Fruit is not good to eat, and the Stone includes a Kernel.

Though the Plant here deſcribed had four Branches, yet there are ſome which have but two, others three, and others five, ſix, or ſeven; but each Branch has always five Leaves.

Thoſe who gather the *Gin ſeng*, preſerve only the Root; and all they can get of it in ten or fifteen Days Time, they bury together in ſome Place under Ground: Then they take care to waſh it well, and ſcour it with a Bruſh; then dip it in ſcalding Water, and prepare it in the Fumes of a ſort of yellow Millet, which gives it part of its Colour. They may alſo be dried in the Sun, or by the Fire; but then they have not the yellow Colour the *Chineſe* ſo much admire. When the Roots are dried, they muſt be kept cloſe in ſome very dry Place, otherwiſe they are in danger of corrupting, or being eaten by Worms.

As to the Place where this Root grows, it is between the 39th and 47th Degree of North Latitude, and between the 10th and 20th Degree of Eaſt Longitude, reckoning from the Meridian of *Pekin*. Here is found a long Tract of Mountains, which the thick Foreſts, that cover and encompaſs them, render almoſt unpaſſable. It is upon the Sides of theſe Mountains, and in the thick Foreſts, upon the Banks of Torrents, or about the Roots of Trees, and amidſt a thouſand other different ſorts of Plants, that the *Gin-ſeng* is found. It is not to be met with in Planes, Vallies, Marſhes, the Bottoms of Rivulets, or in Places too much expoſed or open. If the Foreſt take fire and be conſumed, this Plant does not appear till two or three Years afterwards: It alſo lies hid from the Sun as much as poſſible, which ſhews, that Heat is an Enemy to it.

The Places where the *Gin-ſeng* grows, are on every Side ſeparated from the Province of *Quan-tong* by a Barrier of wooden Stakes, which encompaſſes this whole Province, and about which Guards continually patrole, to hinder the *Chineſe* from going out, and looking after this Root.

Yet, how vigilant ſoever they are, Greedineſs after Gain incites the *Chineſe* to lurk about privately in theſe Deſarts, ſometimes to the Number of two or three Thouſand; at the Hazard of loſing their Liberty, and all the Fruit of their Labour, if they are taken as they go out of, or come into the Province.

The Emperor having a mind that the *Tartars* ſhould reap all the Advantage that is to be made of this Plant, rather than the *Chineſe*, gave Orders in 1709, to ten thouſand *Tartars*, to go and gather all they could of the *Gin-ſeng*, upon Condition that each Perſon ſhould give him two Ounces of the beſt, and that the reſt ſhould be paid for, Weight for Weight, in pure Silver.

The *Ging-ſeng*, we have obſerved, is an Ingredient in moſt of the Medicines which the *Chineſe* Phyſicians preſcribe to the better ſort of Patients: They affirm, that it is a ſovereign Remedy for all Weakneſſes occaſioned by exceſſive Fatigues, either

ther of Body, or Mind; that it attenuates and carries off watry Humours; cures Weakneſſes of the Lungs, and the Pleuriſy; ſtops Vomitings, ſtrengthens the Stomach, and helps the Appetite; diſperſes Fumes or Vapours, fortifies the Breaſt, is a Remedy for ſhort and weak Breathing, ſtrengthens the vital Spirits, and is good againſt Dizzineſs of the Head, and Dimneſs of Sight, and that it prolongs Life to extreme old Age. No body can imagine, that the *Chineſe* and *Tartars* would ſet ſo high a Value upon this Root, if it did not conſtantly produce a good Effect: Thoſe that are in Health, often make uſe of it to render themſelves more vigorous and ſtrong; and I am perſuaded, adds the Father, it would prove an excellent Medicine in the Hands of any *European* who underſtands Pharmacy, if he had but a ſufficient Quantity of it, to make ſuch Trials as are neceſſary to examine the Nature of it chymically, and to apply it in a proper Quantity, according to the Nature of the Diſeaſe for which it may be beneficial.

It is certain, that it ſubtiliſes, increaſes the Motion of, and warms the Blood, that it helps Digeſtion, and invigorates in a very ſenſible Manner.

After I had deſigned the Root, (he goes on) I obſerved the State of my Pulſe, and then took half of the Root, raw as it was, and unprepared; in an Hour after I found my Pulſe much fuller and quicker; I had an Appetite, and perceived myſelf much more vigorous, and could bear Labour better and eaſier than before. Four Days after, finding myſelf ſo fatigued and weary, that I could ſcarce ſit on Horſeback, a Mandarin, who was in company with us, perceiving it, gave me one of theſe Roots: I took half of it immediately, and in an Hour after, I was not the leaſt ſenſible of any Wearineſs. I have made uſe of it ſince, and always with the ſame Succeſs. I have often obſerved alſo, that the green Leaves, and eſpecially the fibrous Part of them chewed, would produce nearly the ſame Effect. The *Tartars* often bring us the Leaves of *Gin-ſeng*, inſtead of Tea; and I always find myſelf ſo well afterwards, that I ſhould readily prefer them before the beſt Tea. Their Decoction is of a grateful Colour; and when one has taken it twice or thrice, its Taſte and Smell become very agreeable.

As for the Root, it is neceſſary to boil it a little more than Tea, to allow Time for extracting its Virtue; as is practiſed by the *Chineſe*, when they give it to ſick Perſons; on which Occaſion they ſeldom uſe more than the fifth Part of an Ounce of the dried Root.

To prepare the Root for Exhibition, cut it into thin Slices, and put it into an earthen Pot well glazed, with about half a Pint of Water; the Pot to be well covered and ſet to boil over a gentle Fire, and when the Water is conſumed to the Quantity of a Cup-full, a little Sugar is to be mixed with it, and to be drank: Immediately after this, as much more Water to be put to the Remainder, and to be boiled as before, to extract all the Juice, and what remains of the ſpirituous Part of the Root. Theſe two Doſes to be taken, the one in the Morning, and the other in the Evening.

This Root is quite unknown in our Shops: It was mentioned in the Catalogue of Simples in the London Diſpenſatory *for* 1721; *and if the above Deſcription be true, it is nothing inferior to the moſt valuabe Drug we have.*

Glaſtum. Woad. This is cultivated in Fields, in *Glouceſterſhire*, and other Places; it is much uſed in dying, but very ſeldom in Medicine. It is very drying, good againſt Bleedings at the Noſe, and other Diſcharges

ges of Blood: It was heretofore in our Rupture Plaiſters.

Glycyrrhiza. Liquorice. There is not perhaps any one Simple ſo much uſed in Medicine as this is, both in the Shops and private Preſcriptions. It grows in many Parts of *Europe*, and we have enough of it in *England* for our own Supply, although a great deal of its Juice is imported from *Spain*. At *Pontefract* in *Yorkſhire* is its chief Place of Growth hereabout. It is very ſweet on the Palate, even more than Honey or Sugar; and yet it is remarked, that bitter Things and Sugar excite Thirſt, which this ſweet Root, and its Juice extinguiſh. In ſhort, it is almoſt of univerſal Uſe, and is hardly ſuperfluous in any one Intention: Its hardened Juice, commonly called *Spaniſh Liquorice*, is the moſt convenient Form to keep it in. What is made in *England* from our own Roots is much the beſt; although what comes from abroad is cheapeſt, and therefore moſt frequently to be met with.

Liquorice is very balſamic, inſomuch, that there is ſeldom a Preſcription for any Diſtemper of the Breaſt, but what contains more or leſs of this for an Ingredient. Some indeed have ſuſpected, that the free Uſe of it has brought on a Spitting of Blood; yet, it is certain, it has ſomething very ſoftening in its Compoſition ſo as to relieve that tickling Rheum, which makes Coughs very troubleſome. It cauſes Spitting, and is ſerviceable in Aſthmas, Pleuriſies, Difficulties of breathing, and even when the Lungs are much affected. Some regard it as an Opener of Obſtructions, and preſcribe it in the Jaundice and hypocondriacal Diſorders: It is alſo recommended in the Stone, Gravel, Heat, and Retention of Urine, and Ulcers in the Kidneys: It is to be uſed in ſmall Quantities, and often repeated otherwiſe the Taſte proves diſagreeable. *Spaniſh Liquorice* eaſily Diſſolves in any watry Body, but the Root requires to be well bruiſed before it be infuſed. *Liquorice* is an Ingredient in the Pectoral Drink; the greater compound Lime-water, the leſſer compound Lime-water, the Pectoral Syrup, the compound Powder of Tragacanth, white Lozenges, black Lozenges, Lenitive Electuary, and Venice-treacle. It was known by *Hippocrates*.

Gramen Caninum. Quick graſs. The Root is uſed, being poſſeſſed of pungent Qualities, and has been found effectual for diſſolving the Stone; it has alſo been found ſerviceable in removing Obſtructions in the Bowels, and ſeems to have the ſame Virtues as Sparrow-graſs. It was in our former Syrup of Marſh-mallows.

Grana Paradiſi. See *Cardamomum.*

Granata malus. Pomgranate-tree. Theſe grow in hot Climates. The Flowers, Fruit, Bark of the Fruit, and Seeds are uſed. The Fruit is good for the Stomach; it is acid, cooling, and binding; it is good in Bilious Fevers; and ſome recommend it in a Running of the Reins. The Bark and Flowers are both very binding, and are ſometimes boiled in the White Drink for exceſſive Looſeneſſes: Both are recommended for ſtopping Fluxes of Blood from the Noſtrils or Womb.

Gratiola. Hedge Hyſſop. This is cultivated in Gardens. The whole Plant is uſed, and accounted excellent for diſcharging watry and bilious Humours, for which reaſon it is recommended in the Dropſy and Jaundice: Some ſay it kills Worms. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Guajacum. Lignum Vitæ. The Gum and Wood are both uſed in Medicine. It grows in moſt hot Climates in *America*. The Gum or rather Reſin is much of the ſame Virtue as the Wood, but more effectual. It greatly promotes inſenſible Perſpiration, and hereby becomes very

very beneficial in removing Breakings-out of the Skin. In making the Decoction of *Guajacum*, it is to be obſerved, that the Raſpings of the freſh and green Wood are much better than thoſe which are old and dry, and that the longer it is boiled the better it is. Authors tell us of the wonderful Effects of this Decoction, that by ſteady Perſeverance for thirty or forty Days in its Uſe, the Pox, attended with the moſt dangerous Symptoms, has been perfectly cured: Nay, we are told by *Boerhaave*, "That it will perform a Cure when a Salivation has failed; whereas, if *Guajacum* fails, it is in vain to try a Salivation." Beſides the Uſe of *Guajacum* in venereal Caſes, it is ſaid in general, to be hot and drying, and therefore a great Promoter of inſenſible Perſpiration, rather than of Sweat. On this Account it is reckoned an excellent Sweetner and Cleanſer of the Blood, and therefore is preſcribed in moſt Diſorders of the Skin. On account of its hot and penetrating Qualities, it is alſo eſteemed good in the Gout, by diſperſing and inſenſibly waſting the Humours thrown on the Joints. Alſo in Dropſies and Catarrhs, it dries up and conſumes the ſuperfluous Moiſture. In a word, daily Experience ſhews its Uſe in all Diſorders ariſing from a watry cold Habit. In the Rheumatiſm the preſent Practice has ſhewn it is unrivalled. In Scurvies, Leproſies, Itch, Scabs, and Breakings-out of every kind, this will do Wonders. The Gum is beſt given in Electuary, Bolus, or Draught, from twenty to thirty Grains. The Wood is an Ingredient in the greater Lime-water; the Gum in the compound Oil of Capivi, in the Aromatic Pills, and the volatile Tincture of *Guajacum*.

Gum Elemi. This is a ſoft, reſinous, hardened Juice, brought to us from the *Spaniſh Weſt-Indies*, in long, roundiſh Cakes; it is ſomewhat tranſparent, of a whitiſh yellow Colour inclining to green; of a ſtrong, not unpleaſant Smell, ſaid to ſweat from a Tree of the Olive kind upon being wounded. This elegant Balſam is rarely made uſe of but in outward Applications; although, from its fragrancy and other Circumſtances, it ſhould ſeem preferable to ſome others, which are at preſent held in great Eſteem.

This Gum digeſts, ſoftens, ripens, and alleviates Pain: It is particularly excellent for Wounds of the Head; the Ointment of *Gum Elemi*, in which this ſeems to be a principal Part, being chiefly uſed for theſe Purpoſes. *Gum Elemi* ſeems to be a ſpicy Turpentine.

Hedera Arborea. Tree-ivy. It grows in many Places. The Leaves, Berries, alſo the Gum or Tear are all uſed. The Herb is heating, drying, and binding; it is ſeldom or never given inwardly, being thought to be hurtful to the Head. Its Uſe for Iſſues moſt People know. We are told, the Berries purge upwards and downwards.

Hedera Terreſtris. Ground-ivy. The Virtues of this Plant conſiſt in a Salt of the Nature of Salt-peter. *Ground-ivy* is very effectual in all Diſtempers of the Breaſt and Lungs; even when the latter are filled with Tubercles and tartarous Subſtances: It powerfully opens Obſtructions, and is excellent for the Liver and Spleen; it promotes Urine, and cleanſes the urinary Paſſages of Gravel, and whatever is apt to clog them. It is recommended in the Jaundice; and in the moſt obſtinate Coughs which attend young Children, it will ſometimes be very ſerviceable. It is ſaid, the Syrup made of this Plant is good againſt a convulſive Cough; but chiefly againſt Spitting of Blood, and bloody Urine. This Plant carefully picked and well dryed is as good, or better than that which is green, and may be uſed in Diet-drinks to great Advantage.

Helle-

Helleborus albus White Hellebore. It grows wild in many Parts of *Germany*. The Root is uſed, which is very hot; and will, even in outward Application, frequently inflame the Part. The *Antients* have told us they often uſed it inwardly; but we know of no ſuch Practice among us; for in powdering it, its Duſt ſufficiently ſhews its Violence. It is uſed with Succeſs for Blotches and Breakings-out of the Skin. Sometimes it will cure the Itch without the help of Brimſtone or Mercury.

Helleborus niger. Black Hellebore. This is eaſily cultivated in Gardens. This Root, eſpecially the fibrous Part of it, is ſaid to purge powerfully melancholy Humours; but that which we make uſe of in *England*, is ſo far from working violently by Stool, that it ſcarcely purges at all, though given from fifteen Grains to two Scruples. It is very likely we are unacquainted with the *Hellebore* of the *Antients*; ours ſeems to be of the ſame kind, but much weaker in its Efficacy. What we uſe, does not operate much by Stool, but promotes a conſiderable Diſcharge by Sweat, if joined with proper Remedies. It is ſaid this Root is almoſt infallible in Women's Obſtructions, and where Steel is not only ineffectual, but improper, as in full Habits; for with ſuch, Steel will ſometimes raiſe hyſteric Diſorders, Convulſions, and other bad Symptoms; whereas, this ſo thins the Blood, as to diſpoſe it for that Diſcharge without quickening the Circulation. Hence Steel and *Hellebore* both promote the ſame thing, but do it different ways; the firſt, by increaſing the Blood's Motion; the latter, by thinning it. But above all, this Root is particularly recommended in Madneſs, in the hypocondriacal Paſſion, Leproſies, Herpes, Cancer, Vertigo, Epilepſy, Apoplexy, and other dangerous Diſorders: And it is ſaid to be moſt excellent in carrying off the Waters in a Dropſy: The Virtues of this Root conſiſt in a Salt, to be obtained by boiling in Water; and this, after numerous Experiments, ſeems to be the beſt Preparation of it. It is an Ingredient in the *Tinctura Melampodii.*

Helxine, Parietaria. Pellitory of the Wall. This grows common on old Walls. The Plant is uſed; its Virtues conſiſting in a Salt of the nature of Salt-peter. This gives it a cleanſing Quality, and makes it good in the Gravel, and Obſtructions of the urinary Paſſages. It was an Ingredient in the Syrup of Marſhmallows, and will communicate its Virtues to boiling Water. At preſent it enters none of our Compoſitions.

Hepatica. Liverwort. Noble Liverwort, we are told, grows in Gardens. The Leaves ſtrengthen the Stomach, are profitable in a Diabetes, Spittings of Blood, or bloody Urine, and are ſerviceable in Ruptures. The whole Plant is good in Obſtructions of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Liver. The *common Liverwort*, like Moſs, which grows by Springs, and puts out Flowers like Stars, is recommended for the Jaundice, Hectics, Running of the Reins, and Fevers; and it is greatly praiſed for its Excellency in Diet-drinks for the Scurvy.

Herba Paris. Herb Paris. It grows in ſhady Places. This Plant taken inwardly cauſes Sweat, and as ſome ſay, is effectual againſt Madneſs, and removes Sciatic Pains. Outwardly, in a Pultice, it is good to ripen peſtilential Buboes, and other hot Swellings. Some recommend it inwardly in malignant and peſtilential Fevers.

Hermodactylus. Hermodactils. This Root comes from *Turky*. It was heretofore in ſome old Diſpenſatories of conſiderable Reputation. We are told it purges powerfully upwards and downwards; in conſequence whereof

whereof it is recommended in the Gout, and alſo for that ſort of Blindneſs called *Gutta ſerena.*

Herniaria. Rupturewort. It grows in dry and ſandy Places: The whole Plant is uſed in Medicine, and is cooling and drying; it is chiefly uſed in the Cure of Ruptures; it provokes Urine, breaks the Stone in the Kidneys and Bladder, clears the Stomach and other Parts, expels the Gall and Water, and conſequently is effectual in the Jaundice.

Hippoſelinum Smyrnium. Alexanders. It grows upon Rocks by the Sea-ſide. The Leaves are uſed; they cauſe Sweat, provoke Urine, are opening, promote Women's monthly Diſcharges, and eaſe Delivery. It is good for the Hip, Gout, Cholic, and Aſthma.

Hordeum Gallicum & Perlatum. French and *Perle Barley.* Both theſe are common Barley without the Huſk. To make it effectually, a Mill is contrived, which the *French Barley* paſſes once, but the *Perle* two or three times, having more of the Meal than common Barley; they become more cooling and nouriſhing, and conſequently are uſed in Decoctions or Drinks, and taken freely in Fevers, and many other Diſorders.

Horminum Sativum, Sclarea. Clary. The Flowers and young Tops of this Plant are uſed in private Families to make Wine with, and *Spirit of Clary* has been a Diſpenſatory Medicine. It is ſaid *Clary* is in Eſteem among ſome Women for being beneficial in the Whites: Its heating Quality renders it ſerviceable in the Dropſy.

Hydrolapathum. Water dock. This Plant is binding and ſtrengthning; it ſtops all Fluxes of Blood, promotes Sweat, is very effectual in the Scurvy, and will cure the Bleeding of the Gums, if chewed in a Morning.

Hyoſcyamus. Henbane. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The Seeds are uſed, which are ſometimes, though very ſeldom, given inwardly. Theſe, in the Form of an Electuary, have been very ſucceſsful in Bleedings at the Noſe, and in Spittings of Blood; they are recommended in a Running of the Reins, and it is ſaid, an Oil procured from the Seed, induces Sleep, by anointing the Temples therewith. They are often uſed for Cattle.

Hypericum. St. John's Wort. This Plant is accounted a Promoter of Sweat, and effectual againſt the Stone, and Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages. It is very ſeldom preſcribed inwardly; but in Fomentations and Oils it is frequently made uſe of. The Flowers are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, Mithridate, and Oil of *St. John's Wort.*

Hypociſtis. Rape of Ciſtus. It is a hard, ſhining, black Juice; of a rough, and ſouriſh Taſte. It muſt be choſen free from Grit; of a full black Colour, and not at all burnt: It reſembles the Juice of *Acacia.* This Juice is cooling, drying, and binding: It is uſed in violent Looſeneſſes, alſo in Vomitings of Blood, and immoderate Diſcharges of the Womb: It is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Amber, in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Hyſſopus. Hyſſop. It grows in Gardens. The whole Plant is uſed, and is effectual in all Diſorders of the Lungs and Breaſt; particularly thoſe which ariſe from Phlegm and ſizy Humours. *Hyſſop* is hot and cleanſing, relieves Aſthmas, eaſes Coughs, and gives relief in Difficulty of breathing: It has been an Ingredient in pectoral Drinks, and pectoral Syrups; and makes a Simple-water preferable to any other Plant which is ranked in this Claſs. At preſent, it enters none of our Compoſitions.

Jacobæa. Ragwort. It grows in watry Places. It is ſaid this Plant, applied in the Form of a Pultice, relieves

relieves Inflammations: It makes a Gargle good in Quinſeys, and in Inflammations of the Mouth and Throat. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Jalapium. Jalap. It comes from *New Spain* in *America*. It is brought over to us cut in Slices, which ſhould be choſen dry, dark-coloured, heavy, cloſe, full of Reſin, hard, not brittle nor pliable. *Jalap* is eſteemed as an excellent Purgative in cold, watry, phlegmatic Habits: It is alſo a great Promoter of Urine. Several Attempts have been made to correct its ſuppoſed Virulence. Some have recommended hot Oils for this Purpoſe, which abate the purgative Quality of *Jalap*, and by that Means endanger an Inflammation in the Bowels. Salt of Tartar is a better Corrector, and prevents its ſticking to the Coats of the Guts, and at the ſame time aſſiſts its Diſcharge by Urine. After all, *Jalap*, if judiciouſly timed and doſed, needs no Aſſiſtance of this kind; it may indeed be rubbed with its Weight of Loaf-ſugar. *Powder* of *Jalap* is given from twenty Grains to forty, but twenty or thirty Grains being joined with half an Ounce of Syrup of Buckthorn, and two Ounces of White-wine, makes a Potion, not to be exceeded by any thing, for a cold, corpulent, inactive Habit of Body. The whole *Materia Medica* cannot produce a more excellent Medicine than this for the Diſcharge of ſerous and watry Humours. The gummy Part, the reſinous, and the ſalt, about which many have made ſuch a Buſtle, are all beſt without being ſeparated from the Root, and act moſt for the Benefit of the Patient, and the Credit of the Preſcriber, in the plain Powder alone.

Jaſminum. Jeſſamy. It grows in Gardens. The Flowers are uſed, which are heating and digeſtive; inwardly they promote Delivery, are good in a Cough, and Difficulty of breathing, Pleuriſies, Pains in the Stomach, Bowels and Womb.

Iberis. Sciatica Creſs. The Plant and Seed are uſed; they are cleanſing and opening, good in Obſtructions of the Spleen, help Women's monthly Courſes, and expel the dead Child: They are ſaid to aſſiſt the Lungs, and are good in the Scurvy and Dropſy.

Ichtyocolla. Iſinglaſs. It is a ſolid, gelly-like Subſtance obtained from a certain Fiſh. It is brought to us from *Muſcovy*, folded up in different Forms; being prepared of the Guts, Fins, Tail, and other Parts of the Fiſh, thus; they cut theſe Parts very ſmall, and having ſteeped them ſometime in Water, they are boiled over a ſlow Fire to a proper Conſiſtence; then they are ſpread abroad, and afterwards rolled up: Such Rolls or Cakes as are compoſed of white, thin, clear Plates, which have no Smell, and perfectly diſſolved in Water are beſt. *Iſinglaſs* thickens the Blood, gives a Firmneſs to the Fibres, and ſtrengthens the Parts; it is uſed in great Weakneſſes, particularly Impotency in Men, and for the Whites in Women: Some adviſe it in Looſeneſſes. It is not uſed outwardly.

Imperatoria. Maſterwort. This is cultivated in Gardens. The Root is uſed, which is Cordial, cauſes Sweat, and is good in Diſorders of the Head, and Stomach: It promotes Urine, and is opening, and conſequently good in the Jaundice and Dropſy: It has been an Ingredient in the Plague, and Treacle-water; but, at preſent, enters none of our Compoſitions.

Ipecocuanha. This Root is brought from *Braſil* in *America*, where they diſtinguiſh three kinds thereof, with regard to the Degrees in which they produce their Effects. The brown, the grey, and the white; the brown acting with the greateſt Force, the

grey with leſs, and the white with the greateſt Gentleneſs. For this Reaſon the *Spaniards* and *Portugueze* give only this latter to Women with Child, and to Children. It is found only in one Part of *Braſil* near a certain River there. It is ſaid to be gathered near the Gold Mines, and to be ſo very ſcarce, that an *Indian* cannot, at moſt, gather above twelve Pounds thereof in a Year. The *Ipecacuanha* Plants, as well the brown, as the grey, grow but moderately high, and in part creep upon the Surface of the Earth. The *grey Ipecacuanha* is certainly moſt uſed in the Shops; it is a ſmall wrinkled Root, bent into many Forms, brought over in ſhort Pieces full of Wrinkles, and deep circular Clefts, quite down to a ſmall white Thread or Pith, which runs in the Middle of each Piece; the Outſide is compact, brittle, and looks ſmooth and reſinous upon breaking; it has very little Smell, and a bitteriſh Taſte.

Ipacocuanha is the moſt ſafe and uſeful Vomit known in the Shops: It is given in Powder, from twenty Grains to thirty, though a leſs Doſe would certainly do, was the inſide, ſticky Part to be thrown away. Its Virtues conſiſt in a Salt obtainable in a watry Infuſion, yet it is not often given in this Form. Its Tincture made in Wine is the moſt elegant, and moſt agreeable liquid Form it appears in. *Ipacocuanha* generally works in twenty Minutes, or half an Hour, and though moderately, yet moſt effectually pumps out of the Stomach what is offenſive; and by a gentle Sweating, which the Operation often produces, relieves the Patient that way. Some Hours after the Operation is over, it cauſes a looſe Stool or two, and then you hear no more of it. This Root has a binding Quality in it, and will do extraordinary Service in long and habitual Looſeneſſes. The beſt Method of giving it, is firſt to vomit with it, and then to give ſuch ſmall Doſes every Night as occaſion no ſenſible Diſcharge: This being continued ſome time has produced extraordinary and wonderful Cures.

Iris Florentina. Florentine Orrice. This is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious. The Root is uſed, which is very beneficial in moſt Diſorders of the Breaſt; it thins, cuts, and divides fizy and tough Phlegm, helps the Breathing, relieves Coughs, and Colds, and is extremely uſeful in Aſthmas: Outwardly it beautifies the Skin, and removes Freckles: It is an Ingredient in the White Lozenges.

Juncus Odoratus. Camel's Hay. This is brought from the *Indies*. The Leaves and Tops of this are of a pleaſant and highly grateful Smell, and of a ſomewhat bitteriſh Taſte. It is principally uſed in Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, Pains in the Kidneys, Bladder, and Womb. It prevails againſt Wind in the Stomach, Vomiting, and Hiccup. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Juglans. Walnut. The Bark of the Tree, the Catſkins, the Nuts, and the ſtony Subſtance which lies between the Kernel and the green Hulls are uſed in Medicine. Green Walnuts are recommended as a Preſervative againſt the Plague, to expel Poiſon, and promote Sweat. With this View they became an Ingredient in the old Treacle-water. At preſent they enter none of our Compoſitions.

Jujuba. Jujube-tree. Theſe grow in the ſouthermoſt Parts of *Europe*. The Fruit is uſed, which is heating and moiſtening: It is recommended in Coughs, Pleuriſies, Heat of Urine, Inflammation in the Blood, and Diſorders in the Bladder and Kidneys. Heretofore they were an Ingredient in many Compoſitions.

Juni-

Juniperus. Juniper-tree or *Buſh.* This Buſh is an Ever-green growing on the Sides of Hills, the Berry remaining two or three Years before it is ripe. All the Parts of this Tree are of a balſamic Nature; 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. The Berries are principally uſed in Medicine, which contain more Oil than the Wood: They diſperſe Wind in the Stomach, and after an extraordinary Manner ſcour and cleanſe all the Bowels, particularly the Reins and urinary Paſſages: For this Reaſon they are frequently met with in Compoſitions for the Jaundice, Dropſy, and Difficulty of making Water. They are good in the Running of the Reins, and by ſome are recommended for pocky Ulcers on the private Parts: They are good for the Head and Womb, promote Women's monthly Diſcharges, remove Obſtructions, and cauſe Sweat. A Decoction of the Wood thins the Blood, and purifies it by inſenſible Perſpiration, after the manner of *Lignum Vitæ*. They are often uſed in Glyſters, eſpecially in the Stone, and Diſorders in the urinary Paſſages. They ſurrender their Virtues in a Decoction, Infuſion, or Diſtillation. Theſe diſtilled with a Spirit make that famous and remarkable Liquor *Geneva*. They are never given in Subſtance: They are an Ingredient in the compound Juniper-water, and the Cordial Confection.

Juniperi Gummus. Gum-juniper. Hereby is meant the Gum which is brought to us reſembling Maſtich in Colour, but not in Form, and is known by the Name of Gum Sandarach, and in Powder by the Name of Pounce. No doubt, but it is of the Turpentine kind, and likely may be the *Lycian* Cedar deſcribed by Authors. This is greatly uſed in Varniſh amongſt ſome Artificers, but in Medicine neither inwardly nor outwardly.

Kali. Glaſſwort. This Herb grows on ſalt Ground on the Sea-coaſt. Pot-aſh, which ſome ſay is no more than this Herb burnt to Aſhes, is a burning, fiery Salt, of which, with hot Water, is made a Ley, uſeful for many Purpoſes, but not in Medicine.

Labdanum. Labdanum, a Gum. It is a reſinous Subſtance of an agreeable Smell and bitteriſh Taſte: It ſweats through the Leaves of a certain Tree which grows plentifully in the Iſland of *Crete*, and other Places in the *Archipelago*. The Method of gathering it is thus deſcribed by ſeveral famous Authors: The *Greeks* make uſe of a Rake for this Purpoſe, to which they fix Belts or Thongs of Skins: Theſe they gently apply in the extremeſt hot Weather, to the Twigs of the Tree, in ſuch a manner as to take up the Juice that ſweats out, which is afterwards ſcraped off with Knives. There are two ſorts of this Drug in the Shops: The beſt, which is difficult to be met with, is in dark coloured, almoſt black Maſſes, of the Conſiſtence of a ſoft Plaiſter, which grows ſtill ſofter upon being handled: This if perfectly good, entirely diſſolves in Spirit of Wine. This Gum mollifies and ripens; it is uſed outwardly to eaſe Pain, to relieve the Tooth-ach, cure the Heart-burn, and Hyſteric Fits: It is not given inwardly.

Lacca. This proceeds from the *Indian* Jujube-tree. This Gum is diſtinguiſhed into three Kinds. Firſt, the *Stick-lack*, which is a reſinous, brittle Subſtance; ſecondly, the *Seed-lack*, which are hard brittle Grains, of a reddiſh Colour; thirdly, *Shell-lack*, which is made of the pureſt Grains melted into a Maſs, of a reddiſh Colour and almoſt tranſparent. Theſe are not uſed in Medicine.

Lactuca. Lettuce. Theſe are well known. *Lettuce* in general, are eſteemed cooling, ſoftning, and ſomewhat laxative: They certainly contain a Salt. Some ſay they afford great Nouriſhment, encreaſe Nurſes Milk, cool and promote Urine, cauſe Sleep, and procure Eaſe in Pain taken inwardly, or uſed outwardly. They are more uſed in Sallads than in Medicines.

Lamium album. White Archangel. The Flowers and Plants are uſed: The Plant promotes Urine, expels the Stone, and is good in Hyſteric Fits. The Flowers are recommended againſt the Jaundice; they are ſtrengthening, and given in ſome Female Weakneſſes, as the Whites.

Lapis Calaminaris. Calamine. This ſeems to be of a middle Conſiſtence, between Stone and Earth, of different Colours, ſuch as a pale Colour inclining to white, yellowiſh, and a blackiſh red; all of it partakes of an Iron Ore, and is found in many Places both in *England* and *France*. *Calamine* is much uſed in Eye-waters, and in cooling, and drying Ointments, and Cerates. It makes a material Part of *Turner*'s Cerate, or *Ceratum Epuloticum*, which is famous for healing all ſkin-deep Ulcers, occaſioned by burning, ſcalding, or fretting.

Lapis Chalcitis. This being by ſome Authors called a Stone, was placed here. We find it has been greatly diſputed by the Writers on the *Materia Medica*, what the *antient Chalcitis* was, whether a native or an artificial Subſtance: Some affirm it to be common *Colcothar of Vitriol*; others, a native, red, vitriolic, venereal Mineral. But the Accounts which are handed down to us concerning this Mineral are ſo various, that nothing certain can be determined about it. Some are of Opinion, that *common green Vitriol*, well purified, and perhaps calcined to Whiteneſs, is either the *Chalcitis* itſelf, or the beſt Subſtitute for it; and this Opinion very much prevails. It was an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, in *Andromachus*'s Time; but now *green Vitriol calcined* is ordered in its Place. See *Vitriols* in general.

Lapis Hæmatites. Blood-ſtone. This is a particular ſort of Iron Ore found in *Spain*, *Germany*, and *England*. It is very heavy, of a reddiſh Colour, and we are told, Iron may be extracted from it: It has an earthy, rough Taſte; being broken, it ſhews fine, long, ſharp Fibres, like thoſe of Wood. In all Ages it has been uſed in fine Powder, from one to four Scruples, in any proper Vehicle, for all kind of bloody Diſcharges, vomiting of Blood, bleeding at the Noſe, ſpitting of Blood, and in Ulcers of the Lungs, which it dries and heals: It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Lapis Hibernicus. Iriſh Slate. It is a blackiſh, ſoft, flakey Stone, of an earthy Taſte, found in Mines both in *England* and *Ireland*. It is given in Falls, Hurts, and Bruiſes. It is ſaid, it diſſolves congealed Blood, and is much uſed in all bloody Diſcharges, either from the Womb, or ſpitting of Blood. In the former Caſe it is given, as much as will lie on half a Crown, in ſome warm Ale, after bleeding.

Lapis Judaicus. The *Jews-ſtone.* This whitiſh or aſh-coloured Stone is of the Figure of an Olive, it has Furrows running length ways on it at equal Diſtances from each other. A Dram of the Powder of it is recommended to promote Urine, and break the Stone in the Bladder: Though ſome very much queſtion theſe Qualities. It is never found in the Shops, and enters not one Compoſition there.

Lapis Lazuli. Azure ſtone. This is a hard blue Stone, with Gold and Silver-coloured Specks and Veins. It is dug out of Gold, Silver, and Copper

Copper Mines. The beſt is of a deep blue Colour, marked with ſome Gold Specks, hard to break, and durable in the Fire. This Stone purges upwards and downwards, and is recommended by Authors in Apoplexies and Epilepſies. It is ſomewhat ſtrange, that this ſhould be an Ingredient in the *Confectio Alkermes*, which is well known to be deſigned for a Cordial: Yet it was ſo ordered in a Foreign Diſpenſatory. After all, we believe this Stone is beſt employed when it is fixed in a Snuff-box.

Lapis Magnetis. Load-ſtone. This is an irony, thick Subſtance of a blackiſh, bluiſh, or reddiſh Colour: It is found in many Parts of *Europe*, but for the moſt part in Iron Mines: It is undoubtedly a kind of Iron Ore, though ſome ſay it has the Virtues of Blood-ſtone, yet it is not uſed inwardly in Phyſic. Its Virtues in drawing and repelling Iron, and in its turning its own Poles to thoſe of the World, are very wonderful, and eſpecially its being able to communicate its Virtues to the Iron which it touches. To this Stone we are indebted for our Knowledge in Navigation, the moſt uſeful Diſcovery ever yet found out.

Lapis Nephriticus. Nephritic-ſtone. This Stone is variegated with green, white, black, yellow, and blue Colours: It is brought from *America*, and from ſeveral Kingdoms in *Europe*: It is worn about the Neck againſt Pains in the Stomach and Kidneys.

Lapis Pumex. The *Pumice-ſtone.* In the burning Mountains of *Veſuvius* and *Ætna*, large Quantities of this Stone are found among the Sulphur: It cleanſes and heals Wounds, being of a cooling and drying Nature.

Lapis Silex. The *Flint-ſtone.* According to ſome, *Flints* may be uſed inwardly to cut and divide tartarous Matter, diſſolve the Stone, and open Obſtructions. There have been many Preparations made from them in ſome old Diſpenſatories, but none of them are now in uſe.

Lavendula. Spike, Lavender. This is a warm, aromatic, pleaſant, fragrant Plant. It contains a large Quantity of Oil, which it ſurrenders in Diſtillation; yet the beſt Preparation of it is the *Spirit of Lavender*, which is made from the Flowers, is friendly to the Head and Nerves, and given principally in Palſies, Convulſions, Vertigo, and Trembling of the Limbs. There is no Diſorder of the Head in which *Lavender-drops* are not very beneficial. They are grateful and cordial in the Stomach; and in Loſs of Speech they do Wonders: They promote Urine, help Women's monthly Diſcharges, forward Delivery, are good in the Gripes proceeding from Wind; but above all, they greatly comfort the Head.

Laureola. Spurge Laurel. It grows wild in Woods and Hedges. The Bark, Leaves, and black Berries are uſed. They are of a hot, ſharp, ulcerating Quality, cauſing Fevers; weakening the Force of the Heart, and the noble Parts, and purging Gall with great Violence.

Laurus. The *Bay-tree.* Theſe are planted in Gardens. The Berries are heating and drying, and are principally uſed to promote Urine, and to aſſiſt the Nerves, and are recommended in Cholicks; they are effectual for Pains after Birth, and for the Crudities of the Stomach: Outwardly they are warming, and are an Ingredient in Pultices: They are much uſed for Cattle: They enter the Electuary of Bay-berries, Green oil, Plaiſter of Cummin-ſeeds, and Pultice of Cummin-ſeeds.

Lens vlgaris. Common Lentiles. The Seed is uſed, which is ſown in Fields. They dull the Eye-ſight,

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are difficult of Digeſtion, hurt the Stomach, beget Wind there and in the Guts.

Lentiſcus. Maſtich-tree. Maſtich is a dry, brittle, tranſparent, white or pale yellow-coloured Reſin, which ſweats from a Tree of the Turpentine kind, growing in ſeveral Places in *Turkey*, and in the Iſle of *Chio*, and brought to us in Tears or ſmall Lumps from *Smyrna* and *Aleppo*. *Maſtich* eaſily ſoftens with Heat, or, upon being chewed in the Mouth, when it grows tough and white like Wax. It is a good Ingredient in the Running of the Reins, or the Whites in Women: Some ſay it Strengthens the Stomach, removes Nauſeouſneſs and Wind, and ſtops Vomiting and Looſeneſſes: It may certainly be uſed with Succeſs in tickling Coughs, and in Spittings of Blood: It faſtens looſe Teeth. In our old Diſpenſatories it entered almoſt all our ſtrenthening Plaiſters.

Lepidium. Dittander. It grows in moiſt Places near Rivers. The Leaves are uſed, which are eſteemed good for the Sciatica: Being chewed they cauſe a great deal of Rheum to come from the Mouth; and are therefore recommended in ſcrophulous Swellings in the Throat.

Leviſticum. Lovage. It grows in Gardens. It is good to expel Wind, ſtrengthen the Stomach, cauſe Sweat, open Obſtructions of the Gall and Spleen, and promote Urine. The Plant and Seeds are both uſed.

Lichen cinereus. Aſh-coloured ground Liver-wort. The whole Plant is uſed, being accounted an excellent Remedy againſt the Bite of a mad Dog, given with Pepper; the great Dr. *Mead* was the Author of this Remedy, and upon his Authority the Powder obtained a Place in the Diſpenſatory.

Lilium album. White Lilies. Theſe grow in Gardens. The Root, Seed, and Flowers are all uſed: The Root is not uſed inwardly, but in Pultices it is often applied to ſoften and ripen Swellings: The Flowers are recommended to ſoften, ſupple, and eaſe Pain.

Lilium Convallium. Lily of the Valley. They grow in Woods, and ſhady Places. The Flowers have a very fragrant Scent, but will not dry without loſing it: They are eſteemed good for the Head, and are principally uſed in cold Diſorders, as the Apoplexy, Palſy, Vertigo, Epilepſy, and fainting Fits. They were an Ingredient in our Piony-water, and Spirit of Lavender.

Limonia malus. The *Lemon-tree.* The Fruit is uſed, which is cooling and grateful to the Stomach, allays Thirſt, promotes an Appetite, provokes Urine, and is good in ſlight Fevers, mixed with Salt of Wormwood, being repeated in Draughts after the manner of the Bark: But it is at all Times the moſt ſure and certain Refuge in Vomitings. There is an Infuſion of Sena with *Lemon-peel.*

Linaria. Toad flax. It grows in dry Places. The Herb, we are told, is accounted famous in the Jaundice, Dropſy, a Difficulty of making Water, and in Diſorders of the Liver: It is ſeldom uſed, and not to be found in the Shops.

Lingua cervina. Harts-tongue. This Leaf is long and ſomewhat like a Tongue; it grows in dry Places. Its Uſe inwardly is for a Spitting of Blood, Bruiſes, Diſorders of the Spleen, convulſive Motions and Palpitations of the Heart: It is ſometimes made into an Ointment for outward Uſe.

Linum vulgare. Flax. This is what is ſown in Fields, and affords us our Linen Cloth. The Seeds called Linſeed, are uſed; they are ſoftning, cooling and healing. They yield a ſmooth Jelly in boiling, which is principally recommended for Coughs, Pleuriſies, and Conſumptions. The

Oil

Oil freſh made and drawn without Fire is good in Aſthmas, Pleuriſies, tickling Coughs, and other Diſtempers of the Breaſt; for it looſens tough Phlegm, and promotes a Diſcharge by ſpitting: It is alſo uſeful in ſome Cholics. Linſeed-tea is a moſt extraordinary Remedy in the Gravel, Stone, and Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages. Outwardly the Seeds are uſed in Pultices to digeſt, ſoften, and ripen Swellings. We are told, that the Stalks of *Flax* infuſed in Water, as is uſual, in order to ſeparate the thready Part, communicates to the Water a poiſonous Nature, inſomuch, that the Fiſh, as well as Cattle, who drink thereof, are poiſoned. *Flax ſeeds* are an Ingredient in the Oil of Mucilages.

Linum catharticum. Mountain-Flax. This is known to Country People, and by them is accounted a good Purge in rheumatic Diſorders; they boil or ſteep it in Ale, and are not very exact in the Quantity: Hence it is no Wonder, if it ſometimes becomes a very rough, harſh Purge.

Liquida Ambra. Liquid Amber. This is a kind of red tranſparent Reſin, afforded by certain Trees growing in *New Spain*, and there, by the Natives, called *Oſoſol.* When this Reſin is freſh and fluid, it is called Oil of *liquid Amber*, but when it is old and thick, the Balm thereof. It is hardly known in the Shops, and enters none of our Compoſitions.

Lithargyrus. Litharge. It is commonly made in thoſe Furnaces in which Lead is ſeparated from Silver, or where Silver is refined by Lead from the other Metals mixed with it. When the Workmen deſign to ſeparate Silver from Lead, or Copper contained in the ſame Ore with it, they firſt make a kind of Trough of Aſhes of Bone, in which they melt a great Quantity of Lead, and into this melted Lead they throw the Silver Ore to be purified, and continue to blow with Bellows, till the Lead mixed with the Copper or Lead contained in the Silver, ſwims on the Top like Oil. Then they gradually blow this Lead towards the Sides of the Trough, and afterwards, cutting the Sides, this Scum of Lead runs down the Ground, and there becomes *Litharge.* When it is of a yellow Colour, it is called *Litharge* of Gold; when white, *Litharge* of Silver. This Scum of Lead, for that is its proper Name, is uſed in Plaiſters, it being the material Part of *Diachylon* or common Plaiſter. Inwardly it is never given, being of a poiſonous Nature. See *Lead.*

Lithoſpermum. Gromwell. It grows very common. The Herb and Seeds are uſed. It is ſaid, they are very effectual in the Stone, cleanſe the Kidneys, and promote Urine. The Seeds, which are ſmall, hard, round, and of a ſhining Colour are directed to be made into an Emulſion with Barley-water, for the above Diſorders. Some recommend the Herb boiled in Water for the Running of the Reins.

Lotus Urbana. Field Trefoil. The Herb and Seed are uſed. It cauſes Sweat, eaſes Pain, promotes a Diſcharge by Urine, and is good for Wounds.

Lupinus. The *Lupine.* It is ſown in Gardens. The Meal of this Seed is uſed for Food, being accounted nouriſhing: Some ſay it binds the Belly, and therefore recommend it in Looſeneſſes. *Lupines* promote Women's monthly Diſcharges, and haſten Delivery. They enter none of our Compoſitions.

Lupulus. The *Hop.* 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 reckoned very opening, and effectual in many Obſtructions; particularly thoſe of the Liver, Kidneys, and

and urinary Paſſages: They cure the Jaundice, are recommended in hypocondriacal Diſorders, and to promote Women's Courſes: A Fomentation of *Hops* is praiſed for aſſuaging Pains, for being ſerviceable in Swellings and Bruiſes.

Macis. Mace. It is a kind of Covering to the Nutmeg. *Mace* is cordial, good againſt Wind, Gripings, and Cholic Pains. Oil of *Mace* is made from the Nutmeg by Expreſſion: It is warm and comforting, and is frequently uſed outwardly to Children's Stomachs. See farther under *Nutmeg*.

Majorana. Marjoram. It is one of the moſt fragant, grateful, and aromatic Plants we have. It comforts the Brain, helps the Stomach, and is frequently uſed in Diſorders of the Head and Nerves. *Marjoram* diſperſes Wind, and is good in ſome Cholics: Some ſay it cauſes Sweat, and is good againſt the Poiſon of venomous Creatures. It ſeems to contain ſuch Parts as may be beſt extracted by Diſtillation. It is an Ingredient in the Sneezing Powder, and the Green Oil.

Malabathrum. Indian-leaf. It is of a greeniſh Colour, firm Texture, very ſmooth on one Side, leſs ſo on the other, on which runs three remarkable Ribs through its whole Length; theſe Leaves afford little Smell till they are rubbed, when they yield an agreeable Odour. This Leaf is produced by a kind of wild Cinnamon-tree, which grows on the mountainous Parts of the Province of *Malabar* in the *Eaſt Indies*. It promotes Urine, and is good againſt a ſtinking Breath. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Malva. Common Mallows. It is one of the five emollient Herbs. It is looſening, cooling, and mollifying; a Decoction of the Plant eaſes Pain, and cools the Heat of Urine: It is commonly uſed in Glyſters; made into a Pultice it ſoftens and ripens hard Swellings. They are ſomewhat of the Nature of *Marſhmallows*, but not ſo good in any Intentions. They enter none of our Compoſitions.

Malus Hortenſis. The *Apple-tree*. *Apples* in general are cooling and aſſuage Thirſt. Pippins roaſted, ſliced, and put into cold Water make a Liquor called *Pippin Poſſet*, much uſed by many People in the Small-pox. To hot and bilous Conſtitutions *Apples* are very agreeable, keeping the the Body cool and open. Pultices of *ſweet Apples* are much recommended for Pains in the Side, and for Burns by Gunpowder. For Blows, Bruiſes, and Inflammations in the Eyes, *rotten Apples* are often applied, and not without Succeſs.

Malus Sylveſtris. Wildings, or *Crabs*. This is the original Fruit, from whence all our various kinds of *Apples* were propagated by Art. The Juice of *Crabs* commonly called Verjuice, is very ſharp, rough, and ſour; and is eaten as Vinegar by many People. Hot Verjuice is frequently applied for Sprains, eſpecially of the Ancle.

Mandragora. Mandrake. This is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious. The Leaf is ſharp pointed, above a Foot long, very narrow, of a dark green Colour, and ſtinking Smell: It is never uſed inwardly, but outwardly in Inflammations, St. *Anthony*'s Fire, and many kinds of Swellings. Some recommend it in Inflammations of the Eyes. The Plant is certainly very cooling, and therefore it became an Ingredient in the Poplar Ointment.

Manna. This is the Sap, Juice, or white Liquor, that oozes or flows, either of its own Accord, or by wounding the Branches and Leaves of the common wild Aſh-tree: But this is peculiar to the Aſh-trees of ſome Climates only; parti-

particularly thoſe of *Sicily*. The *Italians* diſtinguiſh three ſorts; that which flows of its own accord, by them called *Manna di Corpo*, Trunk Manna; that gained by cutting, or as it were by Force, *forced Manna*; and that which proceeds from the nervous Part of the Leaves, and is of the Size of Grains of Wheat, termed *Leaf Manna*. Theſe ſeveral ſorts are all gathered in the Month of *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, on the hotteſt and cleareſt Days; rainy and damp Weather being prejudicial thereto: For unleſs it be thickened by the Sun's Heat, juſt as it ſweats out, it falls down and is loſt. The Druggiſts ſell ſeveral kinds of *Manna*, differing only as to the Name of the Place they come from, or in the Figure of the Pieces; and accordingly are called *Calabrian*, *Flake-manna*, *Drop-manna*, &c. That moſt in Eſteem is the *Drop-manna*; though there are many who believe it artificially manufactured by the *Jews* at *Leghorn*; but others certainly take it for natural, only made of that Figure, and in ſuch large Drops, by putting little Pieces of Straw or Sticks into the Places whence it runs. *Manna* is to be choſen freſh, dry, light, and of a white Colour, a little inclining to red, of an agreeable Taſte, and free from Filth, and foreign Bodies; and ſuch, as when broke, appears to contain a kind of Syrup; which is a certain Mark of its Newneſs.

Manna is not only purging, but poſſeſſed of many other Virtues, as of a temperating and cooling Quality. It will not produce the bad Symptoms which many other purging Things do, if it be given to two or three Ounces, whereby it procures a great many Stools; for it is mild, ſafe, and friendly to Nature. There is no Quickneſs of Pulſe, no Ferment in the Blood, no Encreaſe of Thirſt, or extraordinary Heat occaſioned; but all is calm and quiet; Qualities rarely found in other Drugs. The Uſe of *Manna* is ſuited to all thoſe who, through Weakneſs, or a Delicacy of their Nerves, cannot bear violent purging Medicines, and yet require ſome degree of Purgation: It is calculated for People of all Ages, Sexes, Conſtitutions, and Countries: In Children's Diſorders it is excellent, for it removes that Sourneſs to which their Stomachs and Bowels are ſubject: It is good alſo for old People, and will relieve that Coſtiveneſs to which they are addicted: In the Stone, and all Diſorders of the urinary Paſſages, in Heat and Stoppage of Urine, and even that fiery Inflammation, and Pricking in the ſecret Diſeaſes, *Manna* will afford great Eaſe and Relief: In ſhort, it is a noble Drug, poſſeſſed of many extraordinary and famous Qualities. There is no need of being ſo fearful of overdoſing Children as many are; thoſe of three or four Months old may take a Quarter of an Ounce at leaſt, and ſo in Proportion; and Men may take an Ounce and a half, or two Ounces.

Margarita. Pearl. Pearls are little ſtony Subſtances bred in Oyſter-ſhells, Muſcle-ſhells, and others. They are brought, either from the *Eaſt* or *Weſt-Indies*; but thoſe from the *Eaſt* are generally moſt valued; eſpecially the whiteſt and moſt glittering. Some ſay they are cordial, that they promote Sweat, expel Poiſon, and deſtroy Acidities. Others ſay they have no Virtues but what are poſſeſſed by Crabs-eyes, Crabs-claws, burnt Harts-horn, and all teſtaceous Powders.

Marrubium album. White Horehound. It grows very common. The Herb is uſed, being eſteemed pectoral. *Horehound* is good in Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, Phthiſics, Obſtructions of the Liver, Lungs, and Womb, in ſpitting of Blood, and in the Jaundice: It promotes the

Diſcharge of the Afterbirth. This Plant contains a Salt of the Nature of Salt-petre, and will moſt conveniently ſurrender its Virtues to an Infuſion or Decoction. At preſent it enters none of our Compoſitions.

Marum vulgare. Herb Maſtich. This is cultivated in Gardens. It ſeems to be of the Thyme kind, has a bitter Taſte, and a moſt grateful Smell. This Plant is good for the Head, prevents a ſtinking Breath, and promotes Sweat. It was brought originally from *Spain*.

Marum Syriacum. Syrian Herb Maſtich. This is cultivated in the Gardens of the Curious. Some reckon this a kind of *Marjoram*; others ſay it more reſembles wild Thyme. It is certainly very fragrant, grateful, and volatile. We have no Plant to be compared to it for theſe Qualities. Some recommend a Snuff made of its Leaves to comfort the Head: Others ſay its Salt is very good in Palſies, Lethargies and other Diſorders of the Head, proceeding from a cold Cauſe. It is regarded chiefly for its ſweet Smell.

Maſtiches. See *Lentiſcus.*

Matricaria. Feverfew. It grows wild in Fields and Hedges. This Plant has a peculiar Smell, and not very pleaſant: It is recommended in all cold Diſeaſes in the Womb: It is uſeful to promote Women's Courſes, to expel the Afterbirth, and falſe Conceptions. Its Virtues conſiſt in an inflammable, and highly volatile Oil; and therefore, while it was an Ingredient in Compoſitions, was always diſtilled. Some recommend it in Glyſters to diſperſe Wind; others ſay it purges by Urine, and therefore is good in Dropſies; that it diſſolves the Stone, is good for the Gout, and for a Vertigo.

Mechoacana alba. White Mechoacan. This is the Root of a Plant brought to us from the Province of *Mechoacan* in *South America*: It grows likewiſe in many other Parts of *America*; and in great Abundance in the *Weſt-Indies*. The beſt ſort of this Root is in firm, white Slices, having a rough Bark, and its inward Subſtance ſmooth, without any Appearance of Fibres. It has a ſweetiſh Taſte with a ſmall Degree of Acrimony. This Root is rarely to be found in the Shops, the paler kind of Jalap being (as we are told) ſold for it; but Jalap is a far ſtronger Purgative than this. *Mechoacan* enters not into one of our Compoſitions, the Name itſelf being not often known in the Shops.

Mel. Honey. A ſweet ſort of Juice ſucked from Vegetables by the Bees, and laid up in their Combs.

Honey is properly one of the Juices afforded by the Flowers, and is found to ſweat from all ſorts thereof; the very bittereſt, as Aloes and bitter Apple, not excepted. In all male Flowers that have Utricles, or little hollow Places, at the Bottom of the Flower is found a red, gluey, ſweet Juice in good Plenty; whence it is, that we ſee Children gather Cowſlips, Foxgloves, Honeyſuckles, *&c.* and ſuck the *Honey* from them. The Bees too, viſit theſe Flowers, and putting in their Trunks ſuck out the *Honey* Juice, and load their Stomachs therewith; to be afterwards diſcharged and layed up in their Combs: So that *Honey* is a vegetable Subſtance.

In the Belly of the Bee is a ſmall tranſparent Bladder, which is the proper Receptacle of the *Honey*: When the Animal finds this full, it returns, enters one of the Cells, and diſcharges it there by that Part of the Head ſituate between the two Jaws, which it extends wider than ordinary, moving its Head, at the ſame time, this way and that. If a Drop happens to be ill placed, it ſucks it up again by its Trunk, and diſcharges it a new. When a Cell is filled with

Honey,

Honey, they ſtop it up with Wax for Winter Store.

Honey was antiently taken for a Dew that fell or deſcended on the Flowers; but what proves this a Miſtake, is, that the Bees only gather it after the Sun is up, when there is no Dew left: It muſt therefore be either a liquor prepared in the Flower, and ſeparated by its proper Veſſels, like Manna: Or rather it appears to be the fine Duſt, or Meal deſigned for its Propagation, found at the Bottom of the Flower. For, according to the Obſervations of M. *Du Verney*, the Bees, when in ſearch of *Honey*, fix on no other Parts but the Bottom, and not on ſuch as yield any other Liquor.

What is very remarkable, is, that *Honey*, in Virtue of its vegetable Nature, is diſcovered by M. *Lemery* to contain Iron; which Diſcovery may ſerve as an Anſwer to M. *Geoffry*'s chymical Queſtion, *viz.* Whether there is any Part of a Plant without Iron? For if ſo delicate an Extract from the fineſt Part of the Flower, and this further elaborated in the little Bowels of the Inſect, be not void of Iron, we may deſpair of ſeeing any ſo.

We have two kinds of *Honey*, *white* and *yellow* — the *white* called alſo *Virgin Honey*, trickels out of its own Accord, from the Comb, by turning it up, or breaking it. The *yellow*, is ſqueezed from the Combs in a Preſs, after having firſt ſoftened them with a little Water over the Fire. There is alſo a ſort between both, of a yellowiſh white Colour, drawn by Preſſure without Fire.

Honey left to ſtand two or three Days, purges itſelf; throwing up a Scum of Wax, and other Droſs, which is to be taken off.

Some Naturaliſts will have *Honey* to be of a different Quality, according to the Difference of the Flowers or Plants the Bees ſuck it from. Accordingly, *Strabo* relates, that there is a kind of *Honey* in *Pontus*, which is a ſtrong Poiſon, being procured by Bees which feed upon Aconite and Wormwood. *F. Lamberti*, in his Account of *Mingrelia*, aſſures us of the contrary, and affirms it the beſt *Honey* in the World, by reaſon of the great Quantity of Baum growing there. He adds, that there is another very white kind of *Honey*, hard as Sugar, and which does not ſtick to the Hands.

Honey was the general Sweetner of every thing, whether Food or Phyſic, till ſince the Diſcovery of *America*: But for this Century paſt, it has almoſt wholly given Place to *Sugar*. *Honey* has conſiderable medicinal Virtues, and is excellent in Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, *&c.* It is very effectual to diſlodge that fizy Matter which hinders an eaſy Breathing: Uſed in Gargles, it is both cleanſing and healing: It enters many Compoſitions, as, *Honey of Roſes*, *Honey of Hellebore*, *Solutive Honey*, &c. There is ſcarce a phyſical Author, from that divine old Man *Hippocrates*, down to the preſent Time, but makes mention of its Virtues: Yet it diſagrees with, here and there a Conſtitution, and purges violently. *Honey* fermented with Water makes a *Wine*, more commonly known by the Name of *Mead*. It will alſo afford a conſiderable Spirit by Diſtillation.

Melilotus. Melilot. It grows wild in many Places. *Melilot* has been a remarkable Plant among the Antients, not ſo much for its Sweetneſs, according to the Meaning of the Word *Melilot*, but becauſe there is no Plant from whence the Bees gather more or ſweeter Honey. It is not uſed inwardly, but outwardly is accounted both ripening and diſperſing. Some ſay it is very ſerviceable in all ſorts of Inflammations; and that a Fomentation of the Flowers

is good in Pains of the Stone, and for the Gout. Others again, adviſe a Decoction of the Tops of *Melilot* with Cammomile Flowers, to be uſed as a Fomentation for Inflammations in the Guts, the Cholick, a Stoppage of Urine, and Rheumatiſm. This is certain, that its Uſe in the Shops has been chiefly for the ſake of its Plaiſter, which was intended to dreſs Bliſters with.

Meliſſa. Baum. It grows common in Gardens. *Baum* has a pleaſant Taſte, and grateful Smell; it contains a Salt, and will ſurrender its Virtues to boiling Water. An Infuſion of it in Wine is cordial, raiſes the Spirits, and is a comfortable Medicine in melancholy Diſorders: It is particularly good for Women ſubject to Rumblings of the Guts, Wind, and Faintneſs. Some ſay, an Infuſion of it in Wine, Ale, or Water, is good in Epilepſies, Barrenneſs, Palſies, Madneſs, *&c.* It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Melo. Melon. The Seeds are uſed. Theſe make an Emulſion good in Diſorders of the Bladder and Kidneys, uſeful in Stranguries, and Heat of Urine, and ſerviceable in Fevers, Conſumptions, in Thirſt, and for Colds. They are one of the greater cold Seeds.

Mentha vulgaris. Spear-mint. This is much uſed both in Medicine, and in Food. *Mint* affords a large Quantity of Oil, and communicates its Virtues beſt in Diſtillation. Being poſſeſſed of a binding Quality, it greatly ſtrengthens the Tone of the Stomach, is very beneficial in Hiccups, Vomitings, Cholics, and immoderate Looſeneſſes. It cauſes a great Diſcharge of Wind, promotes Urine, and encreaſes Women's Courſes. Some recommend it outwardly for Inflammations, *St. Anthony's Fire,* and other Diſorders of this Nature. It was certainly a good Ingredient in the old Stomach Plaiſter. It enters three Alexiterial-waters, and two Mint-waters. In violent Vomitings, or immoderate Purgings, it might be uſed with good Succeſs in a Fomentation.

Mentha piperis ſapore. Pepper-mint. This Plant ſeems to have grown into Reputation within this thirty Years, being before that Time not ſo much as mentioned in Authors. *Pepper-mint* is certainly the hotteſt Plant of all the Mint kind; being taſted, it leaves a conſiderable Heat in the Mouth for ſome Time. It reſembles the Spearmint in Form, but the Leaf is darker. No doubt but it contains a good deal of Oil, and is well ſuited to Diſtillation. Both the ſtrong and common *Pepper-mint-waters* are good to warm a cold Stomach, expel Wind, to relieve Cholic Pains, and (according to ſome Accounts) are extremely beneficial in the Stone in the Kidneys and Gall-bladder.

Menaſtrum. Horſe-mint. This grows in Brooks and watry Places. *Horſe-mint* has a larger and rounder Leaf than Spear-mint, but in Smell and Virtues agrees pretty much with it. I doubt not, but moſt of the wild Mints, diſtinguiſhed by various Names by Mr. *Ray* and other Authors, might be all comprehended under a very few Diſtinctions.

Mercurialis. Mercury. This grows in Gardens, has an earthy Taſte, and contains a Salt of the Nature of Saltpetre. The Juice of *Mercury* is laxative, opens Obſtructions of the Bowels, is ſometimes preſcribed in the Jaundice, is effectual againſt Coſtiveneſs and Gripes, and is recommended in the Dropſy and Green-ſickneſs. *Mercury* was an Ingredient in our common Decoction for Glyſters, and might, with the greateſt Safety, be eaten as Food. Outwardly in Pultices it is good to ripen Swellings.

Meſpilus. The *Medlar-tree.* Theſe grow in Gardens. The Seed are accounted good for the Gravel and Stone:

Stone: The rotten Fruit is binding, and recommended in Looſeneſſes. It is cooling and drying.

Meum. Spignel. It grows wild in many Places. The Seed and Roots of *Spignel* break Wind, cure Belchings of the Stomach, promote Women's Courſes, are good for Gripes, and help to diſlodge ſizy Matter from the Breaſt and Lungs. The Seed of *Spignel* are of a warm Nature, and are recommended in Aſthmas; becauſe they promote Spitting, and help the Breath. The Root enters Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Millepedes. Hog-lice, Wood-lice, Loops, Sows, Church-bugs. Theſe are known by every Body under one or more of theſe Names. They are found under Timber and Stones, and in old Ruins. At a Touch with the Hand they roul themſelves up in a round Form. This Inſect contains an earthy Salt, ſomewhat reſembling Salt-petre, and Experience has found that they are highly ſerviceable in many Diſeaſes. They open Obſtructions, and are particularly uſeful to cleanſe the urinary Paſſages: They are ſaid to be of ſingular Efficacy in reducing the Stone to Slime, and excellent in Difficulties of making Water: In Diſorders of the Breaſt they are highly beneficial, cleanſing the Lungs from all tartarous Matter; hence they do good in Aſthmas; being poſſeſſed of fine Parts, they cut their way through Obſtructions, and do eminent Service in Scurvies, even when attended with dangerous, and almoſt habitual Swellings; by means of their Salt they add to the Motion of the Gall, and conſequently do good in Jaundices: In inveterate Ulcers, ſore Eyes, and other Diſorders ariſing from an ill Habit, they are of manifeſt Advantage, by encreaſing the Urine. Some recommend them in Palſies, Epilepſies, and all nervous Diſorders. The moſt effectual way to uſe them, is to bruiſe two Ounces of living *Millepedes*, and after adding a Pint of White Wine to them, preſs out the Liquor through a coarſe Cloth: This Mixture taken four Spoonfuls twice a Day for ſome time, will do eminent Service in the above Diſorders. There is no Preparation of them ordered in the Shops, becauſe none can be conveniently contrived for keeping.

Milium. Millet. *Millet* Seeds are recommended in Diſorders of the Lungs. They cauſe Sweat, promote Urine, and are ſaid to help Ulcers in the Kidneys. Some adviſe a Pultice of *Millet* Seed to diſperſe Swellings.

Millefolium. Yarrow. This Plant contains a Salt ſomewhat reſembling Alum, or Urine, ſo will ſurrender its Virtues in Tea or Decoction. Some recommend it for its drying and binding Qualities, ſaying it relieves all violent Diſcharges of Blood, whether from the Noſe, Womb, Bowels, or freſh Wounds, for ſpitting or vomiting of Blood, and bloody Urine. In conſequence of theſe Qualities, it muſt be good in Weakneſſes of many kinds.

Minium. Red Lead. The *Minium* of the Moderns is made by taking the unconſumed Part of the Plates of Lead in making the Ceruſe or white Lead, and burning them in an Oven, frequently moving and turning the Heap. The Virtues hereof reſemble Lead in general, being uſed outwardly; for it is cooling and drying. It enters two Plaiſters of its Name.

Morſus Diaboli. Devil's Bit. It grows in Meadows. It is ſaid to promote Sweat and expel Poiſon. Some compare it to Scabious. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Morus. Mulberry-tree. The ripe Fruit is recommended to allay Thirſt, promote an Appetite, and for being ſerviceable in Scurvies; it is both cooling

cooling and opening. The unripe Fruit is preſcribed in Looſeneſſes, immoderate Diſcharges of the Womb, and in ſpitting of Blood. The Juice of *Mulberries* ſeems to be principally regarded for the ſake of its Syrup.

Moſchus. Muſk. *Muſk* is produced by ſome Animal. It is a fat greaſy Subſtance ſomething like dryed Blood; of a blackiſh, ruſty Colour, and of a ſharp, bitter Taſte: The Smell is exceeding ſtrong, by ſome called pleaſant, by others diſagreeable. The greateſt Number of theſe Animals are found in *China, Tartary*, and the *Indies*. The beſt ſort of *Muſk* is in round, thin Bladders, covered with ſhort, brown Hairs: The *Muſk* itſelf ſhould be choſen dry, with a kind of Greaſineſs, of a dark Colour, a ſtrong Smell, containing as few hard and black Clots as poſſible, and which if chewed and rubbed with a Knife on Paper, looks ſmooth, bright, yellowiſh, and free from grittineſs, which is probably owing to a Mixture of Gravel, Sand, and other Impurities.

How *Muſk* is produced is a Matter much in debate, ſome affirming one thing, and ſome another; ſome ſay it is contained in a Huſk or Covering near the Navel of a certain Creature, which being of a wanton Nature, and rubbing his Belly againſt Stones and Trees, tears it off, the Sun and Air thickening it into the Subſtance we call *Muſk*. Others ſay it is not torn off by any Rubbing or Violence from the Creature, but Nature diſcharges it by a proper Paſſage deſigned for that Purpoſe. Others ſay this Lump or little Bag is cut out of the Creature after its Death. There are ſeveral other Opinions fooliſh and ridiculous enough. This I know experimentally, That having ſhot at certain Rats on the Side of a Brook in *North America*, I immediately perceived a very ſtrong Smell of *Muſk* on the Bank whence the wounded Rats ran; I ſuppoſe it was the Excrement which, in all Probability, they diſcharged hereupon; however, I am bold to ſay, there was no Blood. This Smell ſcented the Bank a good way, and laſted ſome time, and as I was told was very common on ſuch an Occaſion.

Muſk has been for ſome time pretty much out of Uſe as a Medicine, on a Suppoſition of its occaſioning Vapours and Swoonings in Perſons who ſit much, alſo in weak Females. But it is conjectured, that if *Muſk* be well managed, it would prove a Remedy of great ſervice, even againſt thoſe very Diſorders which it has been ſuppoſed to occaſion. For in *Spain, Portugal*, and the *Eaſt-Indies*, where the Uſe of *Muſk* ſeems pretty well eſtabliſhed, theſe Diſorders appear but ſeldom; and Experience has lately confirmed, that *Muſk* is an excellent Remedy in nervous Diſorders, particularly Convulſions; alſo in Fevers, where Sleep has been wanting. It has lately been greatly recommended in the Bite of a mad Dog. We are alſo told, that a convulſive Hiccup, with the worſt of Symptoms, has been cured by a Scruple of *Muſk* in two Doſes.

Myrobalani. Myrobolans. Theſe are a kind of dry foreign Plumbs. There are many kinds of *Myrobolans:* They are all purging and binding, reſembling Rhubarb in Virtues.

Myrrha. Myrrh. *Myrrh* is a reſinous, dry, and hard Subſtance, of a brown, or reddiſh yellow Colour, of a ſharp, bitter, ſpicy Taſte, and ſweet Smell. This hardened Juice is brought to us from the *Eaſt-Indies* in Lumps or Drops of various Colours and Sizes. The beſt ſort is of a brown, or reddiſh yellow Colour, ſomewhat clear: The newer *Myrrh* is, the more tough and gluey it is: It is not powdered eaſily at once,

once, but being well bruiſed and dryed ſometime, it rubs fine without much Difficulty.

Myrrh is given inwardly in Obſtructions of the Womb, to promote Women's Courſes, to haſten Delivery, and to procure a Diſcharge of the Afterbirth. Indeed, it is ſometimes recommended in Diſorders of the Lungs, Hoarſeneſs, Coughs, Quinſeys, Pleuriſies, and tickling Defluxions of Rheum: Some adviſe it in the Small-pox, Plague, and malignant and peſtilential Fevers. Surgeons uſe it very much, eſpecially its Tincture, which is excellent in ſome Wounds. The Powder of *Myrrh* is famous to preſerve the Gums, and keep them from the Scurvy. *Myrrh* has been an Ingredient in many of our Plaiſters: At preſent enters Tincture of *Myrrh*, Elixir of Aloes, compound Elixir of Aloes, compound Powder of *Myrrh*, Gum-pill, *Rufus*'s Pill, Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Myrrhis. Sweet Cicely. It grows in Gardens. We are told, this Plant promotes Urine, cauſes Mirth, is opening and effectual in the Scurvy. It is recommended in ſome Diſorders in the Bladder, to diſperſe Swellings, and to promote Women's Courſes. Some adviſe a Pultice of its Leaves againſt Bruiſes by Falls.

Myrtus. Common Myrtle. It grows in Gardens. The Leaves and Berries are uſed; both of them are cooling, drying, and greatly binding. The Juice of the Berries is ſaid to be good for the Stomach, and to promote Urine. Warm *Myrtle* Wine is recommended for a Surfeit; it is alſo good in any great Bleedings, particularly thoſe Diſcharges Women are ſubject to. The Berries are uſed for Inflammations in the Eyes.

Nardus Celtica & Indica. Celtic and Indian Spikenard. The former of theſe is heating and drying. It promotes Urine, diſperſes Wind, ſtrengthens the Stomach, and is recommended in Fomentations where warming is required. It grows in many Parts of *Europe*, and is an Ingredient in Mithridate and Venice-treacle. The Root of the *Indian Nard* has long Hairs on it, is of a bitter ſpicy Taſte, and pleaſant Smell. It is heating, drying, and binding; it is uſeful for the Stomach, breaks the Stone, and is recommended in the Jaundice and Cholic. This alſo is an Ingredient in Mithridate and Venice-treacle.

Naſturtium aquaticum & hortenſe. Water-creſſes and Garden creſſes. Both theſe become Part of our Food. The former is recommended in the Scurvy, its Juice being ranked among the antiſcorbutic Juices. It has a ſharp penetrating Taſte, and is recommended for Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, Stone, and Gravel, and whatever clogs up the urinary Paſſages. It has an extraordinary Effect on the Glands, and cannot but be uſeful in the Scurvy, eſpecially as it promotes Perſpiration. Being made uſe of in Diet-drinks, or taken with the ſcorbutic Juices twice a Day for ſome time, it is excellent in the above Diſorders. The latter is poſſeſſed of a cleanſing Quality; it promotes Women's Courſes, helps to expel the dead Child, is good in the Scurvy and Dropſy, and Obſtructions of the Spleen. The Uſe of this is adviſeable in cold Conſtitutions abounding with Water, for it warms the Blood, and mends the Circulation.

Nepeta, Mentha Cataria. Catmint. It grows wild in Hedges. The Herb is uſed, and is principally recommended for Diſorders of the Womb, for Barrenneſs, to haſten Delivery, and to render Breathing eaſy, by cutting the tartarous Matter that clogs the Lungs. In conjunction with Mugwort, Savine, Rue, Pennyroyal and other Ingredients it made our Briony-water.

Lignum

Lignum Nephriticum. Nephritic Wood. This, we are told, comes from both the *Indies*. The Wood being of a darkiſh Colour, is ſolid, hard, and heavy. The Nuts called Ben-nuts are heating, drying, purging and vomiting. It is ſaid, they Diſcharge Gall and Phlegm, and cure the Itch. Oil of Ben is drawn from the Kernels and brought us from *Italy*.

Nicotiana. Tobacco. This Plant is propagated in ſuch Quantities in *Maryland* and *Virginia*, that they alone could ſupply the World with it. The Leaf reſembles ſome of our Docks or Comfry Leaves. The Juice or Leaves of *Tobacco*, taken inwardly, vomit and purge violently; nay, a Pultice of green *Tobacco* applied to the Wriſt will occaſion Vomitings, as I have many times ſeen. We are told, the *Tobacconiſts* Shops in *London* ſecured the Families there from the Plague in the great Viſitations. We have had an Ointment of *Tobacco* in one of our Diſpenſatories, and have ſince ſeen a Syrup in another, but neither of them have been much in uſe. It is a principal Part of many ſorts of Snuff; and its Uſe in ſmoaking and chewing every Body is acquainted with.

Nigella. Fennel-flower. It grows in Gardens. The Seed, we are told, is good to clear the Lungs of ſlimy tartarous Matter; to encreaſe Milk in Nurſes; to promote Urine, and to forward Women's Courſes. Outwardly it comforts the Brain, and relieves Headachs: The Root is effectual againſt all violent Fluxes of Blood.

Nitrum, Nitre. Salt-petre. It is a neutral Salt, made by expoſing putrifying Vegetables to the Air, and waſhing out the Salts. It ſhoots into eight-ſquared Forms, and is exceeding cold to the Touch.

There is in *France* a Company of *Salt-petre* Makers, the Materials they uſe are obtained from old Buildings, Ruins, Plaiſter, Dove-houſes, Stables, *&c.* Theſe Materials, or any proper Earth, which upon Taſte, is found to contain a good deal of Salt; they firſt grind to Powder, if they are hard, and then put them into Vats, pouring on cold or hot Water, ſtirring the Maſs; afterwards, they ſuffer the whole to reſt, till the Water has filled itſelf with the Salt; then, by a Tap, they draw it off into another Veſſel, and pour freſh Water on the Remainder, repeating it whilſt it contains any Salt. Sometimes, inſtead of Water, they uſe a Ley of Wood-aſhes, or Pot-aſhes, when they ſuſpect the Salt will become a Body, or turn volatile; the ſeveral Liquors thus obtained, they boil to a due Strength, with care to ſkim it all the while; then they run it warm into other Veſſels, and let it ſtand till perfectly cold; by which means the Sea-ſalt ſhoots, and parts from the *Salt-petre* Liquor, and falls to the Bottom in ſmall Grains: And now the *Salt-petre* Liquor being drawn, they ſet it in the Cold, and it ſhoots into Cryſtals of its own Form: After they are all ſhot, they draw off the Liquor and boil it again, then let it ſhoot as before, and repeat this Work till it will ſhoot no longer: The Liquor left behind is ſlippery to the Touch, ſharp, and bitter: It is called the Mother Liquor of *Nitre*; becauſe, being ſprinkled upon proper Earth, it fits it to beget freſh *Nitre*: Thus rough *Nitre* is procured by Art.

In the eaſtern Kingdoms of the World, *Salt-petre* is ſometimes found ſticking upon old Walls, and Buildings not much expoſed to Sun and Rain, and may be readily ſwept off, and purified for uſe; and much after the ſame manner it is found on the Ground, where Wood and vegetable Subſtances rotting, the Rains naturally make a Salt of it.

The

The dirty Grains may be there found, and ſwept together in Heaps.

Refining *Salt petre*. It is done by boiling it away in freſh Water, ſkimming it, and paſſing it through Flannel, then ſuffering the Liquor to ſhoot ſlowly; repeat this Operation many times, if you require it perfectly free from common Salt. There is a Loſs on the Refiner every time, becauſe ſome Salt ſettles to the Bottom. It is pure, if on throwing ſome into the Fire it will not crackle, but yield a lively Flame, and a ſtrong Noiſe upon live Charcoal, without leaving any thing behind.

Its medicinal Uſes.

Salt-petre is greatly extolled by by ſome practical Phyſicians for ſtopping extraordinary Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Noſe, ſpitting of Blood, bloody Urine, or Women's monthly Courſes. In obſtinate Rheumatiſms, where Medicine ſeems to be almoſt ineffectual, *Salt petre* is excellent. *Nitre* promotes Urine, and is cooling; it is very proper where a Diſcharge of Urine is to be encouraged. In a Running of the Reins from Infection it is highly proper; for it cleanſes and cools the Parts. For Sore throats, and Inflammations in the Mouth it does good Service. But above all, in Fevers, given with compound Contrayerva Powder every three or four Hours, it occaſions a moderate, eaſy Sweat, and often brings the thirſty, burning Patient from a State of the greateſt Uneaſineſs, into a perfect Calmneſs and Tranquility.

Nummularia. Money-wort. It grows in moiſt Places. This Plant, we are told, is drying and binding, proper for exceſſive Looſeneſſes; uſeful when Women's Courſes are too great; and mixed with Honey, very healing to the Lungs. It is much recommended for Wounds, whether ſtamped and applied outwardly, or taken inwardly.

Nux Moſchata. Nutmeg. Nutmegs are the Kernel of a roundiſh Nut which grows in the *Eaſt Indies*, in the Iſland *Banda*. The outſide Covering of this Fruit is ſoft and fleſhy, like that of a Walnut, and opens when the Nut grows ripe: Immediately under this lies the Mace, which forms a ſort of Covering, through the Clefts whereof appears a hard, woody Shell that ſhuts up the *Nutmeg*. Theſe Kernels are of an oval Figure, about half an Inch long, full of irregular Wrinkles, and of an Aſh-colour; They are at firſt ſoft, but being dryed by keeping grow hard, and appear inwardly variegated with yellowiſh, or dark reddiſh Veins. The Tree they are gathered from is as big as a Pear-tree, and its very Leaves have a ſweet pleaſant Smell. This ſpicy Fruit enters into our Sauce as well as our Phyſic. *Nutmegs* have long been uſed as a Medicine, and are deſervedly looked upon as a warm and agreeable Aromatic: They are heating and drying, excellent for the Head and Stomach, and comforting to the Womb: They diſperſe Wind, help Digeſtion, cure a ſtinking Breath, and revive the Child in the Womb. In Palpitations of the Heart, and in great Faintings they do eminent Service; and in Vomitings and big ſwoolen Spleens are ſaid to be uſeful. But their greateſt Excellency ſeems to conſiſt in their binding Quality; for being judiciouſly uſed with *Rheubarb* and *Liaſcordium*, they reſtrain the moſt immoderate Looſeneſſes, expel Wind, cure the Gripes, and perform Wonders. The ſame Virtues with thoſe of *Nutmegs* are aſcribed to *Mace*; but becauſe its Parts are more ſmall, it is thought to operate more effectually, and to be poſſeſſed of a more penetrating Quality than *Nutmegs*. The Oil of *Mace*, commonly uſed in the Shops, is a Compoſition of Sheep's Suet, Palm Oil, and other

Ingredients, coloured and perfumed with Oil of *Nutmegs*. The true and genuine Oil of *Mace* brought from the *Eaſt-Indies*, is very ſcarce and dear, for which Reaſons we are not like very often to ſee it.

Nux Piſtachia. Piſtachio-Nut. The Tree grows in hot Countries; the Nuts, which are ſweet, pleaſant, and full of Oil are ſometime preſcribed in Emulſions, being uſed there as Almonds: Theſe Nuts are accounted good for Diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs, to ſtrengthen the Stomach, and to ſtop Nauſeas and Vomitings: We are told, they afford good Nouriſhment.

Nymphæa alba. White Water-lilly. They grow in Rivers and moiſt Places. The Flowers, Seeds, and Leaves are uſeful in any great Evacuations, in a Running of the Reins, in a Heat of Urine, and Inflammation of the Kidneys and other Parts: They are certainly very cooling, and by ſome are ſaid to extinguiſh all amorous Deſires. They are uſed in Infuſion or Decoction.

Ocimum. Baſil. This Herb has a diſagreeable Smell, and was an Ingredient in our Briony-water; being accounted good to cleanſe the Womb, and to promote Women's Courſes. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Olea. The *Olive-tree.* This is a large Tree growing in hot Countries. The Fruit *Olives* are pickled and brought to us, being gathered before they are ripe. We have generally *Olives* of two ſorts, *Spaniſh Olives*, and *Olives* of *Lucca* (a Province in *Italy*) which are leſs and milder. It is ſaid, theſe eaten at the Beginning of a Meal looſen the Belly, comfort the Stomach, and encreaſe the Appetite. The Oil preſſed without Violence from the ripe Fruit is called Oil *Olive*, or Sallad Oil. This uſed inwardly is cooling and opening, it cures Coſtiveneſs and Gripes, mollifies the Guts and urinary Paſſages, and is excellent in many Diſorders of the Breaſt. The Oil obtained by Violence, is with us called *Genoa* or *Gallipoli* Oil: This is much uſed in outward Applications in our Plaiſters, Ointments, and Cerats. Oil Omphacine, or Oil of unripe *Olives* is mentioned in Diſpenſatories, but not known in the Shops. Theſe Oils have been found by Experience, to be an abſolute Cure for the Bite of Vipers and Rattle ſnakes, being well rubbed into the Part wounded before the Fire. They are every bit as good as the Oil or Fat of the Viper uſed by the Viper Catchers: It has alſo been taken with great Succeſs when Arſenic or ſublimate Mercury has been ſwallowed. The *Olive-tree* is certainly of great Uſe and Importance to Mankind: The Oil is a Part of our Food and our Phyſic; it alſo contributes a good deal to our Cloathing; the *Genoa* and *Gallipoli* Oils being well known to be very uſeful in working our Wool.

Olibanum, Thus maſculinum. Frankincenſe. This is a reſinous Subſtance of a pale yellow Colour, and of a bitteriſh Taſte. It appears by its Fatneſs, its Smell, and its burning, to be a Turpentine, and, no doubt, is produced by a *Pine*, *Firr*, or *Cedar-tree*. It comes from *Turkey* and the *Eaſt-Indies*. It is heating and binding, and as ſome ſay, is much uſed inwardly in Diſorders of the Head and Breaſt; alſo in great Bleedings, whether from the Womb, Vomitings of Blood, or ſpitting of Blood, alſo in Coughs and Looſeneſſes: Fumigations of it are recommended to ſtrengthen the Head. It has certainly been an Ingredient in many of our ſtrengthning Plaiſters, but is now left out of all of them; being only in the compound Powder of Amber, Mithridate, and Venice-treacle.

Ononis. Reſt-harrow. It grows in

in waſte Grounds, and by the Road-ſide. The Root is one of the ſmall opening Roots. It promotes Urine, and is recommended in the Stone and Gravel: We are told, the conſtant Uſe of this Root in Broths, with outward Applications at the ſame time, has cured People of Ruptures.

Ophioglossum. Adders tongue. It grows in moiſt Places. This Plant is recommended in Ruptures. The Powder of it given ſeveral Days following, is ſaid to heal inward Bruiſes. The Herb boiled in Oil, and afterwards having ſome Turpentine joined with it, is accounted famous for outward Wounds.

Opium. Opium is a hardened Juice of a reddiſh, or blackiſh brown Colour, or rather of the Colour of Chocolate, of a bitter Taſte, and ſtrong diſagreeable Smell. It is brought from *Turkey* and the *Eaſt-Indies*, in irregular Cakes of different ſizes, from four Ounces to a Pound in Weight. It is prepared from the milky Juice which is got by wounding white Poppy Heads; it obtains the Colour and Conſiſtence we ſee it in, by being expoſed ſome time to the open Air. This famous Drug will diſſolve in Water, Wine, Vinegar or Brandy, but the firſt does it moſt effectually. Our College has ordered it to be done in Water to cleanſe it, but thus diſſolved it will not keep long, therefore to make *Liquid Laudanum*, it is ordered with Wine. *Boerhaave* ſays, *Opium* diſſolved in Water is beſt, the next is that diſſolved in Wine, and the next in Spirit of Wine; but always the worſe the higher the Spirit. *Opium* is an earthy Subſtance, which yields very little of any thing volatile, whether Salt or Spirit.

The Rules to be obſerved in taking *Opium* are theſe: If the Patient be of a full Habit he ſhould not take it till he has been let Blood, or taken ſome gentle purging Medicines. It ought not to be given to Women during their Courſes, nor to Men while they have the Piles, leaſt it prevent the moſt healthful Diſcharges. Though the Uſe of *Opium* produces Coſtiveneſſes; yet it is ſometimes given with purging Medicines, as Tincture of Sena, commonly with ſweating ones, as Venice-treacle, and often with binding ones, as Diaſcordium. In every Looſeneſs, neither *Opium* nor binding Medicines ſhould be given immediately; becauſe, ſometimes they are critical Diſcharges, which prevent Fevers or other Diſeaſes. We are told, in the Empire of the great Mogul, *Opium* is ſold as common in the Shops as Tobacco with us. Indeed, ours comes moſtly from *Turkey*, and the *Thebean Opium* is ſo called from the City *Thebes* in the *Turks* Dominions. The People there prepare it in different manners, ſometimes with Rhubarb, and ſometimes other Ingredients. *Opium* has its Effects, whether outwardly applied in Plaiſters, or given in Glyſters, or taken into the Stomach. There is no laying down any Rule as to the Quantity to be given, becauſe ſo much depends upon uſe. In the Stone, and in certain Cholics, *Opium*, wiſely directed, will perform Wonders: In ſhort, it is a powerful Drug. If it fall, under the Direction of the Ignorant and Uſkilful, it is a Sword in the Hands of a Madman; but if under the Management of the Experienced and Learned, it is a great Bleſſing.

Opobalſamum. See *Balm* of *Gilead*.

Opoponax, Panax Herculeum. Gum Opoponax. This Plant grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The *Gum* flows from the Stalk wounded near the Root, and hardens with the Air. It is of a yellowiſh dirty Colour, the beſt of it having ſome Sticks and Filth joined with it. It is not bright like Maſtich, but rather reſembles the coarſer ſorts of Myrrh. It has

a bitter Taſte, ſtrong diſagreeable Smell, and is a fattiſh Subſtance. This *Gum* diſperſes Wind, and purges tough Phlegm from the remoteſt Parts, as the Brain, Joints, Breaſt, and Nerves: It is particularly recommended in Diſorders of the Womb, Bladder and Kidneys: It enters the Gum-pill, Venice treacle, and Mithridate.

Origanum vulgare. Common Organy. It is a hot well ſcented Plant, but not ſo pleaſant as Marjoram. It is very volatile, and yields an Oil in Quantity. In Medicines for the Womb, as in Dr. *Stephen*'s Water, this has been an Ingredient; but it now enters none of our Compoſitions.

Orobus. Bitter Vetch. The Seed is uſed; which, having a mealy and ſlimy Quality, anſwers to Fenugreek in ſoftening and ripening Swellings. Inwardly it promotes Urine, and is good to expel Stones and Gravel.

Oryza. Rice. This is the Food of, at leaſt, two thirds of Mankind. In the *Eaſt-Indies*, in *China*, *Perſia*, the *Mogul*'s Country, and *Turkey* it is principally uſed; alſo in moſt Parts of *Africa:* We, indeed, ſeem to have the beſt Plantations of it in *America*, but they are trifling to thoſe juſt mentioned. We call *Rice* binding, and give it in great Weakneſſes, and Looſeneſſes. In *China* it is Victuals and Drink, and no doubt is a moſt wholſome and nouriſhing Grain.

Oſtrearum teſtæ. Oyſter-ſhells. Prepared *Oyſter-ſhells* are drying and abſorbing, like Crabs-claws and other Things of this kind, they are uſeful in Fevers, promote Sweat, and are preſcribed in the Stone and Gravel.

Ova Gallinæ. Hens Eggs. The Whites of Eggs are ſometimes mixed with Bole, and other Things of the like Nature, to defend any ſtrained Part, and to reſtore it to its due Tone; and likewiſe under convenient Bandage to prevent Bones, newly ſet, from ſlipping out again: In the Shops they are well known for clarifying Syrups: The Yolks of Eggs will unite Turpentine, Gum Guajacum, Sperma Ceti, and other Subſtances with watry Bodies.

Oxylaphathum. Sharp pointed Dock. It grows wild in many Places. It is praiſed for curing the Jaundice, and for being an excellent Remedy in many ſcorbutic Caſes: It is likely it would be moſt effectual in theſe Intentions by being uſed by way of Diet-drink; taken ſome time after this manner, it would cleanſe and purify the Blood, do good in the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm, and all manner of ſcabby and itchy Breakings-out. The Root only is in uſe.

Pæonia. Piony. This Plant is diſtinguiſhed into two ſorts, Male and Female; the Male is that which is in Eſteem; the Flowers, Roots, and Seeds are uſed. The Flowers are ſometimes made into a Syrup; the Root is recommended for epileptic Perſons, being given in Subſtance; alſo in Palſies, Convulſions, Apoplexies, Tremblings, and other Diſorders of the Head it is ſometimes preſcribed: The Flowers, Root, and Seeds were commonly ordered to be diſtilled in ſeveral of our Waters heretofore; but this Method ſeems to be very imprudent, becauſe *Piony* contains a Salt wrapped up in a Slime, and no volatile Parts.

Palmæ Oleum. Palm Oil. It is a fat Subſtance, of the Hardneſs of Ointment, of an Orange colour, and fragrant Smell; obtained from the Kernel of the Fruit of a kind of Palm-tree, which grows in *Africa*, particularly at *Senega*. It is obtained by infuſing the Fruit in hot Water, the oily Matter riſing to the Top, whence it is ſkimmed off. This *Oil*, by long keeping, loſes its Colour, and becomes white; when it is no longer fit for uſe. Though the Negroes make this a Part of their Food,

Food, we uſe it only in ſome outward Applications, having little Dependance on is Virtues.

Panicum. Panick. This is ſown in the Fields in *Germany*, and is there, and in other Places, uſed both in Food and Phyſic. The Seed is drying, cooling, and binds the Belly. It is principally uſed in Spittings of Blood, and other Diſorders from Weakneſs.

Papaver album & nigrum. White and black Poppy. Theſe commonly grow in Gardens, and are by ſome Gardners propagated for the ſake of the Heads, which are uſed in the Shops to make *Diacodium*. An *Opium* might be made from theſe, agreeing in Virtues with the foreign *Opium*, though not ſo ſtrong. *Diacodium* may be given in Coughs, Colds, and other Diſorders of the Breaſt, where *Liquid Laudanum* and other Opiates are not ventured upon. In other reſpects it agrees with *Opium*. Neither the Plant, Heads, nor Flowers afford any thing by Diſtillation worth the Pains.

Papaver rubrum, rhœas, erraticum. Corn-Poppy. Of this Plant the Flowers only are in uſe, being made into a Syrup, called Syrup of *red Poppies*. This Syrup has long had a Place in the Shops, and is juſtly entitled to it. It is good in Coughs, Colds, Hoarſeneſs, Conſumptions, and all Diſorders of the Breaſt, being yet a milder Opiate than the foregoing, for it is ſometimes ordered in Pleuriſies. Some reckon *Poppy* Flowers Promoters of Sweat, and cordial: They certainly make a very uſeful Syrup.

Paralyſis. Cowſlips. Theſe are well known. *Cowſlip* Flowers are reckoned of the ſame Virtues as the former, but in a leſs Degree. A Syrup is made of theſe Flowers, which is never depended on in Caſes of conſequence. *Cowſlip water* is good for nothing, and the Conſerve of the Flowers ſeldom or never preſcribed.

Pareira Brava. Wild Vine. This Plant grows in the *Weſt-Indies*, particularly in *Mexico* and *Braſil*. Its Root alſo goes by the ſame Name, and was brought into *France* in the Year 1706, by the *Spaniſh* Ambaſſador, at his Return from *Portugal*. This Root is eſteemed a Specific for the Stone and Gravel. The Name, which in the *Portugueze* Language ſignifies *Wild Vine*, is well ſuited to the Nature of the Plant, its Branches and Leaves being much like thoſe of the Vine, like which, it creeps along the Walls, or riſes by the Support of other Trees; it alſo has another Name, *viz. Boutua Root*. It is to be boiled in Water, a Quarter of an Ounce of it, in three Pints to a Pint; and the Patient, being in a Bath, is to take a Glaſs of it with ſome Syrup of the five opening Roots every half Hour; his Body being before hand prepared by Bleedings, and Glyſters. This Method, we are told, cured ſome great Man of a Stone-cholic, and made him void a large Stone. This Root is not kept in the Shops.

Paſtinacæ. Parſnips. The Roots of *Parſnip* are uſed in Food, and are reckoned of good Nouriſhment: The Seeds are heating and drying, promote Urine, and diſperſe Wind.

Pentaphyllum. Cinquefoil. It grows common in the Fields. The Root and Herb is binding, good for all kind of Fluxes, and Bleedings; particularly Spittings of Blood. It is recommended for the Stone, for Ruptures, alſo for Fevers. This Root is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Pepones. Pumkins. Theſe are well known. The Seeds agree in Virtue with Cucumber-ſeeds, and may be uſed in Emulſions for the ſame Purpoſe.

Perſica malus. The *Peach tree. Peaches* are good for ſick Perſons, eſpecially for ſuch as are afflicted with Thirſt, and Drineſs of the Tongue;

for

for they both ſtrengthen and cool. Where they are a natural Fruit, as in warm Climates, they are extremely grateful, and of a very ſweet Flavour. The Juice being fermented, affords more Spirit than our Cyder. A Syrup of *Peach* Bloſſoms is allowed to be as good as Syrup of Roſes, and better for Children in general; for it prevents thoſe Diſorders which ariſe from Sourneſs in their Stomachs and Bowels. For theſe Purpoſes it is ſaid there is hardly a better or ſafer Medicine in practice. It acts as a Puke, and a gentle Opener.

Perſicaria. Arſmart. It grows in moiſt Places. It is extremely hot and penetrating, inſomuch, that the Taſte is hardly tolerable upon the Tongue. It powerfully promotes Urine; and its diſtilled Water is commended for the Stone, and to cleanſe foul Ulcers: Some uſe it for the Scurvy, and in hypocondriacal Caſes: It contains ſuch volatile Parts, that a diſtilled Water ſeems to be its beſt Preparation.

Petaſites. Butterbur. It grows in moiſt Places. The Root is uſed; which, though not large, is of conſiderable Length: It is eſteemed a Promoter of Sweat, a Reſiſter of Poiſon, and good in the Plague: For theſe Purpoſes it became an Ingredient in our old Plague and Treacle-waters. Some recommend it in Coughs, Aſthmas, and Hyſteric Fits. Its Virtues lie in a Salt obtained by boiling; ſo that a Decoction or Diet-drink of it are its beſt Preparations. Its diſtilled Water is good for nothing.

Petroleum. Oil of Petre, or *Rock-oil.* Its Name diſcovers its Nature and Riſe: It much reſembles melted Brimſtone, or is perhaps ſeparated from it, and trickles out of Rocks. It is thin, light, of a ſtrong Smell, and totally inflammable: It is frequently found ſwimming on Spring-water, and nearly reſembles a diſtilled Oil in many reſpects, that many have thought it the Produce of Fire by ſome underground Operation: It is frequently conſidered as a liquid ſulphurous Matter; from which, however, it differs in Colour, Smell, and Clearneſs. This is found in ſeveral Places in *Italy* and *France*. It is not given inwardly. Farriers uſe it with other Oils to warm and ſtrengthen. Other Uſes it has not. What is commonly uſed comes neither from *Italy* nor *France*, but is an artificial Preparation.

Petroſelinum vulgare, & Macedonicum. Common and Macedonian Parſley. The Herb, Roots, and Seed are uſed; the former is much oftener in our Food than in our Phyſic, in which it is better to be uſed 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 Herbs and Roots eaſily diſſolve therein, and yield their native Properties. Nor is there any Form in Medicine which can draw out their Virtues to ſuch Advantage, as they are in their own Subſtance. *Parſley* is a powerful Promoter of Urine, and is principally uſed in Obſtructions of the Gall, Bladder, Liver, Lungs, and Kidneys. The Root is one of the five opening Roots, and is commonly uſed in Decoction for the above Diſorders. It might alſo be uſed to Advantage in Diet-drinks, ſeeing its Virtues lie in a Salt of the Nature of Salt-petre. *Parſley* is much recommended in Sallads, becauſe it cools and cleanſes all the Bowels. *Macedonian Parſley* grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The Seeds are uſed, which are dark-green, of a ſpicy Taſte, and ſweet Smell; they promote Urine, and are an Ingredient in Mithridate and Venice-treacle.

Peucedanum. Hogs-fennel. The Root is uſed, which grows in moiſt Places. A warm Decoction of it is recom-

recommended for reſolving a Pleuriſy, if Relief may be obtained by vomiting or ſpitting. It is alſo good for the Stone and Gravel in the Kidneys, and for bloody Urine. It is poſſeſſed of a balſamic, and gently heating Virtue.

Pimpinella. Burnet. It grows in dry and hilly Places. The Root is uſed which is drying and binding; it promotes Sweat, and opens Obſtructions of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and Bladder, and is famous in Cholics. It is good in Spittings of Blood, and is ſerviceable in Looſeneſſes.

Pimpinella Saxifraga. Burnet Saxifrage. It grows in Woods. This Root dried is ſaid to be uſed inſtead of Pepper, being like it both in Smell and Taſte; and therefore is by ſome called *German* Pepper; it is poſſeſſed of the ſame Qualities as the Parſley, but is ſaid to be more powerful in breaking the Stone, and removing Obſtructions of the Kidneys and Bladder: It is an Ingredient in our compound Powder of Aron-roots.

Pinus. The *Pine-tree.* Theſe grow in all the temperate and cold Climates. Of theſe there are many kinds deſcribed by Authors; and without doubt, many others we are little acquainted with. The Fir and Cedar afford Turpentine as well as the Pine. Deal Boards, which is the Pine Wood, are brought to us from the northern Parts of *Europe*, as *Norway* and *Sweden*, and grow there naturally in great Plenty; alſo in all Parts of *North America.* The Sap or Turpentine, which is gained from theſe Trees, is of great uſe both inwardly and outwardly. Venice-turpentine, which is only a Preparation of common Turpentine, is a great Strengthner; it is given for a Running of the Reins, and it is thought to be very effectual for the Stone in the Kidneys or Bladder; alſo for the Scurvy, and other Diſorders of the Breaſt. Some recommend it for Coughs, Colds, and to promote a Spitting; but ſometimes it is too hot in theſe Caſes, nor ſhould it be given where the Patient is conſumptive, or cannot bear warm Medicines. All the natural Balſams, as thoſe of *Peru*, *Tolu*, *Capivi*, and *Gilead* are but ſo many ſpicy Turpentines. Venice-turpentine is an Ingredient in *Lucatellus*'s Balſam, and common Turpentine enters a great many of our Plaiſters, Ointments, and Cerates. Colophony or Reſin, whether yellow or black, which laſt is ſometimes called Stone-pitch, is nothing but Turpentine brought to that Conſiſtence by boiling and Diſtillation: Burgundy-pitch is Turpentine leſs boiled. Hence, it is plain, there is no material Difference in the Virtues of theſe; the greateſt odds being in their outward Appearance. See *Balm of Gilead.*

Piper album & nigrum. White and black Pepper. It grows in the hither *India.* The Plant which bears it is weak and creeping, which obliges thoſe who cultivate it to plant it at the Foot of large Trees. Its Leaves in Figure are like Ivy Leaves, but leſs green, more yellow, of a ſtrong Smell, and pungent Taſte. The *Pepper* comes forth in ſmall Cluſters like our Currants, and the Grains of which thoſe Cluſters are compoſed, at firſt appear green, and then they become red in proportion as they ripen, and at laſt black (or ſuch as they come to us) after they are left expoſed to the Heat of the Sun ſometime. The *Pepper* of *Malabar* is ſmaller than the other, but produced in ſuch large Quantities that *Europe* is principally ſupplied with it. The *black Pepper* conſumed in *Europe* is of three ſorts; that of *Malabar*, that of *Jamby*, and that of *Belipatham.* But this laſt is leaſt eſteemed in *Europe*, on account of its ſmallneſs and dryneſs; two Circumſtances which recommend it to the *Indians*, who think

think ſmall *Pepper* leſs hot than the large kind. *White Pepper* ought to be choſen large, well nouriſhed, weighty, and without Mixture of black Grains, or Rubbiſh; which, when reduced to Powder, is of a beautiful grey or whitiſh Colour. As for *black Pepper*, which ought to be poſſeſſed of almoſt all the Qualities of the white, already mentioned, we muſt take care that the Grains be not wrinkled, that there be a large Quantity of white Grains among them, and that the largeſt Grains have not been ſeparated, in order to be whitened, a Practice common in *Holland* and *France*. *White Pepper* is *black Pepper* without its Coat or Skin; it is taken off by beating it before it is entirely dry, or by ſuffering it after it is dry to ſoak ſome time in Water. *Pepper* is a ſpicy Fruit of a heating and drying Quality; its Uſe in Food is well known. In Medicine it is not greatly uſed, yet is thought effectual in Cholics, and therefore is an Ingredient in the *London Philonium*.

Piper Jamaicenſe. Jamaica Pepper, All-ſpice, Pimento. It is the Fruit of a Tree which grows plenty in the Iſland of *Jamaica*. It is of a fragrant, aromatic Smell, reſembling a Mixture of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs. It yields, on Diſtillation with Water, a conſiderable Quantity of excellent Oil, which, like that of Cloves, ſinks in Water. *All-ſpice* is the moſt mild and innocent of common Spices; it promotes Digeſtion, comforts, ſtrengthens, and warms the Stomach, expels Wind, and does thoſe friendly Offices to the Bowels, which we generally expect from Spices.

Piper longum. Long-Pepper. Long Pepper is the unripe Fruit of a Tree, brought to us from the *Eaſt-Indies*, about an Inch, or an Inch and Half in lentgh, in Form like a rolling Stone; outwardly it appears compoſed of many ſmall Grains ſet together in a very particular manner; its inward Part is divided into ſeveral ſmall Cells, each of which contains a roundiſh Seed, outwardly of a blackiſh Colour, inwardly whitiſh: The whole is of a hot, biting, bitteriſh Taſte. *Long Pepper* ſhould be choſen freſh, entire, weighty, hard to break, ſound, and free from Duſt and other Impurities. This is more uſed in Medicine than any thing of the Name of *Pepper*. It breaks Wind, warms the Stomach, and helps Digeſtion. It is an Ingredient in the aromatic Powder, the aromatic Tincture, bitter Wine, compound Powder of Bole, Diaſcordium, Venice-treacle, and *Confectio Paulina*.

Piſum. Peas. Theſe are commonly uſed in our Food affording good Nouriſhment. In Medicine they are not regarded.

Pix Burgundica. Burgundy Pitch. See *Pinus*.

Pix communis, vel navalis, vel ſicca. Common Pitch. It comes from many Parts of the World, but ours, in greateſt Quantities, is brought from *Carolina* in *America*. In ſhort, *Pitch* is Turpentine obtained after another Method, which is this: We are to prepare a Heap of Earth, in which we are to make a Hollow two Ells in Diameter at the Top, but which becomes gradually narrower as it approaches the Bottom. This Hollow is to be filled with ſmall Portions of ſuch Branches of the Pine-tree as contain much Gum, laid above each other till the Hollow is full. Then the upper Part is to be covered with Fire, which burns to the Bottom; by which means the *Pitch* is melted, runs down, and is diſcharged from a little Hole made at the Bottom for that Purpoſe: The firſt Runnings are Tar, the laſt Runnings *Pitch*. *Pitch* is uſed outwardly,

it

it is drawing, ripening, and digeſting. It is an Ingredient in Baſilicon Ointment.

Pix liquida. Tar. See *Pitch.*

Plantago. Plantain. The Leaves, Seed, and Roots are uſed. It is reckoned a great Cooler, and effectual in ſtopping Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Noſe, Mouth, or Womb. It contains a Salt ſomewhat of the Nature of *Sal Ammoniac*, and yields its Virtues in Decoction or Infuſion; but its diſtilled Water is good for nothing. It is ſaid, this Plant outwardly uſed is good for Inflammations, being applied to the Part affected. Some recommend it for ſore Eyes.

Plumbum. Lead. Lead is ſeldom found pure in the Mines, and has different coloured Ores, *viz.* black, yellow, and Aſh-coloured; it is alſo found in red, or white rocky Stone, and ſometimes in the Form of Dice; with ſhining lead-coloured Surfaces, and ſometimes mixed with white, yellow, or green Appearances. There are many *Lead* Mines in *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Germany*; but the richeſt are ours in *England*. There is a conſiderable Difference between the Ores of different Mines, ſome is ſo like Steel, that the Workmen call it Steel Ore, which being melted with Difficulty they mix other Ore with it. There is another, which from its aptneſs to turn to Glaſs, and its Uſe in glazing Potters Veſſels is called Potters Ore. Our *Engliſh Lead* Ores are reducible to three ſorts: The firſt, thoſe which, in the ordinary Ways of melting, afford from thirty to forty Pounds of Metal for every Hundred-weight of Ore: The ſecond, from forty-five to ſixty: The third, from ſixty to eighty.

How ſeparated.

Some *Lead* Ores require no previous Preparation to its being ſeparated, unleſs by grinding. They barely throw it upon a wooden Fire, or Forge Hearth, where the Metal running into a Baſon in the Hearth, they lade it out, and caſt it into an Iron mould, which gives it the Form of what we call *Pigs*. In the *Lead* Works at *Mendip* in *Somerſetſhire*, the Method of procuring the Metal is thus related. "When they have got the Ore they beat it ſmall, then waſh it clean in a running Stream; next they ſift it in Iron Ruddles; then they make a Hearth or Furnace of Clay, or Fire ſtone, and therein build their Fire, which they light with Charcoal, and keep it up with young oaken Glads blown with Bellows. After the Fire is lighted, and the Fire-place hot, they throw the *Lead* Ore on the Wood, which melts down into the Furnace; then with an Iron Ladle, they take it out and caſt it into Sand, into any Form they pleaſe."

Its poiſonous Nature.

Lead Ore is of a poiſonous Nature, eſpecially with regard to Brutes: They who live near where it is waſhed, can neither keep Dog, nor Cat, nor any ſort of Fowl; but they all die in a ſhort time. Not only Calves, but even Children have been known to be killed, by only being in the Houſes where *Lead* Ore has been kept ſome time; and if any ſort of Cattle feed upon the Graſs on which the Steam, which riſes from the melting of *Lead*, falls, they all die ſoon after.

Both in a crude State, and all its Preparations, *Lead* ſeems to be cooling, drying, and contracting, ſo as to hinder the Circulation of the Blood, prevent its Operations and Diſcharges, and hurt the Nerves, by cauſing Convulſions, Tremblings, wandring Pains, Rheumatiſms, Difficulty of breathing, and Suffocation. Inwardly it appears unfit to be taken

in any large Doſe; and accordingly, its Uſe in Medicine appears to be chiefly in outward Applications.

Plumbum album. White Lead. See *Ceruſa.*

Polium Montanum. Poley Mountain. It grows in the Iſland of *Crete* and other Places. The Herb is uſed, which is of a pleaſant Smell. We are told, it promotes Sweat, is cordial, good in the Dropſy, uſeful in Jaundices, and beneficial in the Bites of venomous Creatures: It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Polypodium Quercinum. Polypody of the Oak. It grows on old Walls, among Rubbiſh, and upon the Roots of Trees, but that from the Oak is reckoned beſt. Some Writers ſay, it purges black Gall and Phlegm, and that it opens Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, and is good for hypocondriacal Perſons, and effectual in the Scurvy. It has been an Ingredient in our Lenitive Electuary. Its purging Quality is certainly very little, and therefore ſome recommend it to be boiled with Mallows or other ſlippery Ingredients. It yields its Virtues beſt in Decoction or Infuſion.

Populus nigra. Black Poplar. This Tree grows in moiſt Places and by the Sides of Rivers. Of the tender Buds gathered in *May*, is made an Ointment, uſeful in Inflammations and hot Swellings; ſome ſay it promotes Sleep. It is not uſed in any Preparation for inward Uſe.

Porri. Leeks. Theſe are more uſed in Food than Phyſic. They poſſeſs ſuch volatile Parts, that their bare Smell, when bruiſed, occaſions Tears from the Eyes and Noſtrils. They contain a ſtinking Oil and volatile Salt. Some recommend them to cleanſe the Lungs of tartarous Subſtances; and ſometimes they are joined with purging and hyſterical Medicines: They are not thought ſo proper for ſanguine Conſtitutions, and thoſe who abound with a great deal of Blood, becauſe they heat ſo much: They promote Urine, and help Women's monthly Courſes. They are much of the ſame Nature with Garlic.

Portulaca. Purſlane. This is uſed in Sallads, as well as in Medicine. This is ſo juicy a Plant, that a Pound of it being bruiſed and preſſed, there will ſcarce remain a Quarter of an Ounce of ſolid Subſtance. It is recommended in the Scurvy, Pleuriſy, and for Inflammations in the Guts: It ſtrengthens, and corrects the Gall, promotes Urine, and is good for the Stone in the Kidneys: The Seeds are one of the leſſer cold Seeds.

Primula veris. Primroſe. They grow wild in Ditches. The Flowers, Leaves, and Roots are recommended for the Palſey and Gout. They are warm and drying, and moſt effectual in Dropſies, and Conſtitutions abounding with Water.

Prunella. Selfheal. It grows wild. This Plant contains a Salt ſomewhat of the Nature of Alum. It is recommended in Spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, and all Diſorders ariſing from Inflammation. Its principal Uſe is ſaid to be in Wounds of the Lungs, and in Coagulations of the Blood. Some extol it for the Bloody-flux, uſed by way of Glyſter.

Prunus Gallica. French Prune. Theſe are cultivated in Gardens in many Parts of *France.* This Fruit is cooling, opening, and moiſtening; they extinguiſh Thirſt, and may be eaten for Pleaſure. They are an Ingredient in Lenitive Electuary.

Prunus Sylveſtris. The *Sloe.* Theſe grow in Hedges. *German Acacia* is made from the Juice of theſe boiled to a Conſiſtence. *Sloes* are drying and binding, being recommended in Looſeneſſes; but the free

free Uſe of them may throw the Patient into the contrary Extreme. It is ſaid, the Flowers bring away the Gravel of the Kidneys. Some keep a Conſerve made of the Fruit and Sugar.

Pſyllium. Flea-wort. It grows in the Gardens of the Curious. The Seeds are ſaid to diſcharge Gall, and ſoften the Sharpneſs of the Humours by their ſoftening Quality; to aſſwage Inflammations of the Eyes, and do good in Gripings and Looſeneſſes.

Ptarmica. Sneeze-wort. It grows wild in Meadows. This Root purgeth the Head, and gives Eaſe in the Tooth ach: Being made into Powder and uſed as Snuff it occaſions ſneezing: It is very ſharp and hot to the Taſte: The Leaves are recommended in Sallads to correct their Coldneſs.

Pulegium. Pennyroyal. It is a very warm Plant, abounding with ſubtile and penetrating Parts. Its Simple-water is very efficacious for many Purpoſes; in diſtilling it, there comes over a great deal of Oil: *Pennyroyal* warms the Stomach, diſperſes Wind, promotes Women's monthly Diſcharges, haſtens Delivery, is effectual in Pleuriſies and the Jaundice, and removes many Diſorders ariſing from Obſtructions. Some ſay, it cures the Whites in Women, that it removes a Nauſea, is uſeful in Gripings in the Guts, brings away the Stone, and does good in Dropſies. Outwardly it is recommended for the Head, and is ſaid to induce Sleep, help Vertigoes, and give Eaſe in the Gout. It is certainly a very uſeful Plant, known by moſt, and there are few Shops but keep it, and its Preparations in more Forms than one. It enters ſmall and ſtrong *Pennyroyal-water.*

Pulmonaria maculoſa. Sage of Jeruſalem. The Leaves are uſed, which are eſteemed healing in Ulcers and Conſumptions of the Lungs, Coughs, and ſpitting of Blood, eſpecially if the Cauſe proceeds from a Sharpneſs of Humour. Outwardly they are reckoned a good Application for Wounds.

Pyrethrum. Pellitory. This is called *Pellitory of Spain,* and is brought from Abroad. It is a very hot Root, and a ſmall bit of it, held in the Mouth a little while, ſo heats the Part as to occaſion a great Diſcharge of watry Rheum, and thereby relieves the Tooth-ach. Being uſed in Gargles, it helps the Palſey of the Tongue, and the Loſs of the Voice from that Cauſe. Some ſorts of this Root are mighty ſubject to decay, ſo that we frequently find it in the Shops rotten and worm eaten. Yet there is another ſort brought to us, which keeps very well. Though this Root is ſeldom preſcribed for inward Uſes, yet I have ſeen it given in an Electuary in cold, melancholy Diſpoſitions, where it has been attended with good Effects. The good *Pellitory* is about a Finger's Length and Thickneſs, outwardly of a brown dirty Colour, within ſomewhat paler, and cuts very hard and firm.

Quercus. The *Oak.* The Buds, Leaves, Acorns and their Cups are uſed; they are accounted cooling, drying, and binding. Some recommend them in Looſeneſſes, in a Weakneſs of the genital Organs, and for the Whites in Women. *Oak-bud-water* is worth nothing.

Raphanus Ruſticanus. Horſe-radiſh. This is uſed in our Food as well as our Phyſic. Theſe Roots are hot, and very pungent when bruiſed; containing many volatile Parts: In theſe reſpects they reſemble Scurvy-graſs, and contain a Salt ſomewhat like *Sal Ammoniac.* They are heating and drying, very effectual in Scurvies, Dropſies, and the Jaundice; whether eaten, uſed in Diet-drinks, or bitter Wines: Half a a Pound of *Horſe-radiſh* ſcraped and

infuſed in two Quarts of boiling Water is given by way of Vomit: Many times in Aſthmas, and in cold Conſtitutions, where there is a want of Heat, this Root is extremely uſeful: In Dropſies and other Diſorders proceeding from a cold Cauſe, it will do eminent ſervice: It promotes Urine, and carries off a great deal by the urinary Diſcharges; hereby it becomes effectual in removing many Obſtructions in the Bowels: It greatly aſſiſts Perſpiration, ſcours the Glands, is excellent in Diſorders of the Skin, and ſome ſorts of Scurvies; but in a Scurvy attended with a hot Fever, and a Putrefaction, it will deſtroy the Patient. *Horſe-radiſh* will ſurrender its Virtues to boiling Water, but it ſhould be kept cloſe ſtopped; it is more conveniently joined with Bitters in bitter Wine: With Nutmeg, Orange-peel, and Scurvy-graſs it makes an excellent Water called, *Compound Horſe-radiſh-water.*

Rapa. Turneps. Turneps uſed as Food are very nouriſhing, affording Relief to Conſtitutions much weakened: They are cooling and cleanſing, and help the Stomach by carrying thence ſuch ſlimy Subſtances and Impurities as occaſion Nauſeas: In hectic Heats, and where tartarous Matter offends the Lungs, they are ſerviceable: They promote Urine, cleanſe the Kidneys, are uſeful in Scurvies, and moderate the Heat of Fevers: A Syrup of their Juice and Sugar is recommended in Coughs.

Reſina alba. See *Pinus.*

Rhabarbarum. Rhubarb. As much as *Rhubarb* is uſed, as effectual as it is found in Medicine, as large a Part of Trade as it maintains, yet we are very little acquainted as to what it is, and the real Place from whence it firſt comes. Some will have it come from *Boutan*, the fartheſt Place in the *Indies*; others from the Provinces *Xenſi* and *Suchen* in *China*, and thence to be carried into *Turkey*; whilſt others will have it to grow on the Borders of *Muſcovy*, and others again, only in *Perſia*. It is likely it comes from more than one of the above Places, and loves a warm, tho' not a hot Climate. This is certain, that *Rhubarb* was unknown to the Antients; and their *Rhapontic*, which came tolerably near it, was not really the ſame therewith. The true *Rhubarb* firſt puts out large, downy Leaves, then ſmall Carnation Flowers, in the Form of Stars, and after this comes the Seed. The Root newly drawn from the Earth is thick, ſtringy, and blackiſh on the Outſide, but of a red, marble Colour within; when dried it changes Colour, and becomes yellow without, and of a Nutmeg Colour within. It ought to be choſe new in ſmall firm Pieces, pretty ſolid and heavy, of a rough Taſte, ſomewhat bitter, and of an agreeable ſpicy Smell. When good, it will colour Water almoſt like Saffron, and when broke, it appears of a lively Colour, inclining a little to Vermillion. Some Druggiſts have the Art of recovering their decayed *Rhubarb*, by giving it a yellow Caſt; but the Cheat, in handling it, is eaſily diſcovered; for the yellow Powder made uſe of to do it will thus ſtick to your Fingers. *Rhapontic* is often mixed with *Rhubarb*, and ſent over from the *Levant*; but this Cheat may be diſcovered, becauſe *Rhubarb* is ordinarily in Pieces almoſt round, the inward Grain or Lines of it run croſs ways; whereas *Rhapontic* is in long Pieces, the inward Lines whereof are reddiſh, growing long-ways: Beſides, true *Rhubarb*, in chewing, leaves no Clammineſs in the Mouth, as *Rhapontic* does. *Rhubarb* is one of the beſt, and mildeſt Purges yet known; it works particularly on the Gall, and is extraordinary good in promoting its proper Motion, and ſo becomes effectual in Jaundices: It helps to Diſcharge what is offenſive out of the Liver,

Liver, prevents a Hardneſs, and promotes a due Circulation in that Part: It does good in Obſtructions of the Kidneys, and urinary Paſſages. Many ſorts of Looſeneſſes are not wiſely, nor properly ſtopped without the Uſe of *Rhubarb*. In Children's Diſorders it is excellent, wherever purging is required; for it kills Worms, carries off what is offenſive, and at the ſame time ſtrengthens the Stomach and Bowels. In Subſtance it is given to grown Perſons, from twenty Grains to thirty, and in Infuſion, from a Dram to a Dram and half. *Rhubarb* contains a Salt wrapped up in a ſlimy Liquor, which it ſurrenders to boiling Water; but that being unfit for keeping, it is made into Tinctures with Wine or Brandy: After all, it is given to greateſt Advantage in Subſtance. It enters the Mercurial Pills, ſtrong Tincture of *Rhubarb*, and Tincture of *Rhubarb* with Wine.

Rhamnus Catharticus. Buckthorn. This is a thorny Shrub or Tree commonly found in Hedges. Its Berries are ripe in *September*, of which is made the moſt uſeful purging Syrup known in the Shops: They purge Phlegm, Gall, and all watry Humours, and are ſerviceable in Dropſies, Rheumatiſms, and many other Diſorders: The Syrup enters moſt purging Potions.

Rhaponticum. Rhapontic. It is propagated in the Gardens of the Curious, and is a ſort of Rhubarb, but is not ſo hard, firm, nor ſo bright a yellow as the Foreign: As to its Qualities, it is not ſo purgative, but more binding: It is recommended in Looſeneſſes, Ruptures, Fevers, Convulſions, Jaundice, Foulneſs of the urinary Paſſages, and other Diſorders. It is conveniently uſed in Diet-drinks.

Rhodium. Roſe-wood. It is a pleaſant ſweet ſcented Wood, brought to us from *Turkey*. It is never uſed inwardly; but its Oil is mixed into Pomatums, or other Ointments for the Sake of its Sweetneſs.

Ribeſia. Currants. Red *Currants*, which grow in our Gardens, are cooling, a little binding, grateful to the Stomach, and Promoters of Digeſtion. They are accounted as wholſome a Fruit as any we have of our own Growth, and may be eaten without Injury: They make good Sweet-meats, an excellent Wine, and a very uſeful Jelly.

Roſa. The *Roſe*. Thoſe moſt uſed in Medicine are the damaſk, and the red *Roſe*. The former is opening, and with this Intention is ſometimes given to Children, but ſeldom to grown People. The latter is binding, and is given in Drinks, in Looſeneſſes and Fevers: They are cooling, and eaſily ſurrender their Virtues to boiling Water. The damaſk *Roſe* makes an agreeable, well-ſcented Water, uſed both in Cookery and Medicine; they alſo enter the Syrup of *Roſes*; and the red enter Conſerve of *Roſes*, Tincture of *Roſes*, and Honey of *Roſes*.

Roſmarinus. Roſemary. It grows in Gardens. The Flowers are principally uſed, which contain a good deal of Oil. *Roſemary* is a very warm Plant, very efficacious in Diſorders of the Head, Nerves, and Womb; ſerviceable in Vertigoes, Palſies, Apoplexies, and Epilepſies; removes Obſtructions of the Liver, does good in the Jaundice, and is recommended for the Whites in Women. *Roſemary* comforts the Heart, ſharpens the Sight, and removes a ſtinking Breath: It is good in almoſt all nervous Complaints, eſpecially ſuch as ariſe from too great Moiſture and Cold: It is reckoned one of the beſt Aromatics of *Engliſh* Growth: It is ſometimes uſed by way of Gargle, when the Tongue and Speech are affected with a Palſy: An excellent Conſerve is made of the Flowers:

It

It contains ſo much Oil, and ſuch volatile Parts, that it ſuits beſt with Diſtillation: It enters the Cordial Confection, Spirit of *Roſemary*, and of Lavender.

Rubia Tinctorum. Madder. It is a ſmall Root, void of Smell, long, ſlender, and juicy; of a ſweet rough Taſte, mixed with a little Bitterneſs: This Root is ſometimes uſed in Decoctions for the Jaundice, in which Diſorder it is often times of Service: Some recommend it in Dropſies, Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb. By the following Accounts, it is never better uſed than by the Dyers in colouring Wool, and other Things.

In the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, we are told, that ſeveral Hogs, who had fed ſometime on Bran, that had been employed for ſcouring Callicoes, dyed red by an Infuſion of *Madder*, had all their Bones, particularly their Teeth, changed to a deep red Colour; but neither the Fleſh, nor the griſley Part were at all changed: On ſawing ſeveral of the Bones through, all the inward Parts were found alike coloured. But as ſeveral other Subſtances uſed in dying might have occaſioned this; a Cock was fed with *Madder* Roots mixed with Fig-duſt; he died in ſixteen Days; on examining the Bones, they were found all over of a red Colour.

Rubus vulgaris. The *Bramble.* Blackberries are moderately heating and binding; they are recommended in Looſeneſſes, Vomitings, and in great Diſcharges of Blood from the Womb and Noſtrils: The Leaves were an Ingredient in the Poplar Ointment.

Ruſcus. Butchers-broom. It grows wild in Hedges, and has a rough, bitteriſh Taſte. The Roots are one of the five opening Roots. They are recommended in Broths, Wines, and Diet-drinks, for the Dropſy, Jaundice, and Stone: They greatly promote the Diſcharge of Urine.

Ruta. Garden Rue. The Plant is uſed, which contains an Oil and other volatile Parts wrapped up in a ſlimy Subſtance; theſe, it parts with in Diſtillation, provided it be with a Spirit; for the Simple-water is good for little. The Leaves of *Rue* may be eaten on Bread and Butter to Advantage, for the Reaſons given under *Parſley*. *Rue* is a warm Plant of conſiderable Uſe in Medicine, it is good in many convulſive Diſorders; where there is a moiſt Air, abounding with Particles productive of malignant Diſorders it is excellent; it promotes Women's monthly Courſes, and helps to bring away the Afterbirth. It is particularly good in many Diſorders of the Womb. Some recommend it for a Running of the Reins, the Meaſles, Small-pox, Epilepſies, and windy Cholics; again, it is ſaid to be uſed outwardly with more Efficacy and leſs Danger in ſtopping Intermittent Fevers than the celebrated *Peruvian Bark.* It is ſometimes given inwardly in Subſtance, for it is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Myrrh, and Electuary of Bay-berries.

Sabina. Savin. This Plant or Shrub is an Ever-green, of a ſtrong diſagreeable Smell, and moſt offenſive Taſte; it is of a hot pungent Nature, abounds with an Oil, and will ſurrender its volatile Parts in Diſtillation. It powerfully provokes Urine, promotes Women's Courſes, and is excellent in ſome Diſorders of the Womb: Yet it will often occaſion Miſcarriages, if it be uſed without good Advice. Its Oil uſed in Plaiſter and outwardly applied, will be oftentimes ſucceſsful to bring away Worms from Children, when they cannot be prevailed on to take Medicines inwardly.

Saccharum. Sugar. This ſweet agreeable Juice is expreſſed from a kind of Canes, or Reeds, growing in great Plenty in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*;

Indies; particularly in *Madeira*, *Braſil*, and the *Caribee Iſlands*.

It is a Queſtion not yet decided by Botaniſts, whether the Antients were acquainted with this Cane, and whether they knew how to expreſs the Juice from the ſame? What we can gather from the Arguments advanced on either Side, is, that if they knew the Cane and the Juice they did not know the Art of preparing it, and of conſequence knew nothing of our *Sugar*. Some antient Authors, indeed, ſeem to mention *Sugar*, under the Name of *Indian Salt*; but they add, that it oozed out of the Cane of itſelf, and there hardened like a Gum, and was brittle between the Teeth like our common Salt: Whereas *Sugar* is expreſſed by an Engine on purpoſe, and hardened by boiling.

Of planting the Sugar *Cane.*

The Reed or Cane, whence this uſeful Juice is drawn, reſembles theſe others, we ſee in boggy Ground, and on the Edges of Lakes; excepting that the Skin of theſe is hard and dry, and their Pulp void of Juice; whereas, the Skin of the *Sugar* Reed is ſoft and the ſpungeous Matter or Pith it contains very juicy; though, that in a greater or leſs Degree, according to the Goodneſs of the Soil, its expoſure to the Sun, the Seaſon it is cut in, and its Age; which four Circumſtances contribute equally to its Goodneſs and Bulk.

The *Sugar* Cane uſually grows five or ſix Feet high, and about half an Inch in Diameter. The Stem or Stalk is divided by Knots a Foot and half a part. At the Top it puts forth a Number of long, green, tufted Leaves, from the Middle whereof ariſe the Flower and the Seed: There are likewiſe Leaves ſpringing out from each Knot, but theſe uſually fall as the Cane riſes, and it is a Sign, either that the Cane is nought, or that it is far from its Maturity, when the Knots are beſet with Leaves.

The Ground fit for *Sugar* Canes, is that which is light, ſoft, and ſpungy; lying on a Deſcent proper to carry off the Water, and well turned to the Sun. They uſually plant them in Pieces, cut a Foot and a half below the Top of the Flower; theſe are uſually ripe in ten Months, though ſometimes not till fifteen, at which Time they are found full of a white, juicy Marrow, whence is expreſſed the Liquor whereof *Sugar* is made. When ripe, they are cut, their Leaves cleared off, and they are carried in Bundles to the Mills. The Mills conſiſt of three wooden Rollers covered with Steel Plates, and have their Motion, either from Wind, Water, Cattle, or from the Hands of Slaves.

Making Sugar.

The Juice of theſe Canes, when expreſſed, is immediately conveyed into a Copper, and kept there in a moderate Heat, is ſcummed and ſtrained, and brought to *Muſcavada*, or coarſe *Sugar*; which is diſſolved again and boiled in Lime-water, and clarified by Whites of Eggs, then is caſt into earthen Moulds, in Shape, like a high crown Hat, being that of the *Sugar* Loaf; there will remain a dark, clammy Syrup in the Pores of the hardened *Sugar*, which in Time drains off, and becauſe it blackens the *Sugar*, and does not mix or harden as *Sugar* does, it is made more fluid by wet Clay put upon the broad upper Part of the *Sugar* Loaf, which ſends down ſome Moiſture continually through the Pores of the *Sugar*, and at the long run clears it, and leaves a delicate white Subſtance, made ſtill finer by repeating the Diſſolvings and Clarifications as juſt hinted.

Thus is made that pleaſant Salt, which an hundred and fifty Years ago was known to very few, though

now

now it is commonly uſed both in Food and Phyſic by Millions; and which, with its Spirit Rum, and its Dregs Melaſſes or Treacle, employs ſome Thouſand Veſſels yearly to tranſport it: Nor is it leſs remarkable, that the prodigious *Negro* Trade, which has almoſt drained the *African* Coaſt of its black Inhabitants, has been chiefly carried on to manufacture this Commodity.

The Virtues of Sugar.

As Honey was called a Bleſſing in the Land of *Canaan*, ſo *Sugar* may be called with us. Medicinally uſed in Syrups, it is good to promote an eaſy Breathing, helps the Lungs, is healing and balſamic, and increaſes Perſpiration. Uſed in Food it is found to be as extenſively wholſome as pleaſant. The great Dr. *Slare*, in his Vindication of *Sugars*, tells us, that one of the Dukes of *Beaufort*, who died in the 70th Year of his Age, had uſed a Pound of *Sugar* a Day, for near forty Years, in his Sherry, Chocolate, and Sweet-meats; that this noble Perſon being opened in the Preſence of ſeveral Phyſicians, all his Bowels were found to be as ſound as in a Perſon of twenty, never troubled with a Cough, and his Teeth firm.

We are next told of Mr. *Malory*, the Doctor's Grandfather, who died in the hundredth Year of his Age; this Gentleman continually uſed a great deal of *Sugar*, not only with his Sweet meats and Sauces, but even eat it with his Meat, his Bread and Butter, and almoſt every Thing: He had a new Set of Teeth in his 82d Year; He lived eaſy, or free from Pains, or any Sickneſs to his hundredth Year, and then died of an Apoplexy.

The Negroes who ſuck the *Sugar* Canes in the *Weſt-Indies* prove ſurprizingly healthy by it; *Sugar* mixed with other Food will fatten Poultry; all Inſects love it; no ſooner have Children taſted it, but they ſhew their Deſire of it: In ſhort, great Part of the Creation covet, and are pleaſed with this luſcious Subſtance.

Sagapenum. This Gum comes from *Alexandria* in *Egypt*. It is brought in diſtinct Tears, or run together in large Maſſes; it is outwardly of a yellowiſh Colour, inwardly ſomewhat paler, and clear like Horn, grows ſoft by handling, ſticks to the Fingers, taſtes hot and biting, and has a diſagreeable Smell; by ſome reſembled to that of a Leek, by others, to a Mixture of *Aſſa fœtida* and *Galbanum*. *Sagapenum* is certainly good for ſome Diſorders of the Womb; yet it is ſaid, it kills the Child. It is of Uſe in Palſies, Epilepſies, Tremblings of the Limbs, in Obſtructions and Swellings of the Spleen, and in hypocondriacal Diſorders. It is an Ingredient in the Gum Pill, alſo in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Sago. Sago-tree. It grows in many Places in the *Eaſt-Indies*. What is brought to us is thus prepared. The Pith of the Tree being well mixed with Water makes a white Liquor, whoſe Settlings is *Sago*. *Sago* makes an excellent cooling, nouriſhing Food, highly ſerviceable to weak Stomachs, and even the moſt puny and hectical Conſtitutions, for it never ferments in the Stomach, nor occaſions any ill Conſequences. It is very much uſed of late Years.

Salvia. Sage. Hereby is meant common Garden *Sage*. The Leaves and Flowers are uſed, which contain a Salt wrapped up in earthy Parts; hence it appears, that a Tea made with boiling Water is ſufficient to extract its Virtues. Not long ago it was often uſed in Diſtillations. *Sage* is an excellent Plant abounding with extraordinary Virtues; it is famous in moſt Diſorders of the Head and Nerves, particularly Palſies, in which

which Caſe the Juice of *Sage* frequently taken with Wine will do eminent Service. *Sage* promotes Sweat after a gentle and eaſy manner, not encreaſing Heat, but by a peculiar Method, whereby it removes Colds, and many other Diſorders: In Fevers likewiſe it is admitted with great Succeſs: It does good in Vertigoes, Epilepſies, Tremblings, and in moſt Diſorders proceeding from Cold, and wherever Phlegm abounds: It is moſt friendly to the Stomach, which it greatly ſtrengthens. Gargles of *Sage* do ſingular Service in Palſies, and when ever the Speech and Voice are affected with that Diſorder. In ſhort, *Sage* is accounted a Plant inferior to none of *Engliſh* Growth.

Sal Ammoniacum. Sal Ammoniac. The antient appears to be different from the modern; *Dioſcorides* deſcribes it as a hard, ſhining, white, mineral Subſtance; which ſeems to make it the ſame as our Rock-ſalt. This Salt was ſuppoſed to be made from the Urine of Camels, *&c.* however, the following is likely to be no bad Account, being the preſent Method of making it at *Damaier* in the *Delta* or *lower Egypt*.

The Matter of the *Sal Ammoniac*, made in *Egypt*, is pure Soot, and nothing elſe but ſuch as is ſwept from Chimneys where they burn Turfs of the Dung of Animals fed with Straw, which is the common Fuel in the Country where they have no Wood. Theſe Turfs, which contain a urinous Salt, communicate to the Soot certain Properties, which it could not be expected to receive from the Smoke of Wood and Coal; and yet are abſolutely neceſſary to produce *Sal Ammoniac*. The Veſſels, which contain the Matter, are exactly like Bombs; they are great round Glaſs Bottles, a Foot and a half in Diameter, with a Neck two Fingers in Height: They caſe over theſe Bottles with a fat Earth, and fill them with Soot to four Fingers ſhort of their Neck, which continues void and open: They contain each about forty Pounds of Soot, which, at the End of the Operation, yield ſix Pounds of *Sal Ammoniac*. Some afford more, and ſome not ſo much. The Furnaces are built like our common Ovens, except, that their Vaults open with four Clefts in a Row length wiſe; upon each Cleft are four Bottles, which are placed in ſuch a manner, that the Bottom of the Bottle being ſunk in and expoſed to the Action of the Flame, only the Neck of the Bottle remains expoſed to open Air, the reſt of the Cleft is ſtopped up, and well cemented. By proper Apartments here is at once employed a hundred and twenty-eight Bottles. For three Days and Nights a conſtant Fire is kept, the firſt Day the Phlegm of the Soot riſes in a thick Smoke, the ſecond, the Salts begin to gather at the Top of the Bottle; the third Day, it is perfectly formed: After ſome time the Salt is taken out by breaking the Bottles.

In two Towns of *lower Egypt* there are twenty-five great Laboratories and ſome ſmall ones, making, in a Year, at leaſt, fifteen hundred Hundreds of *Sal Ammoniac*. There is alſo a ſort from the *Eaſt-Indies* brought into *England*.

Very good *Sal Ammoniac*, it is ſaid, has been made at *Newcaſtle*, without any Soot at all, with one Quantity of a ſtrong Liquor of common Salt, and Urine three Parts; after working together and ſettling, it is boiled till it is fit to ſhoot; then theſe Cryſtals are ſublimed, after the Method of common Sublimation. This makes good *Sal Ammoniac*.

Sal Ammoniac is ſaid to preſerve all animal Subſtances from Putrefaction, its Brine is ſaid to penetrate into the moſt intimate Parts. It

opens, thins, diſperſes, and is a good Snuff, a Promoter of Sweat, provokes Urine; and finally, is not ſo much uſed in Medicine as it ought to be.

Sal Catharticum amarum. Epſom Salt. What is commonly uſed now through *England*, and has been for ſome Years, is a ſort of Sea-ſalt made thus: *Bittern* is a briny Liquor drained off when Salt is made: The *Bittern* at *Lemington*, not ſhooting to the Sticks placed for that Purpoſe, is carried by Channels into Pits made light with Clay, where it ſtands for ſome Months, and there will ſhoot again. What Liquor remains is boiled down till it is obſerved to be fit to form into Cryſtals, and then it is conveyed into wooden Coolers lined with Lead: The Liquor which will not ſhoot there, is boiled down after the ſame manner, to form Cryſtals again: By this Time the Liquor ſeems to have altered its Property, and becomes of a ſharp biting Taſte, and if boiled down again, will not form Cryſtals as before; but during the Boiling, a ſmall grained Salt falls to the Bottom. The ſeveral Salts made from the *Bittern* are ſeparately, or all together to be flung into a Copper, with as much common Water as is ſufficient to diſſolve them, and allowed a gentle Boiling till they are again ready to be poured into the Coolers to cryſtalize: This generally appears to be the pure *purging Salt*.

Its Virtues.

Epſom Salt is ſaid to help a decayed Appetite, to ſtop Inclinations to vomit, to be good for Pains in the Stomach, in hyſterical Diſorders and Lowneſs of Spirits; taken in Steel-waters is good for the Cholic, Worms, Pains of the Stone, the Jaundice, Head-ach, and wandring Gout: But be cautious not to give it in Dropſies, continual Fevers, Agues, the Green Sickneſs, Spitting of Blood, and Palſies: Alſo to Women with Child.

Sal Gemmæ. Salt Gem. This Salt is found in Pits or Mines in different Parts of the Earth very plentifully, and at great Depths, and is dug thence in all its Perfection. *Sal Gemmæ*, called Rock-ſalt, is dug out of the Mountains, and broke into Glebes or Lumps. The fineſt in *Europe* is in a Mountain not far from *Barcelona* in *Spain*; but there is ſcarce any Part of the Earth without it. Not far from *Cracow* in *Poland*, there are ſome of the moſt ſurpriſing Salt Mines known in the World, there are found two ſorts of *Sal Gem*, the one harder and more tranſparent, which appears to be the more perfectly cryſtalized; this is the proper *Salt Gem*, and is frequently cut into Cryſtals of a ſquare Form, and many other Shapes; the other Salt is for different Uſes.

Sal Gem is only uſed in Suppoſitories and Glyſters.

Sal commune. Common Salt. In *Britany* in *France* the manner of making Sea-ſalt is to dig ſhallow, broad Trenches, which are lined with Clay; theſe being filled with the Sea-water by the Tide, the Heat of the Sun conſumes the Water, and a large Proportion of *Salt* remains behind. In *Normandy*, they make ſmall Heaps of Sand upon the Shore which ſuck in the Sea-water, and the Moiſture being afterwards conſumed by the Sun, the *Salt* remains among the Sand: This they boil in freſh Water, then ſtrain it off, and boil it away to a proper Degree, and the Fire being put out the *Salt* cryſtalizes. *Salt* is alſo made from ſalt Fountains, by boiling away the Water, and whilſt it is boiling they mix with it either Gall or Bullock's Blood, which makes the *Salt* form itſelf more eaſily into large Lumps; for this entangles the earthy Parts, and acts upon it as the Whites of Eggs do upon the foul Subſtances in making Syrups. At *Droitwych* in *Cheſhire*

Cheſhire, they boil away the Salt-water, without adding any thing. Sea-ſalt made by the Heat of the Sun is preferable to both for Kitchen Uſes.

Its Uſes.

Salt is not only uſed to ſeaſon our Food, but is found, by long Experience to be the only Method to prevent its Corruption and Putrefaction. Thus preſerved innumerable Barrels of both Fiſh and Fleſh are ſafely carried to all Parts of the Globe. *Salt* gives a Firmneſs and Hardneſs to it, and keeps it free from producing any Animalcules itſelf, or ſuffering any to ſettle and breed upon it. Yet *Salt* Proviſions, long uſed, without any Mixtures of Roots, Greens, or any ſort of Vegetables, have been found to produce the Scurvy. The Fleſh being quite hardned affords very little Nouriſhment, and the little Proportion of other Food uſed at ſuch Times, as well as the little Exerciſe, eſpecially in long *South-ſea* Voyages, do both ſtrengthen and confirm the Diſeaſe.

Sambucus. Elder. Every Part of this Tree is uſeful in Medicine. Of the Leaves is made an Ointment, excellent for Burns, St. *Anthony*'s Fire, and all other Inflammations. The Flowers alſo are excellent for the ſame Purpoſes, and in the ſame Forms; and moreover are good in Fomentations, where cooling and ſuppling is required: they alſo afford a very pleaſant Simple-water, uſeful among the Ladies. Bark of *Elder* promotes Urine, is excellent in Obſtructions of the Liver and Kidneys, is purgative, and often becomes an Ingredient in Diet-drinks. Rob of *Elder*, which is nothing but the Juice brought to a proper Thickneſs by boiling, is an excellent Medicine or Sweet-meat; uſeful in Coughs, Colds, ſlight Fevers, and many other Diſorders: It gently provokes to Stool, promotes Urine, encreaſes Perſpiration, and is extremely beneficial in habitual Coughs. Syrup of *Elder* is famous for the Rickets in Children, being gently opening and cleanſing, and can not but be a very good Form to convey any other Subſtances in for ſuch tender Bodies.

Sanguis Draconis. Dragon's Blood. This Gum is brought from the *Canaries* or the *Eaſt-Indies*; the Tree which bears it is like a Cherry-tree. There are ſeveral ſorts of *Dragon's Blood*, but that in oval Drops wrapped up in Flags, is generally allowed to be the beſt. Fine *Dragon's Blood* is a pure, clean, reſinous Subſtance, breaking ſmooth, free from any Dirt or Sand, without any Smell or Taſte, of a dark red Colour, which turns to an elegant bright Crimſon upon being powdered. There are ſome artificial ſorts of a dirty Colour, containing a good deal of common Reſin. This Gum is a powerful Dryer and Binder, it is ſometimes given in Pills in Looſeneſſes and violent Bleedings, and is frequently mixed with Powders for the Teeth: It has been an Ingredient in many of our ſtrengthning Plaiſters.

Sanicula. Sanicle, It grows wild in Hedges. The Plant is uſed, being accounted vulnerary; it is ſerviceable in Ruptures, and exceſſive Bleeding; and uſeful for diſperſing Swellings applied outwardly. The Decoction taken inwardly, is ſaid to diſſolve clotted Blood.

Santalum. Sanders. White and yellow Sanders are the Wood of a Tree growing in *China* in the *Eaſt-Indies*: The *white*, is the outward Part next the Bark, and the *yellow*, the inward. Both ſorts have a bitteriſh, ſpicy Taſte, an agreeable kind of Sharpneſs, and a ſweet Smell; which ſome have compared to a Mixture of Muſk and Roſes: But the *yellow* is much the ſweeteſt. *Yellow Sanders* ſteeped in Spirit of Wine

yields a rich yellow Tincture, which, by being diſtilled, and the remaining Balſam made of a due Conſiſtence, is thought to be nothing inferior to *Balſam of Peru:* It is recommended in Palpitations, Obſtructions of the Liver, and other Diſorders. The Wood is put into Diet-drinks for the Scurvy. *Red Sanders* is the inward Part of a Tree growing in *Malabar* and *Cormandel.* It is a ſolid, firm, heavy Wood of a dark red Colour, which it communicates to Spirit of Wine, but not preſently to Water. *Red Sanders* is cooling and binding, and may be uſed in Diet-drinks.

Santonicum. Wormſeed. It is brought from *Alexandria* and *Egypt.* The Seeds, which are the Part uſed, are ſmall, yellow, of a bitteriſh Taſte, and diſagreeable Smell. They are hot and drying, and are not uſed in any Diſorder but againſt Worms, and they have great Reputation for their Virtues in killing them.

Saponaria. Soapwort. It grows near Rivers and moiſt Places. The Herb and Roots are uſed, which are opening, and cauſe Sweat. They are recommended in Aſthmas, and ſuch Diſorders of the Breaſt, where Breathing is obſtructed. Some extol them for diſperſing Swellings and Boils, when applied outwardly.

Sapo. Soap. The general Methods of making *Soap* are, according to *Boerhaave,* thus. With Aſhes and Lime they make a very ſtrong Ley, ſuch as will ſupport a new laid Egg, and this the *Soap* Makers call their *capital Ley*; they afterwards lower Part of it with more Water, till a a freſh Egg will ſink therein; and this they call their weaker Ley: They afterwards mix their Oil-olive with an equal Weight of this Ley, by ſtirring them well together, till the whole becomes white, then boil the Mixture with a gentle Fire, keep it continually ſtirring, till the Water being conſumed, the Remainder begins to unite, at which Time they throw in thrice the Weight of capital Ley, in Proportion to the Oil, and mix and boil, till the Maſs becomes ſo thick, that a little of it laid upon a cold Stone, appears to be of a proper Hardneſs; and if now, a Part of this cold Maſs is diſſolved in Water, and ſhews no Sign of Oil, then it appears to be well mixed; but if any Oil appears, the Addition of a little more capital Ley is required; and the Boiling muſt be regularly continued, till the *Soap* will perfectly diſſolve in Water; at this Time the *Soap* is taſted, and if it proves ſharp and fiery, it is a Sign the Ley too much abounds; therefore a little more Oil is added, and the boiling continued, till at length a Maſs is obtained, ſo hard as to cut in the Cold; and that will perfectly diſſolve in the Water, and neither taſte fiery on the Tongue, nor run in the open Air, and thus the *Soap* is perfected. This *Soap* is called *Alicant, Caſtile, Spaniſh,* or *Venice Soap.* But to make our *Engliſh Soap* they proceed thus: Inſtead of Oil-olive the *Soap* Makers uſe a proper Portion of Tallow and Fat, and with their Ley they boil and unite it. And *Black Soap* is made with Train oil, or the boiled Blubber of Whales and Ley as above, but not brought to ſuch a Thickneſs.

Here we ſee a Union of a native Oil, with a fixed fiery Salt, by Means of Water and Fire, into a ſmooth ſubſtantial Maſs, which will perfectly diſſolve in Water; hence it appears, that Oil, or the greaſy Subſtances loſe their former Nature, and obtain one more agreeable to Water.

Soap has a cleanſing, opening, ſcouring Property, it makes thick humours Fluid, opens old Obſtructions, and ſo reſtores the Uſe of the Parts: It appears to have theſe Qualities almoſt univerſally in the Body, in the worſt kind of Scurvy, and

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when there are Stones in the Kidneys or Bladder: But it is highly pernicious where life is in danger from a Putrefaction in the Body, as in the Plague, or other putrid Diſtempers.

Sarcocolla. It is a gummy Juice, ſomewhat reſinous, ſaid to be the Produce of a Tree, of which we have no certain Account. It is brought from *Perſia* and *Arabia*, in ſmall whitiſh yellow Grains, with a few of a reddiſh Colour mixed among them. It is of a bitteriſh and nauſeous ſweet Taſte, and diſſolves in good Meaſure in Water. This Gum is drying, binding and healing, being chiefly uſed outwardly to heal Wounds. Some ſay it is good to ſtop Bleedings at the Noſe.

Sarſaparilla. It is brought from *New Spain*, *Braſil*, and *Peru* in *America*. It conſiſts of a great Number of long ſlender Roots, hanging from one Head, or Root, which is about an Inch thick: Theſe long Roots are a little bigger than a Gooſe Quill, tough, and compoſed of Fibres running their whole Length, ſo that the Root may be ſtripped into Pieces from one End to the other; they contain, under a thin, browniſh, or aſh-coloured Bark, a whitiſh, ſoft, mealy Subſtance; have no Smell, but a ſomewhat bitteriſh, not ungrateful Taſte. *Sarſaparilla* has been much eſteemed in pocky Diſorders, a ſtrong Decoction of it being ordered for twenty Days ſucceſſively to promote Sweat. But ſince the modern Uſe of Mercurials, neither this, China-roots, nor Guaicum Wood have had much Reputation.

Saſſafras. It is the Wood or Root of a middle ſize Tree growing in all the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North America*. It is brought over in long, ſtrait Pieces, covered over with a rough, ſoft Bark, outwardly of an Aſh-colour, inwardly of the Colour of ruſty Iron; of a ſweetiſh, ſpicy Taſte, and pleaſant Smell. *Saſſafras* diſtilled, yields an excellent and moſt delightful eſſential Oil, the heavieſt of all diſtilled Oils. *Saſſafras* is hot and drying and may be uſed to Advantage in Diet-drinks in the Scurvy, eſpecially thoſe attended with a cold and watry Conſtitution. Heretofore it was uſed in Decoctions to promote Sweat, like the foregoing, or Guaicum Wood: But as Mercury has grown into Reputation ſo theſe have declined. In *June* the whole *Saſſafras* Tree appears with a yellow Flower, theſe, in *America* they carefully gather, dry, and uſe, as we do our *Eaſt-India Teas* at Breakfaſt; being found to be very wholſome and not unpleaſant. *Saſſafras* is an Ingredient in the two Lime-waters.

Satureia. Savory. It grows in Gardens, is a warm Plant of the Thyme kind, contains many volatile Parts, and is recommended againſt Aſthmas, Crudities of the Stomach, Coughs, Diſorders of the Womb, and Women's Obſtructions. It enters none of our Compoſitions.

Satyrion mas. Male Satyrion. It grows wild. The Root is uſed, which is commended for a great Strengthner; ſome believing it promotes Conception. There are many ſorts of the *Satyrion*, but the ſame Virtues are aſcribed to them all.

Saxifraga alba & vulgaris. White and common Saxifrage. Theſe grow wild in dry and ſandy Places. They are both poſſeſſed of the ſame Virtues, being heating and Opening; they promote Urine, and are good for the Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys. Some ſay they are good againſt Women's Obſtructions; they contain a Salt, and are beſt uſed in Decoction or Powder; the diſtilled Water being good for nothing.

Scabioſa. Scabious. It grows very common in Meadows, the Leaves being of ſeveral Forms unlike one another. *Scabious* contains no volatile Parts,

Parts, and will ſurrender its Virtues in Infuſion or Decoction. It is particularly excellent in all Diſorders of the Breaſt; in Coughs, Colds, Quinſeys, and Aſthmas; it renders Breathing eaſy, even when the Lungs are ſtuffed with gluey and hardened Phlegm. *Scabious* is famous in Impoſtumes and Pleuriſies, and is recommended outwardly in Diſorders of the Skin, as the Itch and Leproſy. It moderately promotes Sweat, and has been an Ingredient in Pectoral Syrups as well as the Pectoral Drink.

Scammonium. Scammony. It is a hardened Juice, extracted from the Root of a Plant. The beſt ſort, which comes from *Aleppo*, is light, ſpungy, tender, free from Stones, and other Impurities; of an Aſh-colour inclining to black, when powdered of a light grey or white Colour, of a bitteriſh, ſomewhat ſharpiſh Taſte, and a faint unpleaſant Smell. The Plant affording *Scammony* creeps upon the Ground, and only riſes by the Support of a neighbouring Tree or Wall. This Juice is not thickened by the Heat of the Sun but by Fire. *Scammony* is one of the ſureſt Purgatives, though, at the ſame time, one of the ſtrongeſt; and therefore is never given without a Corrector: It wonderfully purges the Glands and Paſſages of ſlimy and foul Humours: It is a great Deſtroyer of Worms, eſpecially when given with Calomel: It is an excellent Purge in rheumatic Diſorders. *Scammony* is moſt effectually given in Powder, the Doſe for grown People being from twelve to fifteen, or near twenty Grains. It is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Sena, compound Powder of *Scammony*, Electuary of *Scammony*, Pills of Collocynth, and Pills of Collocynth with Aloes. It was known by *Hippocrates*.

Scilla. Squill. The *Squill* or *Sea Onion* comes from *Spain* and *Portugal*. It is a large, roundiſh Root, about half a Pound Weight, compoſed of a great Number of Coats incloſing one another, with ſeveral Fibres at the Bottom, of a ſharp, bitter, diſagreeable Taſte. It ſhould be choſen plump, ſound, freſh, full of a bitter ſlimy Juice, and not at all rotten. *Squills* promote Urine greatly, afford extraordinary Relief in Aſthmas, in Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Gall, in Coughs, Dropſies, and many other Caſes: They are ſteeped in Vinegar, which is called Vinegar of *Squills*: This Medicine proves a Vomit: We moſt commonly uſe Oxymel, or Syrup of *Squills*; this is given joined with other Pectorals in moſt Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, but particularly in Aſthmas; for it greatly helps the Lungs by promoting Spitting. Dried *Squills* given in Powder from four to twelve Grains has been found of great Service in the Cure of Aſthmas: Some recommend it with Nitre in dropſical Swellings: Ten Grains of the Powder of *Squills* given with a Scruple of Nitre, ſometimes goes off by Urine, and ſometimes becomes a Vomit. Dried *Squills* in bitter Wines do excellent Service in Dropſies. *Squills* are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle.

Scincus. The *Skink.* It is a ſort of *Lizard*, reſembling a Crocodile in Figure, but ſo ſmall, that the longeſt of them are ſcarce more than five Inches long: They are found in *Egypt*, on the River *Nile*, and are covered with a fine Silver Scale from the End of the Tail, which is conſiderably long in Proportion, to the End of the Snout, which is exceeding ſharp. Their Eyes are ſmall, and lively; and their Mouth, which reaches up to the Ears, beſet with numerous little Teeth, white, and red; they have four Feet, but exceeding ſhort and feeble; ſo that they rather creep than walk. Their cry is terrible, which they diverſify ſo

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as to make a kind of Tune. They ſcarce ever creep out except at Night, but when they make their Appearance by Day, notwithſtanding their Smallneſs, they are able to ſtrike a Terror by their frightful Manner of crawling. This kind of *Lizard* is alſo found in the *Weſt-India Iſlands*, where they call them Sea Pikes, and attribute the ſame Virtues to their Fleſh, as to thoſe of the *Nile*. For Uſe they ought to be choſe large, plump, heavy, dry, entire, and if poſſible, untouched by the Worm. All thoſe that come from *Egypt*, want the Entrails, and the End of the Tail.

Skinks are ſaid to be cordial, Reſiſters of Poiſon, Provocatives to Venery, *&c.* yet you will not find them in any Compoſitions, unleſs the Mithridate.

Scordium. It grows in Gardens. *Scordium* promotes Sweat, and expels Poiſon, being recommended in the Plague and peſtilential Diſorders. It contains ſome volatile Parts, and has been uſed in Diſtillations, but is now commonly uſed in Powder or Infuſion. It helps to raiſe the Spirits as a Cordial, and by cauſing Sweat, does good in Fevers: In Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen, when the Lungs are ſtuffed with ſlimy Subſtances, and in ſome Aſthmas, it does excellent Service: It relieves Women's Obſtructions, and does good in Dropſies. Outwardly, by way of Pultice or Fomentation, it is often uſed, even when the Part is threatned with a Gangrene. It gives Name to, and is a material Ingredient in that famous Electuary Diaſcordium.

Scorzonera. Viperſgraſs. It grows in Gardens. The Root is uſed, which is accounted a Promoter of Sweat, and an Expeller of Poiſon, and of courſe, effectual againſt the Bites of poiſonous Animals. It ſurrenders its Virtues in Decoction. Some recommend it in all Diſeaſes ariſing from a putrid Blood; as the Meaſles, Small-pox, Pleuriſies, and the Plague.

Scrophularia. Fig-wort. It grows wild in the Hedges. The Leaves are uſed, which are bitter, and very diſagreeable. It contains a Salt, and will yield its Virtues to boiling Water. It gently opens the Body, and procures a Stool. It is recommended in Pultices, either to diſperſe or ripen Swellings, though of conſiderable Hardneſs.

Sebeſten. Sebeſtens. Theſe are a Fruit like Pruins, brought from *Egypt:* They are moderately cooling and ſoftning, and blunt the Sharpneſs of the Homours. Where there it a tickling Rheum occaſioning a Cough, they do great Service, and are good in a Coſtiveneſs, and to promote the Motion of the Gall. They are uſed like Figs and Raiſins in Decoction.

Secale. Rye. Rye is like Wheat in Form, and like that, is in many Places eaten as Bread. It is more looſening than Wheat-bread, and eats nothing ſo pleaſant. Outwardly it is recommended to diſperſe Swellings and Pains.

Sedum majus. Houſe-leek. It grows on old Houſes. The Plant is accounted cooling and binding, but is never given inwardly: It is ſometimes uſed in an Ointment for Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations.

Sena. It has a ſmall, dry, ſharp-pointed Leaf, of a yellowiſh green Colour, of a Smell, ſomewhat like Hops, and of a bitteriſh diſagreeable Taſte. The beſt *Sena* comes from *Alexandria*, and is the ſort juſt deſcribed: It ſhould be choſen freſh, well ſcented, with Leaves not ſpotted, and free from Impurities: The Stalks of *Sena* uſed to be thrown away; but they have been found to be near as purgative as the Leaves. *Sena* is more frequently uſed than any Purge

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in the Shops, being given in Powder and Infuſion. Several Attempts have been made to correct the griping Qualities of *Sena*, but moſt of them ſeem to be founded on wrong Principles. It is remarked, that the purgative Virtue of this Drug depends on its gluy or reſinous Subſtance, which proves more or leſs griping, according to the Quantity of Liquor in which it is given. Hence, Infuſions of *Sena* given in a ſmall Quantity of Liquor, gripe ſeverely; but given in a larger Quantity purge more, and gripe leſs. *Sena* may be given in Powder from twenty Grains to thirty, but it is never given without a Corrector. In Infuſion it is moſt commonly ordered, there being few purging Portions but partake more or leſs of this Drug. It was diſcovered about ſeven hundred Years ago by the *Arabian* Phyſicians, mentioned in the *Preface*. It enters the Tincture of *Sena*, compound Powder of *Sena*, Lenitive Electuary, and three Infuſions of *Sena*. A little drying makes it powder eaſy.

Seneka. This is alſo called, *Seneka Rattle-ſnake root*. It is not at preſent much known in the Shops. The *Indians* in *America* are ſaid to prevent the otherwiſe fatal Effects which follow the Bite of the Rattle-ſnake, by giving it inwardly, and applying it outwardly. Some greatly recommend it in Rheumatiſms, but it has been experimentally found to be of excellent Service in Pleuriſies, which is one of the moſt fatal Diſeaſes in all *North America*: It operates by Sweat.

Sepia. The *Cuttle-fiſh*. The Part uſed is the Bone growing on the Back of the Fiſh, it is exceeding light, flat, almoſt white, on one Side protected with a Coat a little hardiſh, but on the other ſo ſoft, that you may ſqueeze your Finger through it. The Fiſh is found in the *Mediterranean*; and the Bone is ſometimes uſed in Tooth-powders, but more commonly for Horſes Eyes.

Serpentaria Virginiana. *Virginian Snake-root*. It grows in all Parts of *North America*, being found wild in the Woods. The Root is uſed, which is very hot and ſharp both to Smell and Taſte. It contains a Salt, and ſome volatile Parts, and is given in Subſtance or Decoction. *Snake-root* will produce a Sweat, and is accounted excellent in ſome Fevers; but it is moſt commonly joined with teſtaceous Powders. It is thought to aſſiſt the Bark in the Cure of Agues and Intermittent Fevers, and for this Purpoſe we find them often joyned together. Some recommend *Snake-root* in the Meaſles and Small-pox, but this Practice is not generally commended. In Palſies, and other nervous Caſes proceeding from cold and watry Habits, it may be of conſiderable Service. It appears in the *London Diſpenſatory* of 1650, for the firſt Time. Heretofore it was an Ingredient in ſeveral of our Cordial-waters; it now enters Pultice of Cummin ſeeds, and we have a Tincture made from it.

Serpyllum. *Mother of Thyme*. It grows on Ant-hills, in poor paſture Ground. The Plant is uſed, which is hot, pungent, and a Dryer: It contains a chymical Oil, and makes a good Water, though never uſed in the Shops. *Mother of Thyme* is recommended in Diſorders of the Head and Stomach, and is particularly good for Vapours and Lowſpiritedneſs: It promotes Women's monthly Courſes, and may be uſed in Fomentations, where warming and cheriſhing is intended.

Seſamum. *Oily purging Grain*. The Seeds are uſed, which are moderately heating and ſoftening; they are ſaid to diſperſe Swellings, being uſed outwardly.

Seſeli Maſſilienſe. *Hart-wort of Marſeilles*. The Seeds are uſed, which

which are extolled in Diſorders of the Head, as the Epilepſy and Convulſions: Some recommend them in Coughs and tickling Rheums, Obſtructions of the Liver and urinary Paſſages, alſo in Dropſies: They are an Ingredient in Venice treacle and Mithridate.

Sevum Ovillinum. Sheeps ſuet. It is ſoftning, ſuppling, and ripening: It enters many Compoſitions of quite different kinds, and is principally regarded for giving a Body or Conſiſtence to the Mixture it is joined to.

Sigillum Solomonis. Solomon's Seal. The Roots are uſed, which are accounted binding and ſtrengthning: They are recommended to ſtop Looſeneſſes; are given in ſome female Weakneſſes, and uſed Plaiſter ways, are ſaid to be excellent in broken Bellies.

Siler Montanum. Common Hartwort. The Plant is uſed, which is heating and drying: It forwards Women's monthly Courſes, promotes Urine, and breaks Wind.

Sinapis. Muſtard. It grows wild in many Places. The Seeds are uſed in Food as well as in Phyſic. *Muſtard* contains an Oil and many volatile Parts, and is uſed beſt in Subſtance. It is excellent for thoſe Conſtitutions where watery phlegmatic Humours abound: It is effectual in moſt Diſorders of the Head, in Palſies, Numbneſſes, and even Convulſions; for it purges the Head powerfully. *Muſtard* warms the Stomach, helps the Appetite, and encreaſes the Blood: It is good in Dropſies, for it promotes Urine, and by warming the Body helps Perſpiration; in ſuch Caſes it may be taken in bitter Wines, as well as eaten. Where the Gall is ſluggiſh, and wants Aſſiſtance to forward its Motion, *Muſtard* is uſeful; hence it is good in Jaundices. In ſome ſorts of Scurvies *Muſtard* will do good Service being uſed in Diet-drinks: Pultices with Flower of *Muſtard* are ſometimes applied to the Feet in Fevers, where the Intention is to cauſe Pain, heat the Part, and draw away the offending Matter; and hereby we have reaſon to think, ſometimes greater Cures have been effected, than by the Application of Bliſter plaiſters.

Solanum Lethale, & vulgare. Deadly and common Night ſhade. Both theſe Plants are extremely cooling; and taken inwardly occaſion Convulſions and Madneſs: Outwardly they have been uſed with better Succeſs for St. *Anthony*'s Fire, and other Inflammations. *Night ſhade* was an Ingredient in Poplar Ointment.

Sophia Chirurgorum. Flixweed. It grows wild among Rubbiſh. The Herb is uſed, which is accounted binding, being good in great Looſeneſſes; outwardly uſed, it is ſaid to heal Wounds.

Sorbus. The *Service-tree.* The Fruit is uſed, being by ſome compared to Medlars; and recommended in violent Fluxes, either of the Belly or Womb.

Sperma Ceti. This Subſtance is found in the Head of a ſmall Whale common in moſt Parts of *North America.* The *French* have it from *St. John de Luz* in *New France,* and we from *Boſton* in *New England.* This oily Subſtance is at firſt of a dirty, brown Colour, but by proper boiling is brought to that Whiteneſs and Purity we ſee it in; the beſt being in Lumps about an Inch long, but more commonly much leſs, quite white, and of a greaſy-like, though hard Subſtance.

Sperma Ceti is pectoral, opening, and healing: It is principally uſed in Bruiſes, inward Hurts by Falls, and by Women after Delivery: In many Diſtempers of the Breaſt it is an excellent Balſamic, for it gently cleanſes and heals: In phthiſical Caſes, Colds, and Coughs occaſioned by a ſharp

tickling Rheum, in Pleuriſies, and even Impoſtumations it is a pleaſant, ſafe, and effectual Remedy. In great Looſeneſſes, where the Sharpneſs of the Humours has almoſt wore away the ſlimy Lining of the Guts, this healing Drug is moſt excellent. In Ulcers of the Kidneys and bloody Urine, it is a good Medicine; it both ſoftens and widens the urinary Paſſages, and ſo contributes to the Diſcharge of Gravel. *Sperma Ceti* may be given inwardly from one Scruple to two Scruples every two or three Hours, either in a Bolus or Electuary, or with the Yolk of an Egg made into Draughts: In a Linctus it cannot be ſo conveniently mixed. Diſſolved in Oil of Almonds, and being uſed to the Puſtules of the Small-pox, when they begin to harden, it, in great meaſure, prevents the Scars they are apt to leave behind them. Outwardly uſed, it is ſoftning, ſuppling, and healing: It is an Ingredient in the White Ointment, White Liniment, and White Cerate.

Spina alba. White-thorn. Theſe grow in Hedges, and are commonly known by the Name of Haws. They are accounted good in the Stone and Gravel.

Spiritus Vini rectificatus. Rectified Spirit of Wine. Hereby is meant a pure, ſweet, clear Spirit drawn from Wine, or any other fermented Liquors. This rectified Spirit is expected to burn all away, being ſet on fire by a Candle or lighted Paper. It is ſometimes called *Alcohol*, being the lighteſt Fluid next to Air, perfectly tranſparent, very thin, moſt ſimple, wholly inflammable, producing no Smoke nor Smell whilſt burning, nor leaving the leaſt Foulneſs or Appearance when conſumed. It preſerves the Bodies of Inſects, Fiſh, Birds, and other Animals that are put into it, from Corruption or Alteration for Ages, if cloſely ſtopped. The Blood, its Serum, and other thin Juices it curdles in an Inſtant, and hence, being drank imprudently, it is ſaid to have killed Perſons on the Spot. It is uſed to extract ſome few Tinctures, and make other chymical Preparations: Outwardly in Fomentations it is often joined to the Decoction or Infuſion, and becomes extremely uſeful where warming, cheriſhing, and comforting is intended. The Method of making this Spirit may be better learned from the Article *Diſtillation*. It was not ſpoken of by Authors before the thirteenth Century.

Spiritus Vinoſus tenuior. Weak Spirit of Wine. This may be made of the foregoing Spirit and Water, being mixed together in equal Quantities. However, what is here meant is better known by the Name of Proof Spirit; and that is generally allowed to be the beſt, which is made from *French* Wine; not but that for common Uſe, for the Diſtillation of our Waters, and for making our Tinctures, the Spirit made from Treacle, called *Melaſſes Spirit*, may be uſed. To make theſe, ſee *Diſtillation*.

Spongia. Spunge. Spunge is a ſoft, light Plant, growing to the Rocks in the Sea. It is brought from the *Mediterranean*. Bits of dry *Spunge* are ſometimes put into Wounds, with Intent to open and enlarge their Orifices, and encreaſe the Diſcharge. *Burnt Spunge* is celebrated for its Virtues in curing the King's Evil, and not without reaſon; for it is certain, that in this Diſtemper many great Cures have been done by it.

Stannum. Tin. Tin Ore is principally found in *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*, from whence *Europe*, and all this Side of the World is furniſhed with it. The Stones, from which *Tin* is wrought, are uſually found between two Walls of Iron-coloured Rocks, nothing reſembling *Tin*, in a Vein between four and eighteen Inches broad: Though, inſtead of Stones,

Stones, they ſometimes alſo find it mixed with a ſmall gravelly Earth, generally of a red Colour; from this Earth the *Tin* is ſeparated by bare waſhing, which is called *Prian Tin*. In the *Tin* Ore is often found a glittering Subſtance called *Mundic* or *Maxy*, this is ſuppoſed to feed the Metal; yet where *Mundic* abounds they ſeldom find much *Tin*.

The Ore being dug, they break the greater Stones, and thus they carry it to the ſtamping or knocking Mill, where it is pounded with large Lifters, headed with Iron thirty or forty Pounds a-piece; and thus reduced into a ſmall Sand, to be waſhed out by a Stream of Water, diſcharged into it by a Cock, through a Braſs Grate into a *Launder*, or Trench dug in the Floor out of which the Water eſcapes, carrying with it the dirty Subſtance, which they call the *Cauſalty*, and leaving the other at the Bottom.

To clear away the *Mundic*, they dry or burn the Ore thus ſeparated in a Kiln upon Iron Plates, keeping the Matter conſtantly ſtirring, that all the *Mundic* may, by Degrees get uppermoſt, and ſo be burnt away; which they diſcover by the Flames growing yellow, and the Stench diminiſhing; then they proceed to grind it very fine in a *Crazing-mill*, after which they waſh it, then d y it a little, and at laſt carry it thus prepared to the Furnace, which they call a *Blowing Houſe*, and there melt and caſt it.

When it runs out of the Furnace, there ſwims on it a Droſs, or Scum, like that of Iron, which being melted down with freſh Ore, runs into Metal.

How ſeparated from its Ore.

The Ore is firſt ſeparated from the barren Earth, or Stone, then roaſted, beat and waſhed, to leave only the metalic Part behind, then it is ground and waſhed again; when dried it is committed to the Furnace, mixed with Charcoal, and melted by a ſtrong Fire, blown with Bellows. The melted *Tin* thus runs to the Bottom of the Furnace, where a Trap-hole being opened, it is drawn off into Moulds, that give it the Form of Blocks.

Though *Tin* is ſeldom uſed inwardly in Medicine, yet ſome greatly extol it in Diſeaſes of the Head, the Lungs, and Womb; the Falling ſickneſs, and Bite of a mad Dog: It has been taken in crude Filings to the Quantity of twenty Grains or more, for ſome time, without Harm. Some ſay it is a good Remedy to kill Worms.

Staphis agria. Staves-acre. It is a Plant bearing a rough, blackiſh, three cornered Seed, of a burning Taſte, and moſt diſagreeable Smell: It grows in the Gardens of Botaniſts. Some recommend the Seed for the Tooth ach, but poor People more commonly uſe them to kill Lice, deſtroy Vermin, *&c.*

Stæchas Arabica. French Lavender. It grows in warm Climates. The Plant is uſed, which is accounted good in moſt Diſorders of the Head, in Palſies, Apoplexies, Epilepſies, and Lethargies: Some recommend it in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt. It is an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Styrax. The *Storax-tree.* It grows in *Italy* and other warm Countries. The Part in uſe is the Gum, of which there are two ſorts known in the Shops. The *Storax calamita*, which ſeems to be a moſt impure Mixture of Chaff, Saw-duſt, and ſuch filthy Matter; and the *Liquid Storax*, which is as thick as a thick Syrup, of a brown or Mouſe Colour, and of a ſtrong Smell, not very pleaſant. Some tell us, this is an artificial Compoſition of Wine, Oil, true *Storax*, and Reſin beat up together to the

Conſiſtence of an Ointment: The Liquid enters into none of our Compoſitions, whilſt the *Calamita Storax* gives Name to, and is a material Pill very famous in the Shops. This foul Saw-duſt Mixture is much the ſame in all the Shops, alike foul and ſticky, though in Colour ſome is as pale as Myrrh, and almoſt dry; whilſt in other Places it is to be found very moiſt, and near as brown coloured as Chocolate. It enters *Storax* Pill, Diaſcordium, Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

Storax is good in Diſorders of the Head and Breaſt, famous in Colds and tickling Coughs, it warms and ſtrengthens the Stomach, promotes Perſpiration, and is excellent in Diſorders of the Womb, whether taken inwardly, or burnt on a hot Iron-plate. Though this Drug is always taken in Subſtance, yet with due Care it might be boiled in Apozems, or made into a pectoral Syrup like Balſam of *Tolu*, whoſe Virtues much reſemble it. There is no limiting its Doſe, becauſe it is never given alone, and the Opium in the *Storax* Pill is of no ſmall Conſequence. Outwardly, it is ſaid it mollifies the Nerves and Tendons, and diſperſes hard Swellings. It was known by *Hyppocrates*.

Suber. The *Cork-tree*. The Bark is uſed, which is brought to us from *Spain* and *Portugal*; it is recommended in the Piles being burnt to Aſhes.

Succinum. *Amber*. It is a ſort of fat Clay bred in the Bowels of the Earth. It is found in many Places in the *Baltic Sea*, where it ſwims on the Water, and is carried along by the Waves, whence it is taken up in Nets. It is alſo found on the Sea-ſhore, being thrown there by Storms and Tempeſts. The King of *Pruſſia*, from whoſe Dominions moſt of our *Amber* comes, diſcovered certain *Amber* Veins in the Earth after the following manner. In digging, they firſt met with Sand; which being removed, the next thing which offered, was a Bed of white Clay; digging under this they found a Bed of Wood, which was not ſo decayed but it would burn; under this they found a ſort of Ore of Vitriol; at laſt, digging ſtill deeper, they came to a Bed of Sand; out of which, in ſeveral Places, with convenient Inſtruments, they extracted Abundance of choice *Amber*: For it is a thing worthy Obſervation, that Sand is often reckoned the Mother of *Amber*. Though *Amber* is found of many Colours, yet that uſed in Medicine is yellow or white, the clear tranſparent *Amber* being moſt eſteemed. This Drug by its Smell ſeems to contain no volatile Parts, yet Experience ſhews us, it affords both a Salt and Oil. *Amber* is given in Subſtance, being firſt levigated; the Doſe is from a Scruple to a Dram; it is recommended in a Running of the Reins, and the Whites in Women, alſo for all immoderate Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Bowels or Womb: It is likewiſe eſteemed in the Head-ach, convulſive Diſorders, and and in moſt hyſterical and hypocondriacal Caſes. *Amber* is accounted binding, and is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of *Amber*. It was known by *Hyppocrates*.

Sulphur. *Brimſtone*. There are two principal kinds of *Brimſtone*, though not greatly differing from one another, *viz*. the *native*, and the *artificial*: *Native Sulphur* is that which never felt the Fire, the *artificial* is that obtained by Fire.

The *native Brimſtone*, otherwiſe called *Sulphur vivum*, is of two kinds; the one clear, and of a ſhining yellow, green, or red Colour, which is found near the Gold Mines in *Peru*, *Switzerland*, &c. The other is of a ſhining green, or yellow, in Form of a clayiſh Earth, in Lumps of a light grey, or yellow Colour, and found near great Openings in

in the Earth, particularly thoſe two great and remarkable burning Mountains, *Veſuvius* and *Ætna:* Alſo near certain Springs, and in many other Parts, both in *Europe* and *America*.

The *artificial Brimſtone* is obtained different ways in different Places. In ſome Parts of *Italy* there is a ſort of *Sulphur* Mines, containing a white Earth mixed with blue Veins: This they dig up, put it into earthen Veſſels, and get *Sulphur* out by a kind of Diſtillation; though this is no more than an ingenious Contrivance to ſeparate the *Sulphur* from the Ore by melting, and make it riſe ſo as to run liquid into the Veſſels placed to receive it. What is left behind is a foul, red Subſtance, which is thrown away.

Much after the ſame manner they ſeparate *Sulphur* in *Germany*, from a kind of Earth, looking like Lead Ore; which is there dug up, broke to Pieces, and put into large ſquare earthen Veſſels with narrow Mouths: Theſe Veſſels being placed in a Furnace, leaning a little on one Side, the melted *Sulphur* is made to run out into leaden Receivers, filled to a proper Height with Water; the Subſtance that remains in the earthen Body behind, contains a conſiderable Quantity of Vitriol. If the *Sulphur* be foul at the firſt Operation, they melt it again in Iron Veſſels, adding to it a little Linſeed Oil; then they pour it into Moulds greaſed on the Inſide, whereby it is formed into Rolls: The *Sulphur* thus procured is yellow, or greeniſh; the latter is preferred for ſome Uſes, as containing a Salt of Vitriol: This *Sulphur*, thus prepared, is called *Common Brimſtone*, or *Stone Brimſtone:* From this is prepared Flower of *Brimſtone*, not by powdering it, as ſome People have thought, but by putting a large Quantity into a Pot or Furnace which is walled up, ſo that its Mouth opens into a cloſe Room, the Fire being made under the Pot, and kept ſo for a certain time, the Flowers of *Brimſtone* riſe in the Form of a Smoke, and being cloſely confined they fall into the dark Room; this, after ſome time is opened, and they are ſwept out. There need not be a great many Makers to ſerve all *England*.

Its Uſes and Virtues.

In Coughs, Colds, Phthyſics, Aſthmas, Diſeaſes of the Breaſt and Lungs, *Brimſtone* is given with Succeſs; for it helps to diſcharge foul Matter, and tough Phlegm out of theſe Parts. In an Inflammation in the Throat, or Quinſey, it is uſeful: In hectic Heats, and certain Habits inclinable to a Conſumption, *Sulphur* is to be avoided by all means. Beſides the above Diſorders, it is alſo given when the Gout is on the Decline, a Dram being the Doſe for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively. *Sulphur* greatly promotes Perſpiration, and is uſeful in all Degrees of Breakings-out, from the Itch to the Scurvy, uſed both inwardly and outwardly: There ſeems to be no Preparation of it preferable to the Flowers, made by Sublimation; its oily like Qualities prevent its joining with Liquids, and therefore Chymiſts call it the *Reſin of the Earth*. Though the Smoke or Fume of *Sulphur*, when very near, is ſo exceeding troubleſome, that it even choaks the Lungs, and occaſions preſent Death; yet being burnt at ſome Diſtance, it purifies the Air, and has been frequently made uſe of to prevent the Spreading of peſtilential Diſeaſes. Few or no Minerals are of greater Service in many Diſorders than *Sulphur*, nor are leſs dangerous; and yet it powerfully ſpreads itſelf through all Parts of the Body.

Sumach. It grows naturally in *Spain*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, and many Places of *North America*; but with us is propagated by Art. The Ber-

ries

ries are cooling, drying, and binding; recommended in Looſeneſſes, alſo for immoderate Fluxes of the Womb: Outwardly they are adviſed in Baths to ſtop a Gangrene.

Tacamahaca. Gum Tacamahac. This is the *Gum* of a very tall Tree growing both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt-Indies*. It is uſed outwardly in Plaiſters, being recommended to diſſolve, ſupple, or diſperſe many ſorts of Swellings. Some apply it to the Temples for Pains there, or other Parts of the Head; whilſt others adviſe the Smoke of *Tacamahac* for hyſteric Diſorders.

Talcum. Talc. This is a ſoft, ſhining Stone, being eaſily divided into ſeveral Coverings or Coats; ſome *Talc* is white, ſome yellow, ſome greeniſh, and ſome black. *Venetian Talc*, which is greeniſh, is moſt in Repute: The Ladies ſet a Value on this Stone, accounting it a Beautifier of the Skin.

Tamarinda. The *Tamarind-tree.* This grows to be a large Tree, whoſe Branches are cloathed with many winged Leaves. The Flowers grow on the young Shoots in Cluſters, eight or ten together, each of ſeven Leaves, four yellow and three white, in purple Veins, in Form of Orange Flowers. The Fruit is of a yellowiſh brown Colour, of a flattiſh round Shape, three or four Inches long, having two or three ſwelling Knots, containing an acid Pulp, full of Strings, and hard flat Stones, or Seed, of a Cheſtnut Colour; this Pod is ſomething like common Beans; the Tree grows both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt Indies*, and in *Egypt*. The *Tamarinds* brought from the *Eaſt* are drier and darker, but contain more Pulp, being preſerved without Sugar, and fitter to be put into Medicines: Thoſe from the *Weſt-Indies* are redder, are preſerved with Sugar, and ſo pleaſanter to be eaten as they are.

We owe the Knowledge of this Purgative to the *Arabians*, for neither *Greeks* nor *Romans* knew any thing of it. The Doſe, in Subſtance, is from an Ounce to an Ounce and an half; and three or four Ounces in Decoction. *Tamarinds* correct the Acrimony of Humours, purge the Gall, and allay its Heat, and that of the Blood, cure acute Fevers, and the Jaundice, extinguiſh Thirſt, and all unnatural Heat of the Liver and Stomach, and reſtrain vomiting. They are ſometimes boiled with Sena or Rhubarb in purging Potions: And are an Ingredient in Lenitive Electuary.

When the *Arabians* travel through the deſert Places of *Africa*, they carry this Fruit with them, and find it of extraordinary Uſe in quenching their Thirſt, and refreſhing them when inflamed, and almoſt ſpent with Heat.

Tamariſcus. Tamariſk. The Bark, Wood, Tops of the Branches, and Flowers are uſed. *Tamariſk* is binding, heating, and drying; it prevails againſt Diſeaſes of the Liver and Spleen, diſcharges black Choler, and by promoting Perſpiration, is effectual in Diſorders of the Skin. Some recommend it in great Weakneſſes, and hyſterical Diſorders.

Tanacetum. Tanſie. It grows wild in great Plenty in many Places. *Tanſie* is a hot Plant, containing many volatile Parts; it is accounted good in Diſorders of the Womb, powerful to break the Stone, either in the Kidneys or Bladder, and effectual to kill Worms. Some ſay, it is ſerviceable where Wind and Water prevail, as in Dropſies; others adviſe it in female Diſorders, and compare it to Motherwort, Mugwort, and Feverfew.

Tartarum. Tartar. It is a *Salt of Wine* found in Wine Caſks. The *Tartar* of White Wine is white, whence Rheniſh Wine affords the beſt, which is white; the thick, heavy,

heavy, ſhining Pieces being reckoned beſt. *Red Tartar* is from Red Wine, where we find a more ſpungy, foul, and oily Salt. Both theſe are with Difficulty diſſolved, either in Wine or Water, remaining like a Stone therein. Boiled in a large Quantity of Water, it in ſome meaſure diſſolves, and makes a thick Liquor, in which float many ſhining Subſtances; and thus, in boiling, it conſtantly throws up a Skin to the Surface, which, if taken off with a Skimmer and dried, is called *Cream of Tartar:* And thus, by Degrees, the whole Quantity of *Tartar* may be converted into a kind of white, ſour Powder, excepting only ſome Dregs at the Bottom. If pure white *Tartar* be boiled in twenty times its Quantity, or more, of Water, till the whole be perfectly diſſolved, and the boiling Liquor be put into a Caſk, a Cruſt will ſoon be formed on the Liquor in the Veſſel, which will encreaſe till almoſt all the *Tartar* has formed itſelf into white ſhining Lumps, called *Cryſtals of Tartar.*

Crude *Tartar*, called likewiſe *Argol*, is never given inwardly, but uſed to make Salt of *Tartar*, the Preparations juſt mentioned, and for other Purpoſes.

Tapſus Barbatus. Mullein. It grows wild. The Root is uſed, which is binding, and therefore is recommended in Looſeneſſes. The Leaves boiled are gently opening, and the Decoction of them is given by ſome in Glyſters. A Fomentation of the Leaves and Flowers is adviſed to eaſe Pains, and diſperſe Swellings.

Terebinthinæ omnes. All the Turpentines. See *Pinus.*

Thapſia. Deadly Carrot. It grows in the Gardens of Botaniſts. The Root is uſed, which purges violently both upwards and downwards: It is compared to Turbith Roots, and it is ſaid, it will occaſion an Inflammation in the Stomach or Guts, if it be not given with the utmoſt Care.

Thea. Tea. It comes from *China*, *Siam*, and *Japan* in the *Eaſt-Indies*: It is the Leaves of a certain Tree or Shrub growing in many Provinces there. The Tree itſelf thrives beſt in Vallies, and at the Bottom of Mountains: Stony Earth receives it moſt kindly, light Earth next, then that which is yellow. The Seed is uſually ſown in Ground expoſed to the South, and in three Years after, it comes to Perfection. The Root reſembles that of a Peach-Tree; the Leaves are green, ſomewhat narrow, and ſhoots out length ways to a Point, being about an Inch, or an Inch and a half long, and jagged all round. The Flower is formed like the wild white Roſe, and the Fruit is of different Figures, ſometimes round, ſometimes long, ſometimes three cornered, and of the Size of a Bean, which contains two or three Peas of a Mouſe-grey in the upper Part, and a white Almond within; and theſe Peaſe are the Seed which produces the Shrub or Tree. The Tree riſes from one Foot to an hundred, and there are thoſe which two Men can hardly compaſs round, though there are others which only creep upon the Ground, having ſmall, weak Stems like many Plants. The proper time for gathering the *Tea leaves*, is whilſt they are ſtill ſmall, tender, and juicy. When gathered they ſet them over the Steam of boiling Water, and afterwards lay them upon heated Plates of Copper, where they are gradually dryed, and rolled up in the manner we find them. But it is very rare to have *Tea* perfectly pure, the *Chineſe* almoſt conſtantly mix other Herbs along with it, to encreaſe its Bulk, and make it turn to better Account.

We have *Teas* of many Names, as, *Bohea*, *Congo*, *Peco*, *Green Tea* or *Singlo*, *Imperial Tea*, and *Heyſham Tea*,

Tea; theſe all come from *China*, and the Names here ſpoken of mean no more than the different Times of gathering, and the way of preparing them.

Tea is now become a common Liquor in moſt Parts of *Europe*. Some extol its Virtues, ſaying it corrects a hot Liver, ſoftens the Spleen, renders the Body briſk and lively, quickens the Senſes, chears the Heart, expels Fear, cures Gripes and Wind, comforts the Bowels, revives the Memory, ſharpens the Wit, *&c.* Whilſt others, and not without good Reaſon, declare, that *Tea*, or hot Water frequently drank, occaſions Weakneſs, Wind, and even Convulſions, brings on ſuch Complaints as require the Uſe of Spirit of Hartſhorn and other volatile Spirits, and produces more hyſterical Diſorders than any one Thing beſides.

Thlaſpi. Mithridate Muſtard. It grows wild. The Seeds are uſed, which are recommended in Dropſies and Aſthmas; they promote Urine, and are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle and Mithridate.

Thus. See *Olibanum.*

Thymelæa. Spurge Flax. It grows in Gardens. The Berries are poſſeſſed of a burning Quality: It is ſaid, the Country People uſe their Juice to eat away Warts.

Thymus. Thyme. Garden *Thyme* ſeems to be the *Serpyllum* or wild *Thyme* tranſplanted. See *Serpyllum.*

Tilia. Lime-tree. Theſe are commonly planted in Walks: The Flowers, which are the Part in uſe, are accounted good in Diſorders of the Head, being hot and drying; they may be uſed after the manner of Tea, by ſteeping in hot Water. Heretofore they were an Ingredient in Piony-water.

Tinctile Lignum. Logwood. See *Campechenſe Lignum.*

Tormentilla. Tormentil. It grows wild. The Root is uſed, which is thready, knotty, crooked, and of a reddiſh Colour and rough Taſte: It is uſed in Subſtance or Decoction, being accounted good to ſtrengthen the Stomach, promote Sweating, uſeful in Looſeneſſes and female Weakneſſes: It is an Ingredient in Diaſcordium.

Tragacantha. Gum Tragacanth. It is the hardened Juice of a Plant called *Goat's Thorn*, ſweating from Wounds made in the Trunk and Branches of the Plant, which grows in many Parts of the *Turk's Dominions.* It comes over in variety of Shapes, or run together in Lumps; of a white, yellowiſh, browniſh, or blackiſh Colour, dry, ſomewhat clear and ſoftiſh to the Touch, of very little Taſte or Smell. Chuſe the curled Sprigs, which are white, clear, and a little like Fiſh Glue. It diſſolves beſt in Water; and its Jelly, which is eaſily made, may be given with Lynetuſſes or Lambatives in tickling Coughs, Spittings of Blood, and Hoarſneſs: It is recommended alſo in Stranguries, and female Weakneſſes. The Mucilage or Jelly is much uſed every where to make all ſorts of Lozenges with, it being well ſuited to ſuch Purpoſes.

Trifolium Paluſtre. Buck-bean. It grows wild in moiſt Places. The Plant is uſed, which will ſurrender its Virtues to boiling Water: *Buck-bean* Tea is recommended in the King's Evil, Scurvy, and every kind of Breaking-out; but is more commonly uſed for Diſeaſes of the Joints, and particularly the Gout.

Triticum. Wheat. This is the common Food of all *Europe*. *Wheat* Bran made into a Fomentation with boiling Water is good in many Caſes; applied to the Belly it forwards the Motion of the Excrements, and is good in certain Cholics. White Bread uſed Pultice-ways with Ointment of Marſhmallows is ſoftening, ripening, and digeſting; and more ſpeedily ripens many kinds of Swellings,

ings, than Pitch, or any of the hotter Applications.

Turpethum. Turbith. This Root is brought from the *Eaſt-Indies:* It is accounted a Purger of Water: It may be uſed in Subſtance or in Infuſion, and was lately an Ingredient in *Rudius*'s Extract.

Tuſſilago. Colts-foot. It grows wild both in moiſt and dry Places. The Leaves are uſed, which contain a Salt communicable to boiling Water, ſo that Infuſions, Decoctions, and Syrups are the Preparations made from it. *Colts-foot* is accounted excellent in Diſorders of the Breaſt and Lungs, effectual in Coughs, Pleuriſies, and even Conſumptions: It cuts and divides thick Humours, diſcharges Phlegm, and greatly relieves difficult Breathing: It occaſions Sweat, promotes Urine, and by ſome is recommended for a Running of the Reins: Not long ago it was an Ingredient in many Pectoral Syrups, as well as the Pectoral Drink.

Tutia. Tutty. It flies off from Braſs in the Furnace, as the Flakes of Iron do from Iron when taken red hot out of the Fire. This Subſtance is extremely hard, and never uſed before it is levigated; during which Operation it gets in Weight, which is a bad Circumſtance, for hereby Part of the ſtony Materials it is worked with, become Part of the Powder. *Tutty* is generally uſed for Diſorders of the Eyes, either in an Ointment, or Water.

Valeriana Hortenſis & Sylveſtris. Garden and wild Valerian. The latter of theſe being ſtrongeſt and moſt effectual, is uſed in Medicine. The Root, which is the Part uſed, is ſmall and thready, and has a ſtrong and offenſive Smell. It ſeems to contain volatile Parts, and will ſurrender its Virtues to a watry or ſpirituous Infuſion; it is alſo given in Subſtance. The Efficacy of *Valerian* is ſupported by the Teſtimony of both antient and modern Practice: It is accounted excellent in Diſorders of the Head, particularly the Epilepſy; it is likewiſe recommended to reſtore a decayed Sight, for it ſtrengthens the Nerves: It is frequently given in Palſies, Numbneſſes, and moſt other nervous Diſorders. *Valerian* promotes Sweating, and is good in Convulſions, and ſometimes hyſterical Diſorders. It was a material Ingredient in the Powder called, *ad Guttetam*; it is now more commonly given in Tincture, of which we have two ſorts; it is likewiſe an Ingredient in Mithridate and Venice-treacle.

Verbena. Vervain. It grows wild in many Places. The Root and Herb are uſed, which expel Poiſon, and are good for the Head; they are recommended in Coughs, and Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen; and are effectual in the Jaundice and Stone: The Powder of the Leaves is ſaid to be good for the Dropſy.

Vincetoxicum. Swallow-wort. This Plant grows wild in many Places. The Root, which is the Part in uſe, promotes Sweat, and increaſes Urine. It is recommended in Fevers, the Jaundice, Dropſy, and the Bite of venomous Animals.

Viola. Violet. This Flower blows very early in the Spring; it ſurrenders its Virtues to boiling Water, and is uſed only in Infuſion or Syrup. *Violets* are gently and moderately opening, and principally uſed in Children's Diſorders. However, the Root, we are told, purges both upwards and downwards. Syrup of *Violets* is good in Diſorders of the Breaſt, in Coughs, Colds, tickling Rheums, and when the Lungs are affected. *Violet* Leaves uſed outwardly in Fomentations, are ſoftening and ripening.

Vipera. The *Viper.* This remarkable Reptile has the biggeſt and flatteſt Head of all the Serpent Kind. Its uſual Length is about half an

Ell; and its Thickneſs an Inch: Its Snout is not unlike that of a Hog.

It has Sixteen ſmall immoveable Teeth in each Jaw; and beſides, two other large, ſharp, hooked, hollow, tranſparent, canine Teeth, ſituate at each Side of the upper Jaw, which are thoſe that do the Miſchief: They are flexible in their Articulation; are ordinarily laid flat along the Jaw, the Animal never raiſing them but when it would bite.

The Roots of theſe Teeth are encompaſſed with a Bladder, containing the Quantity of a large Drop of a yellow, inſipid, ſalivous Juice.

It has only one Row of Teeth; whereas, all other Serpents have two: Its Body does not ſtink at all; whereas, the inner Parts of the Bodies of other Serpents are intolerable. It creeps very ſlowly, and never leaps like other Serpents; though it is nimble enough to bite, when provoked.

Its Body is of two Colours, Aſh-coloured, or yellow, and the Ground ſpeckled with longiſh brown Spots. The Scales under its Belly are of the Colour of well poliſhed Steel.

The Male has two Sets of genital Inſtruments, and the Female two Matrixes, *&c.* She brings forth her Young living; whereas, other Serpents lay Eggs and hatch them; on which Account, the *Viper* is reckoned among the *viviparous* Animals.

Her young ones come forth wrapped up in thin Skins, which break on the third Day, and ſet the Animal at liberty. She brings forth to the Number of twenty Young; but one each Day.

The Antients, particularly *Pliny*, *Galen*, &c. believed that the Young killed their Mother in the Delivery; but this is not the only Miſtake they were guilty of on the Subject of the *Viper*. They held, that it eat *Spaniſh* Flies, Scorpions, *&c.* which rendered its Poiſon ſo very dangerous.

The Venom of the *Viper* is contained in two Bags, which cover the Bottom of the two canine Teeth; whence, upon biting, the yellowiſh Liquor is ſqueezed out into the Wound; where, mixing with the Blood, and other Juices, it produces thoſe dreadful Symptoms. Dr. *Mead*, in his Eſſay on the Poiſon of the *Viper*, adds to this Account, That the Poiſon in the *Viper*'s Bag is ſeparated from the Blood by a Gland, lying in the Side of the Head, behind the Eye; from which Gland is a Paſſage, that conveys the Poiſon to the Bags at the Teeth. The Teeth, he adds, are formed for the Conveyance of the Poiſon into the Wound, but their Hollowneſs does not reach to the Tip of the Tooth, but ends in a long Slit below the Point, out of which the Poiſon is emitted.

The Symptoms following the Bite of a *Viper*, are an acute Pain in the Place Wounded, ſwelling, firſt red, afterwards livid, ſpreading by Degrees, great Faintneſs, a quick, low, and ſometimes interrupted Pulſe, ſickneſs at the Stomach, vomiting of Gall with Convulſions, cold Sweats, ſometimes Pain about the Navel, and Death itſelf, if the Strength of the Patient does not overcome it.

If he does overcome it, the Swelling continues inflamed for ſome time; and the Symptoms abating, from the Wound runs a ſanious Liquor, little Puſtules are raiſed about it, and the Colour of the Skin is as if the Patient had the Jaundice.

The Cure was for a long Time unſettled: Mr. *Boyle* found, a hot Iron held near the Place ſucceſsful, but it proved otherwiſe with Monſ. *Charras*. Again, the Snake Stone from the *Eaſt-Indies*, immediately applied to the Place is much commended by ſome, though others found it of no uſe.

The *Viper* Catchers, Dr. *Mead* adds, have a ſpecific, in which they

can

can ſo far confide, as not to be afraid of being bitten. That ſpecific is the Fat of the *Viper* preſently rubbed into the Wound, which Sheaths the Salts of the Poiſon.

But it has been ſince proved to univerſal Satisfaction, that Sallad Oil rubbed into the Wound, is a perfect Cure, never failing of Succeſs.

Vipers have been a conſiderable Article in Medicine in all Ages. The Antients have wrote whole Volumes on their Virtues, in curing Breakings out, Leproſies, and Conſumptions; but the modern Phyſicians do not recommend them in ſuch Caſes, though they are oftentimes preſcribed to invigorate and purify the Maſs of Blood, impoveriſhed by Diſeaſes of long ſtanding.

The Virtues of the *Viper* conſiſt in a Salt, beſt obtained by Infuſion or Decoction, ſo that the Broth, and Wine of Vipers is the beſt way of preparing them. As to the volatile Salt, that of Hartſhorn, or of other Animals, is thought to be as effectual. They are an Ingredient in Venice-treacle, *Viper* Broth, and the Fat in Ointment of Tutty.

Virga aurea. Golden Rod. The Seed of this Plant, we are told, was brought from *North America*, though the Plant is now to be found in many Parts of *Europe*. The Leaves of it are ſaid to be hotter than Pepper; they are recommended in the Stone, violent Looſeneſſes, and inward Bleedings. Some extol it in Ulcers of the Lungs, Pains of the Breaſt, and other Parts.

Viſcus Quercinus. Miſſeltoe of the Oak. It moſt commonly grows on Apple or Crab-trees, being a ſmall Ever-green Buſh. The Wood, Leaves, and Berries are all uſed: The beſt Time of gathering it is about *Chriſtmas*. *Miſſeltoe* has long been famous for curing Diſorders in the Head, as Vertigoes, Epilepſies, Apoplexies, *&c.* It is certainly an extraordinary Remedy for the St. *Vitus*'s Dance, which is a Diſorder peculiar to young People. Sir *John Colebatch*, who, thirty Years ago, wrote a Treatiſe upon it, gave it in an Electuary, and did wonderful Things with it.

Vitis. The *Vine*. The *Vine* is ſo well known, that it would be needleſs to ſpend Time in deſcribing it: In the *Vine* Countries it is planted in *Vineyards* as a ſtandard Tree. The Differences of the Grapes, which grow on them, are almoſt as many as the Countries they grow in, as to their Colour, Taſte, and Largeneſs; and there is as great a Diverſity in the Wines produced from them. Among theſe, the *Canary*, the *Malaga* Sack, and the *Alicant*, for ſweet Wines, are reckoned beſt; the *Sherry* and *Mountain* for dry Stomach Wines; the red and white *Port*, and the *French*, to drink with Food, are moſt in eſteem; and to theſe, for their Excellency and grateful Taſte, may be added *Muſcadine*, the *Smyrna*, and the *Cyprus* Wines.

Raiſins of the Sun are made of the Grapes after the following manner: Cut the Stalks off the Bunches deſigned for that Uſe, almoſt in two in the Middle, and by that means hinder the Sap from coming to them in any Quantity, and let them hang thus on the Branches, till by want of Nouriſhment, and the Heat of the Sun, they are ſufficiently cured, when they are put up into Caſks for Uſe. The *Malaga* Raiſins are managed another way: They dip the Bunches of ripe Grapes in a boiling hot Ley, made of the Aſhes of *Vine* Stalks, taking them out preſently, and then lay them on Boards in the Sun to dry, and afterwards they are packed up in Frails.

Currants are a ſmaller ſort of Grapes, which took their Name from their growing in plenty about *Corinth*, though we have them principally from

Zant and *Cephalonia*; theſe they only gather off the Bunches, and lay them to dry in the Sun, and ſo put them in large Butts.

Raiſins and Currants are hot or temperate, looſen the Belly, correct Acrimony, are grateful to the Stomach, Lungs, and Liver, and eaſe a Cough. Being frequently eaten they do no ſmall Injury to the Teeth.

Vitriolum album. White Vitriol. This comes from *Germany* in the Form of Loaves or Lumps, like white Sugar; It has a ſweetiſh, but rough diſagreeable Taſte. It is found in certain Mines in Form of a white, downy Subſtance, this being collected and diſſolved in Water, and then boiled away, forms a ſolid Maſs. Till of late, it was ſuppoſed to have been an artificial Preparation of common green Vitriol. It appears on Examination to contain an *Irony Subſtance* or imperfect Iron Ore, with a ſmall Mixture of Calamine or Lead: It is uſed in Eye-waters, alſo in Waters to waſh Wounds with.

Vitriolum Cæruleum. Blue Vitriol. This has different Names, according to the Places it comes from. We meet with it uſually in the Form of dry, hard, beautiful blue Cryſtals, of many Figures: This beautiful Colour is owing to the Copper it contains. This *Vitriol* is obtained many ways, *viz.* from *Vitriol* Waters, Earths, Stones, *&c.* In *Galen*'s Time it was made by the Heat of the Sun, drying away the Moiſture of a certain Mineral Water, in the Iſland of *Cyprus*. It is now made in ſome Parts of *Hungary*, by boiling away a Water of the ſame kind, to a proper Degree, then ſuffering it to form. In *Germany* it is made by waſhing, and boiling a particular grey earth, with different coloured Spots, looking like Ruſt of Iron, and Verdigreaſe. The *Vitriol* of a bluiſh green is obtained in the ſame manner, and its Colour appears to be owing to the Iron and Copper it contains.

Blue Vitriol is ſaid to be found ſometimes naturally formed, in great Quantities, in the Copper Mines in *Germany*.

It is uſed in Medicine outwardly, to ſtop Bleedings.

Vitriolum viride. Green Vitriol, or green Copperas. This is made at *Deptford* near *London* in the following manner. There are along the Shores of *Eſſex* and *Suſſex*, found certain round, heavy, cloſe Stones, of a duſky Colour on the Outſide, but having their inward Subſtance formed pretty much like the Rays of a Star; they taſte not rough like *Vitriol:* When burnt they yield a Fume like Brimſtone, and leave a red Limeſtone, containing Iron, behind: Expoſed to the open Air in Heaps for a length of Time, they ſeem to ferment, heave, ſwell, crack, and fall to Pieces, and then yield a white downy Flower of a rough Taſte; and thus the white Subſtance of the Stone ſeems to diſſolve and fall to Duſt of a ſalt-like Nature, containing both by Taſte and Smell, *Vitriol* and Brimſtone.

A Heap of theſe Stones, two or three Feet thick, is layed in a Bed well rammed, where, being turned once in ſix Months, in five or ſix Years, by the Action of the Air and Rain, they begin to diſſolve and yield a Liquor which is received in Pits, and thence conveyed into a Ciſtern in a boiling Houſe. The Liquor, at length, being pumped out of the Ciſtern, into a Leaden Boiler, and a Quantity of Iron added thereto, in two or three Days the Boiling is compleated, care being taken all along to ſupply it with freſh Quantities of Iron, and to reſtore the Boiling when ever it ſeems to abate; when boiled ſufficiently, it is drawn off into a Cooler with Sticks a-croſs, where it is left fourteen or fifteen days to form itſelf.

Of Vitriols *in general.*

Vitriol is uſually conſidered as a Salt, but is more properly ranked among the Claſs of Half-metals; as having a metallic Matter mixed with its Salt.

Boerhaave defines it, "A ſaline, "metallic, tranſparent Glebe, diſſo-"luble in Water, and may be melt-"ed and calcined by Fire." He further ſays, "It conſiſts of a metal-"lic Part, with a Sulphur adher-"ing, a menſtruous Acid, and Wa-"ter."

M. *Geoffry* the Elder, obſerves, that all the *Vitriols* conſiſt of an acid Salt, like that found in Allum and Sulphur, excepting, that in Allum, the Acid is mixed with a dry Earth, or Calx: In Sulphur, it is united with certain fat, bituminous Parts; and in *Vitriols*, with metallic Parts.

Vitriol diſſolved and mixed with a Tincture of Galls, becomes inſtantly exceeding black: And this is the common writing Ink.

M. *Lemery*, the Younger, has a pretty way of reaſoning, to account for this Blackneſs: He imagines, that as the *Vitriol* whereof Ink is made, is Iron diſſolved by an Acid, and intimately mixed therewith, and as Galls are an Alkali, or Abſorbent, this Alkali meeting the Acids which hold the Iron diſſolved, unites with them, and makes them let the Iron looſe, which thereupon appears in its natural Blackneſs: So that, in Strictneſs, it is Iron we write with.

This Syſtem is confirmed hence: That of all the ſorts of *Vitriol*, that of *Cyprus* or *Hungary*, is the only one whoſe Baſe is Copper; that of all the reſt is Iron; and accordingly they all ſerve to make Ink withal, except the firſt.

The Antients gave the Name *Chalcitis*, or *Chalcanthum*, to *native Vitriol*, or that which acquires its full Perfection in the Bowels of the Earth, and which is a kind of mineral Stone of a reddiſh Colour. Of this they obſerved three different States, or Transformations: *Chalcitis*, in the firſt State, they called *Miſi*; this afterwards turned into *Melanteria*, and that into *Sori*.

Ulmaria. Meadowſweet. It grows in moiſt Places, bears a white Flower, the Stalks and Leaves reſembling that of the Raſberry. The Plant is uſed, being accounted cordial, and ſtrengthning.

Ulmus. The *Elm.* There is no Part of the Tree in uſe in Medicine but the Bark, which is made into a Gargle for ſore Mouths, occaſioned by Heat and Sharpneſs of Humours.

Urtica. Stinging Nettle. In Coughs, Phthyſic, Obſtructions in the Kidneys, and Bladder, inward Bleedings, vomiting Blood, and bloody Urine, this Plant is much commended, whether given in Decoction or Juice: Some recommend the Root, others the Seed, but neither are much in uſe.

Winteranus Cortex. This is generally allowed to be the ſame in Virtues, though not from the ſame Tree, as the *Canella alba*.

Zedoaria. Zedoary. It is diſtinguiſhed by long and round *Zedoary*, but the Difference is not material. It grows in the *Eaſt-Indies*, the Leaf being like that of Ginger, but longer and wider: The Root is in uſe, the beſt ſort is ſolid, firm, of an Aſh-colour, of a ſpicy, bitteriſh Taſte, and ſweet Smell: It promotes Sweat, diſperſes Wind, ſtrengthens the Stomach, and is cordial; it is moſt excellent in certain Cholics, cures the Bites of venomous Animals, checks Vomiting, aſſiſts Women's Courſes, and is indeed a moſt valuable Drug. It was unknown to the Antients. It enters the Cordial Confection.

Zibethum. Civet. A kind of Perfume, bearing the Name of the Animal whence it is taken.

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The *Civet*, or *Civet-cat*, is a little Animal reſembling our Cat, excepting that his Snout is more pointed, his Claws leſs dangerous, and his Cry different.

The Perfume this Animal produces, is formed like a kind of Greaſe, or thick Scum, in an Opening, or Bag, under his Tail. It is gathered from time to time, and ſtill abounds in Proportion as the Animal is fed.

Civet muſt be choſen new, of a good Conſiſtence, of a whitiſh Colour, and a ſtrong diſagreeable Smell.

There is a very conſiderable Traffic of *Civet*, from *Baſſora*, *Calitut*, and other Places, where the Animal, that propuces it, is bred. Though, Part of the *Civet* among us is furniſhed us by the *Dutch*, who bring up a conſiderable Number of the Animals.

Before any of theſe Animals were ſeen in *Europe*, or had been obſerved how the Perfume had been gathered; the common Opinion, founded on the Relation of Travellers, was, that it was the Sweat of that Animal, kindled into Rage.

To this Effect, it was ſaid, that the Animal was incloſed in an Iron Cage, and after having been a long time beaten with Rods, they gathered with a Spoon, through the Bars of the Cage, and between the Thighs of the Animal, the Sweat or Foam, which the Rage and Motion had produced; and that without this Precaution, the Animal would yield no Perfume at all.

But Experience has taught us better; and we now know, that the Perfume *Civet*, is only a thick, fat Humour, ſeparated by Glands between the two Coats of the Bag where it is laid up, under its Tail, beneath the Anus. There is alſo a *Civet* from *Braſil*, and *Guinea*, like the above; and a *Weſt-India Civet*, quite unlike it.

Civet is little uſed in Medicine: It is chiefly recommended for a Thickneſs of hearing from Cold, a Grain or two being put in a little Cotton or Wool, and the Ears ſtopped therewith. It is much uſed among Perfumers and Confectioners.

Zinziber. Ginger. The Plant which affords it, reſembles our Ruſh, both in reſpect to Stem and Flower. The Root goes no Depth under Ground, but ſpreads itſelf near the Surface, in Form, not unlike a Man's Hand; but very knotty. When arrived to Maturity, they dig it up, and dry it on Hurdles, either in the Sun, or an Oven: The beſt is that which is new, dry, well filled, hard to break, of a ruddy, brown, Colour without, reſinous within, and of a hot, pungent Taſte.

It is brought chiefly from *Calicut*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*; though of late it has been cultivated with good Succeſs in the *Weſt-India* Iſlands.

They uſe to comfit the Root, when green, with Sugar and Honey, having firſt ſteeped it in Water, to take away Part of its Acrimony, and diſpoſe it to let go the Outer-ſkin. They alſo make a Marmalade of it, and dry Cakes.

The Northern People make great Uſe of this Confection, as holding it ſovereign againſt the Scurvy. The *Indians* eat the Root, when green, by way of Sallad, firſt chipping it ſmall, mixing it with other Herbs, and ſeaſoning it with Oil and Vinegar.

Ginger is good againſt the Wind, effectual in Cholics, prevents the griping Quality of Purges, and is a Friend to the Stomach: Beſides its Uſe in Cookery, it is an Ingredient in Electuary of Scammony, *London* Philonium, Diaſcordium, Aromatic Powder, Syrup of *Ginger*, compound Powder of Sena, Syrup of Buckthorn, of Quinces, of Squills, Aromatic Tincture, Venice-treacle, and Mithridate.

SIMPLES, *&c. omitted.*

ADEPS. Fat. The *Fat* of Animals, for the generality, is not reckoned good Food, as being hard of Digeſtion, and producing a Chyle, thick and gluy. However, it is of good Uſe in Medicine, particularly in outward Applications. Thus, *Calves Fat* is ſometimes uſed in Ointments, being both ſuppling and diſperſing. *Deer's Fat* is good to ſtrengthen the Nerves, give Relief in the Rheumatiſm, Sciatic Pains, the Gout, and Fractures. *Hares Greaſe*, applied outwardly, helps Digeſtion, and ripens Swellings. That of *Rabbits* is nervous, warming and diſperſing. That of *Cocks* and *Hens*, diſperſe and ſoftens hard Swellings. That of *Geeſe* has the ſame Qualities, is alſo very uſeful in the Piles, aſſuages Pains in the Ear, being applied within the ſame. *Eels Fat* is eſteemed good in the Piles, and uſeful in Deafneſs; takes away Pits of the Small-pox, and makes the Hair grow.

Fat in an animal Body is a ſulphurous, oily Subſtance containing a Salt; it is more warming, penetrates farther, enters the Pores, and ripens Humours more expeditioſly than the *Fat* or Oil of Vegetables.

Amylum. Starch. Starch is a Sediment found at the Bottom of Veſſels wherein Wheat has been ſteeped in Water, of which Sediment, after ſeparating the Bran from it, by paſſing it through Sieves, they form a kind of Loaves, which being dried over an Oven, or in the Sun, is afterwards broke into little Pieces, and ſo ſold. The beſt *Starch* is ſoft, brittle, white, and eaſily broke into Powder.

A Decoction of *Starch*, made in Water or Milk, is excellent in a Fever attended with a Looſeneſs: A Dram and a half of *Starch*, and two Drams of Venice-treacle, being diſſolved in ſix Ounces of Water, makes a Glyſter of excellent Uſe in Bloody Fluxes; in as much as by its opiate Quality, it renders the inteſtinal Fibres inſenſible of the Action of thoſe ſharp, fiery Particles, which wound the delicate Texture of that Part: Whilſt the ſlimy, ſoftening Faculty of the *Starch* furniſhes a ſort of plaiſtering to the gaping Mouths of the Veſſels, and effectually cloſes their Orifices. *Starch* is an Ingredient in the compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, and in the White Lozenges.

Album græcum, Stercus Canis. Dog's white Dung. This is ſometimes enquired after in the Shops, and is intended as a Remedy for Inflammations in the Throat, being mixed with Honey and applied plaiſter-wiſe.

Bombyx. The *Silk-worm.* This Inſect undergoes a ſtrange and ſurprizing Change during its Exiſtence. It is produced by ſmall Eggs, hatched by the genial Heat of the Sun, about the Month of *May*.

Dr. *Lewis* ſays, that ſixteen Ounces of raw Silk, and *Silk-worm* Bags, yielded upon Diſtillation, three Ounces of a volatile Salt, which is a larger Quantity than he ever knew obtained from any other animal Subſtance. Raw Silk is eſteemed a Cordial, and thought to recruit the animal, vital, and natural Spirits; upon this Account it was an Ingredient in the Alkermes, and ſeveral cordial Powders in the firſt *London Diſpenſatory*.

Cimolia alba. Tobacca-pipe-clay. When this Earth has a Seal upon it, and made into ſmall Rolls, it is called *Terra ſigillata*; it is alſo ſold for

Terra

Terra ſamia. It was frequently uſed among the Antients. *Tournefort* deſcribes it, as a white, heavy, inſipid Chalk, mixed with ſmall Grains of Sand, and ſays, that it is fattiſh, and ſoapy, whence it is called *Soapy Earth*; ſome People making uſe of no other to waſh their Linnen with. *Dale* ſays, the *Cimolia alba*, being uſed outwardly, is drying, and very binding when taken inwardly; being the grand Secret of Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, which he uſed in curing Continual and Intermittent Fevers.

Cimolia Purpuraſcens. Fuller's Earth. It is dug out of certain Pits near *Brick hill* in *Staffordſhire*. It abounds with a vegetative Salt, which promotes the Growth of Plants. Diſſolved in Vinegar, it diſperſes Pimples, checks Inflammations, and cures Burns.

Cranium Humanum. Human Skull. Human Skull was for a great while thought to be poſſeſſed of extraordinary Virtues for Diſorders of the Head, in the ſame manner as Fox Lungs were ſuppoſed to relieve a Difficulty of breathing, and help the Lungs. Accordingly, *Man's Skull* was an Ingredient in a compound Powder called *ad Guttetam*, deſigned againſt Epilepſies.

Ebur. Ivory. Ivory is the Tooth or Tuſk of an Elephant, growing on each Side of his Trunk, ſomewhat in Form of a Horn. Shavings of *Ivory* are drying and ſtrengthning; they are recommended in great Weakneſſes, to fortify the Stomach, to reſiſt Poiſons and Putrefactions, and to cure the Epilepſy. The *Arabian* Phyſicians had a great Opinion of its cordial Virtues, and made it an Ingredient in many of their Powders to fortify the Heart and reſiſt Melancholy.

Limaces. Snails. Snails abound with a ropy, ſlimy Juice, are reckoned to cool and ſtrengthen, being agreeable to the Nerves and Lungs; they are recommended in Coughs, Weakneſſes, and even Conſumptions in tender Perſons, and young Children; for this Purpoſe ſome boil them in Milk, but they are more uſually made into Syrups by hanging them up in a Bag with a certain Portion of Sugar, by means of which the Syrup drops into a Veſſel placed to receive it. They have been often uſed in Diſtillations, but they afford nothing uſeful in that Form.

Lumbrici Terreſtres. Earth worms. Theſe have been often made uſe of in many Shop Compoſitions, particularly in Oils, and diſtilled Waters: In the former, they were never much depended upon, and the latter are now never made; it being well known, that every thing whoſe Virtues are contained in an *earthy Salt*, and *ſlimy Subſtance* are improperly committed to the Still.

Mumia. Mummy. Mummies ought to be Bodies taken out of the Pits or Catacombs near *Cairo*, wherein the *Egyptians* buried their Dead after embalming.

It is ſaid, that all the *Mummy* ſold in the Shops, whether brought from *Venice* or *Lyons*, or even directly from the *Levant* by *Alexandria*, is factitious, and the Work of certain *Jews*, who knowing the Value the *Europeans* ſet on the *Egyptian Mummy*, counterfeit it by drying Carcaſſes in Ovens, after having prepared them with Powder of Myrrh, Aloes, *Jewiſh* Pitch, black Pitch, and other coarſe or unwholſome Drugs.

About a Century ago, *Mummy* was often given inwardly for Hurts, Falls, and Bruiſes; at the ſame time it was uſed Plaiſter-wiſe to comfort and ſtrengthen.

Paræus has a very curious Treatiſe of *Mummies*, wherein he ſhews the Abuſes thereof, and makes it appear that they can never be of any real medicinal Uſe.

Os de corde Cervi. Bone of a Stag's Heart. This was an Ingredient in ſeveral

ſeveral cordial Powders in the firſt *London Diſpenſatory*; and was thought an excellent Remedy to excite Courage and to fortify the Heart.

Serapias. Salep. This grows on the Mountains near *Conſtantinople*. It is the Root of a kind of *Satyrion*, and is preſcribed both in Subſtance as well as Infuſion, being recommended to reſtore decayed Strength, and to prevent Miſcarriages. It is not to be found in the preſent Practice, though we are told the Druggiſts ſell it.

Siliqua Hirſuta. Cow-itch. It is the Down or hairy Subſtance of a Pod, produced by a certain Plant growing in the *Eaſt-Indies*. Being rubbed upon any Part of the Body, it occaſions almoſt a continual Itching, inſomuch that it is with great Difficulty allayed.

Stercus Equi non caſtrati. Stone-horſe-dung. Three or four Balls of *Stone-horſe-dung* are often directed to be ſteeped in a Pint of Pectoral Drink, and having been infuſed warm about an Hour, the Liquor is to be poured off: A Tea-cup full of this, being drank warm pretty often, with proper Evacuations by bleeding, has relieved, and even cured many moſt dangerous Pleuriſies.

General Rules *for the gathering of* Simples, *from the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory.*

ANNUAL Roots are to be taken up before they ſhoot out Stalks or Flowers. The *Biennial*, chiefly in the Autumn, after the Seeds are ſown. The *Perennial*, when the Leaves begin to fall off; and therefore generally in the Autumn. Having waſhed the Roots from Dirt, and ſeparated the withered or corrupted Fibres, hang them up in a ſhady Place, through which the Air freely paſſes, that they may dry moderately. The thicker Roots are to be ſlit length-wiſe, or cut a-croſs, into thin Slices, care being taken to preſerve the cortical Part, the Pith may be thrown away. Such Roots as loſe their Virtue by this Treatment, may be preſerved in dry Sand.

Herbs are to be gathered at the Time of their Strength, when their Leaves are perfectly formed, but before they have unfolded their Flowers. They are to be dried in the ſame manner as Roots.

Let Flowers be gathered when they are moderately opened, upon a clear Day, before Noon; except Roſes deſigned for Conſerve, which are to be plucked while in the Bud.

Seeds are to be gathered when ripe, and beginning to grow dry, but before they fall off of their own Accord.

Fruits are alſo to be gathered when ripe, unleſs they are ordered otherwiſe.

Woods are to be felled in the Winter, which is alſo the moſt convenient Time to ſhave or take off their Bark.

Animals and Minerals are to be choſen in their utmoſt Perfection, unleſs required otherwiſe.

Preparations *of* Simples.

The Preparation of earthy, and ſuch other Bodies as will not diſſolve in Water.

Let theſe Bodies be firſt pounded in a Mortar, then ground on a levigating Stone, a little Water being added, to an impalpable Powder; afterwards let them be dried on a Chalk Stone, and laſtly, ſet for ſeveral Days in a warm Place. The the ten firſt of theſe are moſt conveniently prepared by *Mills*, and being afterwards put into a deep Veſſel, with a large Quantity of Water, and well ſtirred, then, having reſted a ſhort Time, that the groſſer Parts may ſink to the Bottom, let the Water, and finer Part yet ſuſpended be poured off into another Veſſel, and ſuffered to ſtand at reſt, till the Powder poured off with the Water, has all ſettled: let the clear Water be then poured back into the firſt Veſſel, with great care not to diſturb the Powder at the Bottom; and let the ſtirring, pouring off, *&c.* be repeated as before, ſo often as ſhall be found neceſſary to ſeparate all the Powder which is of ſufficient Fineneſs. The remaining groſſer Part may be again ground, and the ſame Treatment continued, till the whole of the Matter be obtained fine. By this Method, executed with Care, impalpable Powders may be had, with great Eaſe, from even the hardeſt Bodies; and Chalk, Tobacco-pipe-clay, and ſuch other earthy Subſtances, as grow ſoft in Water, may be freed from Sand, or other Impurities, and rendered fine without grinding. This Method is called, *Waſhing over.*

Thus are prepared *Coral*; *Chalk*; *Tips of Crabs-claws*; *Calamine Stone calcined, as for making Braſs*; *Pearls*; *Crabs-eyes*; *Oyſter-ſhells, being firſt well cleanſed*; *Egg-ſhells, being firſt freed from the Skins by boiling in Water*; *Amber*; *Tutty*; *Verdigreaſe*; *Antimony*; *Bezoar Stone in the Levigation of which Spirit of Wine muſt be uſed inſtead of Water*; *Blood Stone, which is an Iron Ore, is moſt conveniently levigated between two Iron Planes, leſt the Preparation, when finiſhed, contain almoſt as much of the Inſtrument as of the Hæmatites.*

Bolus Armena preparata.

Prepared Bole Armenic.

Let the Powder of *Bole Armenic* be made fine by *waſhing over.*

Axungiæ Porcinæ, ſevique Ovilli curatio. *Preparation of Hogs-lard, and Mutton-fat.* Let them be cut into Pieces, and melted over a ſlow Fire, a little Water being added; then let them be ſeparated from the Skins by ſtraining.

Axungiæ Viperinæ curatio. *Viper-fat prepared.* Melt the *Fat* from the Inteſtines, then let it be ſtrained by gently preſſing through a Linnen Cloth.

Mellis Deſpumatio. *Purification of Honey.* Melt the *Honey* in a Bath-heat, and let the Scum be taken off as it riſes.

Scillæ coctio. *Squills prepared by baking.* The *Squills* being freed from the outſide Rind, and the hard Part next the Root, let each be incloſed in a Covering of Paſte made of Wheat-flour, and baked in an Oven, till the Paſte ſhall have acquired a hard Cruſt, and the *Squills* are become tender throughout.

Scillæ exſiccatio. *Drying of Squills.* The outward Rind being taken off, let the *Squills* be cut croſſways into thin Slices, and dried in a very gentle Heat.

Rhabar-

Rhabarbari & Nucis Moſchatæ torrefactio. *Nutmegs and Rhubarb prepared by roaſting.* Let them be expoſed to a ſlow Fire, till they are of a proper Dryneſs for powdering; the *Rhubarb* being firſt cut in Slices and the *Nutmegs* bruiſed.

Spongiæ uſtio. *Burnt Spunge.* Burn it in an earthen Veſſel covered from the Air, till it becomes black, and will crumble; then powder it in a glaſs or marble Mortar.

Pulparum extractio. *Extraction of the Pulps of Fruits.* Let the Fruits affording Pulp, whether unripe, or ripe and dry, be boiled with a little Water to ſoften them, then preſs them through a Hair Sieve, and afterwards boil them again, in an earthen Veſſel over a ſlow Fire, often ſtirring them to prevent their burning to the Veſſel, till they are of a due Conſiſtence.

Caſſia is to be boiled out from the Pod or Cane bruiſed, and reduced afterwards to a due Conſiſtence by boiling away the Water. The Pulps of Fruits, which are both ripe and freſh, may be paſſed through the Sieve without boiling before hand.

Styracis colatio. *Straining of Storax.* Boil the *Storax* till it becomes ſoft, then let it be put into a Preſs, between Iron Plates made warm, and there ſqueezed, and the purified *Storax* will be ſeparated from the Water.

Opium Colatum, vel extractum Thebaicum. *Purified Opium, or the Thæbaic Extract.* Take of *Opium* cut into Slices, one Pound; diſſolve it to the Conſiſtence of a Pulp in boiling Water, great Caution being uſed to prevent its burning to the Veſſel, while it is yet of a boiling Heat, let the Foulneſs be ſeparated by forcibly preſſing it through a Linnen Cloth: Afterwards let the *Opium* thus ſtrained, be brought to its former Conſiſtence by a Bath-heat, or any other gentle Heat. *Opium* thus moiſtened with only a little Water, paſſes through the Strainer entire; but if diſſolved in a greater Quantity, the reſinous Part will be ſeparated from the gummy.

After the ſame manner are ſtrained the Gums of *Aſa fœtida, Ammoniac, Galbanum,* and others. In doing this, there is no great Fear of putting too much Water; for ſhould the reſinous Part ſeparate from the other, it may be taken out, and added to the other when it is near brought to a Conſiſtence.

Gums, ſuch as Galbanum, which readily melt, may be alſo eaſily purified, by putting them in a Bladder in hot Water, till they are ſufficiently ſoft to be forced by a Preſs, through a coarſe Linnen Cloth.

Cornu Cervi calcinatio. *Burnt Hartſhorn.* Burn Pieces of *Hartſhorn* in a Potter's Furnace till they become perfectly white, then levigate them, and make a fine Powder by *waſhing over.*

Apes præparatæ. *Prepared Bees.* Put the Bees into a convenient Veſſel, and dry them by a very ſlow Fire.

Bufo præparatus. *Prepared Toad.* Put the *Toads* alive into an earthen Pot, and dry them in an Oven moderately heated, till they become fit to be powdered.

Sanguis Hirci præparatus. *Prepared Goat's Blood.* Take a Quantity of Blood from a middle aged *Goat,* in the Beginning of the Summer, by opening a proper Artery; the Blood being received in a clean Veſſel, dry it in the Heat of the Sun, or in an Oven ſlightly heated.

Lapis Lazuli.

Lithargyri præparati. *Prepared Litharge.* This, and Lapis Lazuli, are to be levigated, and made fine by *waſhing over.*

Martis Limatura præparata. *Filings of Iron prepared.* Set *Filings of Iron,* firſt cleanſed by the Magnet,

in a moiſt Place, that they may turn to Ruſt; which is afterwards to be ground into an impalpable Powder. They may likewiſe be prepared by wetting them with Vinegar.

Millepedarum Præparatio. *Preparation of Wood-lice.* The *Wood-lice* being put into a Canvas Bag, let them be hung over heated Spirit of Wine, that they may become fit for powdering.

Gum Sagapenum, Opoponax and *Ammoniac* are directed in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory to be diſſolved either in Vinegar or Water, then ſtrained, and boiled away to a due Thickneſs.

Plumbum uſtum. *Burnt Lead.* Melt *Lead* over a gentle Fire, and keep it continually ſtirring, with an Iron Spatula, till it is changed into a Powder.

Rob Baccarum Sambuci. *Rob of Elder.* Boil away the clear Juice of the Berries to a due Thickneſs. The *Scotch* Diſpenſatory orders two Ounces of Sugar with each Pint of Juice.

This *Rob* taken to the Quantity of a large Spoonful or two going to Bed at Night-times, or indeed at any other Time, is excellent in ſlight Colds, for it greatly promotes Perſpiration. It contains in a great Degree all the Virtues of the Berry.

Elaterium. The Preparation and Uſe of this is directed among the Simples.

Prepared or waſhed Aloes. Diſſolve the *Aloes* in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring Water, over a gentle Fire; then ſtrain it, and throwing away the Sediment, boil it to the Thickneſs of Honey. But the pureſt *Aloes* require no waſhing. E.

Succi Antiſcorbutici. *Antiſcorbutic Juices.* Take the Juice of Garden Scurvy-graſs, a Quart; of Brooklime, of Water creſſes, each a Pint; of the Juice of Seville Oranges, a Pint and a Quarter. Mix, and let them ſtand till the Dregs ſettle, then pour off the clear Juice, and ſtrain it.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of the Juice of Garden Scurvy-graſs, of Oranges, each a Pint and a half; of Water-creſſes, Brooklime, each a Pint; white Sugar, ten Ounces. Mix and let them ſettle, then add a Pint of compound Horſe-radiſh-water.

Theſe Juices are made to greateſt Advantage in *April* or *May.* The Doſe is a Quarter of a Pint, which is to be taken two or three Times a Day, and continued for ſome Weeks.

Some REMARKS *on* EXTRACTS.

AN Extract is the Tincture, Decoction, or Juice of any vegetable Matter brought, at leaſt, to the Thickneſs of Treacle, by boiling. This Form of Medicine has two great Advantages; firſt, it leſſens the Doſe, and next, it fits ſeveral Things to be eaſily made into Pills, and conſequently to be taken with leſs Difficulty.

Skilful and prudent Managers will, ſometimes, make the chymical Oil, the diſtilled Water, and the Extract, at the ſame time; this may be done from Rue, Wormwood, and others.

It is not a Bath-heat, nor any other Contrivance will forward the Conſumption of the Liquor, ſo well as a wide ſhallow Pan, placed on an open Fire; and if the Liquor be well ſtirred, and carefully hindred from ſticking to the Sides or Bottom of the Pan as it grows thick, a burnt Taſte (which otherwiſe is unavoidable) may be prevented.

All ſuch dry Subſtances as contain both reſinous, and gummy Parts, ſhould, before they are infuſed or boiled, be made into Powder, and not groſsly bruiſed; otherwiſe, neither

ther the Water nor Spirit will be capable of diſſolving entirely the Parts they are intended to act upon. This will be the Caſe with Jeſuit's Bark, Jalap, and others. If any Extracts ſhould occaſionally be required harder, they may be commodiouſly thickened to any Degree of Hardneſs, by putting them into ſhallow Tin Pans, and expoſing them to the uniform Heat of a moderate Oven, which acting upon the upper Surface of the Matter, as well as underneath the Veſſels, will keep the whole equally liquid, and hence, evaporates faſter, and with a far leſs Degree of Heat than an open Fire. This Method would do well for *Spaniſh-liquorice*, which otherwiſe would be very liable to be burnt.

The *London* College directs Extracts to be made of the Roots of *Elicampane*, of *Gentian*, and *black Hellebore*; of the Leaves of *Rue*, and *Savin*. Theſe, after boiling in Water, are to be preſſed out, then the Liquor put by to ſettle, this being poured off, is to be carefully boiled to the Hardneſs of a Pill.

Theſe Extracts contain the Virtues of the Plants they are made from: Theſe Plants and Roots may be ſeen among the Simples.

Extractum Glycirrizæ. *Spaniſh-liquorice*. Boil freſh *Liquorice* Roots in Water, preſs out the Liquor, and when it is clear by ſtanding, boil it till it will not ſtick to the Fingers, taking care to avoid burning.

If the Decoction be ſuffered to ſtand a Day or two, it will let fall a great Sediment, from which it ſhould be carefully poured before it is boiled away. For the Virtues hereof, See *Glycirriza*.

Extractum Ligni Campechenſis. *Extract of Logwood*. Take *Logwood* in Powder, a Pound, boil it four times or oftener in a Gallon of Water to half; the Liquors being ſtrained and mixed together, are to be boiled to a proper Hardneſs. The *Scotch* order this to be done in the ſame manner as the Extract of Jalap.

For the Virtues hereof. See the Wood among the Simples.

Extractum Corticis Peruviani molle & durum. *Soft and hard Extract of Bark*. Take of *Peruvian Bark* reduced to Powder, a Pound; of Water ten or twelve Pints. Boil for an Hour or two, and pour off the Liquor, which will be red and tranſparent, but as ſoon as it grows cold, becomes yellow and thick; the Bark is to be boiled again in the ſame Quantity of freſh Water as before. Repeat theſe Boilings till the Liquor remains uncoloured when cold. Then boil away theſe Decoctions, ſtrained and mixed together, to a proper Thickneſs, over a gentle Fire, with due Care, to avoid burning. This Extract is to be prepared under a double Form, one of the Hardneſs of a Pill, and the other hard enough to make into Powder.

The Artiſt, whether he tries or not, will have the Extract of different Hardneſs.

A Scruple of this Preparation may be taken every three, four or ſix Hours, as may be thought needful; it may be made into Draughts, Pills, or Boluſſes. But when ever the Powder can be taken, it is by much the beſt way. The *Edinburgh* Receipt directs it to be made with both Water and Spirit, like that of Jalap following.

Extractum Jalapii. *Extract of Jalap of* Edinburgh. Take of *Jalap* Roots well bruiſed, what Quantity you pleaſe; Pour on it as much rectified Spirit of Wine as will cover the Root to the Height of four Fingers: Make a Tincture by a Bath-heat; which being poured off, put to the remaining Powder, a ſufficient Quantity of Water, and a little Salt of Tartar, boil them together an Hour: Then paſs the Liquor through a Strainer;

a Strainer; afterwards boil it to the Thickneſs of Honey, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, the ſpirituous Tincture, and keeping them continually ſtirring, that the whole may be brought to a juſt Thickneſs.

The *London* College has an Extract with no material Difference.

Extractum Jalapii. *Extract of Jalap.* Pour upon *Jalap* Root powdered rectified Spirit of Wine, and with a due Heat draw a Tincture, and boil the Reſidue ſeveral times in Water: After ſtraining, draw off the Spirit from the firſt Tincture till it begins to thicken. Boil away the ſtrained Decoctions, then mix the two Extracts, and with a gentle Fire bring them to the Hardneſs of a Pill.

It is remarked, that Water draws out the ſalt-like Part of the Root, and Spirit the reſinous Part; by this Operation both are obtained: Some have adviſed the Decoction, when brought to the Thickneſs of Honey, to be mixed with the ſpirituous Tincture, and the whole committed to Diſtillation in a Water-bath, and as much drawn off as that Heat will bring over; hereby the Spirit may be ſaved, and a burnt Taſte avoided. However, it is pretty well known; this Preparation is ſeldom kept, though its Reſin is generally known.

Reſina Jalapii. *Reſin of Jalap.* Take of the Root of *Jalap* very well bruiſed, any Quantity at Pleaſure. Pour thereon as much rectified Spirit of Wine as will cover the Root to the Height of four Fingers. Steep them together in a Sand-heat till a Tincture is drawn. Filtre the Tincture through Paper, put it into a Glaſs Cucurbit and diſtil off one half of the Spirit. Pour on the Remainder a ſufficient Quantity of Water, and the Reſin will fall to the Bottom, which is afterwards to be gently dried.

This is never given alone, but a few Grains of it are commonly mixed with ſome purging Pill to quicken its Operation. See the *Virtues of Jalap.*

Like the Reſin of Jalap are made Reſins of Scammony, of Guaiacum, of Peruvian Bark, *&c.*

Extractum Plantaginis. *Extract of Plantain.* Take any Quantity of the Juice of *Plantain.* Cleanſe it, by ſuffering the Dregs to ſettle, and then, by pouring off the clear Juice, or paſſing it through a Filtre, clarify it with Whites of Eggs. Afterwards boil the Juice in a Bath, to the Thickneſs of Honey. E.

In the ſame manner Extracts may be made from any acid, cold, juicy, or ſtyptic Plant.

Theſe Preparations are quite unknown in the Shops.

Extractum Abſinthii. *Extract of Wormwood.* Take any Quantity of dried *Wormwood*; of Water as much as is ſufficient. Boil them together, ſupplying freſh Water occaſionally, till the Herb has given out all its Virtue; then ſtrain the Decoction, and afterwards boil it in a Bath-heat to the Thickneſs of Honey.

The moſt uſual way to make this is, to boil away the Liquor left in the Still after making the Simple-water or Oil, to a proper Thickneſs.

This is given among Compoſitions for Pills, and never alone. See the *Virtues of Wormwood.*

In the ſame manner are prepared, Extracts of Gentian Roots, of black Hellebore, of Cammomile Flowers, and the leſſer Centaury.

Extract of Centaury is the oldeſt Extract we have any Account of from Authors. See the Plant.

Gummi & Reſina Aloes. *Gum and Reſin of Aloes.* Take Soccotrine *Aloes*, four Ounces; Water, a Quart. Boil the *Aloes* till they are diſſolved as much as may be, and ſet all by for a Night; the Reſin will fall to the Bottom of the Veſſel; and the Li-

quor

quor being boiled away after ſtraining, will leave the Gum.

The Intention of this new Medicine is, to have in the Gum a milder and more agreeable Preparation for the Stomach; but the Experienced well know, that pure *Aloes* is itſelf no violent one. See *Aloes* in is proper Place.

Succus Prunorum Sylveſtrium, ſeu Acacia Germanica. *Juice of Sloes, or German Acacia.* This is commonly uſed for the *Acacia vera*, which may be ſeen among the Simples: It is made by boiling the Juice of unripe *Sloes* over a gentle Fire, to a proper Hardneſs.

Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium. *Oil of ſweet Almonds.* Take any Quantity of freſh *Sweet Almonds*, bruiſe them well in a Stone Mortar, then preſs out the Oil without the Aſſiſtance of Heat. In the ſame manner is made Oil from *Bitter Almonds.*

A ſtrong Hair Bag is commonly uſed for this Purpoſe. Note, the *Almonds* are to be beat into a Pulp before preſſing, and this is moſt effectually done by well beating only a few at a time. See *Amygdalus.*

After the ſame manner is made *Oil of Linſeed*, and of *Muſtard-ſeed.*

Hereby is meant *Linſeed-oil* for inward Uſes. As for the common *Linſeed-oil*, it is made by boiling the the Seeds in Water, and is a Trade of itſelf.

The *Scotch* order *Oil of bitter Almonds*, *Oil of Walnuts*, *Oil of Nutmegs*, *Oil of Linſeed*, and *of Muſtard-ſeed*, to be made in the ſame manner as the *Oil of Sweet Almonds*, only here the Iron Plates are to be moderately heated.

Like theſe are made, *Oil of ripe Olives*, *Oil of unripe Olives*, and *Oil of Bays.* But every one knows theſe are brought from Abroad.

Of Conserves, Preserves, Gellies, *&c.*

THIS Form of Medicine is deſigned to preſerve, as near as poſſible, the Flowers, Leaves, Roots, or Fruit of certain *Simples*, to what they were when freſh gathered. For this Purpoſe there is added to the moiſter Things, as Scurvy-graſs and Wood-ſorrel, a triple Proportion of Sugar; whilſt the drier ones, as Roman Wormwood, Sea Wormwood, Flowers of Lavender, of Roſemary, and Red Roſes, require only a double Quantity.

If only one Ounce of Red Roſes, and not above two of any thing elſe at one time, be well rubbed in the Marble Mortar, before any Sugar be added, the Artiſt will ſave much Pains, and make a more elegant *Conſerve.*

In caſe any *Conſerve* ſhould be wanted, when it could not be made from freſh Flowers, Leaves, or the like: The Apothecary may remember, in caſe he has them well dried, to make them into a fine Powder, and mix it with three times the Quantity of Sugar he would otherwiſe put; after which he may, with a little Syrup, made by an Infuſion of what would not paſs the Sieve, make a very good *Conſerve.*

Conſerves are uſed to form Boluſſes or Electuaries, to give them a Body, or make them palatable; but their medicinal Virtues are never depended on in Caſes of Moment.

The *London* College directs, the Leaves to be picked from the Stalks, the Flowers from their Heels, and the yellow outward Part of Orange-peel to be ſhaved off: Theſe being well rubbed in a Marble Mortar, firſt of all by themſelves, are afterwards to be

be well beat up with triple their Weight of double refined Sugar.

Thus are made, *Conſerves* of *Garden Scurvy-graſs*, of *Wood-ſorrel*, of *common Mint*, of *Rue*, of *Sea Wormwood*; of the *Flowers of Lavender*, of *Mallows*, of *Roſemary*, of *Red Roſes*, alſo of *Orange-peel*.

Conſerva Fructus Cynoſbati. *Conſerve of Hips*. Take the Pulp of ripe *Hips*, a Pound; double refined Sugar, twenty Ounces, make a *Conſerve*. The *Hips* are as well gathered hard, and kept a Day or two to be ſoftened.

Conſerva Prunorum Sylveſtrium. *Conſerve of Sloes*. Scald the *Sloes* in Water to ſoften them, taking care their Skins are not broken; then take them out and pulp them, which mix with three times its Weight of double refined Sugar.

Radix Angelicæ conditæ. *Candied Angelica*. Slit any Quantity of freſh *Angelica* Roots, and throwing away the Pith, ſteep the outward Part for two Days in ſeveral Parcels of Water. After this, let them boil a little, then pour off the Water, and put to the Roots as much Syrup of Sugar, as will cover them to the Height of two Inches; after a Day or two they may be again gently boiled, if there is Occaſion, to make the Syrup of a proper Thickneſs. Thus, or very near thus are prepared Roots of *Eryngo*, of *Elecampane*, *Satyrion*, *Scorzonera*, greater *Comfrey*, the *Peels of Oranges*, of *Citrons*, and of *Lemons*.

Mars Saccharatus. *Sugared Steel*. Take any Quantity of clean Filings of Iron, unprepared; put them into a Braſs Kettle hung over a gentle Fire. Add to them, by little and little, twice their Weight of white Sugar boiled to the Hardneſs of Candy, ſtirring the Kettle continually, that the Filings may be cruſted over with the Sugar, and taking care that it does not run into Lumps.

This was contrived as a commodious and pleaſant way of giving *Steel*, and thought to be leſs offenſive than that common Method of giving it in Pills.

Saccharum Hordeatum. *Barley Sugar*. This is made by boiling white Sugar in Barley-water, till it gets ſuch a Conſiſtence, that it may be drawn out and twiſted into Threads and Strings.

Saccharum Roſaceum. *Sugar of Roſes*. Take of *Red Roſe-buds*, quick dried, and their white Heels cut off, one Ounce; of double refined Sugar, a Pound. Powder the Roſes and Sugar ſeparately, then mix them, and with a little Water form Lozenges, to be dried with a gentle Heat.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Take of white Sugar, a Pound; of the Juice of Red Roſes, four Ounces. Boil them together over a gentle Fire, till the Juice is almoſt totally waſted, then throw in an Ounce of the fine Powder of dried Red Roſes; and after this pour the whole upon a Marble, and make it into *Lozenges*.

Theſe are ſometimes uſed by conſumptive People to ſweeten Milk with; they have the Virtues of Red Roſes.

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi. *Lozenges of the Powder of Gum Tragacanth*. Take of white Sugar, a Pound; of Roſe-water, four Ounces. Make a Solution over a gentle Fire; then add of the compound Powder of *Gum Tragacanth*, three Ounces; after which, throw it all upon a Marble, and form it into *Lozenges*. E.

Theſe are uſeful to thicken that troubleſome Rheum which is often the Cauſe of a conſtant tickling Cough. They may be eaten at Pleaſure.

Gelatina Berberorum. *Gelly of Barberries*. Take *Barberries* clean picked from the Stalks, white Sugar, each a Pound. Boil them with a due Heat, to a proper Thickneſs; then paſs the Jelly though a Flannel Cloth. See *Barberries*.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi. *Jelly of Hartſhorn*. Take Shavings of *Hartſhorn*, half a Pound; Water, three Quarts. Boil with a gentle Heat in a glazed

glazed earthen Veſſel till two thirds are waſted; ſtrain out the remaining Liquor, and add to it ſix Ounces of white Sugar-candy in Powder; a Quarter of a Pint of *Spaniſh* White Wine; Orange or Lemon Juice, an Ounce. Boil the whole over a gentle Fire to a *Jelly*.

This is a very nouriſhing Thing, and may be eaten at Pleaſure.

Gelatina ſeu miva Cydoniorum. *Jelly of Quinces.* Take of the Juice of *Quinces* after it has ſtood and ſettled, three Pints; white Sugar, a Pound. Boil them to a proper Conſiſtence.

Gelatina Ribeſiorum. *Jelly of Currants.* It is made from *Currants* in the ſame manner as Jelly of Barberries.

It is a mighty grateful and palatable Sweet-meat in Fevers.

Of Chymistry.

Chymistry is an Art whereby ſenſible Bodies contained in Veſſels, or capable of being contained therein, are ſo changed, by means of certain Inſtruments, and principally Fire, that their ſeveral Powers and Virtues are thereby diſcovered, with a View to Philoſophy, Medicine, *&c.*

The Art of *Chymiſtry* is, by ſome of no mean Reputation for Wiſdom and Gravity, exploded as ſubject to a Multitude of Errors, productive of very little that is uſeful, but conſuming a Man's Fortune, and reducing him to Beggary, and, in ſhort, as the Plague and Curſe of a rational Mind. There are others on the contrary, who, from a natural Inclination to the Art, or convinced by Experiments, think, that nothing worthy the Subject can be ſaid in Praiſe of *Chymiſtry*. But their Authority has but little Weight with good Judges, who know they are as much to be cenſured for their doting Fondneſs, as the former for their unreaſonable Reproaches.

Gebar, called *Arab*, lived in the ſeventh Century, and wrote in *Arabic:* His Writings have been publiſhed under the Title of *Lapis Philoſophorum.* They contain Abundance of curious and uſeful Things about the Nature of Metals, their Purification, Fuſion, and Malleability, with excellent Accounts of Salts and *Aquæ Fortes.* Several of his Experiments are verified by the preſent Practice, and have paſſed for modern Diſcoveries: The Exactneſs of his Operations is really ſurpriſing, except, perhaps, in what relates to the *Philoſopher's Stone.* He appears to be the firſt great Reformer and Improver of *Chymiſtry*.

Boerhaave thinks, very judiciouſly, That after the *Arabs* had begun to cultivate the Art of *Chymiſtry* (including Metallurgy and Alchymy) the metaphorical and hieroglyphical Manner of writing, which obtained among them, gave riſe to a Practice of calling the Means or Helps, made uſe of for bringing Metals to perfection, by the Names of Medicines; the imperfect Metals, by the Name of ſick Men; and Gold, by that of a ſound, lively, healthy, durable Men: From whence, the Ignorant, at length, fell into an Error of ſuppoſing, that they were to be underſtood in a literal Senſe; eſpecially, upon finding the Impurities of the baſer Metals, called by the Name of a Leproſy, the moſt incurable of all Diſeaſes. Hence firſt aroſe an Opinion, which has ſince been propagated far and wide, that the imperfect Metals might be changed into Gold, and the Bodies of ſick Perſons into ſound ones, by one and the ſame *Chymical* Preparation, to which they gave the Name of the *Philoſopher's*

Stone, or the *Gift Azoth*, and called its Profeſſors *Adepts*. The Opinion ſeemed confirmed, from a few ſimple Experiments of extracting medicinal Virtues from Drugs by *Chymiſtry*, which *Rhaſes* gave the firſt Inſtances of; but which, in the eleventh Century *Avicenna* further illuſtrated, in a Deſcription of the *Arabian* Julab, or diſtilled Roſe water, and *Meſue* afterwards confirmed more at large.

Hitherto we find *Chymiſtry* cultivated only among the *Arabians*; but in the Beginning of the thirteenth Century, ſome ſucceſsful Attempts were made by *Albertus Magnus*, a *German* of *Swabia*, and *Roger Bacon*, more commonly known by the Name of *Frier Bacon*, who flouriſhed about the Year 1226. *Bacon* was beyond all Compariſon, the greateſt Man of his Time; and might, perhaps, ſtand in Competition with the greateſt that have appeared ſince. It is wonderful, conſidering the ignorant Age wherein he lived, how he came by ſuch a Depth of Knowledge on all Subjects.

Having compared ſeveral of Frier *Bacon*'s Operations with the modern Experiments of M. *Homberg* made by Direction of that curious Prince the Duke of *Orleans*, we judge, that *Bacon* has deſcribed ſome of the very Things which *Homberg* publiſhes as new Diſcoveries. Thus, for inſtance, *Bacon* teaches expreſsly, that if pure Sulphur be united with Mercury it will produce Gold; on which very Principle M. *Homberg* has made many Experiments for the Production of Gold.

Gun-powder he certainly knew: Thunder and Lightning, he tells us, may be produced by Art; for that Sulphur, Nitre, and Charcoal, which, when ſeparate, have no ſenſible Effects, yet, when mixed, in a due Proportion, and cloſely confined, and fired, will yield a loud Report. A more preciſe Account of Gun-powder cannot be given in Words; and yet a Jeſuit *Barth. Schwartz*, ſome Ages after, has had the Glory of the Diſcovery,

In the latter End of the thirteenth Century, *Arnoldus de Villa nova*, a *Frenchman*, contributed much more to the Introduction of *Chymiſtry* in Phyſic. He mentions Spirit of Wine, and Oil of Turpentine, with ſeveral other *chymical* Medicines, and ſpecifies their Uſes. He knew, that this Spirit of Wine was capable of being impregnated with the Taſte and Smell of any vegetable Subſtance; and this Knowledge was the Foundation of all compound Waters, which at preſent make ſo large a Part of the Shop Compoſitions, and which perhaps are generally of more Service to the Retailers of Medicine than to the Sick.

Baſil Valentine, a Benedictine Monk, was remarkable for firſt ſtarting the Notion of the *chymical* Principles, Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury. The *Sal volatile Oleoſum*, which *Sylvius de la Boe* had in ſo great Eſteem, and which he had the Credit of inventing was originally deſcribed by *Baſil Valentine*. It was this Author who firſt uſed Antimony inwardly, and enriched Medicine with many Preparations of this Mineral. It is ſaid, that having thrown away ſome Antimony, which he had uſed in melting of Metals, he obſerved ſome Swine, who had accidentally eaten it, to purge conſiderably; and that, very ſoon after this, they became ſleek and fat. This gave him the Hint of trying what it would do in human Bodies; with this View he made a Multitude of Experiments with it, as appears by his Treatiſe, called the *Triumphal Chariot of Antimony*. He flouriſhed about the Year 1415.

Paracelſus, who was born in 1493, is thus ſpoken of by Dr. *Shaw*. No wonder *Paracelſus*, in his Time, was eſteemed

eſteemed an excellent Phyſician and Surgeon; for Medicine was then in a low Condition: The Practice, and the very Language, was all *Galenical* and *Arabian*. Nothing was inculcated but *Ariſtotle*, *Galen*, and the *Arabs*: *Hippocrates* was not read; there was even no Edition of his Writings, and ſcarce was he ever mentioned.

What contributed ſtill more to his Reputation, was his becoming acquainted with the Excellency of Mercury in the venereal Diſeaſe, which had then newly broke out, and ſpread itſelf over *Europe*: And probably he had the Hint of this from *Jacobus Carpus*, a celebrated Surgeon and Anatomiſt at *Boulogne*, who alone had been Maſter of the Cure, which was effected by means of Mercury, applied ſo as to raiſe a Salivation.

We know not how it is, but the Body of *Chymiſts*, both of his own and our Times, have complimented *Paracelſus* with the Knowledge of the univerſal Remedy, and he himſelf is at the Head of the Opinion: He ſwears by his own Soul, and calls every God in Heaven to witneſs, that with one ſingle Remedy, prepared from Metals, he was able to cure all Diſeaſes, be they what they would. But *Helmont*, who knew as much of *Paracelſus* as any Man, does not believe a Word of it; and though he is always commending him, warns us not to truſt him; adding, that his Writings are full of Babble. His own Hiſtory affords no great Proofs of the Thing, nor have we any competent Teſtimonies of other Writers; but what effectually overthrows his Pretenſions to ſuch a Remedy is, his own dying at an immature Age.

His real Merit conſiſted, in being well ſkilled in Surgery, and practiſing it with great Succeſs: In underſtanding the common Practice of Phyſic as well as his Contemporaries: In being alone Maſter of the Powers, Preparations, and Uſes of Metals: In having the Uſe of Opium to himſelf, and working wonderful Cures thereby; and in being well acquainted with the Virtues of Mercury, at a time when, perhaps, only he and *Carpus* knew any thing of the Matter.

Oporinus, who lived at the ſame-time with *Paracelſus* ſays, that when *Paracelſus* purged his Patients in any Diſorder whatever, he, for that Intention, preſcribed *Mercurius Precipitatus* reduced to Pills, and made up with Venice-treacle, or Mithridate, or the Juice of Cherries, or of Grapes.

Oporinus does not explain what kind of Precipitate his Maſter uſed. The Quacks frequently gave red Precipitate in venereal Diſorders, which is a very violent Purgative, and a Vomit, the Compoſition of which *Paracelſus* gives us. He orders this Medicine to be prepared by diſſolving Mercury in *Aqua Fortis*, and drawing it off five times by Diſtillation, more or leſs, till the Mercury has acquired a beautiful red Colour. Upon this Powder Spirit of Wine is afterwards to be poured, and drawn off by Diſtillation, ſeven, eight, or nine times, till the Precipitate becomes white in the Fire, and is no longer ſubject to evaporate. He adds, that by this Method we ſhall obtain a ſweating Precipitate. The modern Preparers of red Precipitate follow all the Directions of *Paracelſus*, for they firſt uſe *Aqua Fortis*, and then Spirit of Wine: But in vain do they pour this Spirit upon the Powder, and draw it off, ſince it does not by that means become white, much leſs does it undergo ſuch a Change as to become fixed, incapable of evaporating, and of ever being reduced again to a liquid Mercury. By this we ſee, that the Words of *Paracelſus* are not to be greatly depended on; and here, as on every other Occaſion, He pretends to inſtruct us how

to make an excellent Remedy, far ſurpaſſing common Precipitate; but when his Directions are nicely followed, the Experiment always fails of Succeſs.

About this Time were introduced or revived the Uſe of many Remedies of the greateſt Importance in curing Diſeaſes. Among theſe are Mercury, Antimony, Sulphur, Nitre, in the Senſe we underſtand it, Opium, and Iron, from which they directed us to make many Preparations, and taught us their Uſes. To theſe may be added the volatile, urinous Spirits, as thoſe of Hartſhorn, Blood, or any other animal Subſtances.

About ninety Years after *Paracelſus*, the famous *Van Helmont* appeared, a Man of ſuch infinite Induſtry, that he ſpent fifty Years in examining foſſil, animal, and vegetable Bodies by *Chymiſtry*. He would, undoubtedly have made a very conſiderable Figure, if he had made a right Uſe of his Diſcoveries, and forbore running into the Notions of *Paracelſus*, whom he mimicked.

Joannes Rudolphus Glauber, was a celebrated *Chymiſt* of *Amſterdam*, and accounted the *Paracelſus* of his Time: He was born the Beginning of the ſixteenth Century, was Author of the Salt ſtill extant in the Shops under the Name of *Glauber*'s *Salt*, as alſo all the acid Spirits made by means of Oil of Vitriol, *&c.*

The great Dr. *Boerhaave* was born *December* 31, 1668. at *Voorhout* near *Leyden* in *Holland*. In 1707, and 1708, he publiſhed his *Inſtitutiones Medicæ*; and his *Aphoriſmi de cognoſcendis & curandis Morbis*. Theſe two Works, and principally the Inſtitutions, are very much eſteemed by thoſe who have a Right to judge of them; he propoſes to himſelf in them to imitate *Hippocrates*; after his Example, he never grounds himſelf but upon well averred Experience, and lays aſide all the Syſtems which may be only ingenious Productions of the human Mind, diſavowed by Nature. This Wiſdom is ſtill more to be eſteemed at preſent than in the Time of *Hippocrates*, wherein Syſtems were neither in ſuch great Number, nor ſo ſeducing.

His Imitation of *Hippocrates* appears alſo in the cloſe and nervous Stile of his Works. They are in ſome meaſure only the Buds of Truth reduced exceeding ſmall, and which muſt be enlarged and opened, as he did it by his Explications.

His *Chymiſtry*, in two Volumes in Quarto, which he publiſhed in 1732, has reduced that Science to be only a ſimple Part of Phyſic, clear and intelligible. He has collected all the Lights acquired for a length of time, and which were confuſedly ſcattered in a thouſand different Places, and has made of them, as may be ſaid, a well ordered Illumination, which offers a magnificent Light to the Mind.

He ſpent fifteen Years in Experiments upon Mercury, whereby he proved, that it was incapable of receiving any true Alteration, or conſequently of being changed into any other Metal. This Operation ſuited only a *Chymiſt* both very intelligent and very patient, and at the ſame time very well to paſs. He did not grudge the Charge, to prevent, if poſſible, the Expenſe wherein People are ſo often, and ſo unhappily engaged by the *Alchymiſts*.

After having been many Years the moſt eminent Profeſſor of *Botany*, *Chymiſtry*, and *Phyſic*. He died in *September* 1738.

Of

Of the Establishment *of* Apothecaries Hall.

SOON after the Phyſicians of *London* were incorporated into a Body, and had the Authority of a Royal Charter, they were by Acts of Parliament directed to elect yearly, four of their Fellows, who after taking an Oath of Office, were impowered with the Aſſiſtance of the Wardens of the Company of Grocers and Apothecaries (at that time one united Body) to viſit all Apothecaries Houſes within *London* only, and to deſtroy ſuch Drugs and Medicines as they ſhould find defective; which Power of Viſitation was afterwards, by a Charter of King *James* the Firſt, extended to the Diſtance of ſeven Miles round *London*. But the Exerciſe of this laſt Power being limited to four Perſons, the ſame appeared to Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, and *Henry Atkins*, Phyſicians to King *James* the Firſt, ſo very inſufficient for ſuppreſſing the Variety of Abuſes intended to be remedied, that at their Deſire, and for the more effectually preventing thoſe Abuſes, the ſaid King, very ſoon after, by another Charter, formed the Apothecaries of *London* into a diſtinct Society, with the like Power of Viſitation, and expreſsly prohibited all Perſons from exerciſing the Buſineſs of an Apothecary within ſeven Miles of *London* unleſs firſt examined, approved, and licenſed by the ſaid Company of Apothecaries.

As to the exact Number of the Society's Members, when they ſeparated from the Grocers, it is not material to enquire, but for many Years paſt, they have been much the ſame as at preſent.

The ſaid Society do maintain a botanical Garden at their own Expenſe, ſituated at *Chelſea*, towards the Eſtabliſhment of which, the Munificence of that great Patron of natural and uſeful Knowledge, Sir *Hans Sloane*, did greatly contribute. A Matter in ſeveral foreign Cities thought worthy the public Care and Charge. At this Garden (at preſent furniſhed with as great a Number of Plants, Conveniencies, *&c.* as perhaps any in *Europe)* a Demonſtrator is appointed by the Society, to inſtruct their Members, Apprentices, and Pupils in this neceſſary Branch of Pharmacy, and to ſuperintend, at proper Times, Herborigations, in the Neighbourhood of *London*.

The *Apothecaries Hall*, which was begun to be erected after their Separation from the Grocers, ſhared in the common Calamity of 1666, and in 1672 was rebuilt and finiſhed in a manner inferior to few Halls in *London*, for Neatneſs and Grandeur; in this Place is a compleat *Elaboratory* for the Preparation of Chymical Medicines of all ſorts, under the Inſpection of the Society in general, but more particularly the ſeveral Committees by them choſen, who attended monthly, and they elect Subcommittes, who attend, ſome weekly, and ſome daily, ſo that no one Proceſs is either begun, or carried on but under their Inſpection.

The *Apothecaries Company* conſiſts of a *Maſter*, two *Wardens*, nineteen *Aſſiſtants*, and the Body, which are diſtinguiſhed by *Livery* and *Yeomanry*, are about three hundred.

Of certain wonderful CHYMICAL MIXTURES.

IT is moſt certain, that many ſurpriſing Appearances have been diſcovered by ſome *Chymical Mixtures*, which can by no means be accounted for, becauſe all Attempts to do it have proved ineffectual. One of theſe is, the *Aurum Fulminans*, which, with a little Rubbing, goes off like Thunder: This is made ſolely for the Sake of theſe Experiments.

Aurum Fulminans. Take of Grain Gold, one Scruple; *Aqua Regia*, half an Ounce; pour the *Aqua Regia* on the Gold, in a Glaſs Vial, and place it in a gentle Heat, till the Gold be diſſolved; then having put the Solution in a proper Glaſs Veſſel, take a Solution of Salt of Tartar in Water, and pour it on the other by Degrees, as long as any frothing up appears on their Mixture; give the Gold time to ſettle at the Bottom, and then pour off the Fluid.

Pulvis Fulminans, is another Preparation of this kind, and is thus made. Take Salt Petre, three Drams; Salt of Tartar, two Drams; Flower of Brimſtone, one Dram; mix them expeditiouſly together in a warm Mortar, till they become a fine Powder; which may be done in two or three Minutes; then put it into a Vial, and cork it cloſe. A Dram hereof being held over the Fire in a Shovel, will firſt melt, and then go off with a loud Noiſe. If it be held in a Place not violently hot, ſo that it may be ſome time a melting, the Report will be the greater.

Phoſphorus, which is a Salt of Urine, many Months a making, is another ſurpriſing Preparation. Its Burning is very vehement, and penetrates deeper in the Fleſh than common Fire; and it is very difficult to be extinguiſhed. M. *Caſſini* happening to preſs a Piece in a Cloth between his Fingers, the Cloth immediately took Fire; he endeavoured to put it out with his Foot, but his Shoe caught the Flame, and he was obliged to extinguiſh it with a Braſs Ruler, which caſt forth Rays in the Dark for two Months after.

But who will wonder at theſe Things, ſeeing *Chymiſtry* furniſhes us with a Method of making *artificial Earthquakes*, which ſhall have all the great Effects of natural ones? This, as it may illuſtrate the Proceſs of Nature in the Production of theſe terrible *Phænomina* under Ground, we ſhall here add.

Take twenty Pounds of Iron Filings, and add to it as many of Brimſtone; mix, work, and temper the whole together with a little Water, ſo as to form a Maſs, half moiſt, and half dry. This being buried three or four Feet under Ground, in ſix or ſeven Hours Time will have a prodigious Effect: The Earth will begin to tremble, crack and ſmoak, and fire, and Flame burſt through. Such is the Effect of even two cold Bodies in the cold Ground.

A ſtrong Ley (made with Aſhes and quick Lime, ſuch as the Soap-boilers uſe) has a moſt wonderful diſſolving Quality. *Boerhaave* ſays, a Man unfortunately falling into a boiling Copper of this Ley, had his Cloths, and all the ſoft Parts of his Body diſſolved, ſo that only the Bones remained.

Sugar is a Production of Nature and Art, ſingular and extraordinary: It entirely diſſolves in Water, melts in the Fire, ſhoots like a perfect Salt, and is manifeſtly fixed, as is plainly ſeen; again, it affords a ſtrong penetrating Spirit; it may alſo be ſet a fermenting and made into a ſtrong Wine.

Wine. Perhaps there is not in all Nature ſo many Properties found in any other Body.

There is Reaſon to think, that *Chymiſtry* had the common Fate of the other Arts at the Declenſion of the Eaſtern Empire; and lay buried and forgot, till about the Time of *Roger Bacon*, when it was begun to be cultivated aain.

The firſt *Chymiſts* confined themſelves to Metals. In theſe latter Ages the Bounds of *Chymiſtry* have been greatly enlarged; and Plants, Animals, Minerals, *&c.* have been taken into it.

It is but of late that *Chymiſtry* has been applied to the Preparation of Medicines: *Baſil Valentine*, and *Arnoldus de Villa nova*, ſeem to have been the firſt that attemped it: *Paracelſus*, and *Van Helmont*, carried it to a greater Length; and the prodigious number of *Chymiſts* who have lately appeared, have rendered Medicine almoſt wholly *chymical*.

Of Acids *and* Alcalies.

BY *Acids* we underſtand ſuch Things as affect the Tongue with a Senſe of Sharpneſs, and Sourneſs. Such are Vinegar and its Spirit, Spirit of Nitre, Spirit of Vitriol, Spirit of Sulphur, *&c.* The Juices of Oranges and Lemons, of Apples, Crabs, and Barberries.

There are ſome Things which do not poſſeſs enough of the *acid* Nature to give ſenſible Marks thereof on the Taſte, yet notwithſtanding that, are termed *Acids*: After all, it is that *Acidity* or Sourneſs is chiefly regarded in the Denomination.

The great and general diſtinguiſhing Mark, then, of *Acids*, is, that they make a violent working and frothing up, when mixed with another ſort of Bodies, called *Alcalies*.

Yet is not this Property alone always to be depended on, to determine a Body an *Acid*, without the joint Conſideration of the Taſte, and the Changes of Colour producible in other Bodies thereby. To diſtinguiſh doubtful *Acids* from *Alcalies*, mix them with a blue Tincture of Violets; if they turn it red, they are of the *Acid* Tribe; if green, *Alcaline*.

Acid Salts are all found to be volatile, and all *Acids* are termed Salts; theſe are diſtinguiſhed from other Salts, which are either fixed, or have an urinous, inſtead of an *acid* Taſte.

To all who are converſant in theſe ſort of Studies, it will appear probable, that the *Acid* is the ſaline Part or Principle in all Salts. That there is a penetrating Subſtance every where mixed with the ſeveral Parts of the Globe; which, according to the different Matters it happens to be united withal, produces different kinds of Bodies; if it meets with a fat Subſtance, called a foſſil Oil, it becomes *Brimſtone*; if it be received into a ſort of Lime-ſtone, it curdles with it, and becomes *Allum*; with Iron, it grows into green *Vitriol*; with Copper, into blue *Vitriol*, &c.

Sir *Iſaac Newton*'s Sentiments on this Head are very ſagacious. "In "decompounding Sulphur, we get "an *acid* Salt, of the ſame Nature "of that made by Chymiſts; which "ſame *Acid* abounding in the Bowels "of the Earth, unites ſometimes with "Earth, and thus makes *Allum*; "ſometimes with Earth and Metal, "and makes *Vitriol*; and ſometimes "with Earth and Bitumen or foſſil "Oil, and thus makes *Brimſtone*."

By Experiments made on the native Salts, which M. *Homberg* reduces to three kinds, *viz.* Sea-ſalt, Salt-petre, and Vitriol, it will appear,

pear, that there is found in them a conſiderable Part *acid*, which is the pure Salt; the reſt being an earthy, a watry, or a ſulphurous Matter.

The ſame ſort of Reaſoning, with a little Alteration, may be applied to the Salts made from Plants and Animals.

By *Alcalies* we mean all lixivious Salts made from Plants; that is, ſuch Salts as are made by boiling away the Ley, made by ſteeping their Aſhes; or, according to the extenſive Senſe, any Subſtance, which being mixed with an *Acid*, produces a kind of *Boiling* and *Fermentation*.

Alcalies are of one uncompounded Nature alike; but there are two ſeveral ſorts.

The firſt obtained from vegetable and animal Subſtances, by Calcination, Diſtillation, Putrefaction, *&c.* Such are Spirit of Urine, Spirit of Hartſhorn, Salt of Tartar, all lixivious Salts, *&c.* The ſecond are earthy Subſtances, as Marble, Quicklime, Boles, Gold, Silver, Lead, Mercury, Iron, Copper, Bezoar, Crabs-eyes, Pearls, Oyſter-ſhells, Cuttle-fiſh-bone, Crabs-claws, Coral, *&c.*

Theſe two kinds, *Boerhaave* obſerves, differ widely from each other; having nothing in common but, their being liable to froth up and work with *Acids*. The one is a Claſs of native, fixed, earthy, ſcentleſs, inſipid Bodies: The other, a Set of ſuch as are volatile, ſweet-ſcented, fiery, and procured by Art.

Hence, the ſame Author adds, The mere working and frothing up with *Acids*, muſt be allowed to be of itſelf inſufficient to determine the Nature of an *Alkali*: And that ſuch a Name, which properly denotes a burning, fiery Subſtance, ſhould not be applied to any mild and gentle Body, as Chalk, *&c.* but other Properties and Conſiderations are to be taken in, and particularly their Taſte, manner of procuring, and the Change of Colour they produce in Bodies.

Thus, thoſe Liquors, which being poured on Syrup of Violets, change it of a green Colour are *Alcalies*; as thoſe which turn it red are *Acids*; thus, Oil of Tartar turns it of a kindly green; and Oil of Vitriol of a Carmine red: And if to the Syrup made red by Oil of Vitriol, Oil of Tartar be poured, it turns that Part wherewith it unites, green; leaving the reſt red: And the like holds good of Oil of Vitriol, poured on Syrup made green by Oil of Tartar.

To the like Effect M. *Homberg* obſerves, That a mere working and frothing up, ariſing upon the Mixture of a Body with an *Acid* does not ſeem to be a certain Mark of its *alcaline* Nature; ſince diſtilled Oils of all kinds are found to do thus much; and many of them with more Vehemence than *Alcalies* themſelves, ſo as ſometimes even to take fire, which *Alcalies* never do. He ſays farther, That after the Frothing, *&c.* the Mixture entirely unites, and ſhoots into a Salt, or ſaline Matter, excluding the Oils, which do not after the Frothing unite with the *Acids* into a ſaline Subſtance, but rather compoſe a reſinous one.

Notwithſtanding all the ſeeming Oppoſition and Enmity between *Acids* and *Alcalies*, they may be converted into one another; at leaſt *Acids* are convertible into *Alcalies*, as is ſhewn at large by M. *Geoffrey* in a Diſcourſe expreſſed in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy 1717, where the Nature and Origin of *Alcalies* is ingeniouſly explained.

Many make the *Taſte* the Touchſtone whereby to try *Acids* and *Alcalies*: But there is a multitude of Bodies, wherein we can ſo little diſcern by the Taſte, which of them is the moſt powerful, that one would not ſuſpect there was a Grain of either of them therein.

It

It is no Wonder, that the Deſcription given of *Acids* and *Alcalies* ſhould be ſo imperfect and uncertain, ſince even the Chymiſts themſelves do not ſeem to have any determinate Notion or ſure Marks, whereby to know them diſtinctly.

Heat, Motion, and working upon the Union of Bodies are plainly no Rules to determine them *Acids* and *Alcalies*; for Water, which is neither an *Acid* nor *Alcali* will grow very hot by being mixed with ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol.

Of Sublimation, Precipitation, Calcination, Volatilization, *&c.*

SUBLIMATION is, by ſome, called *dry Diſtillation*: It is moſt commonly done in cloſe Veſſels, and in a great Degree of Heat.

But as there is a Variety of Subſtances ſuited to this Operation, ſo the Method of performing it may be changed accordingly: Thus Brimſtone is *ſublimed* in a Pot without any Cover, the Flowers riſing and falling in a cloſe pent Room. Camphire, though a very volatile Matter, is *ſublimed* into a very looſe Covering like a Bee-hive, as may be ſeen in its Place. All *ſublimated* Preparations of Mercury, as Calomel Mercurius dulcis, *&c.* of animal Subſtances, as Salt of Hartſhorn, Sal Ammoniac, *&c.* are always made by fitting two Glaſſes like *Florence* Flaſks into one another, the Neck of the one being received into that of the other: The Matter to be *ſublimed* is put into the lowermoſt, and placed in Sand, where it undergoes a violent Degree of Heat; hereby the Preparation ſticks to the Top of the uppermoſt, which is always broken to take it out.

But to give an Inſtance of this Operation, ſuch as may be comprehended by every Body: The Soot in the Chimney is a *Sublimation* of Wood and Pit-coal.

By *Precipitation* we underſtand a total, or particular Diſſolution of certain Subſtances in Liquids; when, by the Addition of ſomething elſe, the Matter diſſolved becomes diſengaged, and falls to the Bottom.

Thus, Tinctures of Jalap and Scammony are made in a Spirit; but when a certain Quantity of Water is added, thoſe Particles which before gave the Colour, preſently diſengage themſelves, and are *precipitated* to the Bottom. Thus are made Reſins of Jalap, Scammony, *&c.*

Gold being diſſolved in *Aqua Regis* may be *precipitated* by Oil of Tartar, or volatile Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. There are innumerable other ways to *precipitate* Diſſolutions or Tinctures of different kinds.

Milk is nothing but Oil and Water united by Nature; now every Body knows, that any thing ſour or acid curdles the Oil, and *precipitates* it to the Bottom.

Thoſe Liquors that are properly ſuited to the above Intentions of diſſolving, *&c.* are termed *Menſtruums*.

Calcination is the Burning of certain Subſtances in an open Fire or Kiln, till it becomes a *Calx* or Lime.

Thus are *calcined* Hartſhorn, Oyſter-ſhells, *&c.* by means of which Operation the Subſtances become a mere inſipid, ſcentleſs Matter.

Thoſe Subſtances which undergo this Operation in Veſſels cloſely pent up, do not part with their Oils, whereupon a Blackneſs enſues, as appears in making *Ivory-black*.

By volatile Parts we every where mean ſuch as will mount over the

Helm and afford an Oil, Spirit, or Salt by Diſtillation: Such are all the Spices, all ſweet ſmelling Vegetables, as, Lavender, Roſemary, Mints, Pennyroyal, Thyme, *&c.* Some apply the Term *Volatile* in a very copious Senſe, and hereby mean Quickſilver and other Minerals; which, though deſtitute of Smell, may, upon the Application of Heat, be made to *fly away*.

Chymical Preparations.

Nitrum purificatum. *Purified Nitre.* Boil *Nitre* in Water, filtre the Liquor through Paper, then evaporate, and ſet it by, in a cool Place, that the Cryſtals may form.

In the ſame manner is purified Sal Ammoniac.

This Operation ſeems to be quite unneceſſary becauſe it is brought ready purified to our Hands.

Alumen uſtum. *Burnt Allum. Burn Allum* in an Iron or Earthen Pot, as long as it riſes up and ſwells.

Its Uſe is to eat away proud Fleſh, but it is ſo inſignificant, it is ſeldom uſed.

Vitriolum calcinatum. *Calcined or burnt Vitriol.* Put *green Vitriol* into an earthen Veſſel, and calcine it with an open Fire till it is quite dry; then take it out by breaking the Veſſel, and ſet it by for Uſe, well cloſed from the Air. The *Vitriol* is moſt perfectly calcined, if at the Bottom and Sides of the containing Veſſel it is become red.

The Edinburgh Receipt. Expoſe any Quantity of powdered green *Vitriol* in an unglazed earthen Veſſel, to the Action of a moderate Fire, till it becomes white, keeping the Matter continually ſtirring, to prevent its ſticking to the Veſſel, and obtaining a ſtony Hardneſs. If this be urged with a more vehement Fire, it paſſes into a deep red Subſtance, called *Colcothar of Virtriol.*

Dr. *Lewis* ſays, "The Calcination of *Vitriol*, according to the above Method is very troubleſome; for unleſs the Heat be very gentle, and the Matter ſpread very thin over the Bottom of a broad, ſhallow Veſſel, it is almoſt impoſſible to avoid melting it, and making it ſtick to the Sides of the Pan; which renders the Pulverization directed above, an uſeleſs Labour. The common Method with the Chymiſts, is, to place a deep earthen Pan, almoſt filled with *Vitriol* unpounded, upon a gentle Fire: The *Vitriol* will ſoon melt, and by Degrees incruſtate on the Sides of the Veſſel, when the Fire may be increaſed, till the watry Part ſeems conſumed; by this time it will grow into one Lump, of a whitiſh Colour, except on the Out-ſide next the Pan (which muſt be broken, to take it out) where it will appear of a yellowiſh or reddiſh Colour, according to the Continuance, and Degree of Fire employed.

If the *Vitriol* is deſired to be ſtill farther dephlegmated; this may be commodiouſly performed, by groſsly pounding the Maſs (which will no longer melt as before) and then calcining it over a ſtrong Fire, in a ſhallow Iron Pan, till it has got the Degree of Dryneſs required, which may be known by its Colour.

Sal eſſentiale Acetoſæ. *Eſſential Salt of Sorrel.* Take the Juice of *Sorrel* made clear by ſtanding, and pouring off from the Sediment. Boil it away till only one third Part remains; paſs the Remainder through a Flannel Bag, and repeat the Boiling till a Skin forms itſelf upon the Top of the Liquor; the Liquor is

then

then to be put into a Glaſs Veſſel, and a little Olive-oil being poured upon the Top, ſet it by in a Cellar, till Plenty of Cryſtals appear formed, which are to be gently waſhed with fair Water, and afterwards dried for Uſe.

In the ſame manner may be prepared Salt of the *leſſer Centaury*, of *Succory*, of *Eyebright*, of *Fumitory*, of *Plaintain*, of *Oak*, &c.

As alſo all the Salts of ſuch Acid, Auſtere, Aſtringent, and bitteriſh Plants, as contain but a ſmall Quantity of Oil.

The Waters of theſe Plants, which are in vain endeavoured to be drawn over by Diſtillation, may be obtained by diſſolving a ſuitable Quantity of their eſſential Salt in common Water. *E.*

The Operation for obtaining theſe Salts is ſo very laborious and tedious, as not to be compleated in leſs than half a Year's Time; and at laſt, the Salt which any of theſe Juices afford is ſo very ſmall, that they are hardly ever made or expected in the Shops.

Sal Abſinthii. *Salt of Wormwood.* Let the Aſhes of *Wormwood* be put into an Iron Pot, and kept red hot for ſome Hours by a ſtrong Fire, often ſtirring them, that all remains of Oil may be burnt out; then boil them in Water; ſtrain the Water, which will be filled with the Salt, through Paper, and boil it to Dryneſs.

In this manner is to be prepared the fixed alcaline Salt of any Plant, whoſe Aſhes will yield that kind of Salt.

The Scotch Receipt. Take any Quantity of the Plant *Wormwood*, either freſh gathered, or gently dried; put it into an Iron Pan, and with a gentle Fire reduce it into white Aſhes, which are afterwards to be boiled, ſo as to make a Ley, in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring Water; filtre the Ley, and boil it away over a gentle Fire, till a brown Salt is left behind, which, by repeated Solutions, Filtrations, and Coagulations, may be rendered pure and white.

After the ſame manner are prepared the Salts of *Bean ſtalks*, *Broom*, &c.

Boerhaave juſtly obſerves, that theſe Salts are obtained much ſooner and eaſier from dry Subſtances than from green ones; but Care ſhould be taken that they are not too dry, or too old, for then they will afford but little Salt.

During the Burning, Care ought to be taken, that the Plant do not take Flame; or, if it ſhould, to put out the Flame, by covering the Pan; otherwiſe, by carrying off the oily Part of the Plant, it will rob the Salt of the ſoapy Quality expected, and render it fiery, and injurious. If the Chymiſts would obſerve this Method, and proceed by a ſlow and wary Calcination, inſtead of ſetting Fire to the Plant in the open Air, and burning it to white Aſhes, they would not only gain a much better Salt, but obtain it in larger Quantities.

When only a ſmall Quantity of Salt is deſired, *Tachenius*'s Method ſeems to be as good as any: He directs the Plant to be burnt with a moderate Fire, in a Veſſel covered with an Iron Plate, ſo as to ſhut out the Air, till the Subject be reduced to a black Coal. The Cover is then to be removed, and the Matter kept continually ſtirring, till it be entirely reduced into white Aſhes: If it ſhould take Flame, it may be eaſily put out by managing the Heat, and putting on the Cover when neceſſary. After this, the Aſhes may be kept over the Fire in a hot Place an Hour or two longer.

In making the Ley, ſix Parts of Water ought to be uſed to one of the Aſhes, and the Boiling continued till the Water has filled itſelf with the Salt. Some will make it by only pouring boiling Water on the Aſhes,

and keeping them ſtirring ſome time afterwards. In either Caſe, let not Copper nor Braſs Veſſels be uſed. As to the Boiling it away it is beſt done in Iron, and continued till the Salt Remains perfectly dry, obſerving towards the End, to keep the Matter continually ſtirring with an Iron Spatula, to prevent its ſticking to the Bottom and Sides of the Veſſel, to do which, if the Quantity be large, the Artiſt will find Labour enough. It is then to be put into well ſtopped Glaſſes before it be quite cold.

According to *Boerhaave*, the brown Colour of the Salt is a certain Sign of its being truly prepared. As to the making it white, by repeating the Operation of diſſolving, filtring, and boiling away, according to the *Scotch* Direction, it is the moſt certain way to ſpoil it; becauſe it robs it of its Oil.

Some contend, that all lixivious Salts have the ſame Efficacy: But we well know, Salt of *Wormwood* to be a Medicine of ſingular Uſe; and the Operators at Apothecaries Hall, and other conſcientious Artiſts, take Care to appoint truſty People to burn *Wormwood* only.

The Virtues of Salt of *Wormwood* are great and manifold; but ſeeing it is only uſed in Compoſitions, we ſhall here offer a common but very ſignificant one, invented by the famous *Lazarus Riverius*, and many Years after called by his Name.

The *Anti-Emetic* and *Febrifuge* Mixture.

Take two Drams of Salt of *Wormwood*, three Ounces of Lemon-juice, ſix Ounces of Spring Water, an Ounce of ſtrong Cinnamon Water, and ſix Drams of Syrup of Orange-Peel; mix them.

This is a moſt admirable Remedy in Vomitings, and as ſure a Relief in that Diſorder of the Stomach, as Diaſcordium has been experienced to be in Looſeneſſes, from a Weakneſs of the Bowels. In this Caſe two large Spoonfuls may be taken after every Vomiting.

But the Uſe of this noble Remedy is not confined to ſo ſmall a Compaſs; for a ſmall Tea-cup full of this Mixture, taken every four or ſix Hours, will cure many ſlight Fevers, eſpecially where the Stomach is principally affected. It will alſo prevent the Return of Intermitting Fevers, even when the Bark has failed: This it does by cauſing a gentle breathing Sweat.

Cryſtalli Tartari. *Cryſtals of Tartar.* Take white *Tartar* reduced to Powder, boil it till it is perfectly diſſolved in twenty times its Quantity of Water; let the Solution, while it continues hot, be paſſed through filtering Paper, and received in a Wooden Veſſel; then expoſe it for a Night, or longer, to the cold Air, that Cryſtals may form themſelves, and ſhoot to the Sides of the Veſſel; the Water being now poured off, the Cryſtals are to be collected, and dried for Uſe. This Preparation differs not from

Cremor Tartari. *Cream of Tartar.* Take the Solution of *Tartar* obtained as in the foregoing Operation, and filtered: Let it boil over the Fire, till a thick Skin appears on the Top, which you may take off with a Wooden Skimmer bored full of Holes; continue the Boiling till a freſh Skin ariſes, which is to be taken off as the former, and the Operation repeated, till the whole Quantity of Liquor is thus conſumed; afterwards, dry it all together in the Sun. *E.*

The Buſineſs of refining and cryſtallizing *Tartar* is ſo very troubleſome, that none of the Apothecaries, and very few of the trading Chymiſts are at the Trouble of it, but either import it ready prepared from *Holland*, or purchaſe it from ſome People here, who make it their ſole Buſineſs.

Buſineſs. M. *Jeoffry* tells us, they have another Method of purifying *Tartar* near *Montpelier*. The Refiners there pour a ſtrong Decoction of pulverized *Tartar* through a Strainer into proper Veſſels, the Sides of which are ſoon cruſted over with Cryſtals; theſe are further cleanſed from ſuch Droſs as have paſſed the Strainer, and which ſlightly ſtick to them, by frequent Waſhings with Simple water: Afterwards they uſe a certain ſoapy Earth, not unlike Chalk; a little of this Earth they diſſolve in Water, which then looks like Milk: In this Liquor, by long boiling, they diſſolve a conſiderable Quantity of the already half purified *Tartar*, and then perform the Cryſtallization in the common manner. Hereby they obtain fairer, larger, and whiter Cryſtals, at much leſs Expenſe, than when made in the uſual manner. See more of this Operation under *Tartar*.

Cream of Tartar is a moſt excellent Medicine in ſome bilious Habits, and in Jaundices. It is a very cooling Purge, and operates both by Urine and Stool. If half an Ounce be taken in fine Powder every Morning, or every other Morning, it will act as an Alterative, and be the more effectual.

Sal Tartari. *Salt of Tartar*. Take *Tartar* of any kind, wrap it in Paper ſomewhat wetted, or put it in a proper Veſſel, and calcine it till the Oil be conſumed; then diſſolve it in warm Water, and proceed as in making Salt of Wormwood.

The *Scotch Receipt* directs it to be made with white *Tartar*, as being the pureſt kind; but any ſort is equally fit for the Purpoſe. *Lemery* obtained four Ounces of very white and well purified Salt from ſixteen Ounces of red *Tartar*; he alſo obſerves, that a little more may be made from the white ſort; others have found, that each *Tartar* has yielded much the ſame Quantity.

The *Scotch Receipt* ſays farther. If a ſtronger Salt of *Tartar* is required, let the white Salt be melted in a Crucible, with the greateſt Degree of Heat, and reverberated for ſome Hours, till it has got a greeniſh or blue Colour.

The greeniſh or blue Colour, generally looked upon as a certain Mark of the Degree of Strength, which theſe kind of Preparations arrive to, upon being expoſed to the Action of a vehement Fire, continued for a long time, is fallacious and uncertain. For if the Crucible, or melting Veſſel, be perfectly clean, cloſe covered, and has ſtood the Fire without cracking, the Salt will turn out white and colourleſs, though kept melted ever ſo long; whilſt, on the other Hand, an unforeſeen Accident, or dextrous Management of the Proceſs, ſhall give the Salt, in a few Minutes the Colour deſired. There is reaſon to believe, that this Salt of *Tartar* is not only uſed for Salt of Wormwood, but for every other kind of Salt of Vegetables; and which ought to be prepared by a Ley made from the Aſhes of the Plant.

There is a conſiderable Demand for Salt of *Tartar*; it is uſed in making Alcohol, or rectified Spirit of Wine, alſo in other Rectifications; we likewiſe find it made uſe of to extract Tinctures of many kinds. It muſt be kept from the Air in a Stopple-bottle.

Lixivium Tartari. *Ley of Tartar*. Take *Tartar* calcined white, (*viz.* the above Salt) and put it in a moiſt Place that it may melt.

The *Scotch Receipt* calls it, *Liquor of Salt of Tartar*, or rather *Oil of Tartar per deliquium*; and directs the Salt to be placed in a flat Glaſs Diſh, expoſed to the Air for ſome Days in a moiſt Place, and it will run into a Liquor, which is either to be filtered through Paper, or gently poured off from the Sediment.

By

By this Preparation it appears, that an Ounce of Salt of *Tartar* (which looks to be as dry as a Powder) ſhall, upon being expoſed in the above manner, drink up three Ounces of Water out of the Air; a Matter truly wonderful and remarkable, and what the moſt exalted Genius, and greateſt Underſtanding would never have diſcovered, had not *Experience*, the Mother of Knowledge declared it.

To make this *Ley of Tartar* when wanted upon a ſudden Demand (for few or none keep it) the Salt may be rubbed in a Stone or Marble Mortar, and a due Proportion of Water added.

There is a peculiar Property in all Preparations of *Tartar* to whiten whatever they are joined to (in the ſame manner as thoſe of Vitriol or Iron blacken whatever they are mixed with) this *Ley of Tartar* mixed with Oil of Almonds, and a little Roſe or Orange Waters, and then ſhaken, makes a moſt excellent White-waſh, which, with the greateſt Safety, may be uſed to beautify the Skin, as well as ſcour it of Pimples, Freckles, *&c.* In the beating up of Pomatum a few Drops of the Ley procures a Whiteneſs beyond any thing elſe.

Tartarum ſolubile. *Soluble Tartar.* Take of alcaline fixed Salt, a Pound; of Water, a Gallon: The Salt being diſſolved in the boiling Water, throw in Cryſtals of *Tartar* in Powder as long as any Fermentation is raiſed, which uſually ceaſes before thrice the Weight of the Alcali is thrown in. Then ſtrain the Liquor through Paper, and after due Evaporation, ſet it by for the Salt to ſhoot, or elſe boil the Liquor wholly away, that the Salt may be left dry.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is thus, Take of Cryſtals of *Tartar*, as much as you pleaſe. Boil them in ten times their Quantity of Water, till they are perfectly diſſolved. Into this Liquor, while boiling, drop by Degrees, of the before mentioned Oil of *Tartar*, a ſufficient Quantity; that is, till the frothing up ceaſes; then filter the Liquor whilſt it continues hot, boil it till a Skin appears on the Top; that being ſet in the Cold, Cryſtals may form themſelves.

The Difference between theſe two Receipts is not very material. This is ſometimes called *tartarized Tartar*. A Preparation of this kind was invented ſome Years ago by Monſ. *Seignette*, who practiſed at *Rochelle* in *France*. *Soluble Tartar* is intended as a neutral Salt, wherein neither *Acid* nor *Alcali* ſhould prevail; hereupon it becomes extremely uſeful upon two Accounts: Firſt, as a *Menſtruum*; for this Salt and Water is a proper Liquid to diſſolve other Subſtances in, particularly Myrrh, Gum Lac, *&c.* Next, as a Medicine; becauſe this Salt will eaſily diſſolve in cold Water, whilſt the Cream of *Tartar* will not diſſolve without boiling, and then with Difficulty.

However plain and eaſy theſe Receipts appear, yet numerous Debates have ariſen in regard to the Proportion the *Acid* ſhould bear to the *Alcali*, ſome affirm, that the leaſt Error herein would be irreparable.

Dr. *Lewis* ſays of the *Edingburgh Receipt*, that the Method is exceeding plain and eaſy: But that ſome Chymiſts have made it very laborious and difficult, by a Nicety that is not at all wanted, and which anſwers no Purpoſe of any Moment. Some inſiſt upon hitting the very exact Point of Saturation; and caution the Operator to be extremely careful when he comes near the Mark, leſt he imprudently, by dropping in too much of the Ley make the Salt too *Alcaline*; or for want of a due Quantity thereof, too *Acid*. If the Liquor be ſuffered to cool a little before it be filtered, and then properly boiled away and cryſtalized, no Error of this kind can happen; for

if

if too much of the Cryſtals of *Tartar* have been added, they will be left on the Paper; if too much of the Ley, it will remain uncryſtallized. But the Cryſtallization of ſuch Salts as theſe, which are ſubject to flow in the Air, is not performed without a good deal of Trouble; and therefore it would be more convenient to let the *Acid* Salt prevail, proceeding to the total Conſumption of Water by boiling over a gentle Fire, the Salt being continually ſtirred, till it becomes ſufficiently dry.

Soluble Tartar is certainly a moſt excellent Medicine to open all Obſtructions in the firſt Paſſages; it operates both by Urine and Stool, and is a uſeful Remedy in Jaundices and Dropſies. It is commonly given from half a Dram to a Dram, in ſome proper purging Potion.

Lixivium Saponarium. *Soap Leys.* Take of *Ruſſia* Pot-aſh, and Quicklime, of each equal Weights, and throw Water upon them by Degrees, till the Lime is ſlaked, then throw on more Water, and ſtir all together, that the Salt of the Aſhes may be diſſolved: After ſome time pour the Liquor, filtered through Paper, if needful, into another Veſſel. A true Standard Wine Pint of this Liquor, meaſured with the greateſt Care, ought to weigh juſt ſixteen Ounces; if it be heavier, for every Dram it exceeds that Weight, an Ounce and a half of Water in Meaſure, is to be added to each Pint of the Liquor; but if it be lighter, it muſt be boiled till the like Quantity of Water is carried off, or elſe muſt be thrown upon freſh Lime and Aſhes.

This Receipt is here placed for the ſake of making the following Preparations. However, as this *Ley* is always to be had at the Soap-boilers, it may, according to the above Directions, be brought to a proper Degree of Strength, without the Trouble of making it.

Sapo Amygdalinus. *Almond Soap.* Take any Quantity of freſh drawn Oil of *Almonds*, and thrice its Meaſure of the above *Soap-Leys*; let them ſteep together for ſome time in ſuch a Heat, wherewith the Mixture ſhall but juſt boil, and within a few Hours they will both unite; after which, the Liquor, in boiling will ſoon become ropy, and in a good Degree tranſparent, and will cool into the Hardneſs of a Jelly: Then throw in Sea-ſalt, till the boiling Liquor has loſt its Ropineſs: Continue the boiling till ſome of the Liquor being dropped on a Tile, the Water is ſeen to ſeparate freely from the coagulated *Soap*; then remove the Fire, and the *Soap* will gradually Riſe to the Top of the Liquor, which is to be taken out before it is cold, and put into a Wooden Frame, which has a Cloth for its Bottom. Laſt of all, being taken out, it is to be ſet by till it obtains a proper Hardneſs.

Soap may be made after the ſame manner with Oil-olive, but in making it, the fineſt Oil ſhould be uſed, that the *Soap* may be as little ungrateful as poſſible, both to the Palate and Stomach.

This ſeems to be intended to anſwer the ſame Purpoſe as the *Soap* of *Tartar* in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, where the Receipt is thus.

Sapo Tartareus. *Soap of Tartar.* Take of Salt of *Tartar* very well calcined, and made into a Powder while ſtill hot, what Quantity you pleaſe. Immediately pour on it in a broad Glaſs Veſſel, twice its Quantity of Oil of Turpentine. Let them ſtand together in a Cellar for ſome Weeks, till the Oil has entered the Salt; then add more Oil by Degrees, till the Salt has drunk up thrice its own Quantity thereof, and both of them are united into a *Soap*, which will happen in a Month or two, if the Matter is every Day ſtirred. The Operation will be finiſhed the ſooner,

if

if the containing Veſſel be faſtened to the Sails of a Windmill, or any other Contrivance that has a ſwift, circular Motion.

There are various Methods of making the *Soap of Tartar* in the Writings of the Chymiſts; each pretends his own Way is the only one to be depended on, and that the Union of the two Ingredients cannot be ſucceſsfully anſwered by any other Means. The *Edinburgh* College, and *Boerhaave* agree in it, that the Salt ſhould be ſtrong and dry, and mixed immediately with an Oil entirely free from Water; and that a Neglect herein would hinder the Operation from ſucceeding. Others, of no ſmall Reputation, affirm, That it is abſolutely neceſſary that the Salt be expoſed to a moiſt Air, before the Oil be added to it.

As to the regular uniform Motion above directed, it is more likely to hinder, than to haſten the Union of the Oil and Salt.

Soap of Tartar is the principal Part of the *Matthew*'s Pill, as the *Almond Soap* is now of the *Soap-Pill*. There is a Method to make *Soap* under *Sapo* among the Simples.

Cauſticum commune fortius. *The ſtronger common Cauſtic.* Take of the Soap Leys juſt mentioned, any Quantity, and boil to the fourth Part; then ſprinkle in, while boiling, Lime that has been kept pretty cloſe in a Veſſel for ſeveral Months; continue to add this Lime till all the Liquor is drank up, and the whole brought to a Paſte, which is to be kept in a Veſſel well ſtopped. See the *Milder Cauſtic*.

Cauterium commune mitius. *The common milder Cauſtic.* Take of Soft-ſoap, of freſh Quicklime, each equal Parts, and mix them at the Time of uſing.

Till the Publication of our laſt *London* Diſpenſatory, the *Lapis Infernalis*, or *Hell-ſtone* was the *Cauſtic* commonly in uſe: But that being liable to turn Liquid was ſubject to a great many Inconveniencies.

Cauſtics are uſed to eat away proud Fleſh; they are alſo intended to penetrate into hard, callous Bodies, and to liquify the Humours; they are particularly applied in Abſceſſes, and Impoſtumations, to eat through to the ripened Matter, and to give it vent: They are now and then uſed to make Iſſues in Parts where cutting is difficult or incovenient.

The firſt of theſe *Cauſtics* is very ſtrong, and if a little Piece of it be applied to the Skin, contained in a little round Hole cut in a Plaiſter, firſt laid upon the Part, and then covered with another Plaiſter, it will burn and conſume the Fleſh; upon theſe Accounts Surgeons prefer this to all other *Cauſtics*.

Notwithſtanding, Quicklime, and fixed lixivious Salts have each of them ſeparately a fiery Virtue, yet, this burning Quality is no ways comparable to what it is when they are united. All theſe ſorts of Preparations ſhould be carefully made uſe of, and none but Surgeons, or thoſe who underſtand the human Frame, ſhould be free with them. They ſhould be kept cloſe ſtopped from the Air.

From the Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory.*

Lapis ſepticus, ſeu Cauterium potentiale. The *Septic Stone, or potential Cautery.* Take of Quicklime in Powder, half a Pound. Put it into a Crucible and calcine it very well, then ſprinkle into it half a Pound of Pot-aſhes. Keep the whole in a Wind Furnace till the Salt flows. Pour out the Maſs into an Iron Veſſel, and add as much Water to it as will be ſufficient. Let them ſteep together ſome Days; afterwards filtre the Liquor, and boil it to the Hardneſs of a Stone. There being Difficulty and Trouble in making this Preparation,

tion, the following is propoſed in its ſtead.

Take any Quantity of freſh, well calcined, pure, fixed alcaline Salt; diſſolve this with about equal its own Weight of boiling Water, in an Iron Veſſel over the Fire: Then ſprinkle in, while boiling, as much Quicklime, ſlaked, and ſifted, as will drink up all the Liquor, and bring the whole to the Thickneſs of a Paſte, to be kept cloſe ſtopped.

This, and the ſtrong *Cauſtic* of the *London* Diſpenſatory are much the ſame.

Acetum diſtillatum, ſeu Spiritus Aceti. *Diſtilled Vinegar, or Spirit of Vinegar.* Let *Vinegar* be diſtilled with a gentle Heat, as long as the Drops fall free from a burnt Smell. If ſome Part of what comes firſt off be thrown away, what is reſerved will be ſtronger.

The *Scotch Receipt.* Take any Quantity of the beſt *Vinegar*, put it into a glazed earthen Pan, and by the gentle Heat of a *Bath* conſume about a fourth thereof, then diſtil the Remainder by the Alembic; the Fire being gradually encreaſed in the Operation, ſo long as the Spirit comes off clear.

Dr. *Lewis* recommends *Wine Vinegar* as better for this Operation than *Beer Vinegar*; for the latter, however acid and fine, contains a large Portion of a ſlimy Subſtance, as is evident from the Ropineſs, to which this kind of *Vinegar* is very ſubject: This not only hinders the acid Parts from riſing freely, but is likewiſe very apt to make the *Vinegar* boil over in the Receiver, and at the ſame time ſubjects it to receive a diſagreeable Impreſſion from the Fire: And indeed, it is extremely difficult to avoid a burnt Flavour, even with the beſt *Vinegar*, if the Diſtillation be drawn out to any Length of Time. The beſt Method of preventing this Inconvenience is, if a Retort be made uſe of, not to place the Sand too high up its Sides; and when ſomewhat more than half the *Vinegar* is come over, to pour to the Remainder a Quantity of freſh *Vinegar*, made hot, equal to that of the Liquor drawn off: This may be repeated three or four times. If the common Still be employed for this Purpoſe, the Head ſhould be made of pure Tin, and freſh *Vinegar* frequently added, in proportion as the diſtilled Liquor runs off; otherwiſe it will taſte as though burnt.

This is juſtly called *Diſtilled Vinegar*, but not *Spirit of Vinegar*; for Reaſons plain to every experienced Artiſt, becauſe the Phlegm and Water come over firſt, leaving the heavier Acid behind; whereas, in the Diſtillation of ſpirituous Liquors, the Spirit comes firſt, and the Water is left behind.

Diſtilled Vinegar is of conſiderable Uſe in many Chymical Operations, *viz.* to diſſolve, and precipitate many Subſtances, *&c.* Its Uſe in Medicine is not great. See *Vinegar*.

Sal Diureticum. *Diuretic Salt.* Take of any alcaline, fixed Salt, one Pound; and boil it in four or five Pints of diſtilled Vinegar, with a very gentle Heat; when the Fermentation ceaſes, add more Vinegar, and when the Fermentation ariſing from this Addition is over, pour on another Quantity of the like Vinegar, and proceed thus, till the Vinegar, being near all conſumed, freſh Vinegar will not cauſe any frothing up, which will generally happen by the Time about ten Quarts of Vinegar ſhall have been uſed; then gently boil to Dryneſs. The Salt left will be impure, which is to be melted for a time, but not too long, with a gentle Heat, afterwards diſſolved in Water, and ſtrained through Paper. If the Melting has been rightly performed, the ſtrained Liquor will be clear, thin, and colourleſs like Wa-

ter, but otherwiſe browniſh. Laſtly, the Water is to be gently boiled away in a ſhallow Veſſel, the Salt as it dries being frequently ſtirred, that the Moiſture may the ſooner be conſumed. This Salt muſt be kept in a cloſe Veſſel, that the Moiſture of the Air may not cauſe it to melt.

The Salt ought to be very white, and ſhould entirely diſſolve either in Spirit of Wine, or in Water, without leaving a Sediment; if the Salt, though never ſo white, leave any Sediment in the Spirit, after it is diſſolved in this Spirit, it is to be filtered through Paper, and dried again.

The *Scotch Receipt* calls it *regenerated Tartar*, and is thus. Take any Quantity of dry pulverized Salt of *Tartar*. Put it into a large Glaſs Veſſel, and pour thereon, by little and little, as much Spirit of Vinegar as will ſaturate it. Filter the Liquor, and boil it away over a gentle Fire till it becomes dry, but take care it does not obtain a burnt Smell. On the Salt which remains pour of freſh Spirit of Vinegar, as much as is ſufficient to ſaturate it, pour off the clear Liquor and boil to Dryneſs.

This Preparation is frequently called *Terra foliata Tartari*, from the Reſemblance it has to Leaves. Dr. *Boerhaave* has given very circumſtantial and particular Directions how to manage this tedious and laborious Operation. According to him, the Degree of Fermentation increaſes with the Quantity of Vinegar added, even till the Saturation is compleated: When about fourteen Parts of ſtrong diſtilled Vinegar has been poured by little and little upon one of the fixed Salt, no more Fermentation will appear upon the Addition of a little more Vinegar, in the Cold; but if the Mixture now be ſtrongly ſtirred and well heated, the Fermentation will appear afreſh; whereupon ſome more Vinegar is to be added, till it ceaſes again. After all, if, when the whole has been kept warm twenty-four Hours, the Veſſel then ſhaken, and no frothing up appears, a little more Vinegar be dropped in, and the Shaking repeated, and then if no frothing up follows, the grand Point of Saturation is hit: The Liquor thus prepared is clear, of a peculiar Smell, and in Taſte neither ſharp, acid, nor alcaline, but particularly ſaltiſh.

Upon decanting the Liquor clear off from its Sediment, and diſtilling it in a Glaſs Alembic, we gain a pure Simple-water; whilſt the Liquor which remains behind, is of a blackiſh Colour, and at length quite black, thick, fat, and greaſy; of a ſharp penetrating Taſte and Nature. Try a little of this Liquor, by mixing it with a little Vinegar, if a frothing up enſues, it ſhews that the Alcali is uppermoſt; and therefore the whole muſt be ſaturated again, by the careful Addition of freſh Vinegar; and this is to be repeated again, till not the leaſt frothing up is perceptible.

This Point, at length, obtained, let the Liquor, after ſtanding, be poured off from the Sediment, and then all the Water be drawn off by a gentle Fire, till the Salt remains at the Bottom, of a darkiſh Colour, and of a highly penetrating, and ſoapy Taſte. And now this Operation muſt be moderately conducted, without a ſtrong Fire, otherwiſe, the Salt ſo laborioufly obtained, will fly away in the Air; and in this manner it is to be carefully dried, on the Management of which, greatly depends its Whiteneſs and Purity.

The Boiling ſhould be performed in Glaſs Veſſels, as being preferable to Iron or glazed ones. Apothecaries, who do not make this Preparation, ſhould be extremely careful where they buy it, for this curious Medicine is liable to be adulterated.

Diuretic

Diuretic Salt is entirely a new Medicine, and has grown into great Reputation within theſe few Years. It is a Promoter of Urine, and therefore is given in dropſical Habits; the Doſe is a Scruple in a ſmall Draught made with Nutmeg, and Alexiterial, Waters, and repeated Night and Morning.

Spiritus Vitrioli tenuis & fortis, atque Colcothar. *Strong and ſmall Spirit of Vitriol, alſo Colcothar.* Take *Vitriol* that has been three Days calcined, put it in an earthen Veſſel, and diſtil with a reverberatory Fire. The diſtilled Liquor being poured into a Retort, is to be diſtilled in a Sand Heat, by this Means the Phlegm will come over, and there will remain in the Retort the ſtrong Spirit, commonly, but improperly called Oil. What remains in the earthen Veſſel, after the firſt Diſtillation, is called *Colcothar*.

The *Scotch Receipt*. Take any Quantity of green Vitriol calcined till it becomes white, and afterwards reduced to Powder; put it into an earthen Retort, ſo as to fill one half, and place the Veſſel in a reverberatory Furnace; then having fitted the Retort with a very large Receiver, and having luted it well, diſtil with a Heat gradually encreaſed to the higheſt Degree, which is to be kept up as long as any Vapours ariſe. The Phlegm, Spirit, and Oil may be ſeparated from each other by committing the whole to Diſtillation in a Retort, placed in a Sand Heat. The Phlegm will ariſe with a ſmall Degree of Heat, the Spirit with a ſtronger, and the Oil remains. The Maſs left after the firſt Diſtillation is called *Colcothar*.

Oil of Vitriol, like many other Articles in the chymical Way, which have a great Demand, is now become a ſeparate Trade; to carry on which, there are in certain Places, where Firing is cheap, conſiderable Works erected, and a great Quanity of the Oil made.

Retorts are ſaid to be very inconvenient Veſſels for this Buſineſs; becauſe it requires a conſiderable Expenſe of Time and Firing before the Vapour can riſe as high as the Form of the Veſſel requires.

As to the Firſt Diſtillation, *Boerhaave* ſays, That the white Vapour will not ceaſe to riſe, even though you ſhould continue the Fire ever ſo long and vehement. And that after eighteen Hours Diſtillation, the Spirit that ariſes will not pay the Expenſes attending it: The Makers of this Article well know the Truth of this Obſervation, and therefore continue the Fire no longer than till the Fumes begin to leſſen, and the Receivers grow ſomewhat clear.

This Spirit or Oil is extremely burning, nor can it be kept in any Veſſel except Glaſs, with a Wax, or rather a Glaſs Stopple. It is uſed to ſharpen Gargles, Linctuſes, and Juleps. A few Drops are ſufficient for either.

The Quantity and Cheapneſs of this Oil occaſioned great Traders to ſell it for Oil and Spirit of Sulphur, to which we know it is near a-kin; but the Caſe is now altered; and by a modern Contrivance to diſtill Oil of Sulphur, it is made in ſuch large Quantities, and ſo cheap, that that is now ſold for Oil of Vitriol.

Spiritus Nitri Glauberi. *Glauber's Spirit of Nitre.* Take of *Nitre*, three Pounds; of ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol, one Pound; let them be cautiouſly and gradually mixed under a Chimney; afterwards let them be diſtilled, firſt with a gentle Heat, and then with a ſtronger.

This is a ſtrong, corroſive Spirit, deſigned chiefly for diſolving Metals and Minerals.

Spiritus ſalis marini Glauberi. *Glauber's Spirit of Sea-ſalt.* Take *Sea-ſalt*, and the ſtrong Spirit of Vi-

triol, of each two Pounds; Water, one Pint. The Oil and the Water being firſt mixed together, pour the Mixture gradually on the *Salt* under a Chimney; proceed to Diſtillation, firſt with a ſmall, and afterwards with a ſtronger Fire.

The *Scotch Receipt*, for *Glauber's Spirit of Salt*. Take of *Sea-ſalt* dried and powdered, two Pounds; Oil of Vitriol, one Pound; Water, as much as is ſufficient to diſſolve the *Salt*. Put them into a Glaſs Retort, and diſtil in a Sand-heat to Drineſs.

By theſe different Receipts it appears, that the Chymiſts themſelves are not determined of the Proportion the Oil of Vitriol ſhould bear to the *Sea-ſalt*. The firſt Receipt allows equal Quantities; in ſome Receipts three Parts of *Salt* are ordered to one of the Oil; the *Edinburgh* directs two Parts of *Salt* to one of the Vitriol.

The making this Preparation is a dangerous Operation. It is ſafeſt to put the Water into a Stone-ware Veſſel, and then add to it the Oil of Vitriol by Degrees. When the Mixture is ſomewhat cool, it may be poured on the *Salt* already placed in the Retort, and the Diſtillation immediately proceeded on; great Regard being had to the Degree of Fire, leſt the Matter either boil over, or the Fumes riſe ſo faſt as to break the Receiver.

Note, In rectifying all theſe *acid Spirits*, the Phlegm or watry Part comes over firſt, becauſe it is lighteſt: Whereas, in vinous Spirits it riſes laſt, becauſe it is there the heavieſt.

Spiritus Salis. *Spirit of Salt.* Take of *Sea-ſalt*, throughly dry, one Pound; powdered Bricks, three Pounds. Mix, and put them into an earthen Retort of ſuch a Size, that the Mixture may fill one half of it. Place the Retort in a reverberatory Furnace, fit to it a large Receiver, and lute them well. Apply at firſt a ſlow Fire, then increaſe it by Degrees, till all the Spirits are driven over in the Form of Clouds. When the Veſſels are grown cold, pour out the diſtilled Liquor into a Glaſs Cucurbit; and gently draw off from it the Phlegm, which will leave the Spirit pure. *E.*

Dr. *Lewis* ſays, This Method of making Spirit, by the Uſe of earthy Subſtances, has been laid aſide for a conſiderable Time, as being founded upon the erroneous Principle, that theſe Subſtances act by diſcontinuing and powerfully dividing the Particles of Salt, ſo as to enable the Fire to expel the Spirit. If this was really true, Glaſs or Sand would prove as ſerviceable as Powder of Bricks, and the ſame Powder would do as well ſeveral times as at firſt; the reverſe of which is found to be true. Brick Earth contains a ſmall Quantity of vitriolic Acid; and it is the known Property of this Acid, powerfully to diſengage the earthy Part of Sea-ſalt from its own proper Acid, which being ſet at liberty, is eaſily raiſed with a ſmall Degree of Fire. The Quantity therefore of Spirit obtained by Earths in this manner is only in Proportion to the Acid contained in them; which being exceeding ſmall, can avail but little, and not near counterbalance the Inconveniency which ariſes from the earthy Part. This has occaſioned ſome to make uſe of Vitriol, as containing a larger Quantity of the vitriolic Acid: But although Vitriol is, in this Reſpect, greatly preferable to Brick-Duſt, Tobacco-pipe-clay, and the like Matters; yet, in another, it is found leſs convenient; the metallic Part ſticking ſo ſtrongly to the Acid of Sea-ſalt, as to keep it down after it is ſeparated from its Earth; or elſe riſing along with it, and fouling it.

This operates by Urine, and therefore may be given in the Jaundice and Dropſy; being taken to fifty or ſixty Drops in a Draught of any weak

weak Liquor; it gives it a pleaſant Sourneſs, and may be taken in Fevers to quench Thirſt; alſo in Obſtructions of the Liver and Spleen.

Spiritus Salis dulcis. *Sweet Spirit of Salt.* Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, three Parts. Put it into a large Bolt-head, and gradually add thereto of *Spirit of Salt*, one Part. Let theſe ſtand together ſome Days. and then diſtil in a Sand-heat, taking Care, towards the End of the Operation, that the Heat does not break the Retort. *E.*

A great deal of Care is neceſſary in this Operation: To make it compleatly, the two Spirits ſhould be exceeding ſtrong; if either be weak the Medicine will be the worſe. Upon mixing the two Spirits, which muſt be done by little and little, a Fermentation and Warmth preſently follows. A Water bath ſeems to be more convenient for diſtilling this Spirit, then a Sand-heat; for as in the former the Degree of Heat is limited, and incapable of raiſing *Spirit of Salt* alone, we may be always ſure of drawing off no more of the Acid, than is thoroughly mixed with the Spirit of Wine.

Aqua Fortis. Take Nitre, green Vitriol not calcined, each three Pounds; of the ſame Vitriol calcined, one Pound and a half; mix all together, and diſtil with a very ſtrong Fire, as long as red Fumes ariſe.

The *Scotch Receipt* for double *Aqua Fortis.* Take of green Vitriol calcined to Whiteneſs, of Powder of Nitre, as alſo of Clay dried and powdered, each a like Quantity: Mix them well together, put them into an earthen Retort, whereof they may fill two thirds, and diſtil as in making ſingle *Aqua Fortis.*

Single *Aqua Fortis.* Take two Parts of Vitriol calcined white, and one Part of powdered Nitre: Mix them well together, and put them into an earthen Retort, whereof they may fill two thirds; then fitting on a large Receiver, diſtil as directed in the *Edinburgh* Spirit of Salt. *E.*

There is a great Demand for *Aqua Fortis* among certain Trades; *Silverſmiths* uſe it to diſſolve Silver. *Dyers* uſe it when they make Scarlets with Cochineal, for by means of this irreſiſtable Liquid, the Colour ſtrikes into the Grain of the Cloth. *Varniſhers* and *Refiners* have alſo their particular Uſes for it.

The common diſtilling Veſſel employed for making *Aqua Fortis*, is a large Iron Pot, like that uſed in making Spirit of Hartſhorn; its Head is of Earth or Stone-ware, to which is fitted a Jar made of the ſame Clay as the Head, or elſe a large Glaſs Globe. The Workmen here, do neither dry the Vitriol, nor powder the Salt-petre, but throw both whole into the Pot, where the Fire melts and mixes them. The *Aqua Fortis* thus made, is very foul, and unfit for many Intentions; particularly, to diſſolve Silver or Mercury. If therefore common *Aqua Fortis* be wanted for any medicinal Preparation, it would be prudent to carefully rectify it in a Glaſs Veſſel; adding firſt of all, a little Silver diſſolved, which will keep down the Sea Acid from riſing again, and diſturbing the Purity of the *Aqua Fortis.*

Aqua Fortis compoſita. *Compound Aqua Fortis.* Take of the firſt *Aqua Fortis* above mentioned, ſixteen Ounces in Weight; of Sea-ſalt, one Dram, diſtil to Dryneſs.

The Chymiſts found it difficult to make red Precipitate with common *Aqua Fortis*, inſomuch, that the Few who managed that Trade employed another compound Spirit; but a Preparation like this, diſtilled from a ſmall Portion of Salt, will thoroughly anſwer the above Intention.

Aqua Regia. Take of *Sal Ammoniac* reduced to Powder, one Ounce.

Put

Put it into a large Cucurbit, and add thereto, by little and little at a time, of Spirit of Nitre, or double *Aqua Fortis*, four Ounces. Let them ſtand together in a Sand-heat, till the Salt is entirely diſſolved. *E.*

To manage this Affair with Safety, the Mixture ſhould be made in a Glaſs placed under a Chimney; and its Mouth ſhould by no Means be ſtopped till the Salt be entirely diſſolved, and the Smoke ceaſe to riſe; or, they may be mixed by gradually throwing the *Sal Ammoniac* in fine Powder, into the acid Spirit, which ſhould be of a middle Degree of Strength, between ſingle *Aqua Fortis*, and ſtrong Spirit of Nitre: Thus managed there will be no Danger, eſpecially if the Mixture be now and then ſtirred. An excellent *Aqua Regia* may be made by diſtilling good *Aqua Fortis* from half its Weight of common Salt.

Gold is the *King of Metals*, and *Aqua Regia*, which diſſolves it, is termed, of courſe, *King's Water*. Its Uſe in Medicine is none at all.

Sal Vitrioli. *Salt of Vitriol.* Take of white *Vitriol*, one Pound; of the ſtrong Spirit of *Vitriol*, commonly called Oil, one Ounce in Weight; of Water, as much as is ſufficient. Diſſolve the *Vitriol* by boiling, then ſtrain the Decoction through Paper, and after it is ſufficiently boiled away, ſet it in a cold Place that the Salt may ſhoot. See the *Edinburgh Receipt*.

Gilla, ſeu Sal Vitrioli. *Salt of Vitriol.* Take any Quantity of white *Vitriol*, and diſſolve it in a ſufficient Quantity of warm Water; filter it, then boil till two thirds are conſumed: Set the Remainder in a cold Place for two Days, that Cryſtals may form themſelves on the Sides of the Veſſel; which are afterwards to be dried in the Sun. Boil away the remaining Liquor again till no more Cryſtals will ſhoot from it.

The ingenious Dr. *Lewis*, in his Obſervations on the *Scotch Receipt*, ſays, There is an Inconvenience attending the Preparation of this Salt, which is, that when the Solution is duly boiled away, and ſet to ſhoot, a yellow Matter falls down and fouls the Cryſtals. Hence, ſome direct, the *Vitriol* to be diſſolved in a ſufficient Quantity of Water, which will be ſomewhat leſs than thrice its own Weight, and then ſet by till a Sediment is formed; after which, it is to be carefully poured off, filtered through Paper, duly boiled away, and then ſet in a cold Place.

It operates by Vomit, and that, as ſoon as given: If a Scruple, or half a Dram be taken in a large Draught of Carduus Tea, it will preſently come up again; and this will be the Event, if you repeat the Doſe ſeveral Times. However, the Ungratefulneſs of its Taſte, and the Unſightlineſs it gives the Tea, makes it a nauſeous Medicine. It is kept in many Shops, but ſeldom uſed.

Tartarum Vitriolatum. *Vitriolated Tartar.* Take of green *Vitriol*, eight Ounces in Weight; of Water, two Quarts. Diſſolve the *Vitriol* in the Water boiling hot, then throw in Salt of *Tartar*, or any other fixed alcalious Salt, till all Fermentation ceaſes, which commonly happens, after throwing in four Ounces, or a little more of the Salt; then filter through Paper, and boil away ſufficiently, that the Salt may cryſtalize.

The *Scotch Receipt.* Take of the Oil of *Tartar per deliquium*, what Quantity you pleaſe. Put it into a large Glaſs Veſſel, and pour on it, Drop by Drop, of Oil of *Vitriol*, weakened with equal its Weight of warm Water, a ſufficient Quantity; that is, till the frothing up ceaſes. The Liquor is then to be filtered, and afterwards boiled till a Skin appears on its Top, that being ſet in a cold Place it may ſhoot into Cryſtals.

Obſer-

Obſervations on the London Receipt.

Every Time the Salt is thrown in, the Liquor ſhould be kept boiling a little while, that it may entirely penetrate, and draw forth the acid Spirit from the Vitriol. You muſt judge of the exact Point of Saturation, by dropping ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol into a Spoonful of the filtered Liquor; for as long as hereby appears no manner of frothing up, the alcaline Salt does not exceed.

On the Scotch Receipt.

This Mixture is made more equable, the Time in which the frothing up ceaſes more eaſily marked, and the Trouble of diſſolving the Salt, which follows from the Mixture of theſe two Ingredients, when no Water is employed, prevented, by the previous Diſſolution of the fixed alcaline Salt, and the lowering the acid Spirit with equal its Quantity of Water. The Wholeſale Dealers in Medicine ſubſtitute inſtead of the above Salt, an Article which has been almoſt uſeleſs in their Shops; that is, the *Caput Mortuum* of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Nitre. This, upon Examination appears to be pretty near the ſame Thing; therefore this Piece of Frugality cannot well be condemned.

The *Scotch* direct *vitriolated Tartar* to be mixed with ſuch of their purging Pills as have bitter Apple for an Ingredient; the Intent, we are told, is, to prevent that griping Drug from ſticking to the Lining, and tearing off the Mucus of the Guts. Phyſicians do not often preſcribe it: It is recommended as a uſeful Tooth-powder, and is kept in moſt Shops.

Nit um vitriolatum. *Vitriolated Nitre.* Diſſolve the Cake left after the Diſtillation of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Nitre, as before deſcribed, in hot Water; and after filtering through Paper, duly boil it, that the Salt may ſhoot.

This is the Thing we juſt now ſaid the Wholeſale Dealers uſe for *vitriolated Tartar*.

Sal mirabile Glauberi. *Glauber's wonderful Salt.* Diſſolve in Water the Cake which remains after the Diſtillation of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Sea-ſalt, filter it through Paper, then duly boil it away that the Salt may form itſelf.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, which is thus far the ſame, adds further, That ſhould theſe Cryſtals prove too ſharp, they are then to be diſſolved again in Water, the Liquor filtered, and cautiouſly boiled away to ſuch a Pitch only, as may diſpoſe the Salt to ſhoot.

If the Chymiſts are over anxious to have a large beautiful Commodity, they will not be ſo careful as they ought to prevent the Salt from being too acid. *Epſom* Salt is too commonly ſold in lieu of the above.

Glauber's Salt operates both by Urine and Stool; and ſeems to be poſſeſſed of the Virtues of ſome of our Mineral Waters: The uſual Doſe is an Ounce. Half an Ounce of it given with an Ounce of Manna, is found to be very effectual in rheumatic Complaints, and often times does more Good in ſanguine Habits, than Gum Guaicum and all the hotter kind of Medicines. It is by no means proper in cold Conſtitutions and watry Habits.

Spiritus Salis Marini coagulatus. *Spirit of Sea ſalt coagulated.* Pour gradually upon the *Spirit of Sea-ſalt* the Ley of any fixed Alcali, till all Fermentation ceaſes, and then boil to Dryneſs.

Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis. *Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.* Take of ſtrong *Spirit of Vitriol*, commonly called Oil, one Pound; of rectified Spirit of Wine, one Pint. Mix them cautiouſly by little and little, and diſtil them with a gentle Heat, till a black Froth begins to riſe; then remove all from the Fire, that the Froth

may

may not come over into the Receiver, and ſpoil all.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, four Pints; drop, by little and little, into it ſix Ounces of Oil of Vitriol; let them ſtand for three Days, then diſtil according to Art.

How to proportion the Oil of Vitriol to the Spirit of Wine, Chymiſts differ very widely. If equal Parts are diſtilled in a large Retort, and carefully removed in due Time, the Remainder will with only freſh Spirit of Wine afford another Quantity of acid Spirit, in Flavour, and every other Circumſtance equal with the firſt.

This Spirit may be given from fifty to a hundred Drops in a Draught of Sack-whey, either to promote Urine, occaſion Sweat, or to quench Thirſt.

Spiritus Nitri dulcis. *Sweet Spirit of Nitre.* Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, one Quart; of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Nitre, half a Pound: Mix them, by pouring the Spirit of Wine on the other; then diſtil the Mixture with a gentle Heat, as long as what comes off will not raiſe any Fermentation when mixed with a lixivial Salt.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, one Part of Spirit of Nitre, to be diſtilled with three Parts of rectified Spirit of Wine; and the Operation to be managed, as in *their ſweet Spirit of Salt*.

The Operator muſt here be particularly careful to drop, by little and little, the Spirit of Nitre on the Spirit of Wine, and not to pour the Spirit of Wine on the Spirit of Nitre; laſt ſo great a Fermentation be inſtantly raiſed, as not only to endanger the Loſs of the Materials, but alſo his own Health.

It is alſo to be noted, That if the Diſtillation be begun without any ſteeping before-hand, the Heat muſt be conducted with great Moderation, leſt ſuch a Fermentation immediately enſue, as to burſt the diſtilling Veſſels: For this cauſe, ſome order the whole to be conducted without luting the Veſſel at all. It is moſt certain a ſteady Heat is beſt, for hereby a Spirit will be obtained compounded of both the Acid, as well as vinous Ingredients. This ſeems to be beſt done by the Heat of a Water-bath.

If, inſtead of the above Proportions, the Spirit of Wine be ſix Parts, and the Spirit of Nitre only one, provided the Spirits be both very ſtrong, almoſt the whole Mixture will come over by the Heat of a Water-bath.

This ſweet ſcented Spirit is a great Promoter of Urine, and will oftentimes occaſion an inſtant Diſcharge, though there has been a total Stoppage, being given from fifty, to an hundred, or an hundred and fifty Drops, in a Draught of Tea made with Marſhmallow-Roots.

Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam. *Spirit of Sulphur made by the Bell.* Let *Sulphur* be ſet on fire under a Glaſs Veſſel, fitted for that Purpoſe, which is uſually called a Bell, and the acid Spirit will drop from it, which is to be received into a Diſh placed underneath.

The *Scotch Receipt*. Take of *Brimſtone* reduced to Powder, what Quantity you pleaſe: Put it into an earthen Diſh, placed upon a Crucible turned upſide down: Set them both together upon the Bottom of a large earthen Veſſel, in a moiſt Place, ſcreened from the Wind: Then, with a red hot Iron, ſet fire to the *Sulphur*, and hang over it a Glaſs Bell, at ſuch a Diſtance, that the Flame may not touch it. The Smoke of the *Brimſtone* will condenſe in the Bell by the Cold, and like Water, trickle down its Sides into the Veſſel placed underneath.

Brimſtone

Brimſtone taken in Subſtance, is perhaps as uſeful and as wholſome a Medicine as any yet known; and yet, the Smoke of burning *Brimſtone* conveyed into the Lungs, or this Spirit taken alone, would occaſion as certain, and almoſt as ſpeedy Death as a Cannon Bullet. This is, that *acid* Spirit, which under *Acids*, we have ſaid, is diffuſed every where throughout the Globe.

A great many Inventions have been tried, and Methods attempted to make this *acid Spirit* in great Plenty, and with little Trouble; but none of them ſucceeded effectually till very lately. This important Diſcovery has been reſerved for Dr. *Ward*; by whoſe Contrivance, Oil of Sulphur is now made in ſuch Plenty, and with ſo little Trouble, that it is commonly through *England* ſold for Oil of Vitriol; whereas, Oil of Vitriol, for a great many Years before, was ſold for *Oil of Sulphur*.

This Oil or Spirit of *Sulphur* is ſometimes put into Juleps to make them palatable; oftentimes into Linctuſſes to give them a pleaſant Sourneſs; and in Gargles, it is commonly uſed to make them ſharp. Ten or twenty Drops in either of theſe Caſes will go a great way, but the exact Quantity is to be judged of by Taſte. It is well known, that Oil of *Sulphur*, and Oil of Vitriol, though made entirely from different Materials, are in every Circumſtance the ſame burning, conſuming, acid Spirit.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum Succini. *Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Amber.* Diſtil *Amber* in a Sand-heat with Degrees of Fire: There will come firſt a Spirit, then an Oil, and laſtly a Salt fouled with Oil. The Oil is to be diſtilled again, which will then part with a thinner Oil that will aſcend, and a thicker Part will remain, called the Balſam of *Amber*.

The Salt is to be boiled either in the Spirit or Water, and ſet by to ſhoot; thus it will be free from its Oil, and the oftner this Operation is repeated, the purer will the Salt be.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of bruiſed white *Amber*, one Part; of clean Sand, three Parts; mix and put them into a coated Glaſs Retort, whereof they may fill one half. Then fit on a large Receiver, and diſtil in a Sand-heat with Degrees of Fire; with the firſt of which will come over a Spirit, and a little yellow Oil; with the ſecond, a yellow Oil and a little Salt; and with the third, more Salt, and a reddiſh Oil. Pour the Liquor out of the Receiver, and gather the Salt from the Sides of the Veſſel, then preſs it between the Folds of Cap Paper, and let it dry; afterwards, by the Filter ſeparate the Oil from the filtrated Spirit; and laſtly, rectify it by diſtilling it from a Brine of Sea-ſalt.

During this whole Operation, great Care ſhould be taken to increaſe the Fire by very ſlow Degrees, and not to let the Heat ſuddenly decay; either of which may very likely break the Glaſſes. The Diſtillation ſhould be ſtopped, and the Fire withdrawn when a thick dark coloured Oil begins to ariſe, and no more Salt comes over; leſt a fat, thick Subſtance block up the Neck of the Retort, and make it burſt. Though there are ſeveral Receipts which direct *Amber* to be diſtilled with Sand, Brick-duſt, and other Subſtances, yet there ſeems to be no need of any ſuch Helps. When the Salt riſes and hardens in the Neck of the Retort, it may eaſily be ſcraped out every now and then, if the Glaſſes remain unluted. The Oil of *Amber* is commonly rectified without any Addition, by diſtilling it in ſmall Retorts, with a very gentle Fire, but then the Heat muſt not be kept up longer than while a fine light-coloured Oil comes over. Brine is of very conſiderable Uſe in this Operation; eſpe-

cially when the dark coloured Oil is to be rectified: By its means, a good deal of thin, clear Oil may be diſtilled, which is ſo light as to ſwim upon rectified Spirit.

Sal Succini rectificatum. *Rectified Salt of Amber.* Take the *Salt of Amber* of the foregoing Proceſs, what Quantity you pleaſe; decrepitated Sea-ſalt, twice that Quantity. Grind them well together, and put the Mixture into a tall and narrow Glaſs Cucurbit: fit on a blind Head, and proceed to Sublimation in a Sand-heat, taking Care that the Oil does not riſe: When the Glaſſes are cold, ſweep out the Salt with a Feather. *E.*

To rectify or purify *Salt of Amber* from the Oil which ſticks to it, it is beſt to diſſolve it with a gentle Heat in a good Quantity of pure Water: The Filtration, having paſſed through a wetted Paper, is to be boiled away in a ſhallow Glaſs Veſſel, with a gentle Heat, until a little of it being taken out and cooled, the Salt appears: it is then to be removed from the Fire and ſet by, that the Salt may cryſtallize. Afterwards the Liquor is to be boiled away again, to get more Salt.

The *London Receipt* directs the Salt to be made by Cryſtallization; the *Edinburgh* by Sublimation; the firſt is much the eaſieſt, done at leaſt Expence, and as good as that made by Sublimation.

The acid Water, called Spirit, is not made uſe of; the Oil is never uſed inwardly, but for outward Application, it is ſometimes mixed with eight times its Weight of green Ointment, or Ointment of Marſhmallows, and rubbed into weak, benumbed, or paralytic Limbs.

The Salt is a Medicine greatly relied upon in moſt Diſorders of the Head and Nerves; and is mightily preſcribed in Fevers attended with Convulſions and Lightheadedneſs: For this Purpoſe, five or ſix Grains of it is joined with as much Caſtor, and about a Scruple of compound Contrayerva Powder, and given in a Draught every ſix or eight Hours; hereby it promotes a gentle breathing Sweat, operates by Urine, and is a moſt efficacious Medicine.

Oleum Ceræ. *Oil of Wax.* Take of *Wax*, as much as you pleaſe, melt it with twice its Quantity of Sand; put the Mixture into a Retort; which, being placed in a Sand Furnace, proceed to Diſtillation. At firſt a ſharp Liquor ariſes, and afterwards a thick Oil, which ſticks in the Neck of the Retort, unleſs it be warmed by applying a Live coal. This may be rectified into a thin Oil, by diſtilling it *alone* ſeveral times in a Sand-heat. This Medicine is never uſed, being quite unknown in the Shops.

Spiritus Nitri. *Spirit of Nitre.* This Spirit is diſtilled from *Nitre*, in the ſame manner as Spirit of Salt. *E.* This is ſeldom or never uſed in Medicine.

Sal Prunella. Take of the pureſt Nitre reduced to Powder, two Pounds; melt it in a Crucible, and ſprinkle into it, by little and little at a time, one Ounce of Flower of Brimſtone. When the Burning is over, pour out the melted Salt upon a clean, dry and warm Braſs Plate, ſo as to form it into Cakes.

Some Years ago this Preparation was greatly in uſe, and commonly given in Fevers, to cauſe Sweat, and to promote Urine, in the manner Nitre is now given. Thoſe were miſtaken, who thought that Nitre was purified by being melted with an Addition of Sulphur, for it is ſo far from improving it as a Medicine, that it really makes it worſe. *Boerhaave* directs the Nitre, intended for making *Sal Prunel*, to be purified after the common Method, and then to be melted by itſelf, and poured into Moulds. This is ſometimes

called

called *Cryſtal Mineral*, and is often uſed in Cookery.

Sal Polychreſtum. *Salt of many Virtues.* Take powdered Nitre, Flowers of Sulphur, of each equal Parts; mingle them well together, and inject the Mixture, by little and little at a time into an ignited Crucible: After the Detonation ceaſes, keep the Crucible in the Fire for an Hour.

The Salt may be purified by diſſolving it in warm Water, filtering the Liquor, and boiling it away to Drineſs.

This Salt is ſeldom kept, and hardly ever given, notwithſtanding the ſounding Title it here goes by.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum Cornu Cervi. *Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Hartſhorn.* Let Pieces of *Hartſhorn* be diſtilled with Degrees of Fire; and there will firſt come over a Spirit, then a Salt, and laſtly an Oil. If the Oil be ſeparated, and the Spirit and Salt mixed together, and diſtilled again with a gentle Heat, they will both riſe more pure. If this be carefully repeated ſeveral times, the Salt will become very white, and the Spirit as clear as Water, with a pleaſant Smell.

If the Salt be ſeparated from the Spirit and ſublimed, firſt from an equal Weight of fine Chalk, and then again from a ſmall Quantity of rectified Spirit of Wine, it will become ſooner pure. Burnt *Hartſhorn* is for the moſt Part made by burning the *Horns* after they have paſſed through the foregoing Operation.

After the ſame manner may a Spirit, Salt, and Oil be extracted from any other animal Subſtance.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take any Quantity of *Hartſhorn*, broken into ſmall Pieces, and put it into an earthen or coated Glaſs Retort, ſo as to fill the ſame up to the Neck: Fit a large Receiver thereto, and diſtil with proper Degrees of Heat in an open Fire. The *Phlegm* will firſt aſcend, next the *Spirit*, afterwards the yellow *oily Salt*, and at laſt the duſky red Oil, together with the *volatile Salt*; a black *Earth* remaining at the Bottom, which being burnt in an open Fire till it becomes white, is called by the Name of *Burnt Hartſhorn.*

The ſeveral Preparations being poured out of the Receiver, are thus ſeparated: The Oil is ſeparated from the Phlegm and Spirit by Filtration, the two latter paſſing through, and leaving the Oil behind.

The Phlegm is ſeparated from the Spirit by gentle Diſtillation in a tall Veſſel, the Spirit aſcending firſt, and leaving the Phlegm behind.

The Spirit may be divided into Salt and Phlegm, by diſtilling it in a very tall and narrow Cucurbit; for thus the dry Salt will fix itſelf to the Head, and leave the Phlegm at the Bottom.

The Salt is freed from the Oil by ſubliming it with ſix times its own Weight of Chalk, or calcined Bones; for by this Contrivance the Oil is kept down whilſt the Salt riſes.

A Spirit, Salt, and Water may in the like manner be diſtilled from all the ſolid Parts of Animals, and likewiſe from their Blood, provided it be firſt dried by a gentle Heat. The ſame may be done from Urine, boiled away to the Conſiſtence of Honey, and putrified; or even whilſt it remains freſh, provided it be mixed with four times its own Quantity of Sand, or an equal Proportion of any fixed alcaline Salt. Urine, with the Addition of Quicklime, affords only an exceeding pungent Spirit. *E.*

The Diſtillation of *Hartſhorn*, as it is now managed by our wholeſale Dealers, is performed in prodigious large Inſtruments, with Oil jars for their Receivers. The *Horn* is put into a large Iron Pot, placed in a proper Furnace, with an earthen

Head, ſomewhat like thoſe of the common Stills. When a large Quantity of theſe Matters is to be diſtilled, it is uſual to repeat the Operation ſeveral Days following, without unluting the Receivers, only Occaſionally removing the Head, to put in freſh Materials: With this Contrivance, the Diſtillation of dry animal Subſtances is performed better, with leſs Danger, Expence, and Time, than with coated Glaſs Retorts, or with earthen ones.

To prevent the white Vapours from ſuddenly riſing, ſo as to throw off, or burſt the Receiver, is is neceſſary that the Fire ſhould be managed with a gradual and ſlow increaſe of Heat: Some, to guard againſt this Accident, leave a ſmall Hole in the Luting, which they occaſionally ſtop or open with a wooden Peg, as may be found neceſſary.

Spirit of Hartſhorn being nothing but a *volatile Salt* floating in Phlegm or Water; the more the *Horn* be dried before it be committed to the Still, the greater will be the Quantity of *Salt*, and the leſs of Phlegm.

The *Burning of Hartſhorn* is directed to be done in an open Fire, with intent to conſume all the Oil in the *Horns*, and bring it to a *mere, inſipid Earth:* Though ſome direct a violent Degree of Fire to accompliſh this; and others ſend the Artiſt to the Potter's Furnace as the only Place proper; yet any Place will do, provided it be performed openly, and in ſuch a manner that the Air may have free Admittance to the *Horns* whilſt *burning:* This gives it its Whiteneſs: Was it to undergo the Operation in a cloſe pent Place, the Oil would remain unconſumed, and it would be black, like *Ivory-black.*

Spirit of Hartſhorn is a moſt excellent Remedy in fainting and ſwooning Fits; for this Purpoſe, twenty or thirty Drops may be dropped into, and well mixed with a Glaſs of Spring Water and taken: Five, or ſix, or eight Drops, taken in a little weak Liquor, by young Children, has been found to afford inſtant Relief in Fits and convulſive Diſorders. But this excellent Remedy, if made uſe of upon every Occaſion, will either have no Effect at all, or like *Drams*, a very bad one.

Salt of Hartſhorn is a noble Medicine, and anſwers many important Purpoſes: Given to a Scruple, or half a Dram in a Draught, it affords ſurpriſing Relief in Rheumatic Diſorders; its Operation is principally by Sweat, which it raiſes inſenſibly. Given to ſix or eight Grains with compound Contrayerva Powder in a Draught, it helps to carry off many ſlight Fevers: In theſe liquid Forms it is given to great Advantage, for it by no means ſuits with Pills or Electuaries.

The Oil of *Hartſhorn* is ſeldom kept, and never preſcribed in any medicinal Compoſition.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum Fuliginis, *Spirit, Salt, and Oil of Soot.* Diſtil Wood *Soot* in the ſame manner as Harſhorn: But here more Labour is required to render the *Spirit* and *Salt* pure. There is reaſon to believe that *Salt* and *Spirit* may be drawn from *Soot*, of the ſame Virtues as thoſe made from Hartſhorn; but Experience has not yet confirmed it.

Sal volatile Salis Ammoniaci. *Volatile Salt of Sal Ammoniac.* Take of the fineſt Chalk or Whiting, two Pounds; of *Sal Ammoniac*, one Pound. Sublime the *volatile Salt* in a Retort with a ſtrong Fire.

This ſeems to be the moſt convenient, cheapeſt, and beſt way to make a *volatile Salt* for Smelling-bottles: and this, ſometimes ſcented with Eſſence of Lemons, or any other ſweet Oil, is what is commonly uſed. The *Edinburgh Receipt* is given under

Spiritus

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci. *Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.* Take *Sal Ammoniac*, and Salt of Tartar, of each equal Parts: Grind them ſeparately to Powder; then mix, and put them into a Glaſs Retort, pouring thereon as much Water as will diſſolve the Salts: Let the Diſtillation be performed in Sand, and continued till the Salt, which forms itſelf in the Receiver, be diſſolved by the watry Liquor which comes over after it. But the Receiver being taken of before any Moiſture ariſes, you obtain

Sal Ammoniacum volatile. Or, *volatile Sal Ammoniac.*

There being a very conſiderable Demand for this *Salt* for the ſake of Smelling-bottles; the following is a more particular Account of the Method of making it by the Chymiſts.

Take dry Chalk in fine Powder, one Part; dry *Sal Ammoniac* in fine Powder, three. Mix them well together by rubbing in a Marble Mortar. Then take a Retort, that has a wide and ſtreight Neck, and fill it half full of this Mixture. Place it in a Sand Furnace, ſo as almoſt to touch the Bottom of the Pot: Then proceed to Sublimation, gradually increaſing the Fire to the utmoſt Degree, which this Operation requires to be kept up for a good while. When the *Salt* is ſublimed, and the Receiver grown cold, it may be taken from the Retort, fixed to another, and the ſame Operation repeated over again. And in this manner it may be repeated till the Receiver is well loaded with the Salt; for it muſt be broken to take it out.

Flores Salis Ammoniaci. *Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.* Take of dry *Sal Ammoniac* in Powder, any Quantity: Put it into an earthen Cucurbit, and having fitted on a blind Head, ſublime the Flowers with a Fire gradually increaſed. *E.*

Sal Ammoniac is not only half volatile itſelf, but has a great Tendency when mixed with any other Subſtances, to volatilize them: For this Cauſe it cannot but be of incomparable Uſe in making many chymical Medicines.

Sal Ammoniacum factitium. *Factitious Sal Ammoniac.* Take of Woodſoot, one Pound; of Sea-ſalt, two Pounds; of human Urine, or of the Urine of Beaſts, three Quarts. Boil them together into a Maſs; which, put into proper ſubliming Veſſels, and with a Fire gradually increaſed, ſublime the Salt.

This Salt may be rendred pure by diſſolving it in Water, filtering the Liquor, and then boiling it away to Drineſs; as alſo by repeated Sublimations. It is brought to us ready made from Abroad. *E.*

What the *Egyptian* or Foreign *Sal Ammoniac* was, we were for a long time kept in the Dark; but ſome modern Diſcoveries have aſſured us, that it is a Sublimation of Woodſoot, which Soot is made of animal Dung mixed up with Straw.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci. *Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.* Take of any fixed alcaline Salt, one Pound and an half; of *Sal Ammoniac*, one Pound; of Water, two Quarts: with a gentle Fire diſtil off a Quart.

This is a good Medicine to cauſe Sweat, or promote inſenſible Perſpiration; it is very uſeful in Faintings or ſwooning Fits; in Pleuriſies it has been found very effectual to thin the gluy Serum, and renew the Circulation: It may be given from twenty to thirty Drops in a Draught of Sack-whey, or other weak Liquor.

Outwardly, it is good for paralytic Limbs, or pleuritic Pains, being mixed with Spirit of Lavender, Ointment of Marſhmallows, or the green Ointment. The volatile Liniment appears to be a Medicine of this kind.

The *Edinburgh Spirit of Sal Ammoniac* is already deſcribed.

Spiritus

Spiritus Mindereri. *Mindererus's Spirit.* Take of the volatile Salt of *Sal Ammoniac*, what Quantity you pleaſe: Pour upon it, by little and little at a time (ſtirring it pretty often) of Spirit of Vinegar, as much as will be ſufficient; that is, till the frothing up ceaſes. *E.*

A ſmall Quantity of this Spirit being made into a Draught with ſmall Cinnamon-water, is commonly given in ſlight Fevers, or feveriſh Diſorders, and repeated after the manner of Salt of Wormwood Draughts. Taken in Bed in ſome warm Liquor, it will raiſe a gentle Sweat, and give great Relief in Stiffneſſes and Pains of the Limbs occaſioned by taking Cold.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci dulcis. *Sweet Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.* Take of any fixed alcaline Salt, half a Pound; of *Sal Ammoniac*, four Ounces; Proof Spirit, three Pints. Diſtil off with a gentle Fire, one Pint and an half.

This ſeems to be intended for the Sake of making the *Spiritus volatilis Aromaticus.* It may alſo be given as it is, to the Quantity of thirty or forty Drops in any weak Vehicle; it is a good Remedy in Swoonings, Faintneſs, and many ſlight feveriſh Diſorders.

Spiritus volatilis fœtidus. *Fetid volatile Spirit.* Take of any fixed alcaline Salt, one Pound and an half; of *Sal Ammoniac*, one Pound; of *Aſa Fœtida*, four Ounces; of proof Spirit, three Quarts. Diſtil off with a gentle Heat, five Pints.

This Medicine ſeems to be intended againſt Vapours, Lowneſs, and Melancholy; for theſe Purpoſes it may be given to forty or fifty Drops, in a little Pennyroyal Water. This is the firſt time we have ſeen *Aſa Fœtida* appear in this Form; indeed, it does not ſeem to be calculated for Diſtillation of any kind. Surely the beſt ways of giving *Aſa Fœtida* are in Subſtance, and next in Tiƈture.

Spiritus volatilis Aromaticus. *Volatile aromatic Spirit.* Take Eſſence of Lemons, eſſential Oil of Nutmegs, of each, two Drams; of eſſential Oil of Cloves, half a Dram; of *ſweet Spirit of Sal Ammoniac*, a Quart. Diſtil with a very gentle Heat.

This is intended to ſupply the Place of *Sal volatile Oleoſum*, a Medicine long known in the Shops, and firſt invented by *Baſil Valentine* about the Beginning of the fifteenth Century. It is a moſt excellent Medicine for the Head, greatly revives the Spirits, and is cordial. It may be either ſmelled to, or taken inwardly; the Doſe being from fifty to an hundred Drops, either in a Glaſs of Water alone, or Wine and Water mixed. There would be no End of giving all the Receipts followed by various Chymiſts, for one makes it one way, another another way, according to his different Humour. *Sal volatile Oleoſum* are volatile Spirits filled with the preſiding Spirits, or chymical Oils of certain ſpicy Vegetables: And all aromatic Roots, Barks, Fruits, or Plants which are poſſeſſed of theſe Qualities, may eaſily be volatilized by the Aſſiſtance of high rectified Spirits, and *Sal Ammoniac.* *Boerhaave* teaches us to make *Sal Volatile* preſently without the Trouble of Diſtillation; thus,

Take of *Sal Ammoniac*, three Parts; of Salt of Tartar, one Part; of Aromatics in Powder, twelve Parts; of rectified Spirits of Wine, twenty-ſix Parts; mix them together by long ſhaking in a Bolt head. The alcaline Salt will thus immediately unite with the Alcohol that floats above, the Water being attracted into the Salts; at the ſame time the Salts and Spirits will attract the Oil out of the Spices, and thus the Liquor that floats above, will preſently become the *Sal Volatile* required.

The following Compoſition of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory is intended

as

as a *Sal volatile Oleoſum*; and was the Receipt entirely complied with, would make a moſt elegant Medicine: It is called,

Spiritus Salinus aromaticus. *Saline aromatic Spirit.* In making the compound Spirit of Lavender, according to the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, only one half of the Spirit is directed to be drawn off. Take therefore, the remaining half of that Spirit impregnated with the eſſential Oils, and add to it of *volatile Sal Ammoniac*, eight Ounces: Diſtil off immediately in a Sand-heat two thirds. It has the Virtues of the former.

Flores Sulphuris. *Flowers of Brimſtone.* Let *Sulphur* be ſublimed in a fit Veſſel, and any Part of the Flowers which have clotted, are to be made into Powder by a wooden Mill, or in a marble Mortar with a wooden Peſtle.

The *Scotch Receipt.* Take of yellow Sulphur groſsly powdered, what Quantity you pleaſe; put it into an earthen Cucurbit placed in a Sand Furnace; and having fitted on a Glaſs Blind-head, or inverted into it another earthen Cucurbit, begin the Sublimation with a gentle Heat, which may be afterwards increaſed. The Flowers will riſe into the uppermoſt Part of the Veſſels from whence they are to be ſwept out for Uſe.

Flower of Brimſtone cannot be ſublimed to Advantage in Earthen or Glaſs Veſſels; but is done after quite another manner. Hence the Apothecaries never undertake this Operation; but leave it entirely to certain wholeſale Dealers, who have Conveniences on purpoſe for it. They uſually put a great Quantity of crude *Brimſtone* into a large Pot, whoſe Mouth is cloſely walled up into a Room; then making a Fire under the Pot, the *Brimſtone* ſublimes, and falls again in the Room. This Operation, though it appears plain and ſimple, yet requires a good deal of Conduct in regulating the Fire; otherwiſe, conſiderable Miſchief will enſue.

The Matter which remains at the Bottom of the Pot, is a heavy, Weighty Subſtance, of a grey Colour: It is found to be made up of Sand, Earth, Stones, and other Impurities: Alſo a ſmall Quantity of *Brimſtone* that has not riſen with the Heat: This is commonly broke to Pieces and ſold by the Name of *Sulphur vivum.*

Flower of Brimſtone is of conſiderable Uſe in all Diſeaſes of the Skin, being taken inwardly, or applied outwardly: There is nothing will lower a Salivation, and hinder the Effects of Mercury like it. It is excellent in the Piles, the *Flower* being taken inwardly, and the Balſam applied outwardly. See more under *Sulphur.*

Flores Sulphuris loti. *Waſhed Flowers of Brimſtone.* Pour Water on the *Flowers* to the Height of three or four Fingers above them, and boil them for a Time; then pour off this Water, and with freſh cold Water, waſh the Remains of this away, then dry the *Flowers* for Uſe.

Either from ſome unforeſeen Accident in the Sublimation, or from ſomething in the different Qualities of the *Sulphur*, the *Flowers* are ſometimes found to be very ſharp: This Waſhing therefore is intended to prevent their griping Quality, and to fit them for inward Uſe.

Balſamum Sulphuris ſimplex. *Simple Balſam of Sulphur.* Boil Flowers of *Sulphur* in four times their Weight of Olive Oil, in a Pot lightly covered, till the Oil and *Sulphur* are united, and become of the Hardneſs of a Balſam. In the ſame manner *Balſam of Sulphur* may be made with *Barbadoes* Tar.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Oil-olive, or Linſeed-oil, one Pint; *Flowers of Sulphur*, four Ounces; boil them together over a gentle Fire,

Fire, keeping them continually ſtirring, till they become of the Thickneſs of a *Balſam*.

The Veſſel, theſe are boiled in, ought to be ſo large as to be two thirds empty, and to be carefully watched as ſoon as it boils, for it is mighty apt to riſe to the Top; an earthen Pipkin glazed is the beſt Thing to do it in. *Balſams of Sulphur* were, ſome time ago, Medicines in great Vogue, and often given in Coughs, Aſthmas, and Conſumptions, but of late it is quite otherwiſe, for *Boerhaave* and *Hoffman* have rejected them, declaring, that their hot unctuous Parts are quite indigeſtible; that they ſpoil the Appetite, increaſe Thirſt, and parch the Body; that they offend the Lungs, and hurt the Stomachs of weak and tender People. Outwardly they may be ſucceſsfully uſed to cold, pale, watry, running Ulcers; alſo to the Piles.

Balſamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum. *Balſam of Sulphur with Turpentine.* Take Flowers of *Sulphur*, two Ounces; Oil of *Turpentine*, ten Ounces. Digeſt them ſome Days in a circulating Veſſel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the Oil appears of a red Colour, then ſuffering the Veſſel to cool, ſeparate the *Balſam* from ſuch Part of the *Sulphur* as remains undiſſolved. *E.*

This Operation may be finiſhed in a very few Hours, provided the Fire be duly regulated; at firſt it ſhould be very gentle for ſome time, and afterwards increaſed, ſo as to make the Mixture juſt bubble up; in which State it ſhould be kept till the Brimſtone be diſſolved.

This is very ſeldom uſed inwardly: Outwardly, it may be uſed, like the former, to Ulcers.

Balſam of Sulphur aniſated; *Balſam of Sulphur juniperated*; *Balſam of Sulphur ſuccinated*, &c. are prepared with the diſtilled Oils, after the ſame manner as the *Balſam* with *Oil of Turpentine*. *E.*

Dr. *Lewis* ſays, That the *Balſam of Sulphur*, with eſſential Oils may be more ſafely and conveniently prepared, by pouring upon ſix Parts of the *Balſam of Sulphur* made with Linſeed Oil, ſixteen Parts of the eſſential Oil in a Glaſs Veſſel; that theſe may be united by ſetting the Veſſel in warm Sand, and now and then ſhaking it. That thus made, it is far more elegant than when prepared immediately from *Sulphur* and an eſſential Oil: For thus they retain ſo much of the Flavour of the Oil, as is, in ſome meaſure, ſufficient to cover the Taſte of the *Sulphur*, and render it ſupportable.

But whatever Pains may be taken to render theſe kinds of Medicines leſs offenſive to the Patient, they will hardly ever come into Eſteem again: Moſt of them are already become Strangers to the Shops.

Sulphur Præcipitatum. *Precipitated Sulphur.* Boil Flowers of *Sulphur* with three times their Weight of Quicklime in Water till the *Sulphur* is diſſolved; then filter it through Paper, and with weak Spirit of Vitriol make a Precipitation, which is to be often waſhed till it becomes quite inſipid.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Milk of Sulphur*, and is thus. Take of the Liver of *Sulphur* powdered, a ſufficient Quantity; Spring Water, four times as much: Boil for three Hours, adding Water if there ſhould be occaſion: Filter the Liquor whilſt hot, and then drop into it a ſufficient Quantity of Spirit of Vitriol, till the frothing up ceaſes: Then let the precipitated Powder be waſhed in Water and dried.

The firſt Receipt for boiling the *Sulphur* with Quicklime in Water, procures a very ſaleable Whiteneſs for the Medicine. The latter, which directs the Method of making it with

Liver

Liver of *Sulphur*, is the leaſt troubleſome, and moſt expeditious way; provided it be carefully managed.

The *Milk of Sulphur* was ſometime ago a Medicine pretty much uſed: But we well know, that the Flowers (although they are the cheapeſt) are the beſt Preparation of Brimſtone.

Hepar Sulphuris. *Liver of Sulphur.* Take of Flowers of *Sulphur*, four Ounces; of Salt of Tartar in Powder, one Ounce and an half: Let the Flowers and Salt be well mixed together, then melted in an earthen Diſh, under a Chimney, and kept conſtantly ſtirring with a Spatula, till the Maſs has obtained a red Colour; taking care that it does not take fire. *E.*

Authors diſagree in proportioning theſe Ingredients; but it appears from Experiments, that *Sulphur* requires more than double its Weight of the ſtrongeſt alcaline Salt, to render it fit for diſſolving in Water, which it ought to be. This is not uſed alone, but ſerves for other Preparations.

Aqua Sulphurata. *Sulphur Water.* Take of Water, a Quart; of Brimſtone, half a Pound: Let ſome of the *Sulphur*, ſet on fire, be put in an Iron Ladle, and hung over the Water in a cloſe Veſſel, and let this be repeated as long as the Fumes from the laſt *Sulphur* ſubſide, till the whole is burnt away.

In the laſt *London* Diſpenſatory this was called *Gas Sulphuris.* It is very ſeldom uſed.

Chalybis rubigo preparata. *Ruſt of Steel prepared.* Expoſe Filings of *Steel* to the Air, and moiſten them frequently with either Vinegar or Water, till they are turned into a Ruſt, then rub them in a Mortar; and by pouring on Water waſh off the fineſt Powder; the Reſidue, which by moderate rubbing was not brought to a Powder fine enough to be waſhed off, is again to be expoſed to the moiſt Air; and when further ruſted, is to be treated as before. The Powder thus waſhed off, is to be dried and kept for uſe.

Powder of Steel is never given alone, but joined with other Ingredients: It is ſometimes given in Electuaries, but very often in the form of Pills. For its Virtues ſee *Chalybs.*

Chalybs cum Sulphure preparatus. *Steel prepared with Sulphur.* Touch the *Steel* heated to a white Heat with a Roll of Brimſtone, that the *Steel* may melt and drop into Water placed under it; then let it be ſeparated from the *Sulphur*, which has dropt along with it into the Water, and be made into the fineſt Powder.

The *Edinburgh Preparation.* Take of Filings of Iron unprepared, what Quantity you pleaſe; *Sulphur* in Powder, twice that Quantity; Water enough to make them into a Paſte, which ſuffer to ferment for ſix Hours: Then put it into a Crucible, and let it burn: Afterwards let the Matter be kept continually ſtirring with an Iron Spatula, till it falls into a deep black Powder.

If this be farther urged in the Fire it will obtain a red Colour, and is then called,

Crocus Martis aperiens; or, *The opening Saffron of Iron.*

Being reverberated in a violent Degree of Heat it becomes, *Crocus Martis aſtringens.*

The *Edinburgh Preparation* of *Steel*, though leſs curious, ſeems to be a more proper way of fitting it for medicinal Uſe than the *London* one: It is alſo leſs troubleſome and offenſive.

Mars ſolubilis, ſeu Chalybs tartarizatus. *Soluble, or tartarized Steel.* Take of Filings of Iron unprepared, Cryſtals of Tartar, each equal Parts; Rain-water, enough to make the whole into a Maſs, which is to be

formed into Balls; theſe are to be baked in an Oven, then ground to Powder and made into Balls with a freſh Parcel of Water, and baked in an Oven as before. This Operation is to be repeated till you have brought the Ingredients to ſuch a State, that they may be eaſily made into an exceeding fine Powder. *E.*

After this has been moiſtened and dried two or three times, it will become green, and may be eaſily pounded and ſifted. This claims Dr. *Willis* for its Author, and is as opening a Preparation as any made from *Iron*. Ten Grains may be given in a Bolus or Pills twice a Day.

Ens Veneris. *Flowers of Copper.* Take Colcothar of blue Vitriol well edulcorated with Water, and afterwards dried; and *Sal Ammoniac*, of each equal Quantities. Powder them ſeparately; then mix and put them into an earthen Cucurbit, ſo as to fill two thirds thereof: Place the Cucurbit in an open Fire, and having fitted to it a Glaſs Blind-head, adminiſter at firſt a gentle Heat, which is to be increaſed by Degrees, and continued as long as the *Flowers* ariſe of a yellow Colour, inclining to red; when the Veſſels are grown cold, let the *Flowers* be carefully ſwept out with a Feather.

It is generally allowed, that the great Mr. *Robert Boyle* invented this Preparation; for he tells us, that being intent upon diſcovering a Medicine a-kin to *Butler*'s *Stone*, he accidentally fell upon this, and called it *Ens primum Veneris*.

Mr. *Boyle* expected great Things from this Diſcovery, particularly in Diſtempers proceeding from a Weakneſs of the Solids; but we do not find this Medicine is much uſed. In the *London* Diſpenſatory it is called

Flores Martiales. *Martial Flowers.* Take of waſhed Colcothar of green Vitriol, or of Iron Filings, one Pound; of *Sal Ammoniac*, two Pounds. Mix, and ſublime them in a Retort, and mixing again the Bottom and the *Flowers* together, repeat the Sublimation, till the *Flowers* obtain a beautiful yellow Colour. To the Reſidue may be added, half a Pound of freſh *Sal Ammoniac*, and the Sublimation repeated: And the whole Operation may be thus repeated, as long as the *Flowers* riſe duly coloured.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Filings of Iron unprepared, Powder of *Sal Ammoniac*, of each equal Parts: Mix them well together, and let them ſtand ſome time in a moiſt Place. Having then put the Matter into an earthen Cucurbit, with a Glaſs-head, proceed to Sublimation: firſt, a Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac* will ariſe, which is to be catched in a Receiver; then white *Flowers*, which may be thrown away as uſeleſs; and at length, yellowiſh, red *Flowers*, which are to be ſwept out of the Head with a Feather, and kept for Uſe.

From the Remains at Bottom, as alſo from the *Flowers*, a Tincture of Steel may be made. *E.*

The Mixture of *Sal Ammoniac* and Iron Filings being dried with a gentle Heat, before it be put into the ſubliming Veſſel, the Fire may be raiſed with ſuch a Degree of Quickneſs as to raiſe a ſufficient Quantity of Iron to give the *Flowers* the medicinal Virtue and colour intended: Nor can it be obtained but by a quick Sublimation.

This Preparation of *Steel* is a very effectual one (according to ſome Authors) not only in Caſes where *Steel* is uſually given, but alſo in hyſterical and nervous Diſorders. The Doſe is from ten Grains to a Scruple.

Lixivium Martis. *Ley of Iron.* Set by what remains after the Sublimation of the above *Flowers of Steel*,

in

in a damp Place, that by the Air it may turn to Water.

Sal Martis. *Salt of Steel.* Take of the ſtrong Spirit, or Oil of Vitriol, eight Ounces; of Filings of Iron, four Ounces; of Water, one Quart: Mix them, and when the Frothing up has ceaſed, ſet the Mixture ſome time on a Sand-heat; then filter the Liquor through Paper, and boil it away that the Salt may form itſelf.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Oil of Vitriol, four Ounces; Water, ten Ounces: Gradually and cautiouſly mix theſe Liquors together, then pour the Mixture upon three Ounces of unprepared Filings of Iron. Digeſt the Whole in a Cucurbit for twelve Hours to diſſolve the Iron; then filter it whilſt hot, and boil it away till a Skin appears on the Top; then ſet it by in a cold Place, that the Vitriol may form itſelf at the Bottom of the Veſſel: The Liquor being then poured off from the Salt, is to be boiled away as before, and ſet to form Cryſtals again. Gather all the Salt together and dry it on a Paper in the Shade.

The Filings of Iron ſhould be entirely free from any Mixture of Copper, otherwiſe the Salt will become a ſtrong Vomit. Bright Iron-wire would certainly prevent this Inconvenience: But if this be thought too dear, the common Vitriol of Iron might be certainly freed from any hurtful Qualities, by diſſolving it in Water, letting it ſtand ſometime in a warm Place, filtering it, and duly boiling it away.

This is ſometimes called *Vitriol of Iron.* It is certainly a very powerful Remover of Obſtructions in female Diſorders, and may be taken to half a Scruple, twice a Day.

Cauſticum Lunare. *The Silver Cauſtic.* Diſſolve pure *Silver* by a Sand-heat in about twice its Weight of *Aqua Fortis*; then dry away the Moiſture by a gentle Fire, afterwards melt it in a Crucible, that it may be poured into proper Moulds, carefully avoiding too much Heat, leſt the Matter ſhould grow too thick.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of fine cupelled *Silver*, what Quantity you pleaſe: Diſſolve it in three times its Quantity of Spirit of Nitre, contained in a Phial placed in a Sand-heat; then boil it away till two thirds of the Moiſture are conſumed; afterwards put the Matter in a large Crucible, and conſume the remaining Moiſture over a gentle Fire: Increaſe the Heat by Degrees, until the Maſs flows like Oil, and ceaſes to ſmoke: Then pour it out into an heated and greaſed Iron Pipe made for this purpoſe: Laſt of all, let it be dried, and kept for Uſe in Glaſſes well ſtopped.

This *Cauſtic* has been greatly uſed by our Surgeons; the Receipt has paſſed through two of our *London* Diſpenſatories. As to the general Uſe of *Cauſtics*, ſee *Cauterium commune mitius.*

Saccharum Saturni. *Sugar of Lead.* Boil Ceruſe in diſtilled Vinegar, in a leaden Veſſel, till the Vinegar be ſufficiently dulcified; then filter it through Paper, duly boil it away, and ſet it by, that the Cryſtals may form themſelves.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take any Quantity, either of white Lead, red Lead, or Litharge made into Powder; put it into a Cucurbit, and pour upon it as much diſtilled Vinegar as will float above it four Inches; ſteep them ſome Days in a Sand-heat, till the Vinegar becomes ſweet; which is then to be ſeparated, or poured off clear, after it has ſettled, and new is to be put on, till it ſhall be found to have no Sweetneſs at all; all theſe Liquors being made clear by ſtanding, are to be boiled away in a Glaſs Veſſel, to the Thickneſs of Honey, ſo that in a cool Place

they may form themſelves into Cryſtals, which are to be dried in the Shade. Then duly boil away the Remainder, and ſet it in a cool Place that it may ſhoot; repeat the boiling till no more Cryſtals appear.

The ingenious Dr. *Lewis* ſays, That in this Operation that ſort of Ceruſe called *Flake-lead*, is much better than either red Lead or Litharge; for this having been already ruſted by the Vinegar, is the more likely to be wholly diſſolved in it. The Lead ſhould be finely powdered before the Vinegar be added, and during the Operation be often ſtirred with a Wooden Spatula, whereby it will be hindered from hardening at the Bottom of the Veſſel. The moſt effectual way to gain large and beautiful Cryſtals, is, prudently to add to the Mixture, as ſoon as it is duly boiled away, a ſmall Quantity of Spirit of Wine, afterwards it is to be ſuffered to grow cold by very ſlow Degrees.

Sugar of Lead is very cooling and drying; it may be ſafely and ſucceſſfully uſed to hot, fiery Breakings-out of the Skin, being mixed with Pomatum, or any cooling Ointment. Mixed with Roſe-water, it makes a good Medicine for inflamed Eyes; the ſame will afford conſiderable Relief when injected for an infectious Running of the Reins; but as to the inward Uſe of *Lead*, there is hardly a more deceitful, or more deſtructive Poiſon. See *Plumbum*.

Lapis medicamentoſus. *Medicinal Stone.* Take Allum, Bole Armenic, Litharge, of each half a Pound; of the Colcothar of green Vitriol, three Ounces; of Vinegar, a quarter of a Pint; dry the whole Mixture together over a Fire, till it grows hard.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Colcothar of Vitriol, Roch Allum, Litharge of Gold, Bole Armenic, of each equal Parts; beſt Vinegar enough to cover the whole to the Height of four Inches: Let the Ingredients ſteep together for two Days, in an earthen Pan; then ſet them on the Fire, that all the Moiſture may be conſumed; after which calcine the remaining Maſs with a violent Heat.

This Mixture with Roſe-water, makes a good Preparation for hot inflamed Eyes; it may alſo be uſed by way of Injection for the ſame Purpoſe as the above *Sugar of Lead.* It is very good to dry up Wounds and Ulcers.

Stannum Pulveratum. *Powdered Tin.* Pour melted *Tin* into a wooden Box chalked in the Inſide, and while the *Tin* grows cold, let the Box be briſkly ſhaken, and part of the *Tin* will be reduced to Powder; the Remainder, by being treated in the ſame way, may be reduced to Powder alſo.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Melt in an unglazed earthen Veſſel, what Quantity you pleaſe of *Tin*, and keep it continually ſtirring with an Iron Spatula, till it be brought to a *Calx*.

Tin is ſeldom or never given in Medicine. Some adviſe the Powder, to the Quantity of half a Dram, mixed up with ſome Conſerve, to be taken for the Worms; alſo for epileptic and convulſive Fits.

Sal Jovis. *Salt of Tin.* Take any Quantity of the Calx of *Tin*, and as much *Aqua Regia* weakened with eight times its own Weight of Spring Water, as will float ſome Inches above it; then diſſolve it ſlowly in a Sand-heat; filter the Liquor, then duly boil it away; afterwards ſet it in a cold Place for three or four Days, till it ſhoots into Cryſtals, which are to be dried when the Liquor is poured away from them.

Separate the Calx remaining after the Solution; and by mixing it with the Liquor poured off from the Cryſtals, new Cryſtals will be obtained.

This is intended for the ſame Purpoſes as the former, but is very ſeldom

dom made uſe of: Doſe from two Grains to eight.

Amalgama Jovis. *Amalgama of Tin.* Take any Quantity of *Tin*, and melt it in a Crucible, and into another Crucible put an equal Weight of Quickſilver, and permit it to remain in the Fire till the Quickſilver begins to ſmoke, then immediately pour it upon the melted *Tin*, and ſtir the Maſs with an Iron Spatula till it grows cold.

It is better made in Iron Ladles than Crucibles.

Argenti vivi purificatio. *The Purification of Quickſilver.* Diſtil *Quickſilver* in a Retort, and then waſh it well with Water and Salt, or Vinegar.

See under *Argentum vivum*, for the Ways of purifying this wonderful metallic Fluid.

Aurum Muſivum. *Moſaic Gold.* Take of Tin, one Pound; of Flowers of Sulphur, ſeven Ounces; *Sal Ammoniac*, purified Quickſilver, of each half a Pound: To the Tin melted add the Quickſilver; when the Mixture is cold reduce it to Powder; mix well with it the Sulphur and *Sal Ammoniac*, and ſublime the Compound in a Matraſs. The *Moſaic Gold* will be found under the Part ſublimed, with a ſmall Quantity of Foulneſs at the Bottom.

Aurum Moſaicum of Edinburgh. Take of the above Amalgama of Tin, ſix Ounces; of *Sal Ammoniac*, and Flowers of Sulphur, of each three Ounces; grind and mix them well together in a Marble Mortar, then put them into a Cucurbit, and gradually raiſe your Fire through all the Degrees; at length, breaking your Veſſel, at the Bottom thereof you will find the *Moſaic Gold* free from the Droſs which is ſublimed.

This Operates by Sweat, and is recommended as a uſeful Medicine in all chronical, as well as nervous Caſes: It is ſeldom uſed, but to gild Pills with. The Doſe has been from ten Grains to twenty.

Æthiops Mineralis. Take of Quickſilver purified, of Flowers of Sulphur unwaſhed, each equal Parts: Rub them together in a Marble or Glaſs Mortar, till the Quickſilver entirely diſappears, and the Union is compleated.

The Receipt is the ſame in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory.

If this be briſkly rubbed in an Iron Mortar, the Mixture will be more effectually done in an Hour, than in ſix or eight Hours in a Glaſs, or Marble Mortar.

This Medicine for half a Century paſt was greatly in uſe, and commonly given in moſt Diſeaſes of long ſtanding; for it was generally believed, that it paſſed the *Lacteals*, and circulated with the Blood. But the great Dr. *Boerhaave* ſays, "That it "is an inſipid Powder, not at all "Sharp, nor eaſily to be mixed with "any thing; that when given in- "wardly it cannot enter the *Lacteals*, "but goes directly through the firſt "Paſſages, wherein it may happen "to deſtroy Worms: That, he is "afraid it is too unwarily given in "ſuch large Quantities to Children, "and Perſons of tender Conſtitutions, "as being a Foſſil Maſs foreign to the "Body, and unconquerable by the "Nature thereof; and ſhould be the "more ſuſpected as it there continues "long ſluggiſh and unactive:" He further ſays, "It does not raiſe a "Salivation, becauſe it cannot enter "the Blood." Indeed, we have reaſon to believe, that we have known paralytic Diſorders enſue from taking great Quantities of this Powder, when no purging Medicines have been adminiſtred.

Cinnabaris factitia. *Artificial Cinnabar.* Take of purified Quickſilver, twenty five Ounces; of Sulphur, ſeven Ounces; ſtir the Quickſilver with the Sulphur melted, and if the

Mixture

Mixture takes Fire, it is to be put out by covering the Veſſel; then let the Matter be powdered and ſublimed.

Native, or *Natural Cinnabar* is a weighty mineral Subſtance, found in the Mines in *Spain*, *Hungary*, and other Parts of the World: It is of a beautiful red Colour, and contains about ſix Parts Quickſilver for one of Brimſtone. The above *artificial Cinnabar* reſembles the *natural*, both in Colour and in Virtues: It is given in Epilepſies, Leproſies, and Breakings-out of the Skin. For theſe Purpoſes, a Scruple is mixed with half as much of the compound Arum Powder, or the Powder called *ad Guttetam*, and taken Night and Morning: It goes off by the firſt Paſſages, without producing any ſenſible Diſcharge; nor does it at all endanger a Salivation. This is rather a ſafer and better Medicine than the *native*; and yet, *Boerhaave* ſays of this, that, if it be mixed with Purgatives, then, like *Æthiops*, it is driven quicker through the Inteſtines, with the Succeſs of *Æthiops*. And further, that he never ſaw it produce any great Effects.

Mercurius corroſivus ſublimatus, vel albus. *White corroſive Mercury*. Take of purified Quickſilver, forty Ounces; of Sea-ſalt, thirty three Ounces; of Nitre, twenty eight Ounces; of calcined green Vitriol, forty ſix Ounces; Let the Quickſilver be firſt rubbed with about an Ounce or more of corroſive Sublimate, in a Wooden or Stone Veſſel, till it breaks into ſmall Grains; then mix it with Nitre, afterwards with Sea-ſalt, till the Quickſilver diſappears; laſtly, add the calcined Vitriol, but rub not the Mixture too long with it, leſt the Quickſilver ſhould begin to part again: Let the Mixture be ſublimed in a Matraſs to which may be fitted an Alembic Head, that a Spirit, which will aſcend in a ſmall Quantity may be ſaved.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of the Calx of Quickſilver, and of decrepitated Sea ſalt, each a like Quantity; powder them, then mix them, and put them into a Matraſs, of which they may fill near one half: Place the Veſſel in a Sand Furnace, and proceed to Sublimation, applying at firſt a gentle Heat, and afterwards gradually increaſing it till the Sublimate has aroſe in a white cryſtalline Maſs to the upper Part of the Matraſs: Separate this from the red Droſs, and purify it, if needful, by a ſecond Sublimation.

There are other Methods of making *ſublimate Mercury*, but theſe are as good as any. It is made wholly for the ſake of other Preparations. Among all the Diſcoveries of Nature, or Productions of Art, there does not appear to be a more conſuming, burning Subſtance than *ſublimate Mercury*; yet we have known a few Examples where a ſmall Quantity has been taken inwardly, without proving mortal; but then Vomits and oily Medicines have been immediately made uſe of. To make the *Edinburgh* Phagedænic Water, no more than half a Dram of *Sublimate* is allowed to a Pint of Lime-water, and yet, this is thought to be ſufficiently ſharp to waſh Ulcers or tetterous Breaking out. Farriers find *Sublimate* to be a moſt effectual Cauſtic, and for theſe Purpoſes uſe it more than any thing elſe.

Mercurius ſublimatus dulcis. *Sweet Mercury ſublimate*. Take of corroſive *Sublimate*, one Pound; of purified Quickſilver, nine Ounces. Add the Quickſilver to the *Sublimate* made into Powder, and in a Glaſs Matraſs digeſt them together, in a gentle Sand-heat, often ſhaking the Glaſs, till they are united. Then, by increaſing the Heat, ſublime the Mixture: After the acrid Part on the Top of the *Sublimation* is ſcraped off, and if any Globules of Quickſilver chance to appear, they likewiſe being

ing ſeparated, the Maſs ſublimed is to be reduced to Powder, and ſublimed again; the Sublimation is to be ſix times repeated.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of ſublimate corroſive Mercury (ground in a Glaſs Mortar) four Ounces; pure Quickſilver, three Ounces; mix them well together in a Mortar, till the Quickſilver diſappears: Put the Powder into an oblong Phial, of ſuch a Size, that only one third may be filled: Set the Glaſs in a Sand Furnace, ſo that the Sand may reach up to one half its Height: Then, by ſucceſſive Degrees of Fire, nearly the whole Quantity of Mercury will ſublime, and ſtick all around to the upper Part of the Glaſs; which being broke, and the red Powder about the Bottom, and the white about the Neck cleared away, the white *Mercury* is again to be three or four times ſublimed.

If the Operation be ſeven times repeated, the Preparation is called *Calomel*, or *Aquila alba*.

The rubbing the Quickſilver with the Sublimate is a very dangerous Operation, and the Artiſt ought to have an Handkerchief, or ſomething of that kind, bound over his Mouth and Noſe all the while he is about it. It is of the utmoſt Conſequence to have theſe well united, nor can it be done otherwiſe than by well rubbing them, unleſs by digeſting the Ingredients together till they are perfectly united, before the Heat be raiſed ſo as to ſublime them. Indeed we are told, the Addition of a little Spirit of Wine, now and then, will keep the offenſive Powder down, and no ways injure the Sublimation.

Quickſilver is juſtly called the capital Article of the *Materia Medica*, and *Calomel* may be truly called the principal Preparation of *Quickſilver*. We are told, Sir *Theodore de Mayerne*, Phyſician to King *James* the Firſt, introduced it into Medicine. There are but few Diſorders of long ſtanding (except conſumptive or hectical Caſes) but Calomel is at one time or other thought proper for; yet, it is very ſeldom given alone, unleſs to raiſe a Salivation. Two or three Grains, with ſix Grains of Rhubarb, is an excellent Purge for Worms, for Children of two or three Years old, and three or four Grains, with ten Grains of Rhubarb, for thoſe of ſix or eight Years old. Calomel with Jalap is a moſt efficacious Purge in dropſical Diſorders, and ſometimes does eminent Service when the Caſe is almoſt deſperate: Calomel and Gum Guaiacum are powerful Remedies for the Rheumatiſm: Calomel taken a few times going to bed, and properly purged off in the Morning, is not only the moſt effectual way of curing venereal Diſorders, but alſo Breakings-out of the Skin, glandular Swellings, and the moſt virulent Wounds and Ulcers. But after all, it muſt be remembred, that the timing, and doſing this important Medicine, is not to be undertaken by every one.

Mercurii Solutio. *Solution of Quickſilver*. Take of pure *Quickſilver*, double *Aqua Fortis*, each equal Quantites. Digeſt them together in a Phial placed in a Sand-heat, that a thin Solution may be made. *E*.

This is violently cauſtic, and may be uſed to burn down Warts; but then it muſt be managed with Prudence and Moderation.

Mercurii Calx. *Calx of Mercury*. Take any Quantity of the Solution of *Quickſilver*, and with a gentle Fire boil it away to a white and dry Maſs. *E*.

This is made for the ſake of other Preparations.

Mercurius calcinatus. *Calcined Mercury*. Set purified *Quickſilver* in a Sand-heat, for ſeveral Months in a Glaſs Veſſel with a broad Bottom, and opening to the Air by a ſmall Hole,

Hole, till it becomes a red Powder.

This Preparation was commonly known by the Name of *Mercurius præcipitatus per ſe*, and was greatly in vogue but a few Years ago, being commonly given to one or two Grains for a Doſe, in Leproſies, Breakings out of the Skin, and venereal Diſorders: This is greatly commended in *Bates*'s Diſpenſatory, where we are told, that it kills Worms, occaſions Sweat, takes away Fevers, and quite roots out the venereal Diſeaſe with ſix or ſeven Doſes. However, this Medicine is now wholly neglected, and the ſudden Fame which it haſtily gained, it has as expeditiouſly loſt.

Mercurius præcipitatus albus. *White precipitate Mercury*. Take of corroſive Sublimate, of *Sal Ammoniac*, each equal Weights; diſſolve them together in Water, filter the Liquor through Paper, and with a Solution of ſome alcaline fixed Salt, make a Precipitation, then waſh off all Acrimony from the precipitate Powder.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Gradually pour upon any Quantity of the Solution of *Quickſilver*, an exceeding ſtrong Brine, till all the *Quickſilver* be precipitated into a very white Powder, which is to be waſhed with hot Water in the Filtre, till it communicates to it no more Sharpneſs; afterwards the Powder is to be dried in a very gentle Heat between folded Paper.

A Dram of this Powder being mixed with an Ounce of Pomatum, or any other ſweet Ointment makes a very agreeable Mixture for the Itch, or other Breakings-out: If it be cautiouſly uſed, it will be found as effectual as any other *mercurial* Ointment, but imprudently, it may raiſe a Salivation. *White Precipitate* being taken inwardly, operates ſometimes by Vomit, oftentimes by Stool, and will, if ordered accordingly raiſe a Salivation. Dr. *Boerhaave* ſays, "*White Precipitate* is the beſt Remedy hitherto afforded by *Mercury*, for "inward uſe. That it operates effectually and with Safety." However, we have never ſeen any Examples of its inward Uſe; and are pretty ſure, it is ſeldom or never adminiſtred this way.

Mercurius præcipitatus fuſcus, vulgo Wurtzii. *Brown Precipitate of Mercury, or Wurtz's Precipitate*. Take of the Solution of *Mercury*, any Quantity; drop upon it gradually of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, a ſufficient Quantity, that is, till the frothing up ceaſes. Hereby a Powder will be precipitated to the Bottom, which is to be waſhed like the foregoing Powder. *E*.

Some Years ago this *Precipitate* was uſed as a more gentle Vomit than Turbith Mineral, but of late it is quite diſregarded.

Mercurius corroſivus ruber. *Red corroſive Mercury*. Take of purified *Quickſilver*, of compound *Aqua Fortis*, each equal Weights; ſet them together in a flat bottomed Glaſs upon a Sand-heat, till the Moiſture be conſumed, and the dry Maſs has obtained a red Colour.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take any Quantity of the Calx of *Quickſilver*; reverberate it in a Crucible with ſucceſſive Degrees of Heat. The white Colour of the Calx will by this means be firſt changed into a brown, and afterwards into a yellow; and at length, by increaſing the Fire, become an exceeding red Powder.

This Powder is commonly known by the Name of *red Precipitate*; its Uſe is outwardly, being an excellent Remedy to digeſt and cleanſe foul Wounds and Ulcers; for this Purpoſe it is commonly mixed with about ſix times its Weight of black Baſilicon, and applied upon Tow: This is found to be a more effectual, and ſafer way than that of ſprinkling on the Powder dry. Some, having calcined this Powder ſeveral times in rectified Spirit of Wine, have given it

it inwardly inſtead of the *Præcipitatus per ſe*, to two or three Grains for a Doſe. But we have Reaſon to believe, that neither this Treatment, nor that of antient Authors, who have tried to fit it for inward Uſe, have at all ſucceeded. Red Precipitate taken inwardly, has a burning, inflaming, cauſtic Quality; and will be attended with violent Pains, Purging, Vomiting, and great Sweatings.

Mercurius corallinus. *Coralline Mercury.* Pour upon red corroſive *Mercury*, thrice its Weight of rectified Spirit of Wine, and digeſt them together two or three Days in a gentle Heat, often ſhaking the Veſſel; then ſet Fire to the Spirit, ſtirring the Powder continually, till the Spirit is quite burnt away. This ſeems to be deſigned for the ſame Uſe as *calcined Mercury*, which ſee. It is ſometimes called *Arcanum Corallinum.*

Mercurius emeticus flavus, vel Turpethum minerale. *Yellow vomiting Mercury, or Turbith Mineral.* Pour upon purified *Quickſilver* in a Glaſs Veſſel, double its Weight of ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol: Let the Liquor heat gradually, and then boil, till in the Bottom of the Glaſs there remains a white Maſs, which is to be perfectly dried with a ſtrong Heat; when more Water is poured on it, it will turn yellow, and fall into Powder: Rub this Powder and warm Water diligently together in a Glaſs Mortar; when the Powder is ſettled, pour off this Water, and waſh the Powder often with freſh Water, till it has loſt all its Acrimony.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs it to be made from four Ounces of pure *Quickſilver*, and ſixteen Ounces of the Spirit of Vitriol.

For this Century paſt *Turbith Mineral* has been accounted one of the moſt efficacious Preparations of *Mercury:* Given inwardly in a Pill or Bolus to the Quantity of five or ſix Grains, it becomes an excellent Vomit for a Swelling in the Teſticles in venereal Diſorders: Oftentimes, when Calomel does not bring on a Spitting according to Expectation, eight or ten Grains of *Turbith* wonderfully forwards it. It appears to be the ſtrongeſt Preparation of this kind that can be given with Safety; and yet its vomiting Quality will often times leave it, and it will entirely paſs off by Stool, if mixed with three or four purging Pills. Five Grains of it given in this manner, and prudently repeated, is a moſt excellent Remedy in Dropſies, venereal Diſorders, Leproſies, glandular Swellings, and all kind of Breakings-out, provided the Patient can bear a conſiderable Shock, and is of a ſtrong Habit. In ſhort, *Turbith* is a powerful and uſeful Remedy in the Hands of a prudent Preſcriber.

Sulphur Antimonii præcipitatum. *Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.* Take *Antimony*, ſixteen Ounces; Tartar, one Pound; Nitre, half a Pound: Powder them ſeparately, then mix them together, and grind them again. Put this, at ſeveral times, into an ignited Crucible, and melt it with a ſtrong Heat; then pour it out into a Cone, and the metallic Part, uſually called the Regulus, will fall to the Bottom, and the *Scoriæ*, or Droſs ſwim a-top.

The *Scoriæ* is to be diſſolved in Water, filtered through Paper, and precipitated with Spirit of Sea ſalt; afterwards it is to be waſhed in Water.

Mercurius præcipitatus viridis. *Green Precipitate of Mercury.* Diſſolve four Ounces of corroſive ſublimate *Mercury* (firſt made into Powder) in a Quart of hot Water.

Digeſt an Ounce and a half of Copper Filings with eight Ounces of *Sal Ammoniac*, in a Matraſs, till a deep blue Tincture is made.

Filter the Tincture, and drop it by Degrees into the Solution of *Mer-*

cury. When the Precipitate has fallen, boil them away in a Sand-heat to Drineſs.

Some recommend this for inward Uſe, but it is a Medicine ſeldom to be found in Practice.

Panacæa Mercurii. *Panacæa of Mercury*. Take of Calomel levigated, what Quantity you pleaſe; Spirit of Wine, four times as much. Digeſt them together in a Sand-heat for twenty Days, frequently ſhaking the Veſſel; then pour off the Spirit, and dry the Powder for Uſe.

This Operation was intended to make Calomel a milder Medicine; but it is not found to have any ſuch Effect.

Mercurius alcaliſatus. *Alcaliſed Mercury*. Take pure *Quickſilver*, three Drams; prepared Crabs-eyes, five Drams; rub them in a Glaſs Mortar, till the *Quickſilver* diſappears.

This Receipt is in the former *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, the Compoſition having been pretty much in uſe ſeveral Years paſt. It is commonly made into Pills, and given Night and Morning; but if purging Medicines are not adminiſtred between whiles, they will ſalivate. The Union of the Ingredients is never accompliſhed without great Trouble, and ſometimes not at all, after ſeveral Days Labour; for this reaſon the College have ſubſtituted the following Powder in its room.

Mercurius ſaccharatus. *Sugared Mercury*. Take of pure *Quickſilver*, and brown Sugar-candy, each half an Ounce; chymical Oil of Juniper, ſixteen Drops: Rub them in a Glaſs Mortar till the *Quickſilver* quite diſappears. See the former.

Crocus Antimonii. *Crocus of Antimony*. Take equal Weights of *Antimony* and Nitre, powder them apart, and let them be well mixed; then gradually throw the Powder into a hot Crucible to melt; the Matter being poured out is to be ſeparated from its Droſs. It will not always appear of the ſame Colour, for the longer it has been melted the yellower it will be.

If the Nitre be thoroughly dry, before it be mixed with the *Antimony*, the Artiſt will be the leſs in danger when he commits it to the Crucible.

This Preparation is made for the ſake of the antimonial Wine, but firſt it is directed to be waſhed. It is commonly called *Crocus Metallorum*.

Crocus Antimonii lotus. *Waſhed Crocus of Antimony*. Make the *Crocus of Antimony* into a fine Powder, then boil it in Water, and this Water being poured off, waſh it with more hot Water, till the Water comes away inſipid.

Dr. *Lewis* ſays, "This Waſhing "ought by no means to be neglect-"ed, for hereby the Medicine is as "much as poſſible brought to one "certain Degree of Strength."

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the ſame exactly.

Tartarum Emeticum. *Emetic Tartar*. Take waſhed Crocus of Antimony, Cryſtals of Tartar, each half a Pound; Water, three Pints: Boil them together half an Hour, then filter the Water through Paper, and after a due Evaporation ſet it by, that the Salt may cryſtallize.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Cream of Tartar, four Ounces; Glaſs of Antimony in Powder, two Ounces. Boil them together in two Quarts of Water for ten Hours, ſtirring them frequently with a Spatula, and adding more Water, when Occaſion: Filter the Solution while warm, and boil it to Drineſs; or till a Skin appears, that it may ſhoot into Cryſtals.

The Chymiſts make it with Glaſs of Antimony, chiefly on Account of the Colour, which is whiter than when made with *Crocus*.

Five

Five or ſix Grains of this will work pretty ſmartly both by Vomit and Stool; and in Caſes of long ſtanding, and where the Conſtitution can bear a Shock, it muſt be very efficacious Phyſic: It is true, it is commonly looked upon as too rough; but we have ſeen it a great many times given without any Injury.

Calx Antimonii. *Calx of Antimony.* Take Powder of *Antimony*, half a Pound; Nitre, a Pound and an half; mix them well together, throw them gradually into an ignited Crucible: Then remove it from the Fire, and waſh away the ſaline Part, as well as what is not thoroughly calcined.

The Diaphoretic Antimony with Nitre of *Edinburgh*, is the ſame as the above, only it is not ordered to be waſhed. When it is ordered to be powdered and waſhed, they call it *Antimonium Diaphoreticum dulce.*

The ſeveral Waſhings being all mixed together, then filtered, and gently boiled away till a Skin appears, yield, in the Cold, *antimoniated Nitre. E.*

Calx of Antimony, or *diaphoretic Antimony* has been a Medicine of conſiderable Uſe in the Shops for at leaſt a Century paſt; and yet, for all this, Authors are greatly divided in regard to its Virtues: *Quincy* ſays, it operates by *Sweat*, if it be kept cloſe from the Air; if not, it becomes a *Vomit*. *Boerhaave* ſays, it is an indolent, noxious *Calx*, without any Activity diſcoverable by Obſervation; and loſes all the Virtue it had before it was waſhed, and that it only acts ſenſibly, when mixed in a double Proportion with Purgatives; the Virtues whereof it actually excites, as appears by the *Pulvis Cornachini.*

Regulus Antimonii. *Regulus of Antimony.* Take *Antimony*, Nitre, Crude Tartar, of each equal Parts: Grind them ſeparately into a Powder, then mix and rub them all together. Caſt the Powder, at ſeveral times into a red hot Crucible, taking care to break the Cruſt which forms on the Top, with an iron Rod. When the Detonation is over, let a large Fire be made, that the Matter may flow like Water; Then pour it out into a warm greaſed Cone, and gently ſtrike it on the Sides, that the *Regulus* may be ſeparated and fall to the Bottom. When all is cold, let the *Regulus* be freed from the *Scoriæ* which lie a top. *E.*

Regulus Antimonii martialis. *Martial Regulus of Antimony.* Take *Antimony*, Nitre, Crude Tartar, each one Pound; ſmall Pieces of Iron, half a Pound. To the Iron heated in a Crucible to a white Heat, add by Degrees the other Ingredients powdered, and mixed together; and proceed in the ſame manner as in the foregoing Operation. *E.*

If this *Regulus* be melted a Number of times with freſh Tartar and Nitre, it becomes *Stellated Regulus of Antimony. E.*

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii. *Golden Sulphur of Antimony.* Take any Quantity of the *Scoriæ* of Regulus of *Antimony*; grind them to Powder whilſt they are hot, and boil them for a conſiderable time in thrice their Weight of Spring Water; filter the Solution (which appears of a Colour between a yellow and a red) through Cap Paper; then by dropping into it a due Proportion of Spirit of Vitriol, the Powder will precipitate, which is to be waſhed with Water to edulcorate and free it from its ill Scent. *E.*

Dr. *Lewis* ſays, This Medicine vomits, if taken on an empty Stomach; but that it is never given for theſe Purpoſes, being intended for an Opener of Obſtructions, and in Diſorders of the Skin: It is ordered in the *Æthiopic Pills* of the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, and given on a full

Stomach. The Doctor ſays further, That neither the *Kermes Mineral*, nor *Angelus Sala*'s Preparation of *Antimony* are better than this.

Cauſticum Antimoniale. *Antimonial Cauſtic.* Take *Antimony*, one Pound; corroſive ſublimate Mercury, two Pounds: Powder them a part, then mixt hem well together, and diſtil with a ſmall Heat, in a Retort with a large Neck, placed in Sand; the Matter, which gets into the Neck of the Retort, will, by being expoſed to the Air, be changed into Liquor.

Cinnabar of Antimony is made by ſubliming in a ſtrong Degree of Heat, what remains at the Bottom of the Veſſel, after making the above *Cauſtic*.

This Operation is very dangerous, and ſhould be undertaken only by thoſe, who are well acquainted with theſe kinds of Preparations. The *Cauſtic* is an exceeding ſtrong one, and turns the Part touched with it immediately into a Scab the quickeſt of any thing known.

Cinnabar of Antimony is given in Breakings out of the Skin, in Scurvies, Leproſies, and even Palſies, to a Scruple at a time, but then it is uſually mixed with ſome warm Powder, ſuch as compound Arum Powder, or the like. In Virtues it much reſembles factitious, or *artificial Cinnabar*, and ſeems to be compounded of near the ſame Materials.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* to make *Antimonial Cauſtic*. Take *Antimony*, corroſive ſublimate Mercury, each equal Parts: Grind them firſt ſeparately, then thoroughly mix them together, taking the utmoſt Care to avoid the Vapours: Put the Mixture into a coated Glaſs Retort (having a ſhort wide Neck) ſo as to fill one half of it: The Retort being placed in Sand, and a Receiver fitted to it, give at firſt a gentle Heat, that only a dewy Vapour may ariſe from the Matter; the Fire being then increaſed, an oily Liquor will aſcend, and congeal in the Neck of the Retort, appearing like Ice, which is to be melted down by cautiouſly applying a Live-coal.

This oily Matter is to be rectified in a Glaſs Retort, into a clear Liquor, called *Butter of Antimony*.

Cinnabar of Antimony. As ſoon as the red Vapours begin to appear in the foregoing Operation, change the Receiver, without luting the Junctures, and increaſe the Fire till the Retort becomes intenſely red hot: In an Hour or two, the whole of the black Powder will be ſublimed, and its Colour changed into red. Then break the Retort, and carefully ſeparate the *Cinnabar*, which will be found in its Neck, from the black Droſs.

It is thought this *Cinnabar of Antimony*, though made with a good deal of Trouble, is nothing better than the common *artificial Cinnabar* of the Shops; for this Cauſe we ſhall from Dr. *Lewis*, inſert an excellent Receipt for making the latter.

Take of the pureſt rough Sulphur, or in its room, Flowers of Sulphur, one Pound. Melt either of theſe, over a gentle Fire which does not flame, in an Iron Pot capable of holding ſix or eight times the Quantity: As ſoon as all the Sulphur is melted, remove it from the Fire, and pour to it three Pounds and a half of Quickſilver already made, nearly as hot as the melted Sulphur: Stir theſe two together with a warm Iron Spatula, uſing a briſk and continual Motion, till ſuch time as the Quickſilver diſappears, and the Mixture becomes uniform, which it does of a ſudden, although the Heat ſhould be ſomewhat greater than is ſufficient to keep Sulphur liquid: When this happens, the Stirring is to be left off, and the Veſſel immediately cloſe covered with a Wooden Cover fitted to it, ſo as to prevent the leaſt Admiſſion of Air, which might

might otherwiſe occaſion the Sulphur to take Fire, and ſometimes go off like a Gun. When the Pot is a little cooled, if ſome of the Quick-ſilver appears, the Mixture muſt be ground whilſt warm with an Iron Peſtle, into a Powder; and this continued till the Union is compleated. This Preparation may be ſublimed, either in a common Bolthead placed in a Sand Furnace capable of giving a ſtrong Fire, or more commodiouſly in a coated Bolthead with an open Fire; in both Caſes the Heat muſt be ſo ſtrong as to make the Bottom of the Glaſs red hot, and continued until, upon introducing a Wire through the Neck, none of the Mixture is felt at the Bottom.

The Preparers of *Cinnabar* in large Quantities, provide earthen Veſſels, which, in Shape, pretty much reſemble an Egg: Theſe are of different Sizes, according to the Quantity of *Cinnabar* intended to be made at one Sublimation, which ſometimes amounts to two hundred Weight.

Mercurius Vitæ. *Mercury of Life.* Take of rectified Butter of Antimony, what Quantity you pleaſe: Pour on it a ſufficient Quantity of Spring Water, that an exceeding white Powder may be precipitated; this being waſhed ſeveral times with warm Water, is to be dried with a ſlow Fire.

This is a ſtrong and violent Medicine, and is hardly ever ventured upon. Two or three Grains are a powerful Vomit.

Bezoar Minerale. Take what Quantity you pleaſe of Butter of Antimony newly rectified; drop upon it gradually Spirit of Nitre, till the Frothing ceaſes: Draw off the Liquor, in a Glaſs Veſſel placed in a Sand-heat, till a dry Powder remains behind; to which add a little freſh Spirit of Nitre, and dry it again: Repeat this three times; then commit the Powder, in a Crucible to a naked Fire, till it has received almoſt a white Heat, and keep it in this State for half an Hour.

This commonly operates by Sweat, though it will ſometimes go off by Stool: Sometime ago it was pretty much uſed; but it is ſeldom preſcribed of late: The Doſe from ten Grains to thirty.

Bezoardicum Joviale. *Jovial Bezoar.* Take three Ounces of Regulus of Antimony: Melt it in a Crucible, and add to it, of the pureſt Tin, two Ounces, ſo as to make a new Regulus; to which, after being levigated, add five Ounces of corroſive ſublimate Mercury: Diſtil the Mixture in a Retort: Let the Butter ariſing from this Operation be fixed by three repeated Diſtillations, with thrice its own Quantity of Spirit of Nitre. The Powder is then to be calcined, thrown, while ignited, into a proper Quantity of Spirit of Wine, and afterwards dried for Uſe.

There is great reaſon to doubt whether the Virtues of this Medicine are ſufficient to make amends for the great Trouble of making it. *It* is at preſent but little regarded, and hardly known in the Shops.

Antihecticum Poterii. *Poterius's Antihectic.* Take ſix Ounces of martial Regulus of Antimony; of the beſt Tin, three Ounces: Melt theſe together in a Crucible, then pour them out into a warm greaſed Mortar; when the Maſs is grown cold, grind it into a Powder, and add to it thrice its Weight of the beſt Nitre; then throw the whole into an ignited Crucible, by a Spoonful at a time, where it will make a Noiſe, and calcine for an Hour: Then grind the Maſs again to a very fine Powder, and pour thereto a proper Quantity of hot Spring Water, and ſtir them about with a Peſtle till the Water grows milky, which being thus loaded with the fine Powder, is to be poured off, and freſh hot Water again added

added to the remaining Powder, and this to be repeated till nothing is left at the Bottom, but a dirty Matter that will not diſſolve; then let theſe milky Liquors ſtand at reſt together, that the fine Powder may be precipitated, which is afterwards to be ſeveral times waſhed in warm Water, and then dried.

Some greatly commend this Medicine in Jaundices, Dropſies, and Cachexies; for relieving that Giddineſs of the Head, and Dimneſs of Sight, from whence proceed Epilepſies and Apoplexies; and for doing eminent Service in hectical Diſorders; whilſt others of no mean Character have declared, that it has none of the Virtues it is commended for; but that it is capable of producing thoſe very Diſorders ſaid to be remedied by its Uſe. It is very ſeldom uſed in the preſent Practice.

Vitrum Antimonii. *Glaſs of Antimony.* Take of *Antimony* in Powder, one Pound. Calcine it in an unglazed earthen Veſſel, over a gentle Fire, continually ſtirring it with an Iron Spatula, till the Fumes ceaſe, and the *Antimony* is reduced into a grey Powder. Melt this Powder in a Crucible with a violent Heat, and pour out the liquified Matter upon a heated Copper plate.

Glaſs of Antimony is one of the moſt violent Vomits of any that is prepared from this Mineral; and it is ſeldom or never given inwardly. This Preparation is ſometimes called *Stibium*.

Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum. *Glaſs of Antimony with Wax.* Upon a Dram of yellow Wax melted in an Iron Veſſel pour an Ounce of *Glaſs of Antimony* made into Powder. Keep the Matter over a gentle Fire for half an Hour, continually ſtirring it: Then pour it out upon a Paper, and when cold grind it into Powder.

This is mightily commended by ſome, but hardly ever known in Practice.

Some Account of Essential Oils.

THERE is a certain Part in hot and ſpicy Woods, Flowers, Seeds, and Fruits, which being of its own Accord liquid, or eaſily made ſo by Art, is called their *Oil*; this *Oil* is inflammable, fiery, and exceſſive hot, being itſelf diſpoſed to go into the Flame, a Property not commonly found in Earth, Air, or Water: It contains a Spirit, by *Boerhaave* called, the *preſiding Spirit*: And it is this which preſerves the particular Taſte of the Subject it is made from, eſpecially in thoſe made from Spices. Whilſt theſe *Oils* are freſh, or not very old, they contain their original Smell and Flavour, but by Age they loſe it, and grow thick. At certain times theſe are viſible in little Cells in many Places in the Plant, but this generally happens when the Plant has been firſt gathered at full Growth, and afterwards gently dried in the Shade: In Woods and Roots this *Oil* abounds moſt in Winter, for the watry Part, to which, in Spring and Summer, it was united, has now left it, and the *Oil* becomes more viſible: Sometimes it burſts its Cells, runs out, and Hardening appears on certain Fruits, as the Pine-apple, Juniper-berries, *&c*, Though it is only from hot Plants that we obtain theſe *Oils*, yet ſome of theſe hot Plants ſeem to contain an exceeding ſmall Quantity, as Horſe-radiſh, Scurvy-graſs, and ſeveral others. Some *Oils* contain all the Virtues of the Plant or Spice, whilſt others only contain Part of them: Thus the *Oils* of Wormwood and Rue, though they are made,

kept,

kept, and in uſe, yet they do not contain all the Virtues of the Plants from whence they are drawn: For an Extract made from the Decoction, after diſtilling, poſſeſſes a Salt, and becomes a very uſeful Medicine. But the *Oils* of Cloves, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon, hold entirely all the Virtues of the Spices, leaving an inſipid and uſeleſs Part behind. Again, the Cedar, the Larch, the Pine, and many Turpentine-trees contain a thin, ſpirituous, clear, and tranſparent *Oil*, unlike all others, yet diſcovered by Art; and which, being diſtilled never ſo nicely, do yet leave a *Colophony* or *Roſin*, very uſeful both inwardly and outwardly.

The moſt general Rules for making them.

It has been obſerved, by the moſt expert in this Art, that a conſiderable larger Quantity of *Oil* may be obtained from Flowers and Herbs, which have been expoſed ſometime to a dry Air, in a ſhady Place, than can be obtained from them if they are immediately after being gathered, either ſteeped or diſtilled: But this gentle Drying is not to be continued too long.

If more be intended to be diſtilled than can be done at once, the diſtilled Water from whence the *Oil* is taken, may be poured back again to Advantage.

The Proportion the Water ought to bear to the Subject to be diſtilled, cannot be exactly determined; ſome regard muſt be had to the Form of the Body of the Still. If the whole Plant, moderately dried, be uſed, or the Shavings of Wood, as much of either may be put in the Still, as, moderately preſſed, will fill it half full; and as much Water added as will fill it two thirds full: But exact Rules to fit all Subjects cannot be laid down; for many things muſt depend on the Art of the Manager: A large Quantity of Water coming over with theſe *Oils*, a particular Inſtrument is employed to ſeparate them as they run from the Noſe of the Still; this is made of Glaſs or Pewter, and called a Spout Receiver.

Their Virtues, Uſe, and Doſe.

Boerhaave ſays, That eſſential ſpicy *Oils* have almoſt an inimitable Virtue, intirely depending on the Spirit, which is ſharp, grateful, refreſhing, heating and warming the animal Spirits, and nervous Fibres: And by theſe Properties the *Oil* proves ſerviceable in cold, aged, watry, and flegmatic Conſtitutions; and again, in cold Intermittents, moiſt and cold hypocondriacal and hyſterical Caſes, or other Diſeaſes proceeding from cold, acid, or watry Flatulencies in the Bowels; and when prudently uſed in theſe Caſes, they prove generally powerful and ſafe Medicines; but when indiſcreetly applied in Diſtempers attended with violent Heat, Motion or Inflammation, they prove poiſonous.

The Doſe of theſe *Oils* is ſeldom above a Drop: Thoſe made from Spices and Seeds are commonly uſed to correct the griping Quality of purging Medicines; for theſe Purpoſes we find them in certain Pills, ſometimes in Powders, and now and then in Boluſſes. The *Oils* from Plants have various Uſes, and enter many Compoſitions: They are often uſed to make a Simple-water for preſent Occaſion.

Oil *of Hyſſop.*

The Smell of this *Oil* exactly reſembles that of the original Herb: When diſtilled from the whole Plant in flower, freſh gathered, it is of a yelloviſh Colour, with a ſlight Caſt of green; but in keeping turns browniſh.

Oil

Oil *of Lemon-peel.*

This *Oil* is very near as agreeable in Smell as the freſh Peel: It is one of the lighteſt *eſſential Oils*, quite thin, and almoſt colourleſs. It is ſeldom made at home, but brought from Abroad, where it is made at a much cheaper Rate in great Perfection. Great care ſhould be taken in chuſing this Commodity; for the Foreign Sorts differ greatly in Goodneſs.

Oil *of Saſſafras-root.*

This is a very elegant, yellowiſh *Oil*, the moſt Weighty of all known *eſſential Oils*: Its Smell exactly reſembles that of the Wood. It is not much uſed in Medicine. See *Saſſafras.*

Oil *of Rhodium wood.*

This has a wonderful pleaſant Flavour, equal to the Wood; but it is exceſſive dear, though there is no Demand for it but in Perfumes, and Pomatums for outward Uſe. A Tincture for theſe Intentions would be much cheaper, and anſwer all the Purpoſes.

Oil *of Wormwood.*

This is a dark coloured *Oil*, ſometimes near black, containing in part the Virtues of the Plant: It is ſeldom uſed inwardly, but is joined to ſeveral Compoſitions for outward Uſe, particularly in Plaiſters for Children's Bellies deſigned againſt the Worms, where it ſometimes does good Service. It is particularly remarked, that wet Seaſons, rather than dry ones, conſiderably encreaſe the *Oil* in this Plant; it is directed in the *Scotch* Diſpenſatory to be ſteeped eight Days, having Salt enough to give it a brackiſh Taſte, and then to be diſtilled with a ſmartiſh Heat. See the Herb *Abſinthium.*

Oil *of Marjoram.*

This is a yellowiſh *Oil*, not ſo ſweet and pleaſant as the Plant; its Virtues taken inwardly, or uſed outwardly are not remarkable.

Oil *of Peppermint.*

This is ſeldom or never made.

Oil *of Spearmint.*

This is a yellowiſh *Oil*, containing in part the Virtues of the Plant; it is not often given inwardly, but may be uſed to Advantage in Plaiſters for many Purpoſes.

Oil *of Organy.*

This is a reddiſh *Oil*, very ſtrong in Flavour, but ſeldom preſcribed either inwardly or outwardly; Its Uſe in Farriery is very conſiderable.

Oil *of Pennyroyal.*

This is a yellowiſh *Oil*, containing moſt of the Virtues of the Plant; it is ſeldom or never uſed. Of this, of the *Oils* of Saſſafras and Mint, enough might be made by one Still in *Virginia* or *Penſylvania* to ſerve all *Europe.*

Oil *of Roſemary.*

This *Oil* is moſt advantageouſly diſtilled from the Tops of *Roſemary*, freſh gathered in full Flower, without ſteeping, and with gentle and well managed Heat: It is then very thin, clear, light, and near as colourleſs as Water, and moſt delicately ſweet. It is ſeldom uſed either inwardly or outwardly.

Oil *of Rue.*

This is ſometimes a greeniſh, and ſometimes a yellowiſh *Oil*, containing only a part of the Virtues of the Plant; which affords but little *Oil*, and ſurrenders it with Difficulty: It is ſeldom or never uſed.

Oil

Oil *of Savin.*

The young Shoots of this Plant afford a conſiderable Quantity of *Oil*; it is ſaid more than any thing, Turpentine excepted. This *Oil* is very ſeldom uſed.

Oil of *Cammomile.*

Cammomile Flowers afford a blue, or greeniſh *Oil*, containing all the Virtues of the Flowers, but in time it changes to yellow. It is very dear, being obtained in ſmall Quantities, and ſeldom uſed either inwardly or outwardly.

Oil *of Lavender.*

Oil of *Lavender*, when in its utmoſt Perfection, is very thin, of a pleaſant yellow Colour, extremely ſweet, and poſſeſſes in an eminent Degree, that delightful Smell admired in the Flowers. To obtain this *Oil* with the greateſt Advantage, both with regard to Quantity and Quality, the Flowers ſhould not be gathered till full ripe, when they begin to fall, when the Seed a little ſhews itſelf; for at this time the *Oil* is three times as much in Quantity, and greatly improved in Smell: A ſmall Fire beſt performs this Operation. This *Oil* is ſeldom uſed inwardly, but pretty often in Smelling-bottles.

Oil *of Dill.*

This is drawn from the Seeds, but ſo ſeldom uſed, that it is rarely to be found in any of the Shops.

Oil *of Aniſeed.*

This is a greeniſh *Oil*, containing, in a great Degree, the Smell, Flavour, and all the Virtues of the Seed, though it is not ſo hot as ſome others are. It congeals when the Air is not very cold, but by long keeping this Property is loſt. This *Oil* comes from the ſouthermoſt Parts of *Europe*, whence we have the Seeds. In making this, the Water in the Worm-tub ſhould be rather warm than cold, leſt the *Oil* congeal in its Paſſage, blow off the Still-head, or you do not have it all out of the Worm. Five or ſix times the Quantity of Water as of Seeds ſhould be put in, and this Rule may hold good in other *Oils* made from Seeds. For its Virtues, ſee *Aniſum*, *Aniſeed.*

Oil *of Carrawayſeed.*

This is a yelloviſh *Oil*, containing partly the Virtues of the Seeds; it is very proper for purging Pills, one Drop being a Doſe. See *Carui*, *Carrawayſeeds.*

Oil *of Cummin.*

This is ſeldom to be found any where, it is made from the Seed.

Oil *of Juniper.*

This is made from *Juniper-berries:* In order to obtain this *Oil* to perfection, the Berry with its Seed ſhould be very well bruiſed, elſe the *Oil* will not be come at. The *Scotch* Diſpenſatory orders them to be worked with a little Yeſt, and kept with half their Quantity of Water, ſeveral Days, then with more Water to be diſtilled. This greatly contains the Virtues of the Seed: In time it gets the Smell of Turpentine, to which it is a-kin. See the Virtues of *Juniper.*

Oil *of Cloves.*

This *Oil*, when freſh drawn is very thin, clear, and colourleſs, but by time grows more and more yellow: It readily ſinks in Water, is extremely hot and fiery, ſo as not to be taſted without Care. It enters ſome of our purging Pills, being intended to correct their griping. This *Oil* the *Dutch* ſend us.

Oil *of Nutmeg.*

This is a yellowiſh *Oil*, containing, in a great Degree, the Virtues of the Fruit: It is very dear, and uſed to correct purging Medicines; one Drop of it is a Doſe. This alſo is ſent us by the *Dutch*. See the Virtues of *Nux Moſchata*, *Nutmeg*.

The *London* College orders theſe *Oils* to be diſtilled in an Alembic; and that the Spices be ſteeped in a ſufficient Quantity of Water to prevent a burnt Smell. The *Oil* will be found on the Top, or in the Bottom of the Water, as it is heavier or lighter.

General Remarks on diſtilled Oils.

Theſe *Oils* improve in their Smell, let fall a Settlement, and grow clearer by lying open a little after Diſtillation.

Though the Colour of moſt of them is here deſcribed, yet they are ſometimes found of other Colours, for Reaſons altogether unaccountable.

Moſt of them are uſually made in the common Copper Still with the Worm: After the *Oil* is taken off, the Water is no leſs good for Shop Uſe.

The *Oils* of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Nutmegs, we have of the *Dutch*, who being poſſeſſed of the Spices, can make them cheaper than any other *Europeans*.

Theſe Preparations are very liable to be adulterated; and their Adulterations are not diſcovered without great Difficulty. The Methods propoſed by Writers, for this Purpoſe are attended with much Trouble, and at laſt, are capable of only diſcovering the moſt notorious Cheats. Perhaps the beſt Method yet known is to dilute the ſuſpected *Oil* with a large Quantity of rectified Spirit, and then to examine it by the Taſte and Smell, comparing it with ſome of known Goodneſs. By this Means one may not only diſtinguiſh whether the *Oil* to be examined be mixed with any other; but alſo a Judgment may be formed of the Degree of Goodneſs of the *Oil* when unmixed.

The Operator, at Apothecaries-Hall ſays, The moſt coſtly *eſſential Oils* are commonly adulterated; the *Oil* of Aniſeed with *Sperma Ceti*, the others with Alcohol Spirit, or *expreſſed Oil*: Theſe Adulterations may be detected, but if they be mixed with *Oil* of Turpentine, *&c.* it will be difficult to diſcover it.

Oleum Petrolei Barbadenis. *Oil of* Barbadoes Tar. Let *Barbadoes Tar* be diſtilled in a Sand-heat, and an Oil will aſcend with a Spirit.

Barbadoes Tar floats on the Top of a Lake in that Iſland, it is of a blackiſh Colour, ſmells ſtrong, and is ſomewhat like common *Tar*. We account it good in Coughs, uſeful in many Diſorders of the Breaſt, and a Promoter of Sweat. Dr. *Towne*, in his Treatiſe on Diſeaſes in the *Weſt-Indies*, adviſes this for the dry Belly-ach; but that Diſeaſe is quite unknown among us. The above *Oil* is ſeldom made, though the *Barbadoes Tar* is commonly kept.

Oleum Capaivæ compoſitum. *Compound Oil of Capaiva*. Take Balſam of *Capaiva*, two Pounds; Gum Guaiacum, four Ounces; diſtil them together in a Retort, and draw off one Pound.

For the Virtues hereof, ſee *Balſam of Capaiva*. This Medicine is very ſeldom made.

Oleum Buxi. *Oil of Box*. Diſtil Pieces of *Box* in a Retort with a Fire gradually raiſed: The *Oil* will come over with an acid Spirit, from which the *Oil* is to be ſeparated with a Funnel.

This *Oil* is very diſagreable, and ſeldom or never uſed; though by ſome recommended outwardly for the Gout and Rheumatiſm.

Oleum

Oleum Lateritium. *Oil of Bricks.* Let red hot *Bricks* be plunged into Olive-oil, till all the Oil is drank up; then break them, and put them into a Retort; and by a Sand heat the *Oil* will aſcend with a Spirit, from which it is to be ſeparated.

This is recommended outwardly for Cramps, Palſies, and Gouty Pains; yet it is very ſeldom uſed.

Oleum Terebinthinæ. *Oil of Turpentine.* *Turpentine* is to be diſtilled with Water in a Copper Still, like the eſſential *Oils* of Vegetables. After the Diſtillation, the yellow Reſin remains in the Still.

This *Oil* is often, though improperly, called *Spirit of Turpentine.*

Oil of Turpentine is the thinneſt, lighteſt, moſt penetrating, and moſt plentifully yielded of any *Oil* we have: It is a moſt famous Promoter of Urine, and may be given from ten to twenty Drops in a Glaſs of White Wine or other Liquor for this Purpoſe. Yet, by taking large Quantities of it irreparable Miſchief has enſued; as piſſing Blood, and an involuntary Loſs of Urine. Some People take it for the Rheumatiſm, alſo for Pains in the Limbs; but Phyſicians rarely preſcribe it in theſe Caſes. *Oil of Turpentine* made hot, and applied to the Part, ſtops Bleedings equal to the beſt Styptic yet diſcovered. In inward Bruiſes by Hurts and Falls it is taken to great Advantage, in Form and Doſe as above directed.

At the *Turpentine-houſes*, where this *Oil* is made, the Air is ſo filled with the Particles of *Turpentine* that People, who have been there, perceive its Smell in their Urine ſometime afterwards. This is not to be wondred at, ſeeing the ſmall Quantity uſed in Painting Houſes will do the ſame.

Among all the Gifts of bountiful Providence to Mankind, there ſeems to be none of greater Conſequence than the Turpentine-trees: Theſe are the *Pine*, the *Cedar*, the *Firr*, and the *Larch*; growing in all the Latitudes from thirty to ſixty, which are indeed all the well inhabited Parts of the Globe. From theſe the *Turpentine*, as well as Pitch and Tar are procured in great Abundance, and with little Trouble; all the natural Ballams, as Gilead, Capivi, and many more, being no others than ſweet ſcented, and ſpicy *Turpentines.*

Oleum Terebinthinæ Æthereum & Balſamum. *Ethereal Oil and Balſam of Turpentine.* Let the *Oil of Turpentine* be diſtilled in a Retort with a very gentle Heat, till what remains becomes of the Thickneſs of a Balſam.

Balſam of Turpentine may alſo be diſtilled from yellow Reſin; whence, after a Portion of the *Oil*, which muſt be removed in time, will come a thick *Balſom*; a blackiſh Reſin remaining in the Retort, which is called *Colophony.*

To promote Urine and give Relief in Sciatic Pains, the Ethereal *Oil* ſometime ago was thought a better Medicine than the common *Oil*: But Experience has now juſtified the Uſe of the latter, the Æthereal *Oil* being ſeldom made.

The Edinburgh *Receipt for* Oil of Turpentine. Take of *Turpentine*, melted over a gentle Fire, any Quantity at Pleaſure; pour it into a Glaſs Retort, of which it may fill one half; a Receiver being then fitted on, the Diſtillation may be conveniently performed in Sand: A gentle Heat is to be at firſt applied, upon which an acid Spirit will come over, and on gradually increaſing the Fire, a limpid *Oil* (commonly called *Ethereal Spirit of Turpentine*) at length a yellow *Oil* will ariſe. In the Bottom of the Retort, there remains a reſinous Maſs called, *Colophony*; which, if ſtill further urged with

ſucceſſive Degrees of Heat to the higheſt, will give firſt a red *Oil*, and afterwards a darker coloured one, which will ſink through the other Liquors, to the Bottom of the Receiver.

It is well known, that the Diſtillation of *Oil of Turpentine*, the Preparation of *Venice Turpentine*, *Burgundy* Pitch, yellow and black Reſin, both not improperly called *Colophony*, is a ſeparate Trade, and diſtinct from the Chymical Buſineſs: Theſe are made in ſuch Quantities, by a few Traders, that they eaſily ſerve all *England*.

Gum Ammoniacum, Caranna, Elemi, Galbanum, Sagapenum, Styrax Calamita, Liquid Storax, Taccamahaca, *&c.* being diſtilled like *Oil of Turpentine*, yield an acid Liquor, and an empyreumatic *Oil*. *E.*

Turpentine diſtilled in an Alembic with four times its Quantity of Water, affords a limpid *Oil*. The *Colophony*, which remains at the Bottom of the diſtilling Veſſel, may, after boiling away the Water, be kept for Uſe in its proper Form, or diſtilled in a Retort, when it yields a red, a blackiſh red, and a yellow *Oil*. *E.*

Oleum Guaiaci. *Oil of Guaiacum.* Take of Chips of *Guaiacum-wood*, what Quantity you pleaſe; put them into an earthen long Neck, or a Glaſs Retort, and diſtil either in a Sand bath or an open Fire, increaſing the Heat by Degrees. At firſt, an acid Liquor will come over; afterwards, a light red *Oil*; and at length, in the utmoſt Degree of Fire, a thick, black *Oil*; which ſinks through the other Liquors to the Bottom of the Receiver. — After the ſame manner *Oils* may be obtained from every kind of Wood. *E.*

The *Oil* may be ſeparated from the acid Liquor by pouring them both into a Glaſs Funnel lined with Paper, which has been firſt wetted with Water: The watry Liquor will paſs through, leaving the *Oil* in the Filter behind.

Flores Benzoini. *Flowers of Benjamin.* Put powdered *Benjamin* into an earthen Pot placed in Sand, and with a ſmall Heat the Flowers will riſe, and may be caught by a Paper Cone placed over the Pot: Or elſe,

The *Benjamin* may be put into a Retort, and the Flowers will riſe and faſten themſelves in and about its Neck.

The Flowers, if coloured yellow, are to be mixed with Tobacco pipe Clay and ſublimed again.

The Edinburgh *Receipt is thus,*

Take *Benjamin* reduced to Powder, any Quantity at Pleaſure: Put it into a glazed earthen Pot, and having fitted a conical Paper to the Mouth of it, apply a gentle Heat, ſo as to make the Flowers riſe: Repeat this Operation, till the Paper becomes foul with *Oil*.

It is a nice Point to obtain theſe Flowers quite white, and at the ſame time very fragrant. The beſt way ſeems to be this; to put but a little *Benjamin* at a time into the ſubliming Veſſel; and to remove it each time at putting in of freſh: Alſo to apply a regular and gentle Degree of Heat: A Flat ſhallow Pan ſeems to be the fitteſt Veſſel for the Purpoſe.

Theſe Flowers ſeem to be a good Medicine for moſt Diſorders of the Breaſt; they cut tough Phlegm, diſſolve the Obſtructions, thin the Humours, and of courſe are ſerviceable in Aſthmas: They are made into Pills, Boluſſes, or Electuaries: The Doſe is from five Grains to ten or twelve. See *Gum Benzoin.*

Of Distillation.

DISTILLATION is the Art of ſeparating, or drawing off the watry, ſpirituous, or oily Parts of a mixed Body from the groſſer, and more earthy Parts, by means of Fire; and collecting and thickening them again by Cold.

Thus, any boiling Liquor in a Pot or Furnace, however thick and foul it may be, ſends up a Steam thin, clear, and tranſparent; as may be proved, by receiving a few Drops from either Pot-lid or Cover-lid, into a clean Glaſs.

Again, Nature ſhews us daily how to reconcile this ſeeming Wonder: For by ſubterraneous Heat, or that of the Sun, ſhe conſtantly draws up from Seas, Rivers, and Lakes, Fogs and Miſts; theſe preſſing upwards become Clouds, and after a Time, *diſtil* again in Rain: Rain-water of all others being the thinneſt, cleareſt and lighteſt.

So that this Art, which, at firſt ſight appears myſterious, after a little Application becomes plain and comprehenſible.

What are, and what are not proper Subjects for Diſtillation, *and the time of gathering them.*

All Plants of a ſweet and ſtrong Flavour, and which afford eaſily a chymical Oil, ſuited to this Operation: Such are Spearmint, Peppermint, Pennyroyal, Fennel, Hyſſop, and Angelica; Roſemary and Lavender-Flowers; Spices, as Nutmegs and Cinnamon; Spicy Seeds, as Cardamoms, Carraway-ſeeds, Fennel-ſeeds, Aniſeeds, Dill-ſeeds, and a few more. Rue and Wormwood, though ſometimes diſtilled, yet contain ſuch Parts, that they will not afford all their Virtues without ſome Degree of Fermentation. All theſe Plants are to be gathered when their Leaves are at full growth, before the Flowers appear, or before the Seed comes on; afterwards they begin to languiſh: The beſt time to gather them is in the Morning, becauſe then their volatile Parts are kept in by the Coldneſs of the Night, and the Morning Dew. When we chuſe the flowery Parts, as Roſes, Lillies of the Valley, Lavender flowers, *&c.* In this Caſe they are beſt when they ſmell ſweeteſt; theſe ſhould be gathered before they are quite opened, or begin to ſhed, the Morning Dew ſtill hanging on them. In the above Seeds are contained all the Virtues of the Plant; as is manifeſt by the remarkable Flavour and ſpicy Taſte: Theſe ſhould be gathered when thoroughly ripe; for then they contain the greateſt Quantity of Oil. Orange peel is beſt diſtilled freſh pared off. The Spices and Seeds ſhould as ſoon as they are bruiſed be committed to the Spirit they are to be diſtilled in. Juniper-berries will not, without thoroughly bruiſing even the Seeds afford their Oil and beſt Parts.

Not *long ago*, ſimple diſtilled Waters were ſometimes ordered to be made from ſeveral other Plants, as Carduus, Succory, Plantain, Oak-buds, Saxifrage Meadow-ſweet, Beancods, Cowſlips, Piony-flowers, and ſome more. But *now* theſe are ſuppoſed to contain few or no volatile Parts, but a *Salt* better obtained by Infuſion or Decoction. However, as ſome may chuſe to diſtil theſe now and then, we ſhall recommend.

The Fermentation adviſed by Dr. Boerhaave *in diſtilling Simple-Waters.*

Take any freſh, ſweet-ſmelling Plant, cut and bruiſe it, put it into a large oaken Caſk, leaving a Space empty

empty at the Top four Inches deep; then take as much Water as will, when added, fill the Caſk to the ſame Height, including the Plant, and mix therein about an eighth Part of Honey, if in cold Winter Weather, or a twelfth Part if it be warm; in the Summer the like Quantity of coarſe unrefined Sugar might, to the ſame Purpoſe, be added inſtead of the Honey, or half an Ounce of Yeſt added to each Pint of Water, will have the ſame Effect, but the Doctor prefers the Honey: Let the proper Quantity therefore of Honey and Water be warmed, and poured upon the Plant in the Caſk; let the Caſk ſtand upright and have its wide upper Orifice or Bunghole looſely covered with a wooden Cover, then ſet it in a moderate Heat, which Heat is to be kept up by covering the Outſide with Cloths, and a proper regulated Fire. To do this much more Care is neceſſary at Winter than at Summer, when little or no Fire is required. On the ſecond Day, a hiſſing Noiſe will begin in the Liquor with Bubbles, frothing, and a Smell of the Plant which now riſes to the Top. When the Plant begins to ſink the Fermentation is ſufficient, and it ought to be committed to the Still, and the Still not to be filled above two thirds, working it at firſt with great Care and Caution. Rue and Wormwood, and ſuch Plants as do not part with their Oils eaſily, ought to undergo this ſort of Fermentation.

Simple Waters thus made, have their Oils moſt intimately mixed with them, but thoſe made without it, as very near, if not quite all are, have according to their Strength, more or leſs Oil ſwimming on them; nor is there any other way to procure theſe Oils than by properly ſeparating them from the Waters.

To make Simple-waters preſently.

Artiſts have contrived ways to make Simple-waters immediately; and this at extraordinary times is juſtifiable, though the Union of the Oils with the Waters cannot be thoroughly compleat:

Drop ten Drops of any chymical Oil on Loaf-ſugar two Drams; rub them well in a marble Mortar, then gradually mix a Pint of clean Water; or,

Mix ten Drops of chymical Oil in half an Ounce of rectified Spirit of Wine, by ſhaking them in a Bottle, then pour them into a Pint of clean Water, and ſhake them again. Either of theſe Methods will do.

Remarks on Spirituous Water.

All *Spices*, whether Seeds, Fruit, or Barks, contain an Oil, or as *Boerhaave* calls it, a *preſiding Spirit*, which they readily ſurrender in Diſtillation: If they are drawn off with a vinous Spirit, and the Diſtillation be not too long continued, theſe Oils do not at all diſcover themſelves to the Eye, the Water appearing clear and tranſparent: But if the Operation be continued below what is commonly called *Proof Spirit*, the Water appears white and milky; becauſe the Oils then ſeparate from the Waters, which muſt poſſeſs a certain Degree of vinous Strength for their thorough Union: This appears remarkably true in *Nutmeg* and *Carraway Waters*, as well as *Aqua Mirabilis*.

However unſightly and diſagreeable this milkineſs may appear, it is by no means juſtifiable to uſe *Allum*, or any other Contrivance to precipitate the Oils; ſeeing the Waters will thereby be robbed of their beſt Parts: Age will clear them thoroughly and effectually.

Of

Of Fermentation *in Order to make* Brandies.

IN order to manage this compleatly, and to make the moſt of your Grain, whether Wheat, Rye, or Barley, it is firſt to be malted, then brewed, and aftewards worked, either in Vaults under Ground, or other warm Places, till at length, the Liquor grows ſouriſh, and the Frothing begins to leſſen or fall, when it is immediately to be committed to the Still. The ſame Method is to be obſerved when a Spirit is to be drawn from Syder, Perry, the Juice of Peaches, or other Fruit: For it is worthy Remark, that Melaſſes or Treacle, which when *properly fermented*, will afford you three Quarts of Spirit from every Gallon, will not, when not worked at all, yield a Pint.

Thus, there appears to be in ſeveral ſorts of Grain, as well as in Grapes and the Juice of the Sugar-cane, a *Spirit*, which lies hid and does not at all diſcover itſelf, till *Fermentation* puts it in action.

Rum is a Spirit drawn from the Juice of the Sugar-cane: *French Brandy* from Wine or the Juice of the Grapes: Rectified Spirit of Wine was heretofore directed to be made from *French Brandy*, but it is now allowed to be drawn from Malt Spirit. *Arac*, made in the *Eaſt Indies*, is a Spirit drawn from Toddy, a vegetable Juice obtained by wounding the Cocoa-nut-tree, as Beach-juice is among us. Others ſay, it is a Spirit drawn from Rice and Sugar. *Melaſſes Spirit* is drawn from Treacle, and when it is unmixed, differs not greatly from *Rum* in its Virtues.

Souriſh Wines and Mummy-Beer will afford a good deal of Spirit without any *freſh Working* at all. All the great Variety of Drams or Cordials diſtinguiſhed by ſuch a Number of Titles are nothing but theſe Spirits flavoured with various Ingredients.

Of Simple Waters.

AQUA Alexiteria ſimplex. *Alexiterial Water ſimple.* Take of the green Leaves of Spearmint, one Pound and an half; of the green Tops of Sea Wormwood, of the green Leaves of Angelica, of each one Pound; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning, diſtil off three Gallons. Milk-water, in the laſt *London* Diſpenſatory was thought to be worth all the other Simple waters put together; in lieu of that this *Alexiterial Water* was invented, and may, in Draughts and Juleps, be very ſerviceable, not only as a Vehicle for Things of conſiderable Conſequence, but by contributing ſomewhat thereto itſelf.

Aqua Seminum Anethi. *Water of Dill-ſeed.* Take of *Dill-ſeed*, one Pound; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

For the Virtues of this Water, ſee *Anethum dill.*

Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum ſimplex. *The ſimple diſtilled Water of Orange-Peel.* Take of the outer yellow Rind of freſh *Seville Oranges*, four Ounces; Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This ſeems to be the firſt Diſpenſatory Water of this kind, and becauſe it contains the Virtues of the

Orange-

Orange-peel, is good againſt Wind and Coldneſs in the Stomach, and may for theſe Purpoſes be uſed in Juleps; but none of the Shops keep it.

Aqua Caſtorei. *Water of Caſtor.* Take of *Ruſſia-Caſtor*, one Ounce; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning; diſtil off a Quart.

This contains ſome of the Virtues of the *Caſtor*, and will keep ſome time without growing ſour; but in Caſes of Conſequence, the *Caſtor* in Subſtance, or Tincture is to be uſed. See the Virtues of *Caſtor*.

Aqua Cinnamomi ſimplex. *Simple diſtilled Water of Cinnamon.* Take of *Cinnamon*, one Pound; Water, a ſufficient Quantity to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This is a moſt pleaſant Water, good againſt Vomitings and Looſeneſſes: It is often preſcribed in Juleps, and makes them very grateful and pleaſant to the Palate. The *Cinnamon* will burn to the Bottom of the Still if there be not ſome Contrivance to prevent it. See the Virtues of *Cinnamon*.

Aqua Fæniculi. *Fennel-Water.* Take ſweet *Fennel-ſeeds*, one Pound; Water, a ſufficient Quantity to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

For the Virtues of this Water ſee the Virtues of *Fennel-ſeed*.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis ſimplex. *Simple Pepper-mint-Water.* Take of the Leaves of *Pepper-mint* dried, one Pound and a half; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

Pepper-mint ſeems to be well ſuited to Diſtillation, and doubtleſs affords an Oil, though it is not yet taken Notice of: This Water is good in Diſorders of the Stomach which proceed from a Coldneſs of that Part, alſo in certain Cholics; it is one of the few Simple waters that is at all times worthy of a Place in the Shops. See the Virtues of *Pepper-mint*.

Aqua Menthæ vulgaris ſimplex. *Spear-mint-water.* Take dried *Spear-mint*, one Pound and a half; Water, a ſufficient Quantity to avoid burning; diſtil a Gallon.

This is a good Simple-water, proper in Cholics, and uſeful in Reachings and Vomitings. See the Virtues of *Spear mint*.

Aqua Piperis Jamaicenſis. *Jamaica Pepper water.* Take of *Jamaica-Pepper*, half a Pound; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This Water is good in Cholics, and proper to warm a weak and cold Stomach, but few or none make it.

Aqua Pulegii ſimplex. *Simple Pennyroyal Water.* Take of dried *Pennyroyal*, one Pound and a half; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This is a very uſeful Water, good in all Diſorders ariſing from Obſtructions, effectual to promote the Diſcharges of the Womb, expel Wind, and hypocondriacal Affections: For theſe Purpoſes it is often joined with a quarter, or a fifth Part of ſome ſpirituous Water. It contains all the Virtues of the Plant.

Aqua Roſarum Damaſcenarum. *Damaſk Roſe-Water.* Take of freſh *Damaſk Roſes*, ſix Pounds; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

Though both *white* and *red Roſe-Waters* are enquired for, yet as this is the only one made, it may honeſtly be uſed in their ſtead. It is not much depended upon in Medicine; but has Uſes which almoſt all good Houſewifes are acquainted with.

That theſe Waters may keep the longer, a twentieth Part of proof Spirit is to be added to them.

The Herbs, being of prime Goodneſs, are to be taken in the Weights directed for each. Where green are preſcribed, ſuch are to be uſed. But

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in ſome of the Waters dry are allowed, becauſe they are to be had at all Times of the Year, though green Plants afford rather the more elegant Waters. But the Weights here directed ſhould be varied by the Judgment of the Operator, not only when green are uſed inſtead of dry, but whenever the Plants, by a leſs favourable Seaſon, are weaker in Flavour.

Compound *or* Spirituous Waters.

Aqua Alexiteria Spirituoſa. *Strong Alexiterial Water.* Take of the green Leaves of Spear-mint, half a Pound; the green Leaves of Angelica, the green Tops of Sea Wormwood, of each four Ounces; of Proof Spirit, one Gallon; of Water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

To revive the Spirits, to promote Sweating, and to help a Stomach that nauſeates and cannot digeſt what it has received, this may be of ſome Service. It is a proper Cordial Water to be mixed in Juleps which are given in Fevers, or Diſeaſes attended with Fevers. This ſeems to be as material and uſeful in our new Book, as the Plague Water was in the old, and as great things may be expected from it.

Aqua Alexiteria Spirituoſa cum Aceto. *Strong Alexiterial Water with Vinegar.* Take of the green Leaves of Spear-mint, the green Leaves of Angelica, of each half a Pound; of the green Tops of Sea Wormwood, four Ounces; of Proof Spirit, one Gallon; of Water, a ſufficient Quantity to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon. Then add one Pint of Vinegar.

Treacle-Water, in the laſt Diſpenſatory, was looked upon as a Promoter of Sweating, a Reſiſter of Poiſons, and uſeful in Fevers, particularly in the Meaſles and the Small Pox. All theſe things may, with equal Reaſon, be expected from this Water, which ſeems intended to ſupply its Place. A ninth Part of Vinegar added to the *Spirituous Alexiterial Water* above, is commonly uſed.

Aqua Seminum Aniſi compoſita. *Compound Aniſeed-Water.* Take *Aniſeeds*, Angelica-ſeeds, of each half a Pound; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This ſeems to be intended againſt Cholics, Wind and a Coldneſs of the Stomach. See the Virtues of *Aniſeeds*.

Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum Spirituoſa. *Spirituous Water of Orange-peel.* Take of the outer yellow Rind of freſh *Seville Oranges*, half a Pound; of Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This Water, when ſweetened, makes one of the moſt pleaſant, and delightful Cordials we have. It is ſometimes preſcribed in Juleps, to which it gives an agreeable Flavour.

Aqua Seminum Cardamomi. *Cardamom-Water.* Take of the leſſer *Cardamom-ſeeds* huſked, four Ounces; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This muſt needs be a good, warm, cordial Water, good for cold and windy Diſorders in the Stomach. See the Virtues of *Cardamoms*.

Aqua Seminum Carui. *Carraway-Water.* Take of *Carraway-ſeeds*, half a Pound; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

From the Quantity of Oil contained in the Seeds, this Water will be white before it is drawn off. This is good againſt Wind, and makes a pleaſant Cordial.

Aqua Cinnamomi Spirituoſa. *Strong Cinnamon-Water.* Take of *Cinnamon*, one Pound; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This has gone through a great many Diſpenſatories, under the Title of *Spirit of Cinnamon*; it is a moſt noble Cordial, excellent againſt Nauſeas, Vomitings, and other Diſorders of the Stomach; and no leſs effectual in great Looſeneſſes, Gripings, and a Weakneſs of the Bowels. In making this the *Cinnamon* will burn to the Bottom of the Still, and give it a bad Taſte, if a raiſin Frail with a Weight on it, or ſome ſuch Contrivance be not put to prevent it.

Aqua Juniperi Compoſita. *Compound Juniper-Water.* Take of *Juniper-berries*, one Pound; Carraway-ſeed, ſweet Fennel-ſeed, each an Ounce and a half; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

Geneva is made with the *Juniper-berries* without any other Seeds. This is a good Water in the Stone, Gravel, or other Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages. See the Virtues of *Juniper-berries*.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis Spirituoſa. *Strong Pepper-mint-Water.* Take of the dried Leaves of *Pepper-mint*, one Pound and a half; of Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This ſeems to be a good Water in Cholics, and for a weak and cold Stomach. The ſimple *Pepper-mint-Water* is oftner kept than this.

Aqua Menthæ vulgaris Spirituoſa. *Strong Spear-mint Water.* Take of the dried Leaves of *Spear mint*, one Pound and a half; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This Water contains the Virtues of the Plant, which may be ſeen in its Place. The ſimple *Mint-Water* being made by moſt People, there is no great Neceſſity of keeping the ſtrong likewiſe.

Aqua Pulegii Spirituoſa. *Strong Pennyroyal-Water.* Take of the dried Leaves of *Pennyroyal*, one Pound and a half; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This Water is not commonly kept, the ſimple *Pennyroyal Water* being found to be as effectual.

Aqua Nucis Moſchatæ. *Nutmeg-Water.* Take of *Nutmegs*, two Ounces; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off a Gallon.

This is an excellent Water, good to promote Urine, to expel Wind, and is as effectual in all Caſes as *Aqua Mirabilis*. See the Virtues of *Nutmegs*.

Aqua Raphani compoſita. *Compound Horſe-radiſh-water.* Take of the freſh Leaves of Garden Scurvy-graſs, four Pounds; freſh Horſe-radiſh-roots, and the outer Rind of freſh *Seville* Oranges, of each two Pounds; of Nutmeg, nine Ounces; Proof Spirit, two Gallons; Water, enough to prevent burning; diſtil off two Gallons.

This is intended to promote the Diſcharges by Urine, and will certainly anſwer the Intention as well as any ſpirituous Water, the Ingredients are well choſen and conſpire to one and the ſame Purpoſe.

Spiritus Lavendulæ ſimplex. *Simple Spirit of Lavender.* Take of freſh *Lavender flowers*, one Pound and a half; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; draw off by a *Bath heat* five Pints.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſitus. *Compound Spirit of Lavender.* Take ſimple Spirit of *Lavender*, three Pints;

Spirit

Spirit of Roſemary, one Pint; of Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, each half an Ounce; red Saunders, three Drams. Digeſt and filter.

The Method here directed for making this Compoſition, is eaſy and judicious. A Copper made to hang in the Body of the Still is the beſt Contrivance to diſtil the ſimple Spirit.

This is a moſt excellent Medicine, nothing inferior to any in the Shops. In the Decays of Age, in Coldneſs and Numbneſs, in Apoplexies, in Convulſions, in Palſies attended with Impediment, or Loſs of Speech, this will many times do Wonders. It is ſometimes called Palſey Drops. It may be given to an hundred Drops at a time in a Draught, or dropped on Loaf-ſugar.

Spiritus Roriſmarini. *Spirit of Roſemary.* Take freſh *Roſemary-flowers*, one Pound and a half; Proof Spirit, a Gallon; draw off by a *Bath-heat* five Pints.

This is commonly called *Hungary-Water.* Its Uſe is in outward Applications, ſometimes to rub into the Head after ſhaving, at other times to bathe the Temples with in Head-achs: Its moſt important Uſe ſeems to be in making Opodeldoc. The Perfumers ſell a great deal of *French Hungary-Water*, which is made in the South of *France*, where *Roſemary* grows in great Plenty: This is commonly uſed as a Perfume.

Every Artiſt knows, that when this Operation is finiſhed, a good deal of Spirit remains yet behind; therefore the Diſtillation ſhould proceed as long as any Spirit comes over, and this laſt ſhould be kept a part till it be made again. The ſame Rule is to be obſerved in ſimple Spirit of *Lavender.*

Waters of the old London *Diſpenſatory.*

Aqua Epidemia. *Plague-Water.* Take of Celandine, Roſemary, Rue, Sage, *Roman* Wormwood, Dragon's Blood, Agrimony, Balm, Scordium, the leſſer Centaury, Carduus, Betony, Mint, of each two Handfuls; of the dried Roots of Angelica, of Zedoary, of Gentian, of each an Ounce; of *Virginian* Snake-root, half an Ounce; ſteep them in a Gallon of *French* Brandy, and diſtil off ten Pints.

This Water was as much uſed as any in the Old Diſpenſatory; it was often preſcribed in Juleps to revive the Spirits, to aſſiſt the Stomach, and to contribute ſomething towards raiſing a breathing Sweat. *Plague-Water* is made various ways, as well in private Families as in public Diſpenſatories. The ſpirituous Alexiterial Water is now ordered in its ſtead.

Aqua Theriacalis. *Treacle-Water.* Take of the Juice of green Walnuts, four Pints; of Rue, three Pints; of Carduus, of Marygolds, of Balm, of each two Pints; freſh Roots of Butterbur, one Pound and a half; of Burdock, one Pound; of Angelica, of Maſter-wort, each half a Pound; of green Scordium, four Handfuls; old *Venice*-Treacle, Mithridate, each half a Pound; Juice of Lemons, a Quart; *French* Brandy, a Gallon and a half; diſtil off three Gallons and a half; then add of diſtilled Vinegar, two Quarts.

This was in great Reputation for many Years, and in Fevers, and where Sweating was intended, was often preſcribed; but how imprudently ſuch Ingredients were ordered in a diſtilled Water, may be ſeen by peruſing them in their Places. Spirituous Alexiterial Water with Vinegar now ſtands in its ſtead.

Aqua Mirabilis. *Wonderful Water.* Take of Cloves, Galangal, Cubebs, Mace: the leſſer Cardamoms, Nutmegs, Ginger, each a Dram; juice of Celandine, half a Pint; *French* Brandy two Pints and a half; diſtil off two Pints and a half.

In making this Water moſt People leave out the Juice; and was this the only Liberty taken in compounding it, the Crime would not be great. This Receipt with a very little Alteration was in the firſt *London* Diſpenſatory an hundred and thirty Years ago, it has alſo been much in Uſe, and is as good a ſpicy Water as any commonly kept.

Aqua Brioniæ compoſita. *Compound Briony Water*, or *Hyſteric Water*. Take of the Juice of *Briony-root*, two Quarts; of the Juice of Rue, of Mugwort, of each a Quart; of the Leaves of Savin, three Handfuls; of Feverfew, of Catmint, and of Pennyroyal, each two Handfuls; Baſil, Dittany of *Crete*, each an Handful and a half; of the yellow outer Peel of freſh *Seville* Oranges, four Ounces; Myrrh, two Ounces; *Ruſſia*-Caſtor, one Ounce; *French* Brandy, a Gallon; diſtil off a Gallon and a half.

This Water was greatly in Uſe, as long as the laſt *London*-Diſpenſatory, which contained it, was in force. It was given to forward Delivery, and to haſten the After-birth: The good Women thought it an excellent Remedy in abundance of female Complaints, and Pennyroyal-water with *Hyſteric water* was their conſtant Refuge in moſt Extremities. It is not only a very diſagreeable Water to the Sight, but very unpalatable to the Taſte. The Myrrh and *Briony-roots* can contribute nothing uſeful to a diſtilled Water: The latter, as M. *Boulduc* obſerves, being more advantageouſly given in Extracts, Infuſions, and Decoctions.

Aqua Lactis Alexiteria. *Milk-Water*. Take Meadow-ſweet, Carduus, Goats-rue, of each ſix Handfuls; Mint, Wormwood, each five Handfuls; Rue, three Handfuls; Angelica, two Handfuls: Being bruiſed, pour on them three Gallons of new Milk, and diſtil in a Bath heat.

This Water was always made without the Milk, for Reaſons very obvious: It is a moſt inoffenſive Water, and may be taken at any time, without Injury: The *Iriſh* Ladies, who are extremely well acquainted with this Branch of medicinal Knowledge, often make uſe of it.

Spirits and Waters of the Scotch *Diſpenſatory.*

Aqua Cinnamomi ſine Vino. *Cinnamon-Water without Spirit*. Take *Cinnamon*, one Pound; Water, a Gallon and a half: Let them ſteep together two Days, and then diſtil off the Water till it ceaſes to run milky.

Aqua Cinnamomi cum Vino. *Cinnamon Water with Spirit*. Take *Cinnamon*, one Pound; *French* Brandy, a Gallon; after ſteeping two Days diſtil off one Gallon.

Aqua Reginæ Hungariæ. *Hungary-Water*. Take Flowers of Roſemary juſt gathered, two Pounds; rectified Spirit of Wine, two Quarts; diſtil them immediately in a Water-bath.

Aqua Abſinthii compoſita. *Compound Wormwood-Water*. Take Roots of Calamus Aromaticus, the outer Part of freſh Orange-peel, and Cinnamon, each four Ounces; *Roman* Wormwood, half a Pound; Mint, three Ounces; leſſer Cardamoms, and Mace, each one Ounce: Having ſteeped them four Days in two Gallons of *French* Brandy, draw off the ſame Quantity.

Aqua Alexiteria. *Alexiterial Water*. Take Elder-flowers, and Scordium, each two Pounds; Angelica, and Balm, each one Pound; Mint, and Rue, each half a Pound: To theſe, freſh gathered, pour three Gallons of Water, and diſtil according to Art.

Aqua Brioniæ compoſita. *Compound Briony Water*. Take of *Briony-roots*, one Pound; of wild Valerian, four Ounces; Leaves of Rue, Pennyroyal, each half a Pound; of Mugwort, Flowers of Feverfew,

Tops

Tops of Savin, each one Ounce; the outward Part of freſh Orange-peel, and Lovage-ſeeds, each two Ounces: Having ſteeped them four Days in two Gallons and a half of *French* Brandy, diſtil off the ſame Quantity of Liquor.

Aqua Epidemica. *Plague Water.* Take Roots of Maſterwort, and of Butterbur, each four Ounces; *Virginian* Snake-root, and Zedoary, each two Ounces; Angelica-ſeeds, and Bay-berries, each three Ounces; Scordium, ſix Ounces: Steep them in two Gallons of *French* Brandy for four Days; then diſtil off two Gallons.

Aqua Mirabilis. *Wonderful Water.* Take of Cinnamon, two Ounces; outward Part of Lemon-peel, one Ounce; Seeds of Angelica, leſſer Cardamoms, and Mace, each half an Ounce; Cubebs, two Drams; Leaves of Balm, ſix Ounces; *French* Brandy, a Gallon: Steep four Days, and then draw off a Gallon.

Aqua Petroſelini compoſita. *Compound Parſly Water.* Take Roots of *Parſly*, four Ounces; of freſh Horſe-radiſh, three Ounces; Juniper-berries, ſix Ounces; Tops of St. *John*'s-wort, Leaves of biting Arſmart, and Elder-flowers, each two Ounces; Seeds of wild Carrot, of ſweet Fennel, and of Parſley, each an Ounce and half: Steep theſe four Days in two Gallons of *French* Brandy, then diſtil off the ſame Quantity.

Aqua Pæoniæ compoſita. *Compound Piony-Water.* Take Roots of *Piony*, two Ounces; of wild Valerian, one Ounce and a half; of white Dittany, one Ounce; *Piony-ſeeds*, ſix Drams; freſh Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, four Ounces; Lavender, Roſemary, each two Ounces; Tops of Betony, Rue, Sage, Marjoram, each one Ounce: Steep four Days in one Gallon and a half of *French* Brandy, and draw off the ſame Quantity.

Aqua Raphani compoſita. *Compound Horſe-radiſh Water.* Take freſh Roots of *Horſe-radiſh*, three Pounds; Leaves of Garden Scurvy-Graſs, and of Water-creſſes, each two Pounds; *Canella alba*, four Ounces; outward Peel of Oranges, and Lemons, each three Ounces; Nutmegs, one Ounce: Steep two Days in three Gallons of *French* Brandy, and draw off the ſame Quantity.

Aqua Theriacalis. *Treacle-Water.* Take Roots of Butterbur, one Pound; of Angelica, and of Maſterwort, each half a Pound; Zedoary, four Ounces; Leaves of Rue, and of Scordium, each ſix Ounces; *Theriaca*, one Pound; *French* Brandy, three Gallons: Steep four Days, then draw off two Gallons and a half; to which add of diſtilled Vinegar a Gallon.

Spiritus Vini rectificatus. *Rectified Spirit of Wine.* Take any Quantity of *French* Brandy, and diſtil it to one half with a very gentle Heat.

This *rectified Spirit* being digeſted for two Days with one fourth its Quantity of dry Salt of Tartar in Powder, and then diſtilled in a Glaſs Cucurbit, with a very gentle Heat, becomes *Alcohol.*

Some, inſtead of Salt of Tartar, uſe Potaſh, which is pretty near the ſame thing. For the Virtues and Uſe of this Spirit, ſee among the Simples.

Spiritus Cochleariæ. *Spirit of Scurvy-graſs.* Take of freſh *Scurvy-graſs* bruiſed, ten Pounds; rectified Spirit of Wine, five Pints; let them ſteep together twelve Hours; then draw off five Pints by a Bath-heat.

Some People have a great Opinion of this Spirit, and take it in ſcorbutic Caſes from fifty to an hundred Drops and more: But ſurely, if it has any great Efficacy that way, it muſt be by numerous Repetitions. The compound Horſe-radiſh Water, which we know is kept in all the Shops, contains all the Virtues of this Spirit; it is true, the Doſe muſt be a good deal larger

Spiritus Lavendulæ compoſitus. *Compound Spirit of Lavender.* Take three Gallons of *French* Brandy, and gradually

gradually drop into it, ſtirring the Mixture now and then, of the diſtilled Oils of *Lavender*, an Ounce and a half; of Roſemary, an Ounce; of Marjoram, ſix Drams; of Lemon-peel, half an Ounce; of Nutmegs, three Drams; of Cloves, two Drams; of Cinnamon, one Dram Take one half of the Spirit thus impregnated with the Oils. and diſtil it in a Bath heat to two thirds. In the Spirit which comes over, hang (tied up in a Linen Cloth) of red Saunders in Powder, one Ounce; of Cochineal, *Engliſh* Saffron, each two Drams. To which, if you have a Mind to have the Spirit perfumed, add, of Ambergreaſe, a Scruple; Muſk, half a Scruple.

This is a moſt reviving Cordial; excellent in all Diſorders of the Head, and nervous Caſes: But it is very dear, and mighty liable to be adulterated.

Of Apozems, Decoctions, Infusions, *and* Emulsions.

EITHER of theſe Terms ſignify a Liquor deſigned for preſent Uſe, and to be taken by Draughts. The two firſt are made of certain Ingredients boiled in Water; as, Barks, Woods, Herbs, Fruits, Seeds, *&c.* Jeſuit's Bark and *Lignum Vitæ* are commonly boiled a long time, that their Reſin may be ſufficiently diſſolved. Marſhmallow-Roots require the ſame Treatment, not from any Reſin they contain, but becauſe that Slimineſs in them, which contains a Salt, is not to be procured without it. Gentian-Roots, Tops of Centaury, Cammomile-Flowers, Sena, all other Leaves, and Flowers of every ſort, eaſily ſurrender their Virtues; and will with a ſlight Boiling, or ſteeping after the manner of Tea, communicate their Salts to boiling Water. Cream or Cryſtals of Tartar will not diſſolve without boiling ſome time: Fenugreek ſeeds, for their Reſemblance to Marſhmallow-Roots, muſt be treated like them; whilſt all the warm Seeds, as, Cardamoms, Carraway, Fennel, Coriander and others do beſt with little boiling, or by *Infuſion* only. Spices, and aromatic Roots, as, Calamus Aromaticus, Snake-root, Contrayerva, *&c.* if they become Ingredients in *Decoctions* at all, are generally added towards the End of the Boiling to preſerve their Volatile Parts; but theſe being better ſuited to Diſtillation and Tincture, as well as the hot Seeds juſt mentioned, are more commonly uſed in ſuch Forms. Not long ago, we often found Carduus, Gentian, Centaury, Celandine, Sage, Balm, Roots of Elecampane and others, Ingredients in diſtilled Waters; but now a more judicious Management has thrown them into *Decoctions* and *Infuſions*. Among Authors, *Apozem* and *Decoction* ſignify a Liquor made by boiling, whilſt *Infuſion* means that by ſteeping alone: But when they are Titles to Medicines ſent out of the Shops, they have not that particular Meaning, but are uſed alike, juſt as the Artiſt pleaſes. *Emulſions* are white milky Liquors made with hot Barley-water, or hot or cold Spring-water poured on blanched Almonds, or ſome of the cold Seeds: The Ingredients being well bruiſed, are to be rubbed with Loaf-ſugar; this drinks up their Oil and ſurrenders it again to the Water; and hereby they have their Whiteneſs. *Boerhaave* compares theſe Liquors to the Chyle in human Bodies: Now the Chyle is that nouriſhing Liquor, which is continually ſent by our Food into the Blood, to make good our daily Strength. *Emulſions*

ſions are very pleaſant Liquors, but will not keep above a Day in Summer, and ought not to be kept above two or three in Winter: There being but few things theſe can be made from, their Uſe cannot be very extenſive, nor ſhall we commonly find them in Practice, except for Stranguries, Heat of Urine, or ſome Diſorder in the urinary Paſſages.

General Rules for making Decoctions, *from the* Edinburgh *Diſpenſatory.*

The firſt Rule laid down for extracting of Tinctures is alſo to be obſerved in making *Decoctions*. Woods, Roots, Seeds, and all thoſe Ingredients which are dry, and of a firm Make, are to be put in firſt; and the others added towards the End of the Boiling: Among the latter Liquorice is to be added.

All *Decoctions* are to be ſtrained, and after reſting ſome time, poured off from the Sediment, unleſs they are expreſsly ordered to be thick; and even in this Caſe they ought to be paſſed through a coarſe Strainer.

Emulſio communis. The *common Emulſion*. Take of ſweet Almonds blanched, one Ounce; of Gum Arabic, half an Ounce: of double refined Sugar, ſix Drams; of Barley-water, one Quart: Diſſolve the Gum in Barley-water hot, and when the Water is quite cold, pour it gradually upon the Almonds pounded with the Sugar, rubbing them well together, that the Liquor may grow milky; then ſtrain it off

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of the four greater cold Seeds, one Ounce; ſweet Almonds blanched, half an Ounce. Beat them very well in a Marble Mortar, then pour on, by Degrees, a Quart of Spring water: Mix them well, and when ſtrained, add an Ounce of Cinnamon water without Spirit, and two Drams of white Sugar.

Emulſio Arabica. The *Arabic Emulſion*. It is made in the ſame manner as the laſt, except, that in the boiling Water, three Drams of bruiſed Gum Arabic is to be thoroughly diſſolved. *E.*

Theſe *Emulſions* are excellent in Fevers and feveriſh Diſorders, and Heat of Urine, they are particularly uſeful for Stranguries occaſioned by the Application of Bliſter-plaiſters, for theſe Purpoſes they may be taken to a Quart a Day, at leaſt.

Decoctum album. The *White Drink*. Take burnt Hartſhorn prepared, two Ounces; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Water, three Pints: Boil it away to a Quart, then ſtrain it off.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of burnt Hartſhorn prepared, one Ounce; Water, three Pints: Boil to two Pints; then add to the Decoction unſtrained, of Cinnamon-water made without Spirit, one Ounce; white Sugar, two Drams: Mix them together.

Hartſhorn by being burnt, becomes a ſcentleſs, earthy, inſipid Matter, and affords but little Virtue in boiling: The Gum is intended in the *London* Receipt to give the Liquor a Body, and thereby prevent the Powder from ſettling. Theſe Decoctions are to be ſtrained off through a coarſe Strainer before they are ſettled.

The *White Drink* is commonly taken warm, by a Draught at a time, in great Looſeneſſes; but its Virtues are ſeldom much depended upon, there being other things of greater Moment given at the ſame time.

Decoctum album compoſitum. The *Compound white Drink*. Take burn Hartſhorn, ſix Drams; Crabs-eyes, three Drams; Roots of the greater Comfrey, of Tormentil, each two Drams; Water, three Pints: Boil till there remains a Quart of Liquor after ſtraining; to which, while

thick,

thick, add, of Cinnamon-water without Spirit, one Ounce; Syrup of Meconium, half an Ounce; mix them together.

This is a better Compoſition than the former, the Roots contributing a good deal of Jelly like Subſtance to the Decoction. It may be taken as the former.

Decoctum Diaſcordii. *Decoction of Diaſcordium.* Take of *Diaſcordium*, one Ounce; *Japan* Earth, two Drams; Water, a Pint and a half: Let them be boiled together till only a Pint of Liquor remains after ſtraining; to which, while thick, add, of Cinnamon-water made with Spirit, and Diacodium, of each an Ounce: Mix them together. *E.*

This ſeems to be much the ſame with *Fracaſtorius*'s Decoction. It is an excellent Remedy in ſick Fits, and violent Gripings, attended with a great Looſeneſs; it is commonly given three large Spoonfuls after every looſe Stool. If the Diſorder be not very bad, it is ſafer to give a Scruple of Rhubarb firſt.

Decoctum commune pro Clyſtere. The *common Decoction for a Glyſter.* Take of Mallow-leaves dry, one Ounce; dried Cammomile-flowers, and ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, of each half an Ounce; Water, a Pint: Boil and ſtrain it off.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of the Leaves of Mallows, of the Herb Mercury, and of Cammomile-flowers, each half an Ounce; Fennel ſeed and Linſeed, of each two Drams; Spring-water, one Pint and a half: Boil them together till a third Part of the Liquor is waſted; then ſtrain it off.

This Form ſeems to be deſigned to ſave Trouble for the Preſcriber, the material Part being yet to be added.

Decoctum Pectorale. *Pectoral Drink.* Take common Barley, Raiſins ſtoned, and Figs, of each two Ounces; Liquorice-root, half an Ounce; Water, two Quarts: Boil the Water firſt with the Barley; then add the Raiſins, afterwards, towards the End of the Boiling, the Figs and Liquorice: The Boiling will be compleated when only a Quart of Liquor remains after ſtraining.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun, and Barley, of each an Ounce; four fat Figs; Water, three Quarts: Boil them till two Quarts of Liquor remain, adding, towards the end of the Boiling, of *Florentine* Orrice-root, and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; Leaves of Hartſtongue, and of Coltsfoot, of each one Ounce. Strain off the Liquor.

This is given warm as common Drink in Coughs, Colds, and other Diſorders of the Breaſt; but this is never depended on alone.

Fotus communis. The *common Fomentation.* Take of the dry Leaves of Southernwood, of the Tops of dry Sea-wormwood, and Cammomile-flowers, each an Ounce; Bay-leaves dry, half an Ounce; Water, three Quarts: After a ſlight boiling ſtrain the Water off.

This is a warm, comforting, ſtrengthning Bath; and will help to return Part of the offending Matter into the Circulation, and give Vent to the reſt by gently ſweating the Part: It is uſual to add half a Pint of Spirit of Wine to it when ſtrained off.

Decoctum emolliens pro Fotu. An *Emollient Decoction for a Fomentation.* Take of Mallow-leaves, one Ounce; Cammomile-flowers, Melilot-flowers, and Elder-flowers, each half an Ounce; Fenugreek-ſeed, one Ounce: Boil them in two Quarts of Water. This *Decoction* may alſo be prepared without the Fenugreek-ſeed. *E.*

This has the Virtues of the former; It will alſo ſoften and ſupple hard Swellings: Being applied to the Belly in the *Stone-cholic*, it will oftentimes provoke Urine.

Aqua Hordeata. *Barley Water.* Take of pearl *Barley*, two Ounces; of Water, two Quarts: Waſh the

Barley

Barley firſt with ſome cold Water; then pouring on about half a Pint of Water, boil it a little while; and this Water, which will be coloured, being thrown away, put the *Barley* into the Quantity of Water above directed, firſt made boiling hot, and boil away to half.

Barley-Water is well known to be a moſt uſeful Drink in Fevers, and feveriſh Diſorders; it cools, promotes Sweat, and increaſes Urine.

Jus Viperinum. *Viper-Broth.* Take a middle ſize *Viper*, without the Head, Skin, or Entrails; of Water, a Quart: Boil to about a Pint and a half. Remove all from the Fire, and when the Water is cold, if the Viper be not a dried one, take away the congealed fat; then take a Chicken of a middle Size, drawn, and the Skin with all the Fat taken off, and put it whole into this *Decoction* while cold: Set it upon the Fire till it boils, then remove it from the Fire; take out the Chicken, and cut the Fleſh of it into ſmall Pieces, which put again into the Water, and ſet it over the Fire; but, as ſoon as it begins to boil up, pour it off, having firſt taken away whatever Scum may have riſen.

This *Broth* taken often, in ſmall Quantities, in Fevers and other Diſorders has extraordinary Virtues.

Decoctum ad Ictericos. *Decoction for the Jaundice.* Take Roots and Leaves of the greater Celandine, of Turmeric, and Madder, each one Ounce; Water, three Pints: Boil them till only a Quart of Liquor remains after ſtraining; to which when grown cold, add the Juice of two hundred *Millepedes*, and two Ounces of the Syrup of the five Roots; then mix them. *E.*

This appears to be an excellent Remedy to open Obſtructions, and cure the Jaundice: A Quarter of a Pint of it may be taken three times a Day.

Decoctum Lignorum. *Decoction of the Woods.* Take Shavings of Guaiacum-wood, three Ounces; ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun, two Ounces; Water, a Gallon. Let them boil over a gentle Fire, till half be conſumed, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, an Ounce of the Shavings of Saſſafras-wood, and half an Ounce of ſliced Liquorice. Strain out the Liquor, and when it is ſettled pour off the Clear. *E.*

This is intended to ſweeten and purify the Blood; a Quarter of a Pint may be taken Morning and Evening. If the Raiſins were left out, and Syrup of Marſhmallows added at laſt in its Stead, it would be the better.

Decoctum ad Nephriticos. *A Decoction for the Stone.* Take Marſhmallow-roots, Liquorice, and Roots of Reſtharrow, of each half an Ounce; Seeds of wild Carrot, and of Flax, each three Drams; Pellitory of the Wall, one Ounce; four fat Figs, and ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun, two Ounces; Water, three Quarts: Boil them till there remain only two Quarts of Liquor after ſtraining. *E.*

This is a very uſeful Drink to diſcharge Gravel or the Stone; it may be taken warm in half Pint Draughts ſweetened with Syrup of Marſhmallows.

Decoctum Nitroſum. *Decoction with Salt-petre.* Take of the pureſt *Nitre*, half an Ounce; white Sugar, two Ounces; Cochineal, a Scruple; Water, two Pints and a half: Boil to a Quart; then let it reſt ſome time, and pour off the clear Liquor. *E.*

Nitre is now commonly given in Juleps, and ſeldom or never in *Decoction*. See its Virtues.

Decoctum Serpentariæ compoſitum. *Compound Decoction of Snake-root.* Take of *Virginian Snake root*, ſix Drams; Water, a Quart: Boil till one half is waſted, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, half an Ounce of Venice-treacle, and a

Scruple of Cochineal: Strain it off thick, and mix it with an Ounce and a half of Diacodium.

This *Decoction* is to be made only when the Tincture of *Snake-root* is not to be had. *E.*

Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Sena. *Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena.* Take of *Tamarinds*, ſix Drams; Cryſtals of Tartar, two Drams; Water, a Pint and a half: Boil them together in an earthen Veſſel, till there remains a Pint of Liquor when ſtrained; in which, while hot, infuſe a Dram of *Sena-leaves*, for the Space of a Night: Afterwards ſtrain off the Liquor, and add to it an Ounce of the Syrup of Violets.

This *Decoction* may alſo be prepared with a double, triple, *&c.* Quantity of *Sena. E.*

This is a pleaſant, cooling, opening Decoction: In feveriſh Diſorders attended with a Coſtiveneſs, all this may be taken at two Draughts, ſtaying ſix or eight Hours between them.

Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum. *Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds.* Take of *Quince-ſeeds*, a Dram; Water, ſix Ounces: Boil them with a gentle Fire, till the Water grows thick like the White of an Egg; then ſtrain it through a Linen-Cloth.

Quince-ſeeds contain a Jelly which they will eaſily ſurrender in a watry Infuſion: If this Jelly be extracted with Roſe-water, and united to Syrup of Poppies and Oil of Almonds, it makes a very uſeful and pleaſant Lynctus for Hourſeneſſes and ſore Throats, eſpecially if it be gradually ſwallowed.

Serum Aluminoſum. *Alum Whey.* Take of Cow's Milk, a Pint; of *Alum* in Powder, two Drams: Boil till a *Whey* is formed, which is to be well ſeparated from the Curd.

See the Virtues of *Alum.*

Serum Scorbuticum. *Scorbutic Whey.* Take of Cow's Milk, a Pint; of the *ſcorbutic* Juices, a Quarter of a Pint: Boil till a *Whey* is formed, which is to be ſeparated from the Curd.

The *ſcorbutic* Juices alone ſeem to be a better Medicine.

Infuſum Amarum ſimplex. The *ſimple bitter Infuſion.* Take of Gentian-Root, of the freſh yellow Rind of Lemon-peel carefully ſeparated from the white Part, each half an Ounce; of the yellow Rind of *Seville* Orange-Peel carefully ſeparated from the white Part, but dried, a Dram and a half; Water, made boiling hot, three Quarters of a Pint: After ſteeping an Hour or two ſtrain through a Cloth without preſſing.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of Gentian-root, half a Dram, Tops of the leſſer Centaury, one Dram; boiling Water, four Ounces: Infuſe them four Hours, and then filter the Liquor.

If three Ounces of ſpirituous Orange peel-water were to be added to each Pint after ſtraining, the Medicine would be more compleat. A Tea-cup full of either of theſe Infuſions taken an Hour before Dinner, and two or three Hours after, is excellent to aſſiſt a weak Stomach, to procure an Appetite, and to help Digeſtion: It is particularly uſeful for thoſe who have been much weakened by long Illneſſes.

Infuſum amarum purgans. *Bitter purging Infuſion.* Take Leaves of Sena, the yellow Rind of freſh Lemon-peel, of each three Drams; Gentian-root, the yellow Part of *Seville* Orange-peel dried, and the leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds huſked, of each half a Dram; boiling Water, five Ounces: After infuſing them till the Liquor is cold, ſtrain it off.

This Receipt is but a very indifferent one, the Ingredients being too bulky for the Quantity of Water; beſides, the Infuſions of Sena in a ſmall Quantity of Water gripe ſeverely. Extemporaneous Preſcriptions would

would much better do for every thing of this kind.

Infuſum amarum cum Sena. *Bitter Infuſion with Sena.* Add to the *Edinburgh* ſimple bitter Infuſion a Dram of Sena, and half a Dram of ſweet Fennel-ſeeds.

This Infuſion may alſo be prepared with a double, triple, &c. Quantity of Sena. *E.*

This ſeems to be better than the *London Receipt*; yet this would be beſt given in Conjunction with other purging Ingredients.

Infuſi Senæ unciæ quatuor. *A Four-ounce Infuſion of Sena.* Take of Sena, three Drams; Leaves of the great Water-Fig-wort, two Drams; Ginger, and vitriolated Tartar, each ten Grains; boiling Water, four Ounces: Infuſe them together four Hours, then ſtrain off the Liquor. *E.*

Infuſum Senæ commune. *Common Infuſion of Sena.* Take of *Sena*, one Ounce and a half; of Cryſtals of Tartar, three Drams; the leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds huſked, two Drams; Water, a Pint: Boil the Cryſtals of Tartar in the Water till they are diſſolved; then pour the Water, while boiling hot, upon the *Sena* and the reſt: When the Liquor is cold, ſtrain it off.

In almoſt all Shops of great Buſineſs, an *Infuſion of Sena* is kept ready prepared, in order to be preſently mixed with the Tincture of *Sena*, Syrup of Buckthorn, Manna, or any thing elſe; for it is hardly ever given alone. Cream and Cryſtals of Tartar are much the ſame.

Infuſum Senæ Limoniatum. *Infuſion of Sena with Lemon.* Take of Sena, one Ounce and a half; of the yellow Part of freſh Lemon-peel, one Ounce; of Lemon-juice, one Ounce; boiling Water, a Pint: Infuſe till cold, then ſtrain it off.

The Method of making this Infuſion is entirely new, contrived chiefly to ſit eaſy on ſqueamiſh Stomachs: It is very ſeldom uſed.

Aqua Calcis ſimplex. *Simple Lime-Water.* Take *Quicklime*, one Pound; Water, twelve Pints: Pour the Water on gradually, and when the bubbling ceaſes, filter the Liquor through Paper.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take *Quicklime*, one Pound; warm Water, a Gallon: Stir them well together, and when the *Lime* has ſettled, pour off the clear Liquor, which keep in cloſe Veſſels.

This Water may alſo be made from calcined Oyſter-ſhells, &c.

Lime Water is certainly a great Drier, and is recommended in many Diſorders which are occaſioned by fiery Salts in the Blood; for red pimpled Faces, and for the Scurvy: It is alſo adviſed for the Dropſy, and the Diabetes; a Quarter of a Pint of it may be taken twice or three times a Day.

Aqua Calcis minus compoſita. *The leſſer compound Lime-Water.* Take Stick-liquorice, one Ounce; Saſſafras-bark, half an Ounce; the above *Lime-Water*, three Quarts: Let them ſtand together two Days, then ſtrain.

It has the Virtues of the former and may be taken like that.

Aqua Calcis magis compoſita. *The greater compound Lime-Water.* Take of the Raſpings of *Lignum Vitæ*, half a Pound; Stick-liquorice, one Ounce; Saſſafras-bark, half an Ounce; Coriander ſeeds, three Drams, ſimple *Lime-Water*, three Quarts: Infuſe and ſtrain as above directed.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Shavings of the Wood and Bark of Saſſafras, two Ounces; Nutmegs, three Drams; Liquorice-root ſliced or well bruiſed, one Ounce; *Lime-Water* freſh made, two Quarts: Infuſe them two Days in a cloſe Veſſel, and to the ſtrained Liquor add two Ounces of balſamic Syrup.

Theſe contain the Virtues of the former, and may be given as there directed.

Tinctura Roſarum. *Tincture of Roſes.* Take of red *Roſe-buds*, the white Heels being cut off, half an Ounce; of the ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol called the Oil, one Scruple; of boiling Water, two Pints and a half; of double refined Sugar, one Ounce and a half: Firſt add the Spirit of Vitriol, to the Water in a Veſſel of Glaſs, or Earth glazed; and then infuſe the *Roſes*; ſtrain the Liquor when cold, and add the Sugar.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take red *Roſes*, cleared of the white Heels, one Ounce; Spirit of Vitriol, one Dram; boiling Water, two Quarts: Infuſe them together for four Hours; then filter the Tincture, and add to it four Ounces of white Sugar.

The laſt of theſe is a very agreeable, palatable Tincture, of great Uſe in violent burning Fevers, alſo for great Diſcharges of Blood, whether from the Womb or other Parts; it is likewiſe commonly made uſe of in Looſeneſſes: Some recommend it to waſh down Boluſes or Electuaries of the Bark. A Tea cup full or more may be taken at a time; a Pint, or a Pint and a half may be drank in a Day. It makes a good Gargle for ſore Mouths.

VINEGARS.

ACETUM Scilliticum. *Vinegar of Squills.* Take dried *Squills*, one Pound; Vinegar, three Quarts: Steep them in a ſoft Heat, then preſs out the Liquor, and let it ſettle; afterwards put to the clear *Vinegar*, about a twelfth Part of proof Spirit to keep it from Dregs.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take *Squills*, cut into thin Slices, one Pound; ſtrongeſt *Vinegar*, three Quarts: Expoſe them to the Sun, in a cloſe Veſſel for forty Days, and then ſtrain off the Liquor.

The *Scotch Receipt* means freſh *Squills*, which ſeem to be better for this Purpoſe than dry ones: The *Vinegar* ſhould be good, and the Infuſion be poured off from the Sediment after it has ſtood ſome time; for the Addition of Spirit will keep it from growing dreggy.

Seeing this Preparation is made principally for the ſake of the Oxymel of *Squills*, and the Syrup of *Squills*; it would be imprudent to make much more at a time, than could be ſpeedily made into theſe Forms.

All Preparations of *Squills* are excellent Remedies to relieve difficult Breathing, and to promote Urine: Hence they are extremely good in Aſthmas and Dropſies.

Acetum Roſatum. *Vinegar of Roſes.* Take red *Roſes*, clipped from the white Heels and dried, one Pound; the ſtrongeſt *Vinegar*, one Gallon: Expoſe them to the Sun, in a cloſe Veſſel for forty Days, and then ſtrain off the Liquor.

This Preparation may be ſooner made by ſteeping the Ingredients together in a Water-bath kept boiling hot for ſome Hours.

In the ſame manner are prepared *Vinegar of Rue*, and *Vinegar of Elder*. *E.*

It is ſaid, this is of great Uſe to rub into the Temples in ſome kind of Head-achs. Hardly any of the Shops keep it.

Acetum Theriacale. *Treacle-Vinegar.* Take of *Edinburgh* or *Venice-treacle*, one Pound; ſtrongeſt *Vinegar*, two Quarts; ſteep them in a gentle Heat for three Days, and then ſtrain out the *Vinegar*.

For its Virtues, ſee *Edinburgh* or *Venice-treacle.* It is not to be found in the Shops.

Acetum

Acetum Lithargites. *Vinegar of Litharge.* Take four Ounces of *Litharge* of Gold; of the ſtrongeſt *Vinegar*, one Pint: Steep them in a Sand-heat for four Days, frequently ſhaking them, then filter the Liquor for Uſe.

This is a good Contrivance for thoſe who keep the *Unguentum Nutritum.*

Medicinal *Vinegars* are greatly extolled by ſome antient Writers; there are no leſs than nine or ten of them in each of the three firſt *London* Diſpenſatories; but in the two laſt only one or two: However, we cannot find there has been ſuch an Opinion of their Virtues for this Century paſt, that they have ever been depended on in Caſes of Moment.

Mixtures.

Julepum e Camphora. *Julep of Camphire.* Take of *Camphire*, one Dram; of double refined Sugar, half an Ounce; of boiling Water, one Pint: Firſt grind the *Camphire* with a little rectified Spirit of Wine, till it is ſoftened; then with the Sugar till it is very well mixed; laſtly, add the Water by Degrees, and when the Mixture has ſtood in a covered Veſſel till it is cold, ſtrain it off.

In nervous Caſes, hyſteric Fits, and Wind ariſing therefrom, this is given to the Quantity of a Tea-cup full every three or four Hours.

Julepum e Creta. The *Chalk Julep.* Take of the whiteſt *Chalk* prepared, one Ounce; of double refined Sugar, ſix Drams; of Gum Arabic, two Drams; of Water, a Quart: Mix all together. A Tea cup full of this *Julep* may be taken at any time for the Heartburn, and repeated as Occaſion requires, ſhaking the Bottle.

Julepum e Moſcho. *Julep of Muſk.* Take of damaſk Roſe-water, ſix Ounces; of *Muſk*, twelve Grains; of double refined Sugar, a Dram: Grind the *Muſk* and Sugar together, and add the Roſe-water by Degrees.

Muſk of late Years has been found by Experience an excellent Remedy in nervous Caſes; particularly Convulſions and Fevers: It is ſometimes uſed in Palpitations of the Heart, for it is cordial, and refreſhes the vital Spirits. The above *Julep* is but one Doſe, which may be repeated as Occaſion requires.

Lac Ammoniaci. *Milk of Gum Ammoniac.* Take of *Gum Ammoniac*, two Drams; Pennyroyal-water, half a Pint: Rub the *Gum* with the Water in a Mortar till it is diſſolved.

This ſhould be rubbed ſometime in the Mortar, and the Water added very leiſurely, for it will not entirely diſſolve at laſt. Two or three Spoonfuls of this Mixture may be taken three or four times a Day for aſthmatic Complaints. See *Ammoniac Gum.*

Spiritus Vinoſus camphoratus. *Camphorated Spirit of Wine.* In a Pint of rectified *Spirit of Wine* diſſolve an Ounce of *Camphire.*

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the ſame.

Waters *made by* Boiling, *&c.*

Aqua Aluminoſa Bateana. *Bates's Alum Water.* Take white Vitriol, and *Alum*, of each half an Ounce; Water, a Quart: diſſolve the Salts by boiling them in Water; then let it ſettle, and filter the Liquor through Paper.

This

This is very cooling and drying, and ſometimes uſed to waſh Wounds with.

Aqua Aluminoſa. *Alum-Water.* Take roach *Alum*, corroſive Mercury ſublimate, each two Drams; Powder them in a Glaſs Mortar, and boil them in two Pints of Spring-water, to the Conſumption of half; let the Liquor ſettle, and pour off the Clear.

This is ſometimes uſed to waſh tetterous Breakings out; it is a harſh Medicine, and ſhould be uſed with all the Care imaginable.

Aqua Sapphirina. *Saphire coloured Water.* Take a Pint of freſh Lime-water, and two Drams of *Sal Ammoniac*; make a Solution thereof, and put it in a Copper Veſſel till it has obtained a blue Colour. *E.*

The *London Receipt* makes it with one Dram of *Sal Ammoniac.*

This is very cleanſing, and is uſed outwardly: A few Drops of it are ſometimes applied to remove Films, Specks, or Ulcers in the Eye.

Aqua Vitriolica cærulea. *Blue vitriolic Water.* Take of *blue Vitriol*, three Ounces; Alum, and ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol called Oil, of each two Ounces; of Water, a Pint and a half: Boil the Salts in the Water till they are diſſolved; then add the Spirit of Vitriol, and filter the Mixture through Paper. This is very cooling, drying, and ſtyptic.

Aqua Vitriolica camphorata. *Vitriolic camphorated Water.* Take of white Vitriol, half an Ounce; of Camphire, two Drams; of boiling Water, a Quart: Mix them, that the Vitriol may be diſſolved; then let it ſtand and ſettle, and filter through Paper.

This is recommended for hot, watry, and inflamed Eyes; and for theſe Purpoſes is often uſed with Succeſs. If it be too ſharp, put more Water.

Lotio Saponacea. *Soapy Waſh.* Take damaſk Roſe-water, twelve Ounces; Oil-olive, four Ounces; Ley of Tartar, half an Ounce: Rub the Oil and the Ley well together firſt, then add the Water by Degrees.

This makes a pleaſant, ſweet-ſcented, milky Waſh.

Aqua Opthalmica. *Eye-water.* Take Bole Armenic unprepared, two Ounces; Tutty unprepared, one Ounce; white Vitriol, half an Ounce; and Camphire, two Drams: Let the Ingredients be powdered, then boiled a little in two Quarts of Water, often ſtirring it: Laſtly, let it ſettle, and pour off the clear. This may be uſed as the above *Aqua Vitriolica camphorata.*

Aqua Styptica. *Styptic-water.* Take of blue Vitriol and Roch Alum, each half a Pound; and Spring-water, two Quarts: Boil them together till the Salts are diſſolved; then filter the Liquor, and add to each Pint of it a Dram of Oil of Vitriol.

This is intended to ſtop Bleeding, being applied to the Part.

Aqua Phagedenica. *Phagedenic-water.* Take half a Dram of corroſive ſublimate Mercury, and diſſolve it in a Pint of Lime-water.

This is ſometimes uſed outwardly to foul eating Ulcers; and ſome People have a Practice of curing the Itch with it; though it is a moſt dangerous Trial.

Of Wines, Tinctures, Balsams, *and* Elixirs.

Medicated or medicinal Wines are ſuch as have had certain Ingredients ſteeped in them; this is moſt commonly done by a cold Infuſion, for though Heat might fill the Wine fuller of the Virtues of the Ingredients infuſed, yet at the ſame time it would deſtroy ſo much of the

ſpirituous

ſpirituous Part of it, that from the firſt ſtraining or filtering, it would be continually throwing down thoſe Parts, of which its Colour or Tincture conſiſted: But was no ſuch Inconvenience as this to happen, the *medicated Wines* would, by ſuch Treatment, be very liable to grow ſour in the Shops before they were half uſed; this Misfortune will ſometimes unavoidably happen, only from the Warmth of the Shop, and from the frequent opening the Bottles. Ingredients beſt ſuited to theſe Intentions are *Aloes*, *Saffron*, *Rhubarb*, *Ipecacuanha*, *Opium*; many Bitters, as, *Gentian*, *Centaury*, *Orange-peel*, and others; all thoſe things which are recommended in Apozems and Decoctions; and indeed, all thoſe whoſe principal Virtues are contained in a *Salt*: Indeed, moſt of them would do better in Water, but ſo, they could not preſently be made; beſides, the Sightlineſs of a Tincture is a great Recommendation to it.

Moſt of our *Tinctures* are, at this time, made with a proof Spirit, and not ſo often with rectified Spirit of Wine, as they heretofore were. The Reaſons offered for this Alteration are, that the *Salts* of ſeveral Ingredients are not at all communicable to rectified Spirits; and the reſinous Parts which are, with the *Salts*, may be both diſſolved in a proof Spirit. The Ingredients recommended in this Form are, all the *Bitters* before ſpoken of in the Wines; Spices of many kinds, as, *Cinnamon*, *Cloves* and *Mace*, *Ginger*, *Nutmegs*, *Peppers* of every kind, and *Cardamom-ſeeds*; *Spaniſh Flies*, *Jeſuit's Bark*, *Jalap*, and *Caſtor*. Alchohol, or rectified Spirit of Wine is now uſed only for the Gums of *Lignum Vitæ*, *Aſa fœtida*, and a few more Ingredients. Were the Ingredients recommended all ſteeped in a good ſtrong Wine, with about a Quarter or one third Part of proof Spirit, the *Tinctures* would be fuller of their Virtues, and more capable of keeping as long as needful. For what *Boerhaave* ſays of *Opium*, is applicable to them all, *viz.* *Opium* diſſolved in Water is beſt, the next is, that diſſolved in Wine, the next in Spirit of Wine; but always the worſe the higher the Spirit.

Artificial *Balſams* differ greatly in their Conſiſtence and Uſes. *Balſam* of Guaiacum in the *Edinburgh* Diſpenſatory, called *Elixir Polychreſtum*, is a deep coloured Tincture, and is given inwardly: *Balſams* of Sulphur are of the Conſiſtence of Treacle, and *Lucatellus*'s *Balſam* is as hard as an Ointment, theſe are uſed both inwardly and outwardly. The ſoapy *Balſam* ſometimes called ſoapy Liniment, and now and then Opodeldoc, is according to the Proportion of the Soap, ſometimes a Liquid, and ſometimes a Solid, and is uſed outwardly.

By an *Elixir* is moſt commonly meant a thick and deep coloured Tincture: They are always deſigned for inward Uſe.

Elixir of Aloes. Take of the Tincture of Myrrh, a Quart; Saffron, and *Socotrine* Aloes, each three Ounces: Steep them duly together, then ſtrain.

This was heretofore called *Elixir Proprietatis*; but in our former Diſpenſatories it was not directed to be made with ſo much Judgment, as we find it here. It is an excellent Medicine for the Stomach, for Loſs of Appetite, and Indigeſtion: Being given to a large Tea-ſpoonful in a Glaſs of Water twice a Day, it becomes an *Alterative*, or an *Opener* rather than a purging Medicine, and being continued ſometime is excellent in Diſorders of the firſt Paſſages: It is particularly good in pale, wan Complexions; and will ſometimes, without other Aſſiſtance, cure the Green-ſickneſs: But in hot Conſtitutions, and thoſe ſubject to great Diſcharges

charges of Blood of any kind, it might be hurtful. *Rufus*'s *Pill* contains in Subſtance what is here contained in a Tincture.

Elixir Aloeticum Alkalinum. *Alkaline aloetic Wine.* Take of fixt *alkaline* Salt, eight Ounces; of ſocotrine *Aloes*, Saffron, and Myrrh, each one Ounce; of purified *Sal Ammoniac*, ſix Drams; of White-wine, a Quart: Infuſe them together without Heat for a Week or longer, then filter through Paper.

This is in Imitation of *Helmont*'s *Elixir Proprietatis*, and is reckoned rather a more powerful Medicine than the former, eſpecially to open Women's Obſtructions, and for the Jaundice.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* for *Elixir Proprietatis.* Take of Myrrh in Powder, one Ounce; as much *Oil of Tartar per deliquium*, as will make it into a ſoft Paſte; with a gentle Heat conſume the Moiſture, and add of rectified Spirit, two Pints: Digeſt in a Sand-heat for four Days, then add of *Socotrine* Aloes in Powder, one Ounce and a half; and *Engliſh* Saffron, one Ounce: Digeſt again for two Days, and pour off the *Elixir*, after it is clear by ſtanding.

This is a very good Stomach Medicine, and an excellent Cleanſer of the firſt Paſſages.

Elixir Proprietatis cum Acido. *Elixir of Propriety with an Acid.* Take of Myrrh in Powder, one Ounce and a half; *Socotrine* Aloes in Powder, one Ounce; *Engliſh* Saffron, half an Ounce; rectified Spirit, twenty four Ounces, *viz.* a Pint and a half; and ſweet Spirit of Vitriol, ſix Ounces: Digeſt in a Sand-heat for four Days, and when it has ſettled, pour off the *Elixir*.

This *Elixir* is good for the ſame Stomach Complaints with the former.

Vinum Amarum. *Bitter Wine.* Take of Gentian-root, and of the yellow Part of freſh Lemon peel, each an Ounce; of long Pepper two Drams; and of White wine, a Quart: Infuſe without Heat and ſtrain.

This is a grateful Stomachic Wine, excellent to mend a bad Appetite and help Digeſtion: It will particularly warm a cold Habit, and recruit a Coſtitution tore to Pieces by the Fury of a Diſeaſe. Doſe a ſmall Glaſs full an Hour before, and three Hours after Dinner.

Vinum Antimoniale. *Antimonial Wine.* Take of the Crocus of *Antimony* waſhed, one Ounce; and of White wine, a Pint and a half: Infuſe without Heat, and then ſtrain the Wine through Paper.

In the *Edinburgh Receipt* it is called *Vinum Emeticum*, and is thus: Put an Ounce of *Crocus metallorum* into a Pint of *Spaniſh* White-wine; ſtir them well together; then let the Mixture ſtand till it is very well ſettled, and carefully pour off the Wine.

This was heretofore called *Vinum Benedictum*, being the only Vomit in uſe, till we became acquainted with Ipecacuanha not a Century ago: The Doſe is an Ounce, but it is of late ſeldom given with Intent to vomit; yet it is ſometimes given to two Ounces in Glyſters in Apoplexies, and other Diſorders of the Head. It is not ſo much to be wondered at, that this Powder ſhould communicate a vomiting Quality continually to freſh Wine poured upon it, ſeeing Wine kept in an antimonial Cup ſhall receive the ſame Virtue. This, as well as all other Preparations of *Antimony*, operates violently, and ſhould by no means be given to weakly People or Children.

Vinum Chalybeatum. *Steel wine.* Take Filings of Iron, four Ounces; Cinnamon and Mace, each half an Ounce; and of Rheniſh Wine, two Quarts: Infuſe a Month without Heat, often ſtirring it, then ſtrain it off.

The

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Filings of Steel unprepared, three Ounces; Cochineal, half a Dram; and *Rheniſh* Wine, one Quart: Digeſt in a Sand heat for ten Days, and filter.

Either of theſe is not only very agreeable, but a very uſeful and efficacious Medicine to warm a weak, cold, and watry Conſtitution; to cure the Green-ſickneſs, to remove the Jaundice, and to open Obſtructions. Half a Tea-cupful may be taken twice a Day, when the Stomach is moſt empty, uſing due Exerciſe between whiles.

Vinum Croceum. *Saffron-wine*. Take of *Saffron*, one Ounce; and of *Canary* Wine, a Pint: Steep them without Heat, then ſtrain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Tincture of Saffron*, and directs an Ounce of *Saffron* to a Pint of Brandy.

This *Tincture* was heretofore made with Treacle-water, but that containing an Acid, it ſoon loſt its Colour. The preſent *London* Method is well contrived; for by keeping that ready, a Syrup may be made on any ſudden Occaſion. For its Virtues ſee *Crocus*.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ. *Wine of Ipecacuanha*. Take of the Root of *Ipecacuanha*, two Ounces; of the yellow Part of *Seville* Orange-peel dried, half an Ounce; of *Canary*, a Quart: Infuſe without heat, and ſtrain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of *Ipecacuanha* in Powder, one Ounce; Cochineal, a Scruple; *Spaniſh* White-wine, a Pint. Digeſt for two Days, and filter.

It has been a Faſhion to give *Ipecacuanha* in Tincture for ſome Years paſt; perhaps for the Neatneſs of its Appearance: But in Point of Uſefulneſs, a watry Infuſion is better. Two Ounces of it is the uſual Doſe: Many Shops put half a Dram of Emetic Tartar to each Pint of Wine.

Vinum Viperinum. *Viper-wine*. Take of dried *Vipers*, two Ounces; and of White-wine, three Pints: Infuſe them in a gentle Heat for a Week, and then ſtrain the Wine off.

Viper-wine is greatly commended by ſome as an infallible Remedy in Leproſies, all kinds of Breakings-out, and for a wonderful Reſtorative: But others, with greater Judgment, believe the *Wine* to be as invigorating as the *Vipers*.

Tinctura Rhabarbari Vinoſa. *Tincture of Rhubarb made in Wine*. Take of *Rhubarb*, two Ounces; of the leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds huſked, half an Ounce; of Saffron, two Drams; and of *White-wine*, a Quart: Infuſe three Days without Heat, and ſtrain.

The Virtues of *Rhubarb* are contained in a Salt wrapped up in a Slime; theſe it eaſily ſurrenders to boiling Water; but thus made it will not keep long, therefore *Wine* appears to be the beſt *Menſtruum* to extract a *Tincture* for keeping. Two Ounces hereof is a Doſe, which is taken rather as an Opener than as a purging Medicine. See *Rhabarbarum*.

Tinctura Rhabarbari. *Tincture of Rhubarb*. Take of *Rhubarb*, ſliced and bruiſed, one Ounce; Tartar of Vitriol, half a Dram; Cochineal, a Scruple; and Cinnamon-water prepared without Spirit, a Pint: Steep them together in a warm Place one Night; and then ſtrain the *Tincture*. *E*.

This appears to be as good a way of giving *Rhubarb* as any in Infuſion; but this is not fit for keeping, and may be inſtantly made.

Tinctura Rhei Amara. *Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb*. Take of *Rhubarb*, one Ounce; Gentian, one Dram and a half; *Virginian* Snake-root, one Dram; Cochineal, one Scruple; and *French* Brandy, a Pint: Steep them for two Days, and then ſtrain the Tincture. This may alſo be made with *Spaniſh* White-wine.

Tinctura Rhei dulcis. *Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.* Take of the beſt *Rhubarb*, and ſliced Liquorice, each two Ounces; Raiſins of the Sun, one Ounce; *Winter*'s Bark, and the leſſer Cardamoms, each two Drams; of *French* Brandy, a Quart: Steep them two Days, then add to the ſtrained *Tincture*, of white pulverized Sugar-candy, three Ounces: Steep them again till the Sugar is diſſolved. *E.*

The London Tincture *made with a Spirit.*

Take of *Rhubarb*, two Ounces; of the leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds freed from their Huſks, half an Ounce; Saffron, two Drams; proof Spirit a Quart: Steep them without Heat, and then ſtrain it off.

Sometimes in a Fit of the Cholic, or in violent Gripes, a Glaſs of eitheir of theſe *Tinctures* may be of uſe; and ſo would a Glaſs of many other aromatic ſpirituous *Tinctures*; for in Reality, there does not appear to be a *Vegetable* in the *Materia Medica* ſo imprudently joined with a Spirit as *Rhubarb*. If a warm purging *Tincture* be required, *Tincture of Sena* is the thing.

Tinctura Sacra. *Tincture of Hiera Picra.* Take *Socotrine Aloes*, eight Ounces; of *Winter*'s Bark ſo called, two Ounces; and of *White-wine*, five Quarts: Let the *Aloes* and Bark be ſeparately powdered, then mixed with the Wine, and infuſed for a Week or longer without Heat, frequently ſhaking the Glaſs; laſtly, ſtrain it out.

It is convenient to mix ſome clean white Sand with the Powders, that the *Aloes* may not be clotted together.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take *Socotrine Aloes* in Powder, one Ounce; of the leſſer Cardamoms, and *Virginian* Snake-root, each a Dram; Cochineal, a Scruple; and *Spaniſh* White-wine, a Pint and a half: Steep them for two Days in a gentle Heat, and ſtrain.

Both theſe are excellent Medicines to help a bad Appetite, aſſiſt a weak Digeſtion, and break through Women's Obſtructions: They are particularly uſeful for thoſe who have indulged Drinking pretty freely; for theſe Purpoſes either of them may be taken one Ounce, or two large Spoonfuls every Night going to bed; ſo managing the Doſe, that it may become rather an *opening* than a purging Medicine.

Tinctura Thebaica. *Thebean Tincture.* Take of Opium ſtrained, two Ounces; of Cinnamon, and Cloves, each a Dram; and of White-wine, a Pint: Infuſe without Heat for a Week, then ſtrain off through Paper.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of crude Opium, two Ounces; *Engliſh* Saffron, one Ounce; *Canary* Wine, and *French* Brandy, each ten Ounces: Extract the *Tincture* by a gentle Sand-heat, and ſtrain it off.

As *Laudanum*, from its firſt Straining, is continually throwing down ſome of the Opium, it is more difficult to *preſerve* it ſuſpended, than to diſſolve it at firſt: For this Purpoſe the *Edinburgh* College have directed both *Wine* and *Brandy*. (The Saffron here appears to be uſeleſs). For its Virtues, ſee *Opium*.

Vinum Millepedarum. *Wine of Millepedes.* Take of live *Millepedes*, two Ounces; bruiſe them a little, and pour thereon a Pint of white *Rheniſh* Wine; let them infuſe for a Night, and afterwards preſs out the *Wine*. *E.*

In our *London*-Diſpenſatory we have no Preparation of *Millepedes*, and if there had been none here it had been better; for this Compoſition is never ſo well made as when for preſent Uſe.

Our *London*-Diſpenſatory directs a twentieth Part of proof Spirit to be added to *their* medicinal *Wines* after ſtraining

ſtraining, that they may be leſs liable to Fermentation; and that they be kept in Glaſſes well covered.

Tinctura amara. *Bitter Tincture.* Take Gentian-roots, two Ounces; of the Outward yellow Rind of *Seville* Orange-peel dried, one Ounce; of the leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds huſked, half an Ounce; and of proof Spirit, one Quart: Steep without Heat, then ſtrain.

The Edinburgh *Elixir Stomachicum.*

Take Gentian-root, the outer Part of freſh Orange-peel, of each two Ounces; Cochineal, half a Dram; and *French* Brandy, a Quart: Let them Steep three Days, then filter the *Elixir.*

Theſe are excellent Medicines to reſtore a loſt Appetite, to aſſiſt Digeſtion, and to ſtrengthen; but to be thoroughly effectual they ought to be joined with Steel, as in the following.

Tinctura ad Stomachicos. Take Calamus Aromaticus, Galangal, Gentian, Zedoary, Orange-peel, and *Peruvian* Bark, of each two Ounces; Tops of Wormwood, leſſer Centaury, Cammomile-flowers, and Seeds of Carduus, of each an Ounce; Filings of Iron unprepared, ſix Ounces, tied up in a Bag: Digeſt for the Spaee of four Days, and then filter.

This *Tincture* may likewiſe be made without Iron.

This is a famous bitter *Tincture* greatly uſed in the Shops; its Author was the learned Doctor *Pitcairn.* It is excellent to ſtrengthen the Stomach, create an Appetite, brace up the Fibres, and cure ſlight feveriſh Diſorders; being taken, a Tea-cupful, twice a Day upon an empty Stomach. However, Steel is ſometimes found very injurious in full Habits, and ſanguine Conſtitutions.

Tinctura Antimonii. *Tincture of Antimony.* Take of any fixed alcaline Salt, one Pound; of *Antimony,* half a Pound; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: The *Antimony* being powdered, mix it with the Salt, and melt them together in a ſtrong Fire for an Hour; then pour all out, and being powdered, pour on the Spirit of Wine; digeſt for three or four Days, and afterwards ſtrain off.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of *Antimony* and Nitre, each two Ounces; powder them, and throw it, by Degrees, into four Ounces of Salt of Tartar, contained in a Crucible, and made to flow by a violent Heat; let it remain thus for half an Hour; then pour the Mixture into an Iron Mortar, made hot and dry to receive it; powder the Maſs, ſuffer it to cool, throw it into a Mattraſs, and laſt of all, pour upon it a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine: Steep them together in a gentle *Bath-heat* eight Days, then ſtrain off the *Tincture.*

This operates by Urine and Sweat, and was uſually given to fifty or ſixty Drops in a Glaſs of *Bath-water* twice a Day.

This *Tincture* with Age will loſe its Colour and become as clear as Water. *Tincture of Antimony,* and *Tincture of Salt of Tartar,* are often uſed for one another.

Tinctura Aromatica. *Aromatic Tincture.* Take Cinnamon, three Drams, Cardamoms huſked, one Dram and a half; long Pepper and Ginger, each a Dram; proof Spirit, a Pint: Steep without Heat, and ſtrain the Spirit off.

Though the Ingredients are the ſame in this as in the Aromatic Powder, yet their Proportions vary: A Medicine of this kind, perhaps as good, paſſed through our former *London*-Diſpenſatories, with hardly any Alteration, under the Name of *Species Diambræ:* This ſeems to be principally deſigned for the ſake of making *Elixir of Vitriol,* yet is ſometimes uſed to correct the griping

Quality of purging Potions, to warm cordial Electuaries, Juleps, Mixtures, &c.

Tinctura Cantharidum. *Tincture of Spaniſh Flies.* Take of *Cantharides* bruiſed, two Drams; Cochineal, half a Dram; and proof Spirit, a Pint and a half: When they have duly ſteeped, filter the Spirit through Paper.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take two Drams of *Spaniſh Flies*, and a Pint and a half of rectified Spirit of Wine; ſteep them with a gentle Heat for two Days; then add to the ſtrained *Tincture*, one Ounce of *Balſam Capivi*, half an Ounce of the Reſin of Guaiacum, and half a Dram of Cochineal; ſteep them in a *Bath-heat* four or five Days, and ſtrain off the *Tincture*, to which add two Drams of Camphire, and one Dram of the diſtilled Oil of Juniper.

The inward Uſe of *Cantharides* was known by *Hyppocrates:* They are given when a Conſtitution abounds with *Serum*, and in Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages; ſometimes in Fits of the Stone, and now and then to cleanſe the Womb; thus far we thought neceſſary to ſhew the *juſt Cauſe* of giving *Cantharides* inwardly ſometimes: None but the truly Skilful ſhould ever preſcribe them, becauſe a Miſtake in the Doſe may be of fatal Conſequence.

Tinctura Cardamomi. *Tincture of Cardamoms.* Take of the leſſer *Cardamoms* huſked, half a Pound; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep without Heat, and then ſtrain.

This has the Virtues of the above Aromatic Tincture.

Tinctura Caſtorei. *Tincture of Caſtor.* Take *Ruſſia Caſtor* in Powder, two Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them ten Days without Heat, then ſtrain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take *Ruſſia Caſtor*, one Ounce and a half; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint: Steep them four Days in a gentle Heat, then ſtrain the *Tincture.*

Theſe *Tinctures* are ſometimes given in Juleps, in hyſterical and nervous Diſorders; But *Caſtor* in Powder is the moſt effectual way. Proof Spirit is beſt to extract the Virtues of the *Caſtor.*

Tinctura Cinnamomi. *Tincture of Cinnamon.* Take *Cinnamon*, one Ounce and a half; proof Spirit, a Pint: Steep them without Heat, and ſtrain off the *Tincture.*

This is ſeldom or never made, becauſe we have more uſeful Preparations of *Cinnamon.*

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani ſimplex. *The ſimple Tincture of Peruvian-bark.* Take of *Peruvian-bark*, four Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: After ſteeping, ſtrain off the *Tincture.*

Bark will ſurrender its Virtues to a watry Body beſt, but ſo prepared, it will not keep long, therefore a *Tincture* is made in Spirit: Half an Ounce of this *Tincture* may be taken in a little ſmall Cinnamon-water twice a Day, or oftener, to ſtrengthen the Stomach and prevent the Relapſe of an Intermittent Fever: But whenever *Bark* becomes abſolutely neceſſary, there is no Preparation of it ſo good as the plain Powder.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani volatilis. *Volatile Tincture of Peruvian-Bark.* Take of *Peruvian-Bark*, four Ounces; and of Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac*, a Quart: Steep them without Heat in a cloſe Veſſel, and then ſtrain off the *Tincture.*

It is impoſſible to give a moderate Doſe of the *Bark* here, without giving a very large one of Spirit of *Sal Ammoniac.* This *Tincture* is hardly ever preſcribed.

The *Edinburgh Tincture of Bark.* Take of *Peruvian-bark* in Powder, three Ounces; *Virginian* Snake-root, and Gentian, each two Drams; *French* Brandy, a Quart: Let them

ſteep

ſteep together four Days, and afterwards filter the *Tincture*.

This is an excellent *Tincture* of the *Bark*, and may be given with the ſame Views, and in the ſame Doſe, as the above *ſimple Tincture of Bark*.

Tinctura Fætida. *Fetid Tincture*. Take of *Aſa Fætida*, four Ounces: rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: ſteep, and draw out a *Tincture*.

Aſa Fætida is of greateſt Uſe when given in Subſtance, but ſometimes a Tea-ſpoonful of this *Tincture* is given in a little Pennyroyal-water, in nervous Caſes, hyſterical Diſorders, and a Lowneſs of Spirits: It much reſembles

Tinctura Fuliginis. *Tincture of Soot*. Take *Wood-ſoot*, two Ounces; *Aſa Fætida*, one Ounce; and proof Spirit, a Quart: After proper ſteeping, ſtrain off the *Tincture*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is exactly the ſame.

Theſe may be given in the ſame manner as the above *Fetid Tincture*.

Tinctura Guaiacina volatilis. *Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum*. Take of *Gum Guaiacum*, four Ounces; and of Aromatic volatile Spirit, a Pint and a half: Steep them without Heat in a well ſtopped Veſſel, and then ſtrain the *Tincture* off.

It has been uſual for ſome Years paſt to give a Tea ſpoonful of this *Tincture* in a large Spoonful of Syrup of Marſhmallows every Night and Morning, in the Rhumatiſm; if it be given in a thin watry Body it will inſtantly curdle: There are not a few who believe that purging Potions with Manna and Salts, after due Diſcharges by Bleeding, is a better way of treating this Diſtemper than with this hot Medicine.

Balſamum Guaiacinum. Take *Gum Guaiacum*, one Pound; Balſam of *Peru*, three Drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, three Pints and a half: Digeſt them till the Gums are diſſolved, then ſtrain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, called *Elixir Polychreſtum*. Take *Gum Guaiacum*, ſix Ounces; Balſam of *Peru*, half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them four Days in a Sand heat, ſtrain out the *Tincture*, and add to it two Drams of diſtilled Oil of Saſſafras.

Theſe were heretofore called *Balſam. Polychreſt.* and were greatly extolled by ſome Authors; they contain the Virtues of *Gum Guaiacum*; but that given in Subſtance is beſt.

Tinctura Jalapii. *Tincture of Jalap*. Take *Jalap-roots*, eight Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them together, then ſtrain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take three Ounces of *Jalap-root* made into a groſs Powder; pour upon it a Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine; let them ſteep together eight Days in a gentle Heat, then ſtrain off the *Tincture*.

Proof Spirit appears to be the propereſt *Menſtruum* to extract both the ſoapy and ſaline Part of the Root. A Dram of this *Tincture* is ſometimes added to purging Portions to quicken their Operation.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* for *compound Tincture of Jalap*. Take of *Jalap-roots*, ſix Drams; Roots of black Hellebore, three Drams; Juniper-berries, and Shavings of Guaiacum, each half an Ounce; *French* Brandy, a Pint and half: Steep them three Days, then ſtrain off the *Tincture*.

This Medicine is hardly ever uſed.

Tinctura Japonica. *Tincture of Japan Earth*. Take *Japan Earth*, three Ounces; Cinnamon, two Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them, then ſtrain it off.

If there are any Virtues in *Japan Earth*, it is moſt effectually uſed in Subſtance.

Tinctura Antipthiſica. Take Sugar of Lead, one Ounce and a half; Vitriol of Iron, commonly called Salt of Steel, one Ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint: Make a *Tincture* without Heat.

If

If there be any one Diſeaſe that requires the ſafeſt of Medicines, and the mildeſt Treatment, it is a hectical Fever; yet in this Diſtemper this *Tincture* was uſually given; but it is pretty well known now, that *Lead*, and all its Preparations are utterly unſafe. The *London Receipt* calls it *Tinctura Saturnina*. Take Sugar of Lead, and green Vitriol, each two Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Powder the Salts ſeparately, and put them into the Spirit, then ſteep without Heat, and filter the *Tincture*.

Tinctura Florum Martialium. *Tincture of Flowers of Steel.* Take *Flowers of Steel*, four Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Pint: After ſteeping, ſtrain the Spirit off.

Tinctura Martis in Spiritu Salis. *Tincture of Steel in Spirit of Salt.* Take of the Filings of Iron, half a Pound; of *Glauber*'s Spirit of Sea-ſalt, three Pounds; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, three Pints: Steep the Filings in the Spirit of Salt, without Heat, as long as the Spirit will work on them; then let the Sediment fall, and boil away the clear Liquor to a Pound, and add the Spirit of Wine to it.

The *Edinburgh Tincture of Steel.* Take Filings of Iron without any Preparation, three Ounces; and ſweet Spirit of Salt, two Pints: Steep them three Days in a gentle Heat, then filter the *Tincture*.

It is not every *Menſtruum* that will in part diſſolve, or draw a Colour from *Steel*, that is fit to make its *Tincture*; but that which will *keep it* ſuſpended; and that appears to be an acid Spirit. Either of theſe *Tinctures* may be given to brace up the Parts, ſtrengthen, and break through Women's Obſtructions: But they are hardly ever depended on in Caſes of Moment.

Tinctura Melampodii. *Tincture of black Hellebore.* Take of the Roots of *black Hellebore*, four Ounces; of Cochineal, two Scruples; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them duly and ſtrain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Tinctura Hellebori nigri.* Take of *black Hellebore*, four Ounces; and Cochineal, half a Dram: Bruiſe them, and pour thereon a Quart of *Spaniſh* White wine: Steep them together in a very gentle Heat, for four Days, and then ſtrain it off.

Wine is the beſt *Menſtruum* to draw a *Tincture* from *black Hellebore*: This *Tincture* being given in pretty large Doſes, and often repeated, operates by Stool or Urine, and becomes uſeful in ſome dropſical and Hypochondriacal Habits. It is not often uſed.

Tinctura Veratri. *Tincture of white Hellebore.* Take *white Hellebore-roots*, eight Ounces, and of proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them well, and filter.

Though the Antients gave *white Hellebore* inwardly, yet ſuch Practice is ſeldom ſeen of late Years. If this be intended for inward Uſe, it muſt be by adding ſmall Quantities to other purging Medicines; and thoſe given only in Apoplexies or mad Diſorders.

Tinctura Myrrhæ. *Tincture of Myrrh.* Take of *Myrrh*, three Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep them, and then ſtrain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take an Ounce and a half of *Myrrh* in Powder; and make it into a ſoft Paſte, with a ſufficient Quantity of the Oil of Tartar *per diliquium*: Dry the Maſs by a gentle Heat; pour on it a Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine, and ſteep the Mixture in a Sand-heat for ſix Days; then ſtrain the *Tincture* off for Uſe.

Our former *London*-Diſpenſatory directed this *Tincture* to be made with rectified Spirit of Wine, and Salt of Tartar, whereby it became of a deeper Colour, though it contain-

ed

ed no more of the *Myrrh*. Our preſent College has contrived a more uſeful *Tincture* in proof Spirit, and without the Aſſiſtance of a *Salt*, quite foreign to the Uſes it was to be appled to.

This *Tincture* is often uſed outwardly, to cleanſe Wounds, to exfoliate foul Bones; and by means of a Bit of Rag, is applied to little Ulcers in the Mouth and Noſtrils. It is very ſeldom given inwardly.

Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes. *Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.* Take of Powder of *Myrrh*, two Ounces; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Let them ſteep together in a Sand-heat, eight Days, and then add an Ounce of *hepatic Aloes* in Powder: Continue the Digeſtion for two Days longer; afterwards ſtrain off the *Tincture*. *E.*

This is directed with great Judgment, for *Aloes* will almoſt entirely diſſolve in any *Tincture*, though never ſo much loaded with other Ingredients. The Uſe of this is outwardly, being applied to exfoliate foul Bones, prevent Mortifications, and cleanſe Wounds.

Elixir Myrrhæ compoſitum. *Compound Elixir of Myrrh.* Take of Extract of Savin, one Ounce; of the Tincture of Caſtor, a Pint; and of the Tincture of *Myrrh*, half a Pint: Steep them, and ſtrain off the Tincture.

This is a powerful Medicine to bring forward the Diſcharges of the Womb; for theſe Purpoſes it may be given to thirty or forty Drops in a little Pennyroyal-water: But ſo forcing a Medicine muſt be cautionſly given, otherwiſe, it will ſometimes occaſion Miſcarriages. It much reſembles *Elixir Uterinum* of *Quincy*.

Elixir Sacrum. *The ſacred Elixir.* Take ſocotrine Aloes in Powder, beſt Rhubarb cut ſmall, and Bay-berries bruiſed, each an Ounce; and *French* Brandy, a Quart: Steep them two Days, then ſtrain the *Elixir*.

This is a very odd Compoſition, and hardly ever made.

Tinctura Senæ. *Tincture of Sena.* Take of ſtoned Raiſins, ſixteen Ounces; of the Leaves of *Sena*, one Pound; of Carraway-ſeeds, one Ounce and half; of Cardamon-ſeeds huſked, half an Ounce; and of proof Spirit, a Gallon: Steep without Heat, and ſtrain off the *Tincture*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, which calls it by its old Name of *Elixir Salutis*.

Take of the Leaves of *Sena*, two Ounces; choice Rhubarb, Seeds of Fennel, Juniper berries, and Shavings of Guaiacum-wood, of each an Ounce; and *French* Brandy, three Pints: Steep for the Space of four Days; then to the ſtrained Liquor add four Ounces of Powder of white Sugar-candy.

The *London Receipt* furniſhes us with an excellent purging Tincture, as much better than the *old* one, as it is ſtronger of the *Sena*: For though a ſtrong Infuſion of *Sena* in a watry Body purges little and gripes ſeverely, yet it is othewiſe when thus made. This is ſometimes given alone, to two Ounces, in the Cholic; at other times, it is mixed with twenty Drops of Laudanum: It is more commonly joined with other purging Medicines, and given in a Variety of Caſes.

The *Magma*, after preſſing, will contain ſo much Spirit, that thoſe who make Quantities, will find their Account to throw it into the Still, when Carraway-water, or *Aqua Mirabilis* is about to be made.

Tinctura Serpentariæ. *Tincture of Snake-root.* Take of the Powder of *Virginian Snake-root*, three Ounces; and proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep without Heat, and ſtrain.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it,

Compound Tincture of Snake-root.

Take

Take *Virginian Snake-root*, two Ounces; Venice-treacle, one Ounce; Cochineal, a Dram; *Spaniſh* White-wine, a Quart: Let them ſtand four Days in a gentle Heat, then ſtrain off the Tincture.

A Dram or two of theſe *Tinctures*, is ſometimes added to Draughts intended for ſweating. See *Serpentariæ radix*.

Tinctura Sudorifica. *Sweating Tincture*. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, five Drams; Cochineal, half an Ounce; *Ruſſia* Caſtor, one Dram; *Engliſh* Saffron, two Scruples; Opium, one Scruple; and Spirit of *Mindererus*, a Pint: Steep them three Days in a gentle Heat, then ſtrain off the *Tincture*. *E*.

Half a Dram, or a Dram of this *Tincture*, may be given in a Draught with the ſame Views as the former: It it hardly ever made.

Tinctura Stomachica. *Stomachic Tincture*. Take of ſtoned Raiſins, four Ounces, Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Carraway Seeds, the leſſer Cardamoms huſked, and Cochineal, each two Drams; proof Spirit, a Quart: Steep without Heat, and ſtrain off the Spirit.

The *Edinburgh Tinctura Salutifera*. Take Angelica-roots, Calamus Aromaticus, Galangal, Gentian-root, Zedoary, Bay-berries, leſſer Cardamoms, Cinnamon, and long Pepper, each a Dram; *French* Brandy, a Quart: Let them ſteep together three Days, then filter the *Tincture*.

When the Patient labours under the moſt exquiſite Pain of the Gout, he may *now and then* take a Tea-cupful of either of theſe Cordials.

Tinctura Balſamica. *Balſamic Tincture*. Take *Balſam Capivi*, one Ounce; of *Peru*, three Drams; *Tolu*, two Drams; Bezoine, half a Dram; *Engliſh* Saffron, a Scruple; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint: Steep them four Days in a Sand-heat; then ſtrain off the Tincture. *E*.

This appears to be a Medicine of no great Importance, and not ſo good as

Elixir Pectorale. *Pectoral Elixir*. Take Balſam of *Tolu*, two Ounces; Benjamin, an Ounce and a half; *Engliſh* Saffron, half an Ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them four Days in a Sand-Heat, then ſtrain off the Tincture *E*.

This is certainly an excellent *Pectoral Elixir*; half a Dram, or a Dram of it may be given in a *Sperma Ceti* Draught, or two Drams of it may be united with a four-ounce Pectoral Linctus: A-kin to it is

Tinctura Tolutana. *Tincture of Balſam of Tolu*. Take of *Balſam of Tolu*, one Ounce and a half; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint: Steep them in a Sand-heat till the *Balſam* is diſſolved, then ſtrain out the *Tincture*.

This *Tincture* appears to be contrived for the ſake of making the *Edinburgh Balſamic Syrup*: A more uſeful one is the

Elixir Paregoricum. Take Flowers of Benjamin, and Opium ſtrained, of each a Dram; Camphire, two Scruples; of the eſſential Oil of Aniſeeds, half a Dram; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them, and ſtrain off the *Elixir*.

This is a moſt admirable *Elixir*, and may be given in moſt Diſorders of the *Breaſt*; ſometimes when no other *Opiate* is ventured upon; becauſe the Benjamin, Camphire, and Oil greatly promote Perſpiration, and *thin* the Humours. Forty or fifty Drops may be given in a Pectoral Draught; or a Dram, or two Drams united with a three or four-ounce Linctus: It is well known in the Shops, and is a-kin to *Quincy*'s *Aſthmatic Elixir*.

Tinctura Valerianæ ſimplex. *Simple Tincture of Valerian*. Take wild *Valerian-root*, four Ounces; and proof Spirit

Spirit, a Quart: Steep them, then ſtrain it off.

The volatile Tincture of Valerian. Take of the Roots of wild *Valerian*, four Ounces; of volatile aromatic Spirit, a Quart: Steep them together in a cloſe Veſſel without Heat, then ſtrain off the *Tincture*.

The wild *Valerian* has been pretty well known in the Shops for at leaſt a Century paſt, and often uſed in compound Powders for the *Head*; but we have ſeen no *Tincture* of it in any of the Diſpenſatories before the preſent: The Root will eaſily ſurrender its Virtues by Infuſion.

Tinctura Cephalica. *Tincture for the Head.* Take Piony-roots, two Ounces; Roots of Caſmunair, and white Dittany, of each ſix Drams; wild Valerian, and Miſſletoe of the Oak, each an Ounce; Peacocks Dung, and Roſemary-flowers, of each half an Ounce; and *French* White-wine, three Quarts: Steep them four Days, then filter the *Tincture*. *E.*

This is a bad Compoſition and ſeldom uſed, ſo is the

Tinctura Cephalica purgans. *Purging Cephalic Tincture.* This *Tincture* is made by adding to the former, Sena-leaves, two Ounces: black Hellebore-roots, one Ounce; and *French* White-wine, a Quart. *E.*

Tinctura Succini. *Tincture of Amber.* Take two Ounces of Powder of yellow *Amber*, and add to it of the Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, enough to make a Paſte; gently dry the Maſs, and pour on it twenty Ounces of rectified Spirit of Wine: Steep the Mixture eight Days in a Sand-heat, then filter the *Tincture* for uſe.

This is ſeldom made, and leſs known in the Shops than the former *Tinctures*.

Elixir Vitrioli acidum. *Acid Elixir of Vitriol.* Take of the Aromatic Tincture, a Pint; and of the ſtrong Spirit of Vitriol, four Ounces: Mix them by Degrees, and when it has ſettled, filter through Paper.

Elixir Vitrioli dulce. *Sweet Elixir of Vitriol.* Take of the Aromatic Tincture, a Pint; and of ſweet Spirit of Vitriol, eight Ounces: Mix them.

The *Edinburgh Elixir of Vitriol.* Into two Pounds of ſweet Spirit of *Vitriol*, drop, by Degrees, of the diſtilled Oil of Mint, half an Ounce; of Lemon-peel, and Nutmegs, each two Drams: Mix them.

Mynſicht, ſome Years ago, became as famous for his *acid Elixir of Vitriol*, as *Viganus* did of late for his *ſweet Elixir*. Vitriolic Acids are often times joined with bitter Wines, Infuſions, or Draughts; being eſteemed excellent to promote Digeſtion, ſtrengthen the Stomach, and cure ſlight feveriſh Diſorders: For theſe Purpoſes twenty or thirty Drops may be given in a bitter Draught twice a Day, and in Wines, and Infuſions a Quantity in proportion. The *ſweet Elixir*, we are told, is contrived for weak Stomachs which cannot bear the *acid Elixir*. Theſe *Elixirs*, by ſtanding will fine themſelves without filtering.

Tinctura Laccæ. *Tincture of Gum-lac.* Take of *Gum-lac*, one Ounce; and Myrrh, half an Ounce: Powder, and make them into a ſoft Paſte, with a ſufficient Quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*: Dry the Maſs with a gentle Fire, and add to it a Pint and a half of Spirit of Scurvy-graſs: Steep the Mixture in a Sand-heat for four Days, then ſtrain off the *Tincture*.

This *Tincture* is good in Diſorders of the Gums, Mouth, and Teeth, in the Scurvy: Being taken inwardly it is ſtrengthening and binding, and is greatly commended for curing the Whites in Women. It is hardly ever uſed.

Tinctura Menthæ. *Tincture of Mint.* Take of *Mint-water*, a Pint; of the dried leaves of *Mint*, an

Ounce: Steep them in a cloſe Veſſel, and in a warm Place, four Hours, then ſtrain off the Infuſion.

This *Mint-tea* made in *Mint-water* may ſometimes be very uſeful in a Sickneſs of the Stomach, and great Reachings; but it would be more effectual if mixed with a little *French* Brandy burned.

Tinctura Styptica. *Styptic Tincture.* Take of calcined green Vitriol, a Dram; and of *French* Brandy tinctured by the Caſk, a Quart: Mix them that the Spirit may turn black, then ſtrain it off.

We are told, this will anſwer the ſame Purpoſe as *Helvetius*'s *Styptic*, which he publiſhed in the following Receipt; and that Dr. *Eaton*'s *Styptic*, for which he has had a *Patent*, is the ſame thing.

Take four Pounds of the Filings of Steel, and eight Pounds of Tartar; powder them well together, and put them into a new earthen Pot, and pour thereon as much *French* Brandy as will make it into a Paſte: Let theſe ſtand four Days fermenting in a Cellar, and ſtir it between Whiles: Then put it into a *Bath-heat* and diſtil it moderately, ſo as to draw off the Brandy: When you find that nothing but the Phlegm comes off; take it from the Fire, and take out the Maſs; beat it very fine, that not the leaſt Lump may remain; then mix it again as before, with a proper Quantity of Brandy, put it into the Cellar again to ferment, and in the ſame manner repeat the Diſtillation. This Operation is to be repeated ſeven or eight times; but the laſt time you are to mix your Maſs well upon a Marble, and form it into two-ounce Balls: One of theſe Balls is ſteeped in a Pint of good *French* Brandy a little warmed; and hung in it by a Wire, till the Brandy has received the Colour of the Ball: But if you are in great Haſte, then grate a ſufficient Quantity of the Ball in ſome Brandy, ſtir it well, and it is inſtantly made.

This is one of the moſt agreeable and uſeful Preparations of Steel yet diſcovered: Half an Ounce of this Tincture, made into a Draught, with an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half of ſmall Cinnamon-water, may be taken twice or three times a Day, in all great Diſcharges of Blood, whether from the Womb, the Anus, or any other Part.

Balſamum Traumaticum. *Balſam for Wounds.* Take of Benjamin, three Ounces; ſtrained Storax, two Ounces; of Balſam of *Tolu*, one Ounce; of Socotrine Aloes, half an Ounce; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them together till as much as may be of the Gums are diſſolved, then ſtrain the *Tincture* off.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of powdered Benjamin, two Ounces; *Peruvian Balſam*, one ounce and a half; hepatic Aloes, half an Ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart: Steep them in a Sand-heat four Days, then ſtrain.

The *Commander's Balſam.* Take dry *Balſam* of *Peru*, one Ounce; Storax in Tears, two Ounces; Benjamin in Tears, three Ounces; ſocotrine Aloes, beſt Myrrh, Olibanum in Tears, Roots of *Bohemian* Angelica, and Flowers of St. *John*'s-wort, of each half an Ounce; and Spirit of Wine, a Quart: The Gums being ſeparately powdered, the Roots ſliced, and the Flowers well cut, let them be put into a Bottle well ſtopped, and hanged in the Sun during the Dog-days and afterwards paſſed through a Linen-cloth.

If Wounds made with ſharp Inſtruments, Stabs, or Pricks are dreſſed by either of theſe *Balſams*, provided the Wounds are not mortal, they may be cured in a very ſhort time: The *Balſam* may be applied by means of a Feather, or ſquirted in

in with a Syringe, and the ſame Method continued from firſt to laſt: By theſe ſorts of Dreſſings no *Matter* is formed, and the Cure compleated after an extraordinary and uncommon manner, without the Help of either Tents or Plaiſters.

Balſamum Anodynum vulgo Guidonis. *Anodyne Balſam, or Guido's Balſam.* Take Galbanum, and Taccamahac, each half a Pound; and Venice-turpentine, a Pound: Put them into a Retort, whereof they may fill two thirds, and diſtil with a Fire gradually increaſed: Separate according to Art the red Oil or *Balſam*, from the Liquor which ſwims above. *E.*

This *Balſam* is hardly ever made, being quite unknown in our Shops.

Balſamum ad Apoplecticos. *Apoplectic Balſam.* Melt one Ounce of expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs in a Silver Veſſel; and when taken from the Fire, mix into it, of diſtilled Oil of Cloves, of Lavender, and of Roſemary, each half a Dram; of Amber, half a Scruple; and *Balſam* of *Peru*, a Dram: Mix them. *E.*

This *Balſam* may be uſed both outwardly and inwardly: Outwardly, a little of it may be rubbed into the Back-bone, or any Part be numbed: Inwardly, two or three Drops may be given mixed with a little Powder-ſugar.

Linimentum Saponaceum. *Soapy Liniment, uſually called Opodeldoc.* Take Spirit of Roſemary, a Pint; hard *Spaniſh* Soap, three Ounces; and Camphire, one Ounce: Steep the Soap in the Spirit of Roſemary till it be diſſolved, then add the Camphire.

The beſt way is to diſſolve the Camphire in a Part of the Spirit, and not to add it to the Soap in the other Part, till that be diſſolved.

Opodeldoc has been a famous Medicine for about twenty Years, having been uſed with great Succeſs for Hurts, Falls, Bruiſes, Numbneſſes, Strains and rheumatic Pains; it is uſually well rubbed into the Part, which is then to be wiped, and a ſtrengthning Plaiſter applied: Hereby it thins coagulated Blood, reſtores the Circulation, and does eminent Service.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Diſſolve a Pound of *Spaniſh* Soap in two Quarts of rectified Spirit of Wine, by ſteeping them together in a gentle Heat: Then add Camphire, two Ounces; of the diſtilled Oils of Organy and Roſemary, each half an Ounce; ſhake them well together till they are perfectly mixed.

By occaſionally adding Tincture of Opium to this Balſam, it becomes

Bate's *Anodyne Balſam.* This *Balſam*, made as above, is by ſome greatly recommended for Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages from Gravel or ſlimy Humours; for allaying the Tortures of the Gout, by promoting a Sweat in the pained Part, and thereby by giving Vent to the offending Matter. It is certain, Opiates will ſometimes in outward Applications give great Relief.

Balſamum viride. *Green Balſam.* Take Linſeed-oil, Oil of Turpentine, of each a Pound; Verdigreaſe in Powder, three Drams: Boil and ſtir them well together, till the Verdigreaſe be diſſolved.

This is certainly a good *Balſam* to cleanſe foul Wounds and Ulcers, and to keep down foul and rotten Fleſh.

Of Syrups, Oxymels, Honeys, *and* Lohochs.

A *SYRUP* is the Decoction of ſome vegetable Matter as, Roots, Seeds, and other Subſtances; or the Infuſion of Leaves, Flowers, or ſuch Ingredients as eaſily ſurrender their Virtues; or elſe the Juice of certain Fruits made with a due Proportion of *Sugar* into a proper Thickneſs. Sometimes the Quantity of *Sugar* is mentioned, and the Conſiſtence to be obtained by boiling: At other times the *Sugar* is to be added till it is thick enough; and the Diſſolution is to be promoted by the Heat of a Water-bath.

It is ſeldom that we find Ingredients containing any volatile Parts fitted to this Form; if they are, great Care is taken to keep the Veſſels well covered in the Making, to preſerve theſe Qualities; this is remarked in the *Syrups* of Garlick, and of Balſam of *Tolu*. *Syrups* are more commonly made of ſuch Roots, Leaves, and Flowers, as contain a *Salt*, and have few or no volatile Parts.

Conſidering the Inconveniences of Fermentation, and other Diſadvantages, large Quantities of *Syrups* are liable to, none will be ſo imprudent to keep much, made from the Flowers of Cloves, red or damaſk Roſes, Pionies, Cowſlips, and ſome others; eſpecially when they conſider theſe may be carefully dried, and inſtantly made into *Syrups* when wanted.

Sour *Syrups*, and thoſe made from the Juices of Fruits, ſhould not be put into Copper Veſſels, unleſs they are well tinned; theſe being made by only diſſolving the Sugar, are more commodiouſly done in Earthen Pans placed in a Water-bath: The ſame Care ſhould be taken with thoſe made with Flowers, and which are to have a fine Colour, as Cloves, Poppies, *&c.*

Clarification with Eggs can anſwer no Intention in any *Syrups*; thoſe of Diacodium and Marſhmallows will be injured by it: However, as the Cuſtom of ſome Shops require it, the Artiſt may remember to ſave the Skimmings, alſo the Candy or Settlings of any of them; theſe being put a fermenting, and thrown into the Still when a ſpirituous Water is going to be made, will abundantly pay for the Trouble.

Our *London* College directs, that in the following *Syrups*, where the Weight of Sugar is not particularly appointed, nine and twenty Ounces of double refined Sugar, made into a Powder, is to be added to every Pint of Liquor; that the *Syrup* be made in a *Bath-heat*, unleſs otherwiſe directed: That the next Day, when it is to be put away, the Cruſt on the Top of it is to be carefully taken off.

Conſidering the Proportion Sugar bears in every *Syrup*, it is ſomewhat ſtrange that none of our diſpenſatory Writers have propoſed making *Syrups* only of ſuch Ingredients whoſe Virtues correſpond to the Virtues of Sugar. For Example, the Balſamic *Syrup*, *Syrup* of Marſhmallows, and the Pectoral *Syrup*, are all good for the Breaſt and Lungs; the *Sugar* and Ingredients all conſpiring to one Purpoſe, and anſwering the ſame Intention. But in the Name of Wonder, what is *Syrup* of Quinces good for, the Red-wine and Quince-juice being ſo repugnant to the Virtues of the *Sugar?* This Form of Medicine is of no great Signification in Draughts, Juleps, nor Electuaries; yet being taken in large Quantities in Lambatives and ſuch oily Mixtures, it is of ſome Conſequence.

Dr. *Lewis* remarks on the *Edinburgh Receipts*, that the learned Reformers

formers of *their* Diſpenſatory have rejected the unneceſſary Trouble and Expence of making very ſtrong Infuſions, in order to make *Syrups*, from a full Perſuaſion, that no Streſs whatever is to be laid upon theſe kind of Preparations; and that the great Difficulty, if not Impoſſibility, of rendering *Syrups* of one ſtandard Strength, together with the Alterations they muſt neceſſarily undergo in keeping, however cautiouſly prepared, renders them abſolutely unfit for any medicinal Purpoſes of conſequence.

Medicinal *Honeys* are of the Conſiſtence of *Syrups:* In making theſe, *Honey* is uſed inſtead of Sugar.

Oxymels are Medicines of the ſame Conſiſtence with the two former: They contain, as their Names ſignify both *Honey* and Vinegar.

Syrupus ex Allio. *Syrup of Garlick.* Take of the Roots of *Garlick* ſliced, one Pound; of boiling Water a Quart: Steep the *Garlick* in the Water twelve Hours in a cloſe Veſſel, and in the Liquor ſtrained, diſſolve a ſufficient Quantity of Sugar, ſo as to make a *Syrup.*

This *Syrup* is good to cleanſe and open the Lungs, and therefore is uſeful in Aſthmas, and Difficulties of breathing; being a Promoter of Urine it does good in Dropſies; for theſe Purpoſes it may be uſed in Decoctions or Linctuſſes. This is the beſt Preparation of *Garlick* known.

Syrupus ex Althæa. *Syrup of Marſhmallows.* Take of the freſh Roots of *Marſhmallows*, one Pound; of double refined Sugar, four Pounds; of Water, one Gallon: Boil the Water with the Roots till it is half waſted; being quite cold, pour it off, and preſs it out: Let the Liquor ſtand a Night to ſettle, in the Morning pour off the Clear, and with the Sugar, boil all down to the Weight of ſix Pounds.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of *Marſhmallow-roots*, three Ounces; Eryngo-roots, one Ounce; Liquorice, half an Ounce; true (or *Engliſh*) Maidenhair, and Pellitory of the Wall, each an Ounce; Water, three Quarts: Boil to the Conſumption of one third Part of the Liquor, then ſtrain out the Decoction, and let it reſt ſome time. The clear Liquor being poured from the Sediment is to be boiled with four Pounds of white Sugar, over a gentle Fire, and kept continually ſtirring till it becomes a *Syrup.*

The *London Receipt* is much the beſt: It is a very good *Syrup* to ſweeten Pectoral Drinks, Teas, Nitrous Juleps, and many other things. It is better to make into Linctuſſes then *Syrup* of Garlic, becauſe it is ſafe in all Conſtitutions. The Decoction itſelf is ſo gelly-like, that unleſs the Artiſt be pretty well ſkilled, he will conclude it finiſhed before it really is.

When the freſh *Marſhmallow-roots* cannot be had, about a Quarter of the Weight of dried ones will do as well.

Syrupus e Corticibus Aurantiorum. *Syrup of Orange peel.* Take of the outer Rind of freſh *Seville* Oranges, eight Ounces; of boiling Water, five Pints: Steep the Peel in Water for a Night in a cloſe Veſſel, in the Morning ſtrain the Liquor, and diſſolve therein of double refined Sugar, made into Powder, enough to make a *Syrup.*

The *Edinburgh Receipt* allows ſix Ounces to three Pints of Water.

When a pleaſant grateful *Syrup* is wanted to ſweeten a Julep, this may be uſed; it is no leſs proper to form Electuaries of Bark, and many other Things; and is nothing inferior in Virtues to the much uſed *Syrup* of Cloves.

Syrupus Balſamicus. *Syrup of Balſam.* Take of *Balſam of Tolu*, eight

eight Ounces; of Water, three Pints: Boil the *Balſam* in the Water in a circulatory Veſſel, or in a Mattraſs with a long Neck, the Orifice being lightly covered for two or three Hours: Strain the Water when cold, and make a *Syrup* with double refined Sugar.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take a Quart of the *Syrup* of Sugar, juſt made, and warm from the Fire, when it has grown almoſt cold, ſtir into it, by little and little, an Ounce of the Tincture of *Balſam* of *Tolu*, ſhaking them well together, till they are well united: Let the Mixture be kept in the Heat of a Water-Bath, till the Spirit is conſumed.

Balſamic Syrup is by much the moſt agreeable pectoral *Syrup* kept in the Shops. See the Virtues of the Gum.

Syrupus Caryophillorum rubrorum. *Syrup of red Cloves.* Take of *Clove-July-flowers* freſh gathered, the white Heels being cut off, three Pounds; and boiling Water, five Pints: Let them ſtand in a Glaſs, or glazed Veſſel one Night; then diſſolve in the ſtrained Liquor double refined Sugar enough to make a *Syrup.*

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, one Pound of the Flowers to three Pints of Water, and double the Weight of white Sugar to be added to the ſtrained Liquor, and made without boiling,

This has been a *Syrup* greatly in uſe to ſweeten cordial Juleps and give them a Colour; but even this Quality in it will be deſtroyed, if the Compounder be not an Artiſt; for four things will turn it to a very faint red, as Alcalies will to a green Colour. It has not been much in uſe of late.

Syrupus Croci. *Syrup of Saffron.* Take of *Saffron*-Wine, a Pint, and of double refined Sugar, twenty-five Ounces; diſſolve, and make a *Syrup.*

This is a moſt excellent *Syrup*, and richly contains all the Virtues of the *Saffron*: beſides, it is ſo admirably contrived as to be made in an Inſtant with *Saffron*-Wine. See *Crocus.*

Syrupus Cydoniorum. *Syrup of Quinces.* Take of the Juice of *Quinces* made clear by ſtanding, three Pints; of Cinnamon, a Dram; of Cloves, and of Ginger, each half a Dram; Red-wine a Pint, and double refined Sugar, nine Pounds: Steep the Juice with the Spices ſix Hours in the Heat of warm Aſhes; then add the Wine and ſtrain the Liquor off: Laſtly, add the Sugar and make a *Syrup.*

This *Syrup* is of no ſort of Signification, and would not be miſſed if totally diſcarded. See the Account of *Syrups.*

Syrupus e ſucco Limonum. *Syrup of Lemon-juice.* Take of *Lemon-juice* made clear by ſtraining and ſtanding, a Quart, and of double refined Sugar, fifty Ounces: Diſſolve the Sugar in the *Juice* ſo as to make a *Syrup.* Thus are made *Syrups of Mulberries*, and *Raſberries.*

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs two Pounds of white Sugar to a Pint of clear *Juice.*

This is an excellent *Syrup*, very uſeful to ſweeten cordial Juleps, and to be joined to Salt of Wormwood Mixtures; by its Sourneſs it promotes Sweating, helps to ſtop Vomitings, and removes *Nauſeas:* It is good to cut tough Phlegm, and therefore may be joined in Linctuſſes. The Fruit being always to be had, no good Oeconomiſt will keep great Quantities of the *Syrup.*

Syrup of Mulberries and *Raſberries* are uſed in Gargles for ſore Mouths.

Syrupus e Meconio, ſive Diacodion. *Syrup of white Poppies, or Diacodium.* Take of the dried Heads of *white Poppies*, without their Seeds, three Pounds and a half; and of Water, ſix Gallons: Slice the Heads and boil them in the Water, often ſtirring

ſtirring them that they may not burn, till about a third only of the Liquor is left, which will be almoſt all drank up by the *Poppy-heads*, then take all from the Fire and preſs out the Liquor ſtrongly; in the next Place, boil the Liquor to about two Quarts, and ſtrain it whilſt hot through a Sieve, and then through a Flannel; ſet it by for a Night that it may ſettle; next Morning pour off the clear Liquor, and boil it with ſix Pounds of double refined Sugar till the whole comes to the Weight of nine Pounds, or thereabouts, and becomes a *Syrup* of a proper Thickneſs.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, fourteen Ounces of dried *Poppy-heads* to be duly boiled in a Gallon of Water; and to be made into *Syrup* with four Pounds of white Sugar.

Notwithſtanding all the Care taken with this *Syrup*, it will either, from the *Poppy-heads*, containing a greater or leſs Quantity of Opium in Proportion to their Weight, at one time than another; or from the different Skill of the Operator, be found in different Shops of different Degrees of Strength; it is ſo commonly uſed, that we have few compoſing or ſleeping Draughts but contain more or leſs of it. It acts as Opium does, which may be ſeen in its Place: It is good in Linctuſſes to ſtop that tickling Rheum which occaſions continual Coughing. The uſual Doſe for ſleeping is an Ounce for grown People; and Children ſhould not take it as too commonly they do. It ſhould by no means be clarified.

Syrupus Papaveris erratici. *Syrup of red Poppies.* Take of the freſh Flowers of wild *Poppies*, four Pounds; and of boiling Water, four Pints and a half: The Water being poured on the Flowers ſet it on the Fire, and ſtir the Flowers in till they are thoroughly wet; as ſoon as they are ſunk, put it by for a Night; next Day, pour off, and preſs out the Liquor, and let that ſtand another Night to ſettle; then with double refined Sugar make a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, one Pound of Flowers to three Pints of boiling Water, and the Infuſion, after ſtanding, to be *boiled* with two Pounds of white Sugar into a *Syrup*.

The *London Receipt* makes the Infuſion very ſtrong with the Flowers, and judiciouſly directs it to be compleated without boiling. This is a very gentle Opiate, even ſo mild as to be often times given in Pleuriſies, when nothing elſe of the kind is ventured upon: It is often uſed to form Electuaries of Bark to ſweeten Juleps, and to be mixed in Linctuſſes. See *Papaver Erraticum*.

Syrupus Pectoralis. *Pectoral Syrup.* Take of the Leaves of *Engliſh* Maidenhair dried, five Ounces; of Liquorice, ſix Ounces, and of boiling Water, five Pints: Steep the Ingredients for ſome Hours, and when the Liquor is ſtrained off, diſſolve in it double refined Sugar, enough to make a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Roots of *Florentine* Orrice, and of Elicampane, each an Ounce and a half; Liquorice, two Ounces; Leaves of Coltsfoot; true (or in its ſtead, *Engliſh*) Maidenhair, and Leaves of Ground-ivy, each an Ounce; twelve fat Figs, and Water, a Gallon: Boil to the Conſumption of a fourth Part; ſtrain out the Liquor which remains; add to it ſix Pounds of white Sugar; and boil them into a *Syrup*.

Theſe *Syrups* are intended againſt Coughs, Colds, Hoarſeneſſes and Difficulties of breathing: They are uſually mixed into Linctuſſes: The *Edinburgh Receipt* is beſt; But a *Syrup* made of only Elicampane-roots, would be better than either. *Syrup of Marſhmallows* is often uſed for it.

Syrupus Roſarum ſolutivus. *Opening Syrup of Roſes.* Take the Liquor

quor left in the Still when ſix Pounds of Damaſk *Roſes* have been diſtilled; and of double refined Sugar, five Pounds: The Liquor being preſſed out, boil it down to three Pints, and ſet it by a Night to ſettle; next Morning pour off the clear Liquor, and adding the Sugar, make a *Syrup* by boiling it away to ſeven Pounds and a half.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Syrup of pale Roſes*, and directs it to be made with a double Infuſion of freſh gathered *pale Roſes*, in the ſame manner as *their Syrup of red Poppies*.

The *London Receipt* is contrived with great Judgment; an Ounce of it, we are told, is a Doſe for Children, and two Ounces a Doſe for grown People; but we never ſee it given alone. Half an Ounce is now and then directed to be put into a purging Potion, where it becomes of no ſort of Signification.

Syrupus Scilliticus. *Syrup of Squills*. Take of Vinegar of *Squills*, a Pint and a half; Cinnamon, and Ginger, each an Ounce; of double refined Sugar, three Pounds and a half: Steep the Spices for three Days in the Vinegar, and when ſtrained, make the *Syrup* by adding the Sugar.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of Vinegar of *Squills*, two Pints, and of white Sugar, four Pounds. Make it into a *Syrup* without boiling.

Theſe are excellent Preparations both in Aſthmas and Dropſies; in the former Caſe they wonderfully divide the gluy Blood in the Lungs, cauſe ſpitting, and give Relief in a difficult Breathing; in the latter, they carry off a great deal of cold, watry Humours by increaſing Urine. See *Scilla*.

Syrupus de Spina Cervina. *Syrup of Buckthorn*. Take of the Juice of freſh and ripe *Buckthorn-berries*, a Gallon; of Cinnamon, Ginger, and Nutmegs, each an Ounce; of double refined Sugar, ſeven Pounds. Set the Juice by a few Days that a Sediment may fall; then ſtrain it, and in a ſmall Quantity of it infuſe the Spices; boil down the reſt, towards the End, adding, that wherein the Spices have been infuſed, but ſtrained from them, that the whole may be reduced to two Quarts; then add the Sugar and make the *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of the clarified Juice of ripe *Buckthorn-berries*, three Quarts, and brown Sugar, four Pounds; boil them over a gentle Fire to *Syrup*; and whilſt it is warm, mix therewith a Dram of the diſtilled Oil of Cloves received upon a little Sugar.

This is the only ſtrong purging *Syrup* known in the Shops; and it appears to be of as much Conſequence as half, if not all the reſt of them put together; with Powder of Jalap and White-wine, it makes an excellent Purge in dropſical Complaints; with Tincture of Sena it makes a good purging Draught in Gouty Diſorders: Indeed, it is recommended in rheumatic, and moſt other Diſorders of long ſtanding, where purging Medicines are required; there are few purging Potions but partake more or leſs of it, and its Uſe in forming almoſt all the purging Pills is well known. It is not commonly given alone, but when it is, an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half, is a Man's Doſe; and for Children they ſhould not take it, becauſe we have ſafer and milder things.

Syrupus ſimplex. *Syrup of Sugar*. Diſſolve in Water a ſufficient Quantity of *Sugar* to make a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, a Pint of Water to be *boiled* with a Pound of *Sugar* into a *Syrup*.

Syrupus Violarum. *Syrup of Violets*. Take of freſh, well coloured *Violets*, two Pounds, and of boiling Water, five Pints; ſteep the Flowers a whole Day in a Glaſs or Earthen Veſſel

Veſſels glazed; then pour off the Liquor, and ſtrain it through a fine Linen-cloth, with Caution not to preſs at all the Flowers; afterwards, with a proper Quantity of double refined Sugar, make it into a *Syrup*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, one Pound of Flowers to three Pints of boiling Water, and double the Weight of Sugar in Proportion to the ſtrained Liquor, to be finiſhed without boiling.

This *Syrup*, mixed with Oil of Almonds, is frequently given to Infants as ſoon as they are born: Some commend it in Coughs and Colds; but it is as much regarded for its Colour as for its Virtues.

Syrupus Zinziberis. *Syrup of Ginger*. Take of *Ginger* ſliced thin, four Ounces, and of boiling Water, three Pints: Let the *Ginger* ſteep ſometime, and ſtrain off the Liquor; to which add double refined Sugar enough to make a *Syrup*.

This is a pleaſant, warm, uſeful *Syrup*, proper to form warm, cordial Electuaries; but whoever keeps candied *Ginger*, has a *Syrup* ſurrounding it fit for all the Purpoſes and Uſes for which the above is deſigned.

Confectio Alkermes. Take of the Juice of *Kermes*, warm and ſtrained, three Pounds; Damaſk Roſe-water, ſix Ounces; Oil of Cinnamon, half a Scruple, and double refined Sugar, a Pound; melt the Sugar in the Roſe-water by a Bath-heat, then add the *Kermes-juice*, and when it is cold, the Oil of Cinnamon.

The *Edinburgh Syrup of Kermes*. Take a Pound of the Juice of *Kermes-grains*, and two Pounds of white Sugar. Make a *Syrup* without Heat.

The *Syrup of Kermes* which is brought to us from the South of *France* is to be preferred, eſpecially if it has been prepared without Heat.

This Medicine has been greatly regarded by ſome, though ſeldom preſcribed by Phyſicians. If its Virtues as a Cordial are not of much Signification, it is extremely agreeable to two of the Senſes, and may be taken by both Sexes, all Ages and Conſtitutions. The Doſe is what the Patient pleaſes.

The *Edinburgh Confectio Alkermes*. Boil away three Pounds of the *Syrup of Kermes* with a gentle Heat, to the Thickneſs of Honey; then mix into it the following Ingredients made into a very fine Powder; of Cinnamon, and yellow Saunders, each ſix Drams; Cochineal, three Drams, and Saffron, a Dram and a half.

The Virtues of this agrees with the above *Syrup of Kermes*.

Syrupus Pæoniæ. *Syrup of Pionies*. The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs this to be with an Infuſion of freſh gathered *Piony-flowers*, in the ſame manner as their *Syrup* of red Poppies.

Syrupus de quinque Radicibus. *Syrup of five Roots*. Take two Ounces of each of the five opening *Roots*, and of Water three Quarts: Boil them together till one third of the Liquor is waſted; then ſtrain and preſs out the Remainder; afterwards diſſolve in it four Pounds of white Sugar and boil into a *Syrup*.

This is an inſignificant *Syrup*, and it was not much better when it was made with Vinegar.

Syrupus e Roſis ſiccis. *Syrup of dried Roſes*. Infuſe half a Pound of *red Roſes* in two Quarts of boiling Water, for the Space of a Night; then let them boil a little; ſtrain out the Liquor; add to it four Pounds of white Sugar, and boil the Mixture into a *Syrup*. *E*.

Syrupus e Sena & Rheo. *Syrup of Sena and Rhubarb*. Take of *Sena-leaves*, two Ounces; choice *Rhubarb*, one Ounce; ſweet Fennel-ſeeds and Cinnamon, each two Drams; boiling Water, three Pints: Let them ſteep together for a Night, in a cloſe ſtopped Veſſel. The Liquor being

ſtrained out, and ſettled ſometime, pour it off; then boil it with three Pounds of white Sugar, over a gentle Fire, into a *Syrup*. *E*.

Syrupus de Symphyto. *Syrup of Comfrey*. Take freſh Roots of the greater *Comfrey*, and freſh Leaves of Plantain, of each half a Pound; bruiſe them both together, and ſtrongly preſs out the Juice; on the Remainder pour a Quart of Water, and boil to the Conſumption of one half; then ſtrain off the Liquor; and having added it to the preſſed Juice, boil the Mixture with an equal Weight of white Sugar into a *Syrup*. *E*.

Mel Ægyptiacum. *Egyptian Honey*. Take Verdigreaſe finely powdered, five Ounces; *Honey*, fourteen Ounces, and Vinegar, ſeven Ounces: Boil them over a gentle Fire to a due Conſiſtence and red Colour.

This having been kept ſome time lets fall a red Powder: the thin Part at top is then called *Mel Ægyptiacum*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is juſt the ſame, though called *Unguent. Ægypt*.

This is only uſed outwardly; it is excellent to cleanſe Wounds and to eat down rotten Fleſh, and may be ſucceſsfully applied to thoſe white Specks commonly found in Children's and ſometimes in grown People's Mouths: The way is to rub the Part with a Rag, firſt moiſtened with the Medicine: Hereby many bad Conſequences are oftentimes prevented.

Mel Elatines. *Honey of Fluellin*. Take of the clear Juice of female *Fluellin*, four Pints, and of clarified *Honey*, four Pounds: Boil them together to a proper Thickneſs.

Mel Helleboratum. *Honey of Hellebore*. Take of the Roots of white *Hellebore* dried and ſliced, one Pound; of clarified *Honey*, three Pounds, and of Water, two Quarts. After ſteeping the Roots three Days in the Water, boil them a little while; then preſs the Liquor out, and boil with the Water to a proper Thickneſs.

White *Hellebore* is never given Inwardly except in maniacal or mad Diſorders.

Mel Roſaceum. *Honey of Roſes*. Take of red *Roſes* quick dried and their Heals cut off, four Ounces; of boiling Water, three Pints, and of clarified *Honey*, five Pounds. Steep the *Roſes* ſome Hours in the Water, then to the ſtrained Liquor add the *Honey*, and boil to a due Thickneſs.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs, half a Pound of dried *Roſes* to two Quarts of Water, and four Pounds of *Honey*. An Ounce of the *Honey of Roſes* with ſix or eight Ounces of Roſe-water makes an excellent Gargle for the Mouth; to which may be added, as Occaſion, a few Drops of Spirit of Sulphur.

Mel Mercuriale. *Honey of Mercury*. Take Juice of *Mercury*, and of *Honey*, each three Pounds: Boil them together to a proper Thickneſs, often ſcumming it.

When this is uſed, it is put in Glyſters.

Mel Solutivum. *Opening Honey*. Take of the Decoction remaining after the Diſtillation of ſix Pounds of Damaſk Roſes; Cummin-ſeeds a little bruiſed, an Ounce; coarſe Sugar, four Pounds, and *Honey*, two Pounds: Boil the Decoction, after preſſing out, to three Pints; adding, towards the End, the Seeds tied up in a Cloth; then gently boil with the Sugar and *Honey*, to the Thickneſs of a liquid *Honey*.

This, we are told, is intented to be added to Glyſters after boiling; but ſuch Contrivances muſt certainly be of little Signification.

Oxymel ex Allio. *Oxymel of Garlic*. Take of *Garlic* ſliced, one Ounce and a Half; Carraway-ſeeds, and ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, each two Drams; purified Honey, ten Ounces, and Vinegar, half a Pint: Boil the Vinegar, a little in a glazed earthen

earthen Veſſel, with the Seeds bruiſed; then add the *Garlic* and cover the Veſſel. After all is cold, preſs out the Liquor, and by a Bath-heat diſſolve in it the Honey.

This has the Virtues of *Syrup of Garlic*; which ſee.

Oxymel Scilliticum. *Oxymel of Squills.* Take of Honey, three Pounds, and of Vinegar of *Squills*, a Quart: Boil them together in a glazed Veſſel to a Syrup, ſcumming it all the while.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is exactly the ſame.

This is a very ſafe, effectual, and good Vomit for dropſical and aſthmatical Patients; for it produces no ill Conſequences in the Stomach being all of it ſpeedily thrown up again; for this Purpoſe it may be taken to two or three Ounces: But the moſt uſual way of giving it is, to join it with as much cold drawn Linſeed-Oil, or Oil of ſweet Almonds; thus it may be taken to a Tea-ſpoonful at a time, very often: Hereby the urinary Diſcharges are greatly increaſed, and the Breaſt relieved by cutting and giving vent to that gluy Phlegm which oppreſſes the Lungs.

Oxymel ſimplex. *Simple Oxymel.* Take of Honey, two Pounds, and Vinegar, a Pint: Boil them together in a glazed earthen Veſſel to a Syrup.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the ſame.

Oxymel Pectorale. *Pectoral Oxymel.* Take Elicampane-roots, and *Florentine* Orrice-roots, of each half an Ounce; being well ſliced, boil them in a Quart of Water till it becomes a Pint and a half, then ſtrain off the Liquor, and add to it of unprepared Gum Ammoniac, an Ounce, diſſolved in four Ounces of Vinegar, and of Honey, eight Ounces; then boil them together, ſcum, and ſtrain it.

The Ingredients are very good for the Breaſt and Lungs, but the Compoſition is very bad; however it is hardly ever made.

Of Linctusses, Lambatives, *&c.*

LINCTUSSES, *Lambatives*, *Lohocs*, and *Eclegmas*, are Terms uſed pretty much alike; they are for the moſt part compounded of Syrups and Oils, and are intended as Medicines for the *Breaſt*; but the Method of taking ſuch ſweet, clammy Subſtances, makes them not only tireſome, but even clogging and injurious to ſome Stomachs; ſo that whilſt the Lungs endeavour by coughing to diſlodge and ſhake off the ſizy Matter, Digeſtion is hindered, and a greater Quantity of Phlegm brought down upon the Part: Hence it follows, that every Endeavour of the Patient is not only in vain, but greatly to his Diſadvantage: In ſhort, theſe kind of Medicines do little Service except in ſlight Coughs, or thoſe familiar to Old-age; and if a Medicine be deſired to relieve that Cough attendant on *hectical Diſorders*, Recourſe muſt not be had to ſweet, gluy, gelly-like Subſtances, but to *Volatiles* and *Balſamics*.

Lohoc ex Amylo. *Lohoc of Starch.* Take of *Starch*, two Drams; *Japan* Earth, one Dram; Syrup of Comfrey, and Whites of Eggs beat to a Liquor, each an Ounce; mix and make a *Lohoc*.

Lohoc commune. *Common Lohoc.* Take freſh drawn Oil of Sweet Almonds, and pectoral (or balſamic) Syrup, of each one Ounce; white Sugar, two Drams; mix and make a *Lohoc*.

Lohoc Diatragacanthi. *Lohoc of the compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth.* Take *compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth*, two Drams; *Ja-*

pan Earth, one Dram; Whites of Eggs, beat into a Liquor, one Ounce, and Diacodium, two Ounces; mix and make a *Lohoc*.

Lohoc e Lino. *Lohoc of Linſeed.* Take freſh drawn *Linſeed-oil*, and balſamic Syrup, of each an Ounce; white Sugar, and Flowers of Sulphur, each two Drams; mix and make a *Lohoc*.

Lohoc e Manna. Take the beſt *Manna*, freſh drawn Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of Violets, each equal Quantities; mix and make a *Lohoc*.

Lohoc Saponaceum. *Lohoc with Soap.* Take of *Spaniſh Soap*, one Dram; Oil of Almonds, one Ounce, and pectoral (or balſamic) Syrup, one Ounce and a half; mix and make a *Lohoc*.

Lohoc of Sperma Ceti. Take two Drams of *Sperma Ceti:* Rub it with as much Yolk of Eggs, as will fit it to mix with half an Ounce of freſh drawn Oil of Almonds, and an Ounce of balſamic Syrup, into the Conſiſtence of a *Lohoc*.

An Account of ELECTUARIES.

AN *Electuary* is a Form of Medicine pretty well known, being about the Conſiſtence of a Conſerve, more ſubſtantial than a Syrup, and not near ſo hard as a Pill. They are commonly made of a Conſerve, Syrup, and Powder, united all together. Into this form are reduced aromatic Powders, Steel prepared, and now and then Sperma Cæti, teſtaceous Powders, and Medicines deſigned to aſſiſt Breathing: But theſe are moſt commonly thought beſt in other Forms. They are ſeldom given to promote any viſible Evacuation, being moſt of them Strengthners. No ſubſtantial Medicines are more liable to be taſted than theſe, for this Reaſon *Aloes*, *Bitter-apple*, and other diſagreeable Things never enter here. Being given in Diſeaſes of long ſtanding they are ordered to be repeated once or twice a Day; a Quantity ſufficient to ſerve a Week, is enough to be ſent out of a Shop at one time; more will be hurt by long keeping: Bark will grow dry, and the warm ſpicy Electuaries will loſe Part of their Virtues. Electuaries are very injudiciouſly kept in large Quantities, ready mixed up in the Shops: The Artiſt had better keep the Powders well ſtopped in a Bottle, and mix at a time only enough to ſerve him a Year at fartheſt; theſe being kept in large Glaſſes of the Form of Pill-glaſſes, will not only preſerve their Virtues entire, but the Preſcriber will be always a Judge of their Strength, becauſe there will be no Need of freſh Moiſtnings. Beſides, *Venice-treacle*, *Diaſcordium*, and *Lenitive Electuary*, the Artiſt cannot keep too few, provided he keeps in Powder ready for immediate mixing, the Species for *Electuary* of Scammony, *London* Philonium, and what other he knows he has a certain Demand for. It being impoſſible but theſe Subſtances are affected with the Changes of our variable Clime, Fermentation muſt be the Conſequence, and this in time will greatly hurt theſe Compoſitions. Other Inconveniencies follow the keeping large Quantities, as the Loſs of ſome of the moſt volatile Parts, drying away, beſides the Plague of Flies and other Inſects upon every the leaſt Neglect in not cloſe covering the Pots.

Our *London College* tells us, that all *Electuaries*, if they grow dry, ſhould be brought again to their Conſiſtence with a ſmall Quantity of *Canary*, but not with Syrup nor Honey: By this means the Doſe will be rendered the leſs uncertain; which

is eſpecially neceſſary in thoſe, that are made with Syrup, and contain a large Quantity of Opium, as the *Philonium* and the *Confectio Paulina*.

Our *Edinburgh* Directions are, To obſerve the Rules laid down for Decoctions and Powders in general, for thoſe deſigned for *Electuaries*.

That the Gums, hardened Juices, and ſuch other Subſtances as will not powder, ſhould be diſſolved in the Liquor preſcribed; then the Powders added by little and little, and the whole kept briſkly ſtirring to make a ſmooth uniform *Electuary*.

Aſtringent *Electuaries*, and ſuch as have Pulps of Fruits in their Compoſition, ſhould be prepared in ſmall Quantities at a time, and the watry Part of the Pulps boiled away over a gentle Fire before the other Ingredients are added.

Electuary againſt a Dyſentery. Take Diaſcordium, two Ounces; and *Locatellus*'s Balſam, one Ounce: Mix and make an *Electuary*.

This Medicine is recommended for the Bloody-flux, but is ſeldom or never known in Practice; our greateſt Dependance in ſuch Extremities is on Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and their ſeveral Preparations.

Electuarium e Baccis Lauri. *Electuary of Bay-berries.* Take of the dried Leaves of Rue, of Carraway-ſeeds, common Parſley-ſeeds, and *Bay-berries*, each an Ounce; Sagapenum, half an Ounce; black Pepper, and *Ruſſia* Caſtor, each two Drams; clarified Honey, three times the Quantity of the whole, when powdered; mix and make an *Electuary*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Conſerve of Rue, two Ounces; candied Ginger, one Ounce; *Bay-berries*, half an Ounce; Zedoary, two Drams; *Ruſſia* Caſtor, one Dram; diſtilled Oil of Fennel, ten Drops; and Syrup of Orange-peel, a proper Quantity to make an *Electuary*.

An Ounce, or an Ounce and a half of this *Electuary* was intended to be mixed with Glyſters, deſigned againſt Gripes, Wind, and Pains in the Bowels: But Remedies of this kind would be better ſupplied by *particular Preſcriptions* when wanted.

Electuarium e Caſſia. *Electuary of Caſſia.* Take of the Opening Syrup of Roſes, and Pulp of *Caſſia* freſh made, each half a Pound; Manna, two Ounces; Pulp of Tamarinds, one Ounce: Rub the Manna in a Mortar, and with a gentle Heat diſſolve it in the Syrup, then add the Pulps, and the Heat being continued, make all into a proper Conſiſtence.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Pulp of *Caſſia*, twelve Ounces; Tamarinds, ſix Ounces; *Calabrian* Manna, eight Ounces; and Syrup of pale Roſes, a Pound: Diſſolve the Manna in warm Water, ſtrain it, and boil it away with the Syrup over a gentle Fire, to the Thickneſs of Honey; then mix in the Pulps, and ſo make an *Electuary*.

Theſe are good, cooling, opening *Electuaries*, proper to make the Bowels laxative, to cool and cleanſe the urinary Paſſages, to expel Gravel, and afford Relief in thoſe Heats peculiar to *venereal* Diſorders. To ſupply the Place of the *London Receipt*, which is not often found ready made in the Shops, take Manna, one Ounce, and rub it well in a Marble Mortar, gradually adding three Ounces of Syrup of Marſhmallows, and the ſame Quantity of Lenitive Electuary, and well mix them. As much as a Walnut may be taken every Night and Morning.

Confectio Cardiaca. *Cordial Confection.* Take the Tops of freſh Roſemary, and Juniper-berries, each one Pound; leſſer Cardamom-ſeeds huſked, Zedoary, and Saffron, each half a Pound; Proof Spirit, about a Gallon and a half: Reduce, by a gentle Heat, this Tincture ſtrained, nearly to the Weight of two Pounds and

a half; then, by adding the following in very fine Powder, make an *Electuary*, viz. of the compound Powder of Crabs claws, ſixteen Ounces; Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, each two Ounces; Cloves, one Ounce, double refined Sugar, two Pounds.

This is intended to ſupply the Place of Sir *Water Raleigh*'s Cordial, a Medicine of late Years much uſed by our great People, and perhaps ſometimes imprudently: For in continual Fevers, great Heat, a ſtrong Pulſe, and parched Tongue, this, or any other heating Medicine, may be highly injurious. But in a ſlight Cold, Lowneſs, Wind, and Pains in the Stomach, a Scruple, or half a Dram of this Confection, in an Ounce and a half of ſimple Alexiterial water, can do no manner of hurt; but, on the Contrary, will often times prove a noble Cordial.

Electuarium Cardiacum. *Cordial Electuary.* Take Conſerve of Roſemary, and of red Roſes, each an Ounce and a half; candied Orange-peel, and Nutmegs, each an Ounce; preſerved Ginger, ſix Drams; Confection of Alkermes, half an Ounce; the diſtilled Oil of Cinnamon, twenty Drops, and Syrup of Cloves, enough to make the whole into an *Electuary*.

This makes a very pleaſant, warm, grateful, cordial *Electuary*; and will do much Service to Conſtitutions waſted by long Illneſſes; and greatly aſſiſt ſome pale, wan, female Complexions, who want proper Diſcharges: In either Caſe as much as a Nutmeg may be taken twice a Day, and a Glaſs of ſome *Steel-water* preſently after it.

Electuarium Lenitivum. *Lenitive Electuary.* Take of Figs, one Pound; of Sena-leaves, eight Ounces; of Pulp of Tamarinds, of Caſſia, and of *French* Prunes, each half a Pound; of Coriander-ſeeds, four Ounces; of Liquorice, three Ounces, and of double refined Sugar, two Pounds and a half: Reduce the Sena with the Coriander-ſeeds to Powder, and ſeparate ten Ounces by the Sieve: Boil the Reſt with the Figs and Liquorice in two Quarts of Water till it is half boiled away, then ſtrain and preſs it out; afterwards, boil it away to the Weight of a Pound and a half, or a little leſs; then add the Sugar to make a Syrup; this Syrup mix gradually with the Pulps; and laſtly, ſtir in the Powder.

This is a moſt excellent laxative, looſening *Electuary*; more uſeful as well as more commonly kept in the Shops than all the reſt of this kind: It is a proper Medicine to remove that Coſtiveneſs frequently attendant on Old-age, as well as that on an ill Habit of Body; half an Ounce of it may be taken Night and Morning till the Intention is anſwered; ſometimes an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half is given in a Glyſter.

This Receipt of our College, tho' better than any of their former ones, may yet be a little mended, by boiling in the Decoction of Liquorice and Figs when near finiſhed, ſix Ounces of Coriander-ſeeds, and then ſtrongly preſſing it out; then by boiling the Syrup and Pulps to a pretty good Conſiſtence before the Powder of Sena be added.

By boiling the Seeds a very troubleſome Job would be ſaved, and by well boiling the *Electuary* it would be well fitted for keeping.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Roots of Polypody of the Oak, two Ounces; Leaves of Mercury, Fenugreek-ſeeds, and Linſeeds, of each an Ounce; Water, three Quarts: Boil them to the Conſumption of one half of the Liquor, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, of Sena-leaves, two Ounces, and Coriander-ſeeds, half an Ounce: Strain, and preſs out the Decoction, adding to it two Pounds of Honey; boil the Mixture to the Conſiſtence of a thick Syrup;

to

to which add, of the Pulp of Prunes, one Pound, and of Caſſia Fiſtula, half a Pound: Make an *Electuary*.

This is intended to be added to the Decoction for purging Glyſters, after ſtraining: Two Ounces is a Doſe.

Electuarium e Scammonio. *Electuary of Scammony.* Take of *Scammony*, one Ounce and a half; of Cloves and Ginger, each ſix Drams; of the eſſential Oil of Carraway-ſeeds, half a Dram, and Honey, half a Pound. Powder the *Scammony* by itſelf, then mix it with the Powder of the Aromatics; afterwards add the Honey, and laſt of all the eſſential Oil.

This is a very warm purging *Electuary*, and is frequently given in rheumatic Diſorders; for it thins the Humours, and brings them from the moſt diſtant Parts. Two Drams, which contains a Scruple of *Scammony*, is enough for any Body. It was heretofore called *Caryocoſtinum*. See *Species Aromaticæ*.

Electuarium Pectorale. *Pectoral Electuary.* Take of the Conſerve of Roſes, two Ounces; of the compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram, and balſamic Syrup, a proper Quantity to make a Syrup.

This appears to be a uſeful Medicine in Coughs, Colds, or aſthmatic Diſorders; for theſe Purpoſes the Quantity of a Nutmeg may be taken two or three times a Day.

Balſamum Locatelli. *Locatellus*'s *Balſam.* Take Oil olive, a Pint; *Straſburg* Turpentine, and yellow Wax, each half a Pound; red Saunders, ſix Drams: Melt the Wax with ſome Part of the Oil over a gentle Fire; then add the reſt of the Oil and the Turpentine; laſtly, ſtir in the Saunders and mix them well together.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Melt a Pound of yellow Wax over a gentle Fire in a Pint and a half of the beſt Olive-oil; then add a Pound and a half of Venice-turpentine, and having taken them from the Fire, ſtir in two Ounces of the Balſam of *Peru*, and one Ounce of Dragon's Blood in Powder, keeping the whole conſtantly ſtirring till it is grown cold.

This Compoſition is preſently made, if the Wax be ſliced very thin before it is put over the Fire: Dragon's Blood makes the Ballam of a beautiful red for a little time, but that Colour ſoon goes off.

This *Balſam* is frequently given in Coughs, Colds, Hoarſneſs, and inward Bruiſes; for theſe Purpoſes as much as a ſmall Nutmeg may be taken three or four times a Day: In hectical Complaints, and where the Patient cannot bear hot Medicines, this ſhould not be given.

Confectio Paulina. Take Coſtus, or in its ſtead Zedoary, Cinnamon, long Pepper, black Pepper, Galbanum, and Opium ſtrained, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, of each two Ounces; Storax Calamit ſtrained, two Ounces; ſimple Syrup boiled to the Thickneſs of Honey, twice the Weight of all the Powders: Mix carefully the Opium firſt diſſolved in Wine, with the Syrup warmed; then to the Storax and Galbanum melted together add, gradually, the Syrup, while it remains warm, afterwards ſprinkle in the reſt in Powder.

This is a Compoſition ſeldom to be found in any of the Shops; Medicines of this kind with aromatic Powders, Opium and a Gum or two would be better ſupplied by an immediate Preſcription when wanted.

Electuarium e Scordio. *Electuary of Scordium.* Take any Quantity of the Powder of *Scordium* with Opium, and thrice their Weight of Diacodium boiled to the Thickneſs of Honey: Mix them well together into an *Electuary*.

The

The *Edinburgh Receipt* directs the Quantity of Opium, mentioned among the Powders, to be diſſolved in *Canary*-Wine, and Syrup of dried Roſes boiled down to the Thickneſs of Honey, three times the Weight of the Powders; to be mixed together into an *Electuary*.

This is ſometimes called *Fracaſtorius*'s *Confection*, from *Fracaſtorius* that *Italian* Phyſician, who invented it many Years ago: It is a moſt excellent binding, cordial, ſtrengthning *Electuary*, and may be given in an exceſſive Looſeneſs, every two or three Hours, or after every looſe Stool; whether the Looſeneſs be the Conſequence of mere Weakneſs, or the Reſult of ſome Diſtemperature in the Bowels: as good a way of giving it as any, is in *Fracaſtorius*'s Decoction.

But if the Looſeneſs proceeds from catching Cold, or be the Conſequence of ſome diſagreeable thing eaten, or from any other Cauſe, provided it be not extreme, it will be highly neceſſary to take a Scruple of *Rhubarb*, before you engage with this *cordial Opiate*.

What Alteration this *Electuary* has undergone, in paſſing our five *Diſpenſatories*, is for the better: To have it in full Perfection, ſee an *Account of Electuaries*. In both Receipts there is about a grain of Opium in a Dram of the Powder, and conſequently the ſame Quantity in each half Ounce of the *Electuary*.

Mithridate. Take Cinnamon, fourteen Drams; Myrrh, eleven Drams; Agaric, *Indian* Nard, Ginger, Saffron, Seeds of Treacle-muſtard, Frankincenſe, and *Chio* Turpentine, of each ten Drams; Camel's Hay, Coſtus or Zedoary, *Indian* Leaf or Mace, *French* Lavender, long Pepper, Seeds of Hartſwort, Juice of Hypociſtis, ſtrained Storax, Opoponax, ſtrained Galbanum, Opobalſam or expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, and *Ruſſia* Caſtor, of each an Ounce; Poley Mountain, Scordium, Carpobalſam or Cubebs, white Pepper, Seeds of *Cretan* Daucus, and ſtrained Bdellium, of each ſeven Drams; Celtic Nard, Gentian, Dittany of *Crete*, red Roſes, Seeds of *Macedonian* Parſley, Cardamoms huſked, ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, Gum Arabic, and Opium, of each five Drams; Roots of Calamus aromaticus, of wild Valerian, of Seeds of Aniſe, and Sagapenum, each three Drams; Bellies of Skinks, Acacia or *Japan* Earth, St. *John*'s Wort, and Meum, each two Drams and a half; clarified Honey, three times the Weight of all the reſt. Diſſolve the Opium firſt in a little Wine, and then mix it with the Honey made hot; in the Interim melt together in another Veſſel the Galbanum, Storax, Turpentine, Balm of Gilead or expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, continually ſtirring them round, that they may not burn: As ſoon as theſe are melted, add to them the hot Honey, firſt by Spoonfuls, and afterwards more freely; laſtly, when the Mixture is near cold, ſtir in the reſt in fine Powder.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is the ſame with the *London*, except, that the firſt eight Ingredients of the latter are *here* ten Drams each: Then the *Chio* Turpentine and the eleven following are *here* an Ounce of each: To the ſix following are added *here* the Troches called *Cyphi* and *Caſſia lignea*: Then the nine following are the ſame; and the next four; except, that *here* is added *Aſarabacca*: The laſt four are entirely the ſame.

Hence we find more in the *Edinburgh* than in the *London*-Diſpenſatory; three Drams of *Aſarabacca*, and ſeven of each of the Troches *Cyphi* and *Caſſia lignea*: To make amends for which ſeventeen Drams; the *London* contains more than the *Edin-*

Edinburgh, four Drams of Cinnamon, one of Myrrh, and two of *Chio* Turpentine.

For the Virtues of this renowned and famous cordial Opiate, ſee *Venice-treacle*. Here is contained one Grain of Opium in a Dram of the Powder, and conſequently the ſame in each half Ounce of the *Electuary*.

Theriaca Andromachi. *Venice-treacle*. Take Troches of Squills, half a Pound; long Pepper, ſtrained Opium, and dried Vipers, of each three Ounces; Cinnamon, Opobalſam or expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, of each two Ounces; Agaric, Orrice, Scordium, red Roſe-leaves, *Spaniſh* Liquorice, and Seeds of Navew, of each an Ounce and a half; *Indian* Nard, Saffron, Amomum, Myrrh, Coſtus or Zedoary, and Camel's Hay, of each an Ounce; the Roots of Cinquefoil, Rhubarb, Ginger, *Indian* Leaf or Mace, Dittany of *Crete*, Horehound, Calamint, *French* Lavender, long Pepper, Seeds of *Macedonian* Parſley, Olibanum, *Chio* Turpentine, and wild Valerian-roots, of each ſix Drams; Gentian, Celtic Nard, Spignel, Leaves of Poley Mountain, of St. *John*'s Wort, of Ground Pine, Tops and Seeds of creeping Germander, Carpobalſam or Cubebs, Seeds of Aniſe, of Fennel, of the leſſer Cardamom huſked, of Biſhop's Weed, of Hartwort, of Treacle-muſtard, Juice of the Rape of Cyſtus, Acacia or *Japan* Earth, Gum *Arabic*, ſtrained Storax, ſtrained Sagapenum, *Lemnian* Earth, or in its ſtead *Armenian* Bole, or *French* Bole, and green Vitriol calcined, of each half an Ounce; Roots of creeping Birthwort or long Birthwort, Tops of the Leſſer Centaury, Seeds of *Cretan* Daucus, Opoponax, Galbanum ſtrained, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, *Jews* Pitch, or in its ſtead, white Amber prepared, and Roots of ſweet Flag, of each two Drams; Honey, three times the Weight of all the reſt. Theſe Ingredients are to be mixed up in the ſame manner as the Mithridate.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Troches of Squills, ſix Ounces; of Vipers, the Troches called Hedychroon, long Pepper, and Opium, of each three Ounces; Orrice roots, red Roſes, Scordium-leaves, Agaric, Opobalſam or Balſam of *Peru*, *Spaniſh* Liquorice, Seeds of wild Navew, and Cinnamon, of each an Ounce and a half; Myrrh, Saffron Ginger, Rhapontic or Tormentil Root, Roots of Cinquefoil, Leaves of Calamint, Horehound, Dittany of *Crete*, *French* Lavender-Flowers, Camel's Hay, *Macedonian* Parſley-ſeeds, Coſtus or Zedoary, Turpentine of *Cyprus*, male Frankincenſe, white Pepper, black Pepper, Caſſia lignea, and *Indian* Nard, of each ſix Drams; *Cretan* Poley Mountain, Seeds of Hartwort of *Marſeilles*, or common Hartwort, Seeds of Aniſe, of Biſhop's Weed, of Amomum or Cloves, leſſer Cardamoms, ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, of Treacle-muſtard-ſeeds, Roots of Gentian, of Spignel, of *Pontic* Phu or wild Valerian, true Acorus, Leaves of Germander, ground Pine, St. *John*'s Wort, true or *German* Acacia, Carpobalſam or Cubebs, *Lemnian* or *Armenian* Earth, burnt Chalcitis or green Vitriol calcined, Calamit Storax, Gum *Arabic*, Juice of Hypociſtis, Celtic Nard, and *Indian* Leaf, of each half an Ounce; Tops of the leſſer Centaury, Seeds of the Carrot of *Crete*, Roots of the buſhy rooted, or long Birthwort, *Jews* Pitch or Amber, Galbanum, Opoponax, Sagapenum, and Caſtor, of each two Drams; *Canary* Wine, enough to diſſolve the Juices; Honey clarified, three times the Weight of all the Powders: Mix all together and make an *Electuary*.

Volumes have been written upon the Virtues, the various Subſtitutes propoſed in lieu of, and the Methods of mixing up this *Electuary*: As to ſupplying its Place by a Subſtitute,

we could, with as good Reaſon, propoſe twenty kinds as one; and whether Diacodium or Honey be propereſt for mixing up, is too inſignificant a Matter for Debate; if mixed with the former, the Addition of an Opiate is too trifling to cavil at; if with the latter, it is ſaid, that Honey diſagrees with ſome Conſtitutions; which is very true, if eaten alone; but to imagine that a Dram, or a Dram and a half of it, ſo greatly changed as it muſt be in this Compoſition, ſhould have ſuch Effects is unreaſonable.

Venice-treacle and *Mithridate* are good cordial, ſweating Opiates; and may be taken to a Dram and a half, or two Drams in a little ſimple Alexiterial-water for Pains in the Limbs, occaſioned by taking Cold: If the Medicine be well followed with large Draughts of Sage-tea, or Wine-whey, the Sweating will the more likely ſucceed. It is moſt commonly taken by ſtrong laborious People, who can ſweat freely, and with ſuch, for ſlight Complaints, it has the beſt Effects. But when there is a high Fever, the Head is diſordered, and the Tongue looks bad, neither this, nor any other heating Remedies ſhould be preſently given. With the ſame good Reaſon it ſhould be avoided in *hectical* Diſorders; and for the moſt part in *hyſterical* Complaints.

The Proportion of *Opium* is, in the Powder, one Grain in twenty; and conſequently the ſame in every four Scruples of the *Electuary*.

Edinburgh-Treacle. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, ſix Ounces; wild Valerian-root, and Contrayerva-root, of each four Ounces; aromatic Powder, three Ounces; Reſin of Guajacum, *Ruſſia* Caſtor, and Myrrh, of each two Ounces; *Engliſh* Saffron, and Opium, each an Ounce; clarified Honey, three times the Weight of the Powders; *Canary*-Wine, enough to diſſolve the Opium. Mix them into an *Electuary*, to which Camphire may be added occaſionally.

This is intended to ſupply the Place of the former.

Philonium Londinenſe. *London Philonium.* Take white Pepper, Ginger, and Carraway-ſeeds, of each two Ounces; ſtrained Opium, ſix Drams; Diacodium boiled to the Thickneſs of Honey, thrice the Weight of all the reſt. The Opium being diſſolved in a little Wine is to be added to the Syrup whilſt warm; after that, ſtir in the Powders.

This Medicine, taken to half a Dram or two Scruples in a little Draught, will, after proper Diſcharges, either by Vomiting or Bleeding, give almoſt inſtant Eaſe in violent Cholic-Pains in the Stomach.

This is not to be found ready prepared in many Places; and its Demand being commonly pretty ſudden; the Ingredients, if Carraway-ſeeds are left out, and Zedoary put in its ſtead, may be eaſily and preſently powdered; or, it may be inſtantly made by ſubſtituting Aromatic Powder for the three; inſtead of diſſolving the Opium, by taking the hardeſt and moſt brittle Part of the Lump, and well rubbing it with the Powders.

In the Powder, one Grain in nine is Opium; and conſequently a little more than a Grain in two Scruples of the *Electuary*.

Of POWDERS.

POWDERS are the moſt neceſſary Form of Medicine, not only for their own ſake, but becauſe there are few Pills or Electuaries but partake of them. As to ſimple *Powders* it ſhould be remarked, that whatever Quantity the Artiſt puts into the Mortar to *powder*, he ſhould

not

of *Armenian* or *French* Bole, four Ounces; of Scordium, or Water Germander, two Ounces, and Cinnamon, an Ounce and a half; Storax ſtrained, Roots of Tormentil, Biſtort, Gentian, Leaves of Dittany of *Crete*, Galbanum ſtrained, Gum *Arabic*, and red Roſes, of each one Ounce; long Pepper, and Ginger, each half an Ounce: Beat all into a *Powder*.

Species e Scordio cum Opio. *The Species of Scordium with Opium.* Take of ſtrained *Opium*, three Drams, and add this to the former *Species* while they are pounding together; it being firſt a little dried, that it may the more commodiouſly be beaten to *Powder*.

The following is the Proportion the Ingredients bear to each other in the *Edinburgh Receipt*, which in their Book is placed only among the Electuaries.

Take Leaves of *Scordium*, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, *Japan* Earth, Gum *Arabic*, and Olibanum, each an Ounce; Tormentil-roots, and Bole Armenic, of each an Ounce and a half, and *Opium*, one Dram and a half.

For the Virtues of theſe Compoſitions, ſee among the *Electuaries*.

Pulvis Diateſſaron. *Powder of four Ingredients.* Take round Birthwort-roots, Gentian-roots, Bay-berries, and Myrrh, of each two Ounces: Make them into a *Powder*, to which if two Ounces of the Shavings of Ivory be added, it becomes *Pulvis Diapente*. *E.*

The above *Diapente* is greatly uſed among Cattle, and is preferable to three Parts of the Compoſitions of Liquorice, Elicampane, Horſe-ſpice, *&c.* which the Farriers make uſe of.

Pulvis ad Partum. *Powder to promote Delivery.* Take Borax, half an Ounce; Caſtor, and Saffron, each a Dram and a half: Make them all together into a *Powder*, to which add of the diſtilled Oil of Cinnamon, eight Drops, and Oil of Amber, ſix Drops: Mix them together. *E.*

This is given to a Scruple to haſten *Delivery*, and for this Purpoſe is a very powerful Compoſition: Midwives often give a Scruple of Borax, with one Drop of Oil of Cinnamon, in a little Cinnamon-water; and this laſt is an excellent Medicine.

Pulvis Stypticus. *Styptic Powder.* Take Roch alum, half an Ounce; and Dragon's Blood, two Drams: Mix and make them into a *Powder*. *E.*

This is a very binding and ſtrengthning *Powder*, and is very uſeful and effectual in all great Diſcharges of Blood, whether from the Womb or any other Part: In great Extremities it may be given to half a Dram every half Hour in a little ſmall Cinnamon-water: It is alſo recommended for the Whites in Women, and for this Purpoſe half a Dram may be given twice a Day. *Helvetius* was its Author.

Pulvis Vermifugus. *Worm-Powder.* Take Leaves of Lavender-cotton, Tanſey-flowers, Worm-ſeed, and Coralline, of each half an Ounce: Make them into a *Powder*, to which add of the diſtilled Oil of Rue, and of Savin, each twenty Drops. The *Powders* being ſifted, mix the Oils with a little Sugar, and unite all together. *E.*

If this be intended for Children, the Compoſition is ſo very diſagreeable, that it will hardly ever be taken: If for grown Perſons, it will not be ſo effectual as when Mercurial Purges are adminiſtred between whiles.

Of Lozenges *or* Troches.

THIS Form of Medicine appears to be the leaſt neceſſary of any we have; and yet, heretofore the Number of *Troches* was very great: In our firſt *London*-Diſpenſatory we had nine and thirty, ſeveral of which were with much Labour and Pains compounded for the ſake of making other Compoſitions: At preſent there are but eight retained, much the greater Part being quite rejected, and a few kept in Powders, as being much more convenient.

The Edinburgh *Rules for making* Troches.

The three firſt Rules laid down for making Powders, are alſo to be obſerved in the Powders for *Troches*. If the Maſs proves ſo glewy as to ſtick to the Fingers in making it up, the Hands may be anointed with any convenient ſweet or aromatic Oil; or elſe ſprinkled with Powder of Starch, or that of Liquorice.

That the *Troches* may be thoroughly dried, they ſhould be layed upon a Sieve turned upſide down, often turned, and expoſed in an airy Place.

They are to be kept in Glaſs Veſſels, or Earthen ones well glazed.

Trochiſci albi Rhaſis. *White Troches of Rhaſes.* Take of Ceruſe, ten Drams; Sarcocolla, three Drams; Gum Tragacanth, and Starch, each two Drams; Camphire, half a Dram, and Roſe-water, a ſufficient Quantity to make them into *Troches*. *E.*

The *compound Powder of Ceruſs* of the *London*-Diſpenſatory was heretofore in the Form of *Troches*, and went by this Name, till it was more commodiouſly changed into a *Powder*. For its Virtues and Uſes, ſee the *compound Powder of Ceruſs*.

Trochiſci Bechici albi. *White Lozenges for a Cough.* Take double refined Sugar, a Pound and a half; Starch, an Ounce an a half; Liquorice, ſix Drams, and Orrice-root, half an Ounce: All being made into fine Powder, is to be mixed up with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Powder of white Sugar-candy, one Pound and a half; Orrice-root, an Ounce and a half; Liquorice, an Ounce; and Starch half an Ounce; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a ſufficient Quantity.

Theſe may be eaten at Pleaſure for Coughs and tickling Rheums: The *Edinburgh Receipt* is beſt, yet not ſo good as the following

Black Lozenges. Take *Spaniſh* Liquorice, and double refined Sugar, each ten Ounces, and Gum Tragacanth, half a Pound: With Water make *Lozenges*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of the Juice of Liquorice, two Ounces; Balſam of *Tolu*, a Dram; of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; white Sugar, four Ounces; Hyſop-water, enough to make *Troches*.

Theſe are better than the former, and pleaſanter than *Spaniſh* Liquorice; but not a bit better for thoſe who can eat that.

Trochiſci Cardialgicæ. *Lozenges for the Heart-burn.* Take prepared Chalk, four Ounces; prepared Crabs-claws, two Ounces; *Armenian* or *French* Bole, half an Ounce; Nutmegs, a Scruple, and double refined Sugar, three Ounces: All being powdered, mix them up with Water into *Lozenges*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Oyſter-ſhells, and white Chalk powdered, each two Ounces; Gum *Arabic*,

bic, half an Ounce; Nutmegs half a Dram; white Sugar, ten Ounces, and Balm-water, enough to form *Troches*.

Theſe are uſeful Compoſitions; a few of either of them will often times give great Relief in that uneaſy Fermantation in the Stomach, called the *Heart-burn*.

Troches called Cyphi for Mithridate. Take Pulp of ſtoned Raiſins of the Sun, *Cyprus*-Turpentine, each three Ounces; Myrrh, and Squinanth, each an Ounce and a half; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Saffron, a Dram; Bdellium, Spikenard, Caſſia lignea, Roots of the round or long Cyperus, and Juniper-berries, of each three Drams; Rhodium-wood or yellow Saunders, two Drams and a half; Calamus Aromaticus, nine Drams; clarified Honey, a ſufficient Quantity: Grind the Bdellium and Myrrh with as much *Canary*-wine as will bring them to the Conſiſtence of Honey; then add the Pulp of Raiſins, the Turpentine, and the Honey; and laſtly, the other Ingredients in fine Powder. Make all into *Troches*. *E*.

Troches called the Maſs Hedychroon for Venice-treacle. Take Leaves of Marum, of Marjoram, Rhodium-wood or yellow Saunders, and Roots of Aſarabacca, of each two Drams; Camels-hay, Calamus Aromaticus, Pontic Phu, or wild Valerian-root, Xylobalſamum or Agallochum, Opobalſamum or Balſam of *Peru*, Coſtus or Zedoary, and Cinnamon, each three Drams; Myrrh, *Indian* Leaf or Bay-leaves, *Indian* Nard, Caſſia lignea, and Saffron, of each ſix Drams; Amomum or Cloves, an Ounce and a half; Maſtich, one Dram; and *Canary*-wine, a ſufficient Quantity to make *Troches*. *E*.

Troches of Vipers for Venice-treacle. Take of *Vipers* Fleſh (firſt freed from the Skins, Guts, Fat, Heads, and Tails; then boil in Water with a little Dill and Salt, till it has grown ſoft; and afterwards ſeparated from the Back-bone) eight Ounces; Biſket, pounded and paſſed through a Sieve, two Ounces: Beat them together with a ſufficient Quantity of the Liquor in which the *Vipers* were boiled, into a Maſs; and make *Troches*.

Theſe *Troches* are brought to us ready made from Abroad; but the *Vipers* Fleſh itſelf, dried, is juſtly preferred to them.

Troches of Squills for Venice-treacle. Take a whole *Squill*, after the Leaves and Stalk are withered, having taken off the outward Skin, incloſe the *Squill* in a Paſte of Wheat-flour, and bake it in an Oven, till the Paſte is dried into a hard Cruſt.

Let three Ounces of *Squills*, thus baked tender, be beat in a Mortar, with two Ounces of the Meal of white Vetch, or of Wheat into Paſte; which form into *Troches*, to be afterwards dried in the Shade.

But the *Squill* itſelf, moderately dried, is juſtly preferred to theſe *Troches*. *E*.

All our former *London*-Diſpenſatories were loaded with theſe ſorts of unneceſſary Compoſitions, but the Prudence of our preſent Phyſicians have ſaved us ſuch needleſs Trouble.

The *London Receipt for Troches of Squills.* Take of baked *Squills*, half a Pound, and Wheat-flour, four Ounces: Beat them together and make them into *Trothes* to be dried in a gentle Heat.

This is intended for *Venice-treacle*. All the uſeful Preparations of this Root, are, its Powder, Vinegar, Oxymel, and Syrup.

Trochiſci e Myrrha. *Troches of Myrrh.* Take of *Myrrh*, half an Ounce; Madder-roots, Leaves of Pennyroyal, and *Ruſſia* Caſtor, each three Drams; Cummin-ſeed, Aſafœtida, and Galbanum, each two Drams; diſtilled Oil of Rue, and of Savin, each twenty Drops; Elixir Proprietatis, a ſufficient Quantity: Let the Gums be ſoftened with the

Elixir, into a Maſs of the Conſiſtence of Honey; then add the Oils and Powders, and make the whole into *Troches*. *E.*

The Virtues of theſe are much the ſame with the *Gum Pill*, or *Compound Powder of Myrrh* of the *London* Diſpenſatory: They are very ſeldom made.

Trochiſci de Minio. *Troches of red Lead.* Take *red Lead*, half an Ounce; corroſive ſublimate Mercury, an Ounce; and Crumb of the fineſt Bread, four Ounces: Make them up with Roſe-water into long *Troches*. *E.*

This is a Preparation hardly ever uſed: It is intended for a Cauſtic to make Iſſues, and conſume rotten Fleſh.

Trochiſci e Sulphure. *Troches of Sulphur.* Take waſhed Flowers of *Sulphur*, two Ounces; of double refined Sugar, four Ounces: Mix them, and with Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds make *Troches.*

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Flowers of *Sulphur*, an Ounce; the Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram; of white Sugar, four Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a ſufficient Quantity to make *Troches.*

See the Virtues of *Sulphur.*

Trochiſci de Terra Japonica. *Troches of Japan Earth.* Take *Japan Earth*, and Gum *Arabic*, each two Ounces; of Sugar of Roſes, ſixteen Ounces: Mix them, and with a little Water make *Troches.*

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of *Japan Earth*, two Ounces; of Gum Tragacanth, half an Ounce; of white Sugar, a Pound; and Roſe-water, a due Quantity to make *Troches.*

See the Virtues of *Areca.*

Trochiſci e Nitro. *Troches of Nitre.* Take purified *Nitre*, four Ounces; double refined Sugar, one Pound, Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a due Quantity to make *Troches.* See the Virtues of *Nitre.*

Of Pills.

IT is for the Advantage, Credit, and Satisfaction of Preſcribers to have Medicines as little diſagreeable as may be: For this Purpoſe *Pills* were invented, to convey Subſtances entire into the Stomach, which would otherwiſe be extremely nauſeous: Some of the bittereſt and moſt diſtaſteful things are purging Medicines; and therefore need not ſuch frequent Repetitions as ſome other things require; ſuch are bitter Apple, and Aloes: The firſt enters no Form but *Pills:* The latter, indeed, is given as commonly in Elixir and Tincture; but in theſe Forms it is ſometimes diſagreeable to weak Stomachs, and might be more advantageouſly given in *Pills*. We have one moſt unpalatable Medicine in a liquid Form, and which, in ſome Caſes is given with frequent Repetitions; I mean Oxymel of Squills: But the Powder of this Root made into *Pills* (though not commonly known in Practice) is found to be not leſs ſucceſsful and much leſs diſagreeable. Aſa Fœtida, likewiſe Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, Myrrh, Storax, bitter Extracts, Scammony, Calomel, Quickſilver, and a few more are beſt given in this Form. Quickſilver was uſed to be mixed at firſt with Venice turpentine, but of late it is well known, that Honey, Lenitive Electuary, *&c.* will do as well. All volatile Salts, the Salt of Wormwood and of Steel, Rhubarb, and Spices taking up too much Room, may be all more properly given in other Forms, though they are now and then directed in this. Many of the following Compoſitions are kept ready made in Shops of great Buſineſs, yet there can be no good Reaſon given for keeping the *Ecphratic Pill.* A Sort-

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ment of the Gums in Gallipots, ready to make the *Gum-Pill* as Occaſion requires is, unleſs in Shops of great Buſineſs, more prudent than to keep a large Maſs ready prepared, which will require frequent Moiſtnings and Beating up, and thereby loſe conſiderably of its Strength. Ingredients whoſe Virtues lie in volatile Parts are inconvenientlykept in this Form, but thoſe which contain a Reſin or Salt may be thus kept.

When there are many Gums in the Compoſition, a good deal of Experience is neceſſary to make a uniform Maſs. Thus the *Gum Pill* cannot be well made in any conſiderable Quantity, but by ſoftening pure and clean Aſa Fœtida with Syrup, and repeated Strokes of the Peſtle, till it is quite ſmooth; then by treating the *Sagapenum* in like manner, then the *Galbanum*; and laſtly, by uniting theſe, and the reſt in Powders.

When Powders alone are made into *Pills* with a Syrup, it is not concluded, that the Maſs is compleat, till a Firmneſs and Stickineſs is obtained, which is done by Dint of hard Blows with the Peſtle.

Pills are beſt kept in thick Glaſſes of the ſame Size at Top and Bottom.

Pilulæ Aromaticæ. *Aromatic Pills.* Take of *Socotrine* Aloes, an Ounce and a half; of Gum Guaiacum, an Ounce; of aromatic Powder, and of Balſam of *Peru*, each half an Ounce; powder the Guaiacum and Aloes apart, then mix them with the others, and with Syrup of Orange-peel make a Maſs for *Pills*.

Theſe will purge and ſtrengthen the Stomach and Head, promote an Appetite, help a bad Digeſtion, and carry off and diſcharge cold watry Humours, which clog the more noble Parts, and offend the Brain: They will be more effectual if uſed as an *Opener*, and not as a purging Medicine; for this Purpoſe two or three of them may be taken every Night going to Bed for ſome time.

Pilulæ e Colocynthide ſimpliciores. *The more ſimple Pills of Colocynth.* Take of Scammony, and of the Pith of *Colocynth*, each two Ounces; of Oil of Cloves, two Drams; the dry Ingredients being powdered apart, mix the Oil of Cloves with them; and then with a ſufficient Quantity of Syrup of Buckthorn, make a Maſs for *Pills*.

This is the ſtrongeſt purging *Pill* commonly kept in the Shops: They fetch Humours from the moſt remote Parts, and do Service in ſome Caſes where the Conſtitution can bear briſk Purging: Hence they are uſeful in rheumatic Caſes: The Doſe is five middling *Pills* for hail ſtrong People; but for weakly Folks and Children they are by no means proper. The griping Qualities of bitter Apple and Scammony is ſaid to be owing to their ſticking to the Guts; to remedy this Inconvenience, the *Scotch* order in the following Compoſition *vitriolated Tartar*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, where they are called *Pilulæ ex duobus*. Take of *Colocynth*, Scammony, each an Ounce; *vitriolated Tartar*, two Drams; diſtilled Oil of Cloves, a Dram, and Syrup of Buckthorn, a ſufficient Quantity: Beat them into a Maſs.

Pilulæ e Colocynthide cum Aloe. *Pills of Colocynth and Aloes.* Take *Socotrine Aloes*, and Scammony, of each two Ounces; bitter Apple, one Ounce, and Oil of Cloves, two Drams; the dry Ingredients being powdered apart, mix the Oil, and with Syrup of Buckthorn make a Maſs.

This Compoſition is given from twenty Grains to forty; or from four to ſix middle ſize *Pills* for a Doſe, and only to grown Perſons. It is not ſo ſtrong as the former, but is a good

Purge to cleanſe the firſt Paſſages: This was called *Pill Cochiæ*, from our firſt *London*-Diſpenſatory to the laſt.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* for *Pill Cochiæ*. Take *Socotrine* Aloes, Colocynth, and Scammony, of each an Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams; diſtilled Oil of Cloves, a Dram, and Syrup of Buckthorn, a ſufficient Quantity: Beat them into a Maſs.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ. *Ecphractic Pills*. Take of the aromatic *Pill*, three Ounces; of Rhubarb, Extract of Gentian, and Salt of Steel, of each an Ounce; of Salt of Wormwood, half an Ounce, and opening Syrup of Roſes, enough to make a Maſs.

This Compoſition is kept only in Shops of great Buſineſs, and will even there often require freſh Moiſtening. It is a powerful Opener of Obſtructions, and will many times do good in Caſes of long ſtanding; particularly Jaundices, loſs of Appetite, weak Digeſtions, and even dropſical Habits: They are extremely beneficial to young Women, who labouring under Obſtructions, have a ſhort Breath, a pale Complexion, and a cold watry Habit; for this Purpoſe they ſhould be taken to three or four at a time, every Night going to Bed, and aſſiſted with proper Exerciſe in the Day time.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ cum Aculeo. *Ecphractic Pill*. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, Extract of black Hellebore, and Scammony, of each an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac, and Reſin of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams; diſtilled Oil of Juniper, one Dram, and Syrup of Buckthorn, a ſufficient Quantity: Beat them into a Maſs. *E.*

The *Edinburgh Ecphractic Pills with Steel*. Take of the Maſs of common *Pill* called *Rufus*'s, one Ounce and a half; Gum Ammoniac, and Reſin of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce; Salt of *Steel*, five Drams, and *Elixir Proprietatis*, a ſufficient Quantity: Beat them into a Maſs.

Both of theſe contain the Virtues of the *London Ecphractic Pill*.

Pilulæ Gummoſæ. *Gum-Pill*. Take Galbanum, Opoponax, Myrrh, and Sagapenum, of each an Ounce; Aſa fœtida, half an Ounce, and Syrup of Saffron, enough to make a Maſs.

Compoſitions of this kind are to be found in many Diſpenſatories: Some appear in form of *Pills*, others in that of Troches, and now and then they are found in Powders. This is a very effectual one in all Diſorders of the Womb, to allay Vapours and Convulſions; to aſſiſt Delivery, and to increaſe the monthly Diſcharges, being given a few Days before they are expected: Two middling *Pills*, or ten Grains ought to be an outſide Doſe, but half that Quantity to People diſuſed to them will do. To make this Compoſition compleat, ſee the Preface to *Pills*.

The *Edinburgh Gum-Pill*. Take Gum Ammoniac, and Sagapenum, of each half an Ounce; *Ruſſia* Caſtor, and Myrrh, of each three Drams; Aſa fœtida, and Galbanum of each two Drams; diſtilled Oil of Amber, half a Dram; and *Elixir Proprietatis*, a ſufficient Quantity: Beat them into a Maſs.

Theſe contain the Virtues of the former.

Pilulæ Mercuriales. *Mercurial Pills*. Take Quickſilver, five Drams; *Straſburgh* Turpentine, two Drams; of the purging Extract, four Scruples; and of Rhubarb in Powder, a Dram. Firſt grind the Quickſilver with the Turpentine till it appears no longer, then with the reſt make a Maſs. If the Turpentine be too thick, thin it with a little Oil-olive

This is the firſt Compoſition of this kind in our *London*-Diſpenſatory, though Preparations much a-kin to it have been known to many for near half a Century paſt. *Belloſt*'s Secret

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was of this ſort. In venereal Caſes, Leproſies, Scurvies, and the King's Evil, theſe will do eminent Service; for by their Uſe, Obſtructions in the Glands, and ſharp Humours which eat and deſtroy the capillary Veſſels are carried off, more effectually than by any Medicines which are not *mercurial*. Three or four *Pills* are to be taken Night and Morning for ſome time; but if they prove over much purging, a leſs Number will be more effectual.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take pure Quickſilver, an Ounce, and Honey, a ſufficient Quantity: Rub them in a Glaſs Mortar till the Quickſilver entirely diſappears; then add two Ounces of Gum Ammoniac, and beat them into a Maſs.

Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes. *The laxative mercurial Pills*. Take pure Quickſilver, an Ounce; and Honey, a ſufficient Quantity: Rub them together till the Quickſilver entirely diſappears; then add, Gum Ammoniac, Extract of black Hellebore, and choice Rhubarb, of each half an Ounce: Beat them together. *E.*

The firſt of theſe *Pills* will, without great Care, occaſion a Salivation: The ſecond operates in the ſame manner, and has the ſame Virtues as thoſe made by the *London Receipt*.

Pilulæ Rufi. *Rufus*'s *Pills*. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, two Ounces; Myrrh, and Saffron, each one Ounce, and Syrup of Saffron, enough to make a Maſs.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is with half an Ounce of Saffron, and Syrup of Orange-peel, a proper Quantity.

This valuable Compoſition has paſſed all our *London*-Diſpenſatories unaltered, except in the Syrup. Theſe *Pills* warm and ſtrengthen the Stomach, and are an excellent Remedy in the Green-ſickneſs: They are alſo beneficial in the Jaundice, for they powerfully open Obſtructions in the Liver and Gall: They ſhould be taken to two or three Pills every Night going to Bed for ſome time; ſo managing the Doſe that they may become rather an *opening* than a purging Medicine. In making them the Powders muſt be made ſeparately.

Pilulæ Saponaceæ. *Soap-Pills*. Take Almond *Soap*, four Ounces; ſtrained Opium, half an Ounce, and Eſſence of Lemons, a Dram; the Opium is to be ſoftened with Wine, then with the reſt to be beat into a Maſs.

This *Receipt* makes quite a new Appearance to what it did when it bore the Title of *Matthews*'s *Pill*; though the principal Ingredients *Opium* and an *alcaline Salt* are yet the ſame. It is deſigned to promote Sweat and Urine, and thereby give Eaſe in the Gravel and Stone. Two ſmall *Pills*, or ten Grains is an outſide Doſe, and will oftentimes afford extraordinary Relief in ſuch Extremities: But all ſtrong *Opiates* muſt be managed with the greateſt Care and Prudence.

The *Edinburgh Receipt for Matthew*'s *Pill*. Take *Ruſſia* Caſtor, two Ounces; *Engliſh* Saffron, and Opium, each an Ounce; Soap of Tartar, three Ounces, and Balſam of Capivi, a ſufficient Quantity: Beat them into a Maſs.

Pilulæ e Styrace. *Storax-Pill*. Take of Calamita *Storax* ſtrained, two Ounces; Saffron, one Ounce, and Opium ſtrained, five Drams: Beat them together till they are well mixed.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take *Storax* Calamint, five Drams; Gum Tragacanth, an Ounce; Olibanum, and Opium, of each half an Ounce, and Diacodium, enough to make a Maſs.

If the *Storax* be not ſtrained, the beating it ſmooth in the Mortar will be almoſt an endleſs Piece of Work. This *Pill* is given in Coughs, Colds, tickling Rheums, and even hectical Com-

Complaints. Eight Grains, or two ſmall *Pills* is an outſide Doſe, to be taken whole or diſſolved in a Draught at Night going to Reſt. If a ſafe *pectoral Opiate* be deſired, the beſt Compoſition of the kind is the *Paregoric Elixir*.

Extractum Rudii. vel Extractum Catharticum. *Rudius*'s *Extract*. Take of *Socotrine Aloes*, an Ounce and a half; Pith of Colocynth, ſix Drams; Scammony, and the leſſer Cardamoms huſked, of each half an Ounce, and of proof Spirit, a Pint: The Spirit being poured on the Colocynth cut ſmall, and the Seeds bruiſed, draw a Tincture with a gentle Heat continued four Days: Then to the Tincture preſſed out, add the Aloes and Scammony, firſt ſeparately powdered; and theſe being diſſolved, draw off the Spirit, and bring the Maſs to the Hardneſs of a *Pill*.

According to Experiments made by Monſ. *Boulduc*, Water is the beſt Liquid to draw out the Virtues of Colocynth and black Hellebore; thus extracted it yeilds a conſiderable Quantity of gummy Subſtance which purges without any Inconvenience, whilſt that obtained by a Spirit produces a very ſmall Quantity, and occaſions intolerable Griping without purging at all: Beſides, if the *Extract* be made with Water, it may be compleated by almoſt any body, which that with Spirit, directed to be drawn off, cannot.

This is the commoneſt purging *Pill* known in the Shops: When they are preſcribed by a Phyſician, they are uſually joined with ſomething elſe: Thus, with Calomel they are often given in Diſeaſes of long ſtanding, where purging is required; and with Calomel and Opium they are often given in Cholics attended with Obſtructions in the Bowels. Many of the common People give five middling *Pills* made with *Pill Cochiæ* and *Extractum Rudii* for Phyſic in variety of Caſes.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Colocynth, and Roots of black Hellebore, of each two Ounces; bruiſe them well and pour on two Quarts of Water: Boil to the Conſumption of half, then ſtrain and boil to the Thickneſs of Honey, adding the following things in fine Powder: *Socotrine Aloes*, two Ounces; Scammony, one Ounce; when the Maſs is taken from the Fire mix into it, of vitriolated Tartar, two Drams, and diſtilled Oil of Cloves, one Dram.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ. *Æthiopic Pills*. Take pure Quickſilver, golden Sulphur of Antimony, and Reſin of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce; grind them well together in a Glaſs Mortar till the Quickſilver quite diſappears; then add *Spaniſh* Soap, half an Ounce, and balſamic Syrup, a ſufficient Quantity.

This is reckoned a very good Medicine for the Venereal Diſeaſe, alſo for all kinds of Breakingout, even from the Itch to the Leproſy: For theſe Intentions, a few of the *Pills* are to be taken every Night and Morning for ſome time, ſo as to cauſe a Laxity without being greatly purging. Their other Virtues correſpond with the former Mercurial *Pills*. *E*.

Pilulæ Fœtidæ. *Fœtid Pills*. Take *Aſa Fœtida*, a Dram and a half; *Ruſſia* Caſtor, a Dram; Camphire, half a Dram, and diſtilled Oil of Hartſhorn, a ſufficient Quantity to make a Maſs. *E*.

Theſe contain the Virtues of the *Gum-Pill*.

Pilulæ de Gambogia. *Pills of Gamboge*. Take *Socotrine Aloes*, Extract of black Hellebore, Gamboge, and Calomel, of each two Drams; diſtilled Oil of Juniper, half a Dram, and Syrup of Buckthorn, enough to make a Maſs. *E*.

Theſe

Theſe are never kept ready prepared.

Pilulæ Pectorales. *Pectoral Pills.* Take Gum Ammoniac, half an Ounce; Benjamin, three Drams; Myrrh, two Drams; *Engliſh* Saffron, one Dram; anniſated Balſam of Sulphur, half a Dram, and balſamic Syrup, enough to make a Maſs. *E.*

This is a good Medicine to aſſiſt Breathing, and will be of great Uſe in Aſthmas; eſpecially if three or four *Pills* be taken at a time, three or four times a Day, and convenient Exerciſe be uſed by riding out between whiles.

Pilulæ Scilliticæ. *Pills of Squills.* Take of *Spaniſh* Soap, an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac, prepared Millepedes, and freſh *Squills*, each half an Ounce; and Balſam of *Capivi*, enough to make it into a Maſs. *E.*

For the Aſthma, Jaundice, and Dropſy we cannot find a better Medicine: Three or four of theſe being taken Night and Morning for ſome time will greatly thin the gleuy Texture of the Blood, and thereby aſſiſt Breathing; it will carry off by Urine the cold ſerous Water belonging to dropſical Habits; and by giving a due Motion to the Gall, will do eminent Service in the Jaundice.

Pilulæ Stomachicæ. *Stomachic Pills.* Take *Socotrine Aloes*, one Ounce; Rhubarb, ſix Drams; Gum Ammoniac, three Drams; Extract of Gentian, and Myrrh, each two Drams; vitriolated Tartar, one Dram; diſtilled Oil of Mint, half a Dram; Syrup of Sena and Rhubarb, enough to make a Maſs. *E.*

Theſe powerfully open Obſtructions. and are good for cold Conſtitutions and watry Habits: They may be taken like the *Ecphractic Pills* of the *London*-Diſpenſatory.

Oils *made by* Infusion *and* Boiling.

IN our former Diſpenſatories we had ſome *Oils* made by expoſing them to the Sun; ſuch were called *Oils by Inſolation*, and were *Oil* of St. *John*'s Wort, *Oil* of Roſes and others: A very great Number we had made by *boiling*, much the greater Part of which are now quite rejected; among which are *Oil* of Ants, *Oil* of Foxes, *Oil* of Puppy-Dogs, *&c.*

In making the following, great Care ſhould be taken not to continue the Boiling till the Flowers or Plants grow quite criſp; but to finiſh it when they ſhrink up, and take up, but little room in the *Oil*; they are then to be preſſed, and if after preſſing there appears to be any Water left, the Boiling is to be renewed and frequent Experiments made to know when the Water is conſumed, by taking a little out and cooling it on a Tile or Marble: The Virtues of the *Oil*, and its proper Colour are obtained in their greateſt Perfection by leaving no Water in the Compoſition, nor by boiling it any longer after the Water is conſumed.

Oleum Hyperici. *Oil of St. John's Wort.* Take of the Flowers of St. *John's Wort*, full blown, freſh and carefully ſeparated from their Heels, four Ounces, and Oil olive, a Quart: The *Oil* being poured on the Flowers, let them ſtand together till the *Oil* be well coloured.

This is recommended for Bruiſes, cold, watry Swellings, gouty and rheumatic Pains; a little of it being rubbed into the Part. This has long been a diſpenſatory Compoſition, yet is not greatly uſed.

The *Edinburgh*-Diſpenſatory directs *Oil of St. John's Wort* to be made from the Tops, *Oil* of Dill, and

and *Oil* of Rue from the Leaves, *Oil* of Cammomile, *Oil* of white Lillies from the Flowers of the reſpective Plants, in the ſame Manner as the following.

Oleum Abſinthites. *Oil of Wormwood.* Take of the Tops of common *Wormwood* freſh gathered and bruiſed, one Pound; ripe Oil olive, three Pints: Boil them gently together till the Plant is almoſt criſp, then ſtrain and preſs out the *Oil. E.*

This is never kept in our Shops.

Oleum Lumbricorum. *Oil of Earthworms.* Take of *Earthworms* well waſhed, half a Pound; of ripe Oil-olive, a Quart, and of White-wine, half a Pint: Boil them together in a Bath-heat till the Wine is conſumed, then ſtrain it out by Preſſure. *E.*

This has long been a Diſpenſatory Compoſition, and is kept in ſome Shops: It may be uſed for the ſame Purpoſes for which the above *Oil of St. John's Wort* is recommended.

Oleum e Mucilaginibus. *Oil of Mucilages.* Take of the freſh Roots of Marſhmallows, half a Pound; Linſeed, and Fenugreek-ſeeds, of each three Ounces; of Water, a Quart; and of Oil olive, two Quarts: Boil gently the Roots and Seeds bruiſed, in the Water for half an Hour: Afterwards add the *Oil* and renew the Boiling till the Water is quite waſted; then pour the *Oil* cautiouſly off.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take freſh Roots of Marſhmallows or white Lillies bruiſed, four Ounces; freſh Squills bruiſed, two Ounces; Fenugreek-ſeed, and Linſeed, of each an Ounce and a half: Steep theſe Ingredients in a ſufficient Quantity of Water, then gently boil them till they give out a thick ſlimy Subſtance, which, being ſtrongly preſſed out, and ſtrained, is to be boiled with half a Gallon of Olive oil over a gentle Fire, till the watry Part is conſumed, continually ſtirring it to prevent burning.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* is ſufficiently loaded with the ſlimy Ingredients; ſo that half the Quantity of the *London Receipt* would be ſufficient for two Quarts of *Oil.* During the Boiling in Water, and after the *Oil* is added, the Decoction will appear very thick and foul; but when the watry Part is near conſumed, it will ſuddenly grow clear, when, it will be proper immediately to preſs it out, and give it a gentle Boiling afterwards, to conſume the Water.

Wherever ſuppling, mollifying, cooling, and relaxing are proper, this *Oil* may be uſed to Advantage, either by itſelf, or mixed with other things. It is of greater Conſequence than half the reſt of the *Oils* made by Boiling. A *Lard of Mucilages* made after the ſame manner will be found to be an excellent Compoſition, either for the expeditious making Marſhmallow-Ointment, or other Ointments, Cerates, or Plaiſters.

Oleum Sambucinum. *Oil of Elder.* Take *Elder-flowers,* a Pound, and Oil-olive, a Quart: Boil the Flowers in the *Oil,* till they are almoſt criſp; then preſs out the *Oil,* and ſet it by, that the foul Part may ſettle to the Bottom.

This is cooling, ſoftening, and ſuppling; very uſeful in Inflammations, and all ſorts of Swellings which have a Tendency to ripen. It is a much pleaſanter, and almoſt as uſeful an *Oil* as the *Oil of Mucilages.*

Oleum Viride. *Green Oil.* Take Bay-leaves, Leaves of Rue, of Marjoram, of Sea Wormwood, and of Cammomile, each three Ounces; and of Oil-olive, a Quart: The Herbs being bruiſed, boil them ſlightly in the *Oil* till they are become criſp; then preſs out the *Oil,* and when it has ſettled, pour it off.

This, when mixed with Wax, is intended to ſupply the Place of *Nerve Ointment;*

Ointment; and when ever comforting, cheriſhing, warming, and ſtrengthning is intended, is inferior to nothing of the kind. To gain this *Ointment* of its proper Colour, the general Rules above given muſt be obſerved. It would be proper to make at once a Quantity of this *Oil* to ſerve for *Oil* and *Ointment* both.

Of PLAISTERS.

THE Conſiſtence of *Plaiſters* is pretty well known, being harder than a Cerate, or any thing elſe for outward Application; but they ſhould not be ſo hard as not to ſtick to the warm Skin; if they are, they may be ſoftened with a little Oil; if they are too ſoft, they may be more conveniently hardened with Wax than any thing, provided it be not wrong for the Compoſition. They contain Fats, Wax, Oils, Reſins, Gums, and Powders. *Plaiſters* are uſually made into Rolls, in which Form they will keep very well ſeveral Years.

When *Plaiſters* are made by only melting, if ready made *Plaiſters*, or Wax are Ingredients, they ſhould be thinly ſliced; if Reſin, a little powdered; by this means, a good deal of Trouble and Time will be ſaved. Thoſe which have Powders in their Compoſitions, particularly *Bliſter-plaiſters*, ſhould be ſpread thick, and with a Spatula a very little warmed.

All the *Lead plaiſters* require boiling a conſiderable time; and for Safety they ſhould be boiled in a large Pan or Pot; whilſt they are boiling they ſhould not be without ſome Water remaining in them, for that is the Band or Union which joins the Lead and Fat: If the Water be near conſumed, the beſt way will be to add more warm, and not cold; a ſmall Neglect of this kind may throw about the Room a whole Pan full of *Plaiſter*, not only to the great Loſs, but alſo to the great Terror, as well as Danger of the Maker.

For theſe Applications we are greatly indebted to the Pine-tree, from which we have Pitch, Tar, yellow Reſin, black Reſin, both at times called Colophony; *Venice*-turpentine, common Turpentine, *Straſburgh*-turpentine, and *Burgundy* Pitch, which makes the moſt material Part of above half of them.

Rules for making Ointments *and* Plaiſters *from the* Edinburgh-*Diſpenſatory.*

The *Ointments* and *Plaiſters*, in which Plants are Ingredients, are to be boiled till almoſt criſp, Care being taken to prevent their turning black. After ſtraining they are again to be ſet on the Fire, that all the watry Part may be loſt. The Plants ought to be freſh, juicy, and well bruiſed, unleſs otherwiſe directed.

The metallic Powders are to be boiled firſt with the Oils and fat Ingredients, till they are duly united: But *Plaiſters* require the Addition of ſome Water, till they have obtained a due Conſiſtence. Such Gums as eaſily diſſolve, Powders, and alſo Turpentine, are to be added towards the End of the Boiling.

Neither *Ointments* nor *Plaiſters* are all of the ſame Thickneſs; ſome Compoſitions of a middle Conſiſtence deſerve the Name of *Cerates*; but as the manner of compounding all of them is various, we have added to moſt of them particular Directions.

Emplaſtrum Adhæſivum. *Sticking Plaiſter*. Take ſimple Diachylon *Plaiſter*, two Pounds, and *Burgundy*

Pitch, one Pound: Melt them together and make a *Plaiſter*. *E.*

This may be uſed to keep Dreſſings upon Wounds, by applying a *Plaiſter* of it all over the Part: It may alſo be ſpread upon Paper or Cloth, and uſed to dreſs Iſſues.

Emplaſtrum commune adhæſivum. *Common ſticking Plaiſter.* Take of the *common Plaiſter*, three Pounds, and of yellow Reſin, half a Pound: Throw in the Reſin in Powder, that it may ſooner melt into the *common Plaiſter*; melt with a gentle Heat, and ſtir them well together; otherwiſe,

While the Oil and Litharge are boiling together, add the Reſin a little before the *Plaiſter* is finiſhed, and then boil them to a due Conſiſtence.

This may be uſed for the ſame Purpoſes as the former, but that ſeems to be the beſt for ſticking.

Emplaſtrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio. *Plaiſter of Gum Ammoniac and Mercury.* Take of *Gum Ammoniac* ſtrained, a Pound; of Quickſilver, three Ounces, and of the ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, a Dram: Rub the Quickſilver with the Balſam of Sulphur till it is well divided; then add by Degrees the *Gum Ammoniac* melted, a little before it is cold, and well mix them.

The *Edinburgh Mercurial Plaiſter.* Take Quickſilver, eight Ounces, and *Venice*-turpentine, an Ounce: Mix them well, and add of liquid Storax, an Ounce and a half; and a Pound and a half of Diachylon with the Gums, melted: Mix all very well together.

The common Plaiſter and Quickſilver. Mix three Ounces of *Quickſilver* with a Dram of Balſam of Sulphur, and then add, by Degrees, a Pound of Diachylon melted.

Theſe *Plaiſters* are intended to diſſolve and diſperſe hard, knotty, glandular Swellings in any Part of the Body: But to make them the more effectual, it is proper while theſe are applied, to take five or ſix Grains of Calomel in a Pill, two or three Nights following; working it off the next Morning with ſome purging Potion.

Emplaſtrum Cæphalicum. *Cephalic Plaiſter.* Take *Burgundy* Pitch, two Pounds; ſoft Labdanum, one Pound; Reſin, and yellow Wax, of each four Ounces; of that called the expreſſed Oil of Mace, one Ounce: The Pitch, Reſin and Wax being melted together, add firſt the Labdanum, and then the Oil of Mace.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of yellow Wax three Ounces; white Reſin, and Taccamahac, of each two Ounces; Myrrh, and Caſtor, each two Drams; *Venice*-Turpentine, three Ounces; chymical Oil of Lavender, and of Amber, each a Dram: The Ingredients being melted together, and almoſt grown cold, the chymical Oils are to be well ſtirred in.

In Fevers attended with a Light-headedneſs, this *Plaiſter* is ſpread upon Leather, and applied to the Feet, ſo as to wrap the whole Feet up in them, Sometimes a little Powder of Euphorbium, or *Spaniſh* Flies is put into the *Plaiſter*. Theſe Compoſitions being no where often wanted, they may eaſily be proportioned, and mixed at the time of uſing; they ſhould be ſpread very thick.

Emplaſtrum attrahens. *Drawing Plaiſter.* Take yellow Reſin, and yellow Wax, of each three Pounds; of tried Mutton Suet, one Pound: Melt all together and ſtrain whilſt it is thin.

This is intended to dreſs Bliſters, and ſupply the Place of Melilot *Plaiſter*.

The *Edinburgh Melilot Plaiſter.* Take ſix Pounds of *Melilot* freſh gathered, and well bruiſed, and boil it with three Pounds of Beef Suet till the Herb is almoſt criſp: Strongly preſs it out, and add to it eight

Pounds

Pounds of Reſin, and four Pounds of yellow Wax; boil them together a little, and make a *Plaiſter*.

Whilſt *Melilot Paiſter* was ordered in *our Diſpenſatory*, it was uſual with many to make the *Sevum Meliloti*, when the green *Melilot* was to be had, and the *Plaiſter* in cool Weather, or at any other time.

Though this was contrived principally to dreſs Bliſters with, yet many have uſed it to ripen Swellings; in either Caſe we may find *Plaiſters* altogether as uſeful, and leſs offenſive.

Emplaſtrum commune. *Common Plaiſter*. Take of Oil-olive, a Gallon, and of Litharge finely powdered, five Pounds: Boil them together, with about a Quart of Water, over a gentle Fire, continually ſtirring them, till the Oil and Litharge be well united, and obtain a proper Conſiſtence; if the Water be waſted before it is finiſhed, more Water muſt be poured in hot.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Oil of Mucilages, four Pints, and Litharge, a Pound and a half: Boil them into a *Plaiſter*.

The *Edinburgh Diapalma*. Take Litharge of Gold, and Olive-oil, each three Pounds; Hog's Lard, two Pounds: Boil theſe Ingredients together, well ſtirring them, till they have obtained the Conſiſtence of a *Plaiſter*.

The *Emplaſtrum commune* is, perhaps, the moſt uſeful *Plaiſter* known in the Shops: Why the Mucilage was omitted in our *London Receipt* a ſufficient Reaſon cannot eaſily be given. Thoſe who make this in ſmall Quantities, only for their own Uſe, will find their Account in obſerving the following Method. Levigate very well by an Ounce at a time, two Pounds of Litharge; then add to it four Pounds and three Quarters of neat clean Lard, and a Pint of Water: Boil gently, till a due Colour, as well as Conſiſtence be obtained. If it be proportioned as the *College directs*, and the Litharge be juſt powdered, as is commonly the Caſe, it will require ſix or eight Hours boiling, and when at laſt the Lead is diſſolved, and a due Colour is obtained, the *Plaiſter* is ſpoiled and good for nothing; whereas, the other will be boiled in a third Part of the time, and the *Plaiſter* not grow brittle in two or three Years: Plain Lard, or Oil makes the whiteſt *Plaiſter*, but the *Lard of Mucilages* would make the moſt uſeful one.

Oil and Lard give exactly the ſame Conſiſtence to the *Plaiſter*, though their own Conſiſtences be ſeemingly very different. Beſides the healing ſkin-deep Wounds, as well as galled Places, Diachylon will ripen and forward many kind of Swellings, beyond Pitch, Turpentine, and all the hotter Applications: It may alſo be uſed to keep on Dreſſings.

Emplaſtrum commune cum Gummi. *Common Plaiſter with Gums*. Take of the *common Plaiſter*, three Pounds; of ſtrained Galbanum, eight Ounces; common Turpentine, and Frankincenſe, of each three Ounces: The common Turpentine and Galbanum being melted together, ſprinkle in the Frankincenſe in Powder, then add to them the *Plaiſter*, firſt melted with a gentle Heat. Otherwiſe,

Inſtead of the *common Plaiſter* finiſhed, uſe the Oil boiled with the Litharge, as ſoon as they are joined, and before they are brought to the Conſiſtence of a *Plaiſter*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take Oil of Mucilages, two Quarts, and Litharge of Gold, two Pounds: Boil them to the Conſiſtence of a *Plaiſter*; to which add Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, and *Venice*-Turpentine, each half a Pound: By melting, make them into a *Plaiſter*.

In boiling up the Oil and Lead in

this laſt Receipt, Water is forgot. This ſtands for *Diachylon with the Gums*, or *Paracelſus*, a *Plaiſter* often enquired for in the Shops, and frequently uſed to ripen and digeſt Swellings, and fit them for the Launcet: But it is more properly uſed when joined to *Oxycroceum* and other hot Compoſitions, and applied to Hurts, Falls, Bruiſes, old Aches and Pains.

Emplaſtrum Anodynum. *Anodyne Plaiſter.* Take white Reſin, eight Ounces; Taccamahac in Powder, and Galbanum, of each four Ounces: Melt them together, and add Powder of Cummin-ſeeds, three Ounces, and black Soap, four Ounces: Make all into a Plaiſter. *E.*

This is intended to warm, diſſolve, and diſperſe Swellings: Diachylon with the Gums will do as well.

Emplaſtrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco. *Plaiſter of Hemlock and Gum Ammoniac.* Diſſolve eight Ounces of Gum Ammoniac in a ſufficient Quantity of Vinegar of Squills, adding to it four Ounces of the Juice of Hemlock-leaves: Paſs the Liquor through a Strainer, and afterwards boil it to the Conſiſtence of a *Plaiſter.*

This *Plaiſter* is intended to diſſolve knotty Swellings, alſo thoſe occaſioned by Wind: It is very ſeldom made.

Emplaſtrum Antihyſtericum. *Antihyſteric Plaiſter.* Take Galbanum, twelve Ounces; Taccamahac in Powder, and yellow Wax, each ſix Ounces; Aſa Fœtida, Cummin-ſeeds in Powder, and *Venice*-Turpentine, each four Ounces: Mix and make a *Plaiſter.*

This may be uſed in the ſame manner we heretofore uſed Galbanum *Plaiſter*, by applying them all over the Belly in hyſterical Diſorders.

Emplaſtrum defenſivum. *Defenſive Plaiſter.* Take Juice of Shepherd's Purſe, Knot-graſs, Horſe tail, Milfoil, Plantain, greater Houſeleek, common Nigth ſhade, and greater Comfry, of each half a Pint; Olive-oil, three Pints; Hogs-lard, two Pounds; Litharge of Gold, two Pounds and a half; red Lead, half a Pound: Boil them till they come almoſt to the conſiſtence of a *Plaiſter*; then mix in yellow Wax, and white Reſin, each four Ounces: When they are diſſolved add, Olibanum, and *Venice*-Turpentine. of each four Ounces; powdered Bole Armenic, a Pound; Comfry-roots, Granate-peels, Balauſtines, Maſtich, Dragon's Blood, and red Saunders, of each two Ounces: Make all into a *Plaiſter.* This *Plaiſter* may alſo be made without the Juices. *E.*

This is a very laborious, troubleſome injudicious Compoſition, ſeldom or never made; our former *London*-Diſpenſatories abounded with ſuch; but our preſent *College* think Fats, Gums, Reſins, and reſinous Subſtances moſt proper for all kinds of *Plaiſters.*

Emplaſtrum e Minio. *Red Lead Plaiſter.* Take *red Lead* finely Levigated, two Pounds and a half, and Oil-olive, four Pints: With theſe the *Plaiſter* is to be prepared in the ſame manner as the common *Plaiſter*; only here more Water is required, and more Care that the *Plaiſter* may not be burnt, and turn black.

It is very difficult to have this *Plaiſter* of a good *red*, unleſs a little *red Lead* levigated be added at the End of the Boiling: The *brown de Minio* is made by boiling the ſame Compoſition till it obtains a brown Colour, which it does all on a ſudden.

It is cooling, drying, and digeſting, pretty much like common *Plaiſter.*

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take *red Lead*, a Pound; Oil of Olives, a Pint and a half, and Vinegar, half a Pint: Boil them over a gentle Fire, till they become a *Plaiſter.*

Emplaſtrum

Emplaſtrum de Minio cum Sapone. *Red Lead Plaiſter with Soap.* This is made by adding to the foregoing *Plaiſter*, taken from the Fire as ſoon as the Vinegar is conſumed, and whilſt hot, half a Pound of *Spaniſh Soap*, cut into thin Slices; ſtirring the whole ſtrongly together, until the *Soap* is diſſolved, and the *Plaiſter* compleated. *E.*

The *London Receipt.* Take of the common *Plaiſter*, three Pounds, and of hard *Soap*, half a Pound: The common *Plaiſter* being melted, add to it the *Soap*; then melt them to the Conſiſtence of a *Plaiſter*, taking Care that it be rolled up before it is too cold.

This, being not often uſed, need not be kept ready made. It is uſed for Falls, Hurts, Bruiſes, Strains, Aches, and rheumatic Pains.

Emplaſtrum e Mucilaginibus. *Plaiſter of Mucilages.* Take yellow Wax, fourteen Ounces; Oil of *Mucilages*, eight Ounces; Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, half a Pound, and common Turpentine, two Ounces: The Gum Ammoniac being melted with the Turpentine, add to them gradually the Wax and Oil melted in another Veſſel.

This *Plaiſter* is intended to forward and ripen Swellings, and to fit them for the Launcet; but this Intention is, for the moſt part, better anſwered by cooling Things; ſuch as *common Plaiſter, Oil of Mucilages*, &c.

Emplaſtrum e Cymino. *Cummin Plaiſter.* Take *Burgundy* Pitch, three Pounds; yellow Wax, Cummin-ſeeds, Carraway-ſeeds, and Bay-berries, of each three Ounces: The Wax and Pitch being melted together, ſtir in the reſt in Powder.

This is good to diſſolve Pains occaſioned by Wind in any Part; and is oftentimes applied to the Side for the Pleuriſy, after the Uſe of warm volatile Liniments. It ſhould be carefully ſpread with a Spatula, not too hot for fear of burning the Powders.

Emplaſtrum Oxycroceum. Take yellow Wax, a Pound; common Pitch, and Galbanum, of each half a Pound; melt them over a gentle Fire, and add Myrrh, Olibanum, and *Venice*-Turpentine, of each three Ounces, and Saffron, two Ounces: Mix, and make a *Plaiſter*. *E.*

Oxycroceum is left out in our *London*-Diſpenſatory; indeed there is no Caſe of Moment in which the *Common Plaiſter with Gums*, may not as ſucceſsfully be uſed.

Emplaſtrum Roborans. *Strengthning Plaiſter.* Take of the common *Plaiſter*, two Pounds; of Frankincenſe, half a Pound, and Dragon's Blood, three Ounces: To the *Plaiſter* melted, add the reſt made into a Powder.

This appears to be a much better *Plaiſter* than the *Edinburgh defenſive Plaiſter*, or our former *ad herniam*; and may advantageouſly be applied to the Part, when diſlocated Bones have been reſtored.

Emplaſtrum Stomachicum. *Stomach Plaiſter.* Take ſoft Labdanum, three Ounces; Frankincenſe, one Ounce; Cinnamon, and of that called expreſſed Oil of Mace, of each half an Ounce, and eſſential Oil of Mint, a Dram: To the Frankincenſe melted, add firſt the Labdanum a little heated till it becomes ſoft, and then the Oil of Mace, afterwards mix in the Cinnamon with the Oil of Mint, and beat them together into a Maſs in a warm Mortar: Laſtly, keep it well covered.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take yellow Wax, eight Ounces, and Taccamahac in Powder, four Ounces: Melt them together, and add *Venice*-Turpentine, ſix Ounces; Bay-berries in Powder, two Ounces; Cubebs in Powder, one Ounce; expreſſed Oil of Mace, an Ounce and a half, and

diſtilled

diſtilled Oil of Mint, two Drams: Mix, and make a *Plaiſter*. *E.*

Both theſe *Plaiſters* are very good to ſtrengthen and warm a weak Stomach: We have known them ſucceſſfully applied with a few Grains of Opium, to the Cheeks and Jaws, for Pains occaſioned by taking cold. They ſhould be ſpread pretty thick, and with a Spatula not too hot. They are beſt kept in thick Glaſſes.

Emplaſtrum Volatile. Take *Venice*-Turpentine, an Ounce: Grind it in a Mortar, gradually pouring thereon an Ounce of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, and when they are thoroughly mixed, add to them by Degrees, half an Ounce of Taccamahac in Powder, and mix them together. *E.*

Emplaſtrum Epiſpaſticum. *Bliſtering Plaiſter.* Take Melilot *Plaiſter*, and *Burgundy* Pitch, of each eight Ounces; *Venice*-Turpentine, three Ounces, and *Spaniſh* Flies, five Ounces: When the three firſt are melted together, add the Flies in fine Powder. *E.*

The *Compound Bliſtering Plaiſter.* Take *Burgundy* Pitch, ten Ounces; yellow Wax, four Ounces, and white Reſin, two Ounces: Melt them together, and add of *Venice*-Turpentine, eighteen Ounces: When the whole is melted, gradually mix in the following Ingredients, firſt powdered and mixed together, keeping them conſtantly ſtirring, Muſtard-ſeed, and black Pepper, of each an Ounce; Verdigreaſe, two Ouuces, and *Spaniſh* Flies, twelve Ounces: Mix, and make a *Plaiſter*. Theſe are to be kept in oiled Bladders. *E.*

London Bliſtering Plaiſter. Take of the Drawing *Plaiſter*, two Pounds; of *Spaniſh* Flies, one Pound, and of Vinegar, half a Pint: The *Plaiſter* being quite melted, a little before it hardens, gradually mix in the Flies in Powder, then add the Vinegar, and ſtir them luſtily together.

Bliſter Plaiſters, by containing a large Quantity of *Spaniſh Flies*, have a cauſtic, burning Quality; and when applied to the Skin, produce much the ſame Effects as a *material Fire*, occaſioning Bladders filled with Water. By this Diſcharge of watry or ſerous Humours they often do good in Fevers, particularly thoſe which affect the Head: By the Heat they occaſion, as well as the Diſcharge they make, they are beneficial in Apoplexies and Palſies.

By thinning the Humours and renewing the Circulation they become ſerviceable in Quinſeys and Pleuriſies: In Countries where Pleuriſies are not only common but fatal, they are ſometimes with Succeſs applied to the Part.

In long Fits of the *Aſthma*, when the Lungs are choaked, and the *Serum* of the Blood becomes a Jelly: They help the Lungs by taking away Part of the offending Matter, as well as by dividing the circulating *Fluid*.

But in hectical Complaints they are injurious, by heating the Patient more than he can bear; and in Dropſies, though they take away Part of the Water, yet they bring on a Mortification: And in Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages, by the fiery Salts they contain, they commonly do ten times more Hurt than good.

In the Gout and Rheumatiſm they are ſeldom or never preſcribed.

Dr. Fuller's *Account of* Bliſter Plaiſters.

Bliſter Plaiſters are proper for ſuch as abound with *Serum*, and are of a cold, watry Conſtitution: They may be applied at the very firſt Attack of Fevers, by way of Prevention, to ſecure the Head from ill Symptoms: As alſo in its Increaſe, State, or Declenſion, by way of Cure, when the Spirits being ſtruck with Sleepineſs, Vertigo, grievous Head-ach, Convulſions, and the like

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dangerous affections, require a particular Regard.

But in very hot and bilious Conſtitutions, where there is not much *Serum:* Alſo in ſuch Fevers as are accompanied with intolerable parching dry Heat, Reſtleſneſs and Phrenſy, *Bliſter Plaiſters* ſeem not ſo agreeable: Neither are they allowable for Women great with Child, for ſuch as have the Stone, or are troubled with a Sharpneſs of Urine.

Of Ointments, Cerates, *and* Liniments.

OINTMENTS are Compoſitions made with the ſame Materials as Plaiſters, and are pretty well known to be of the Conſiſtence of Butter, or Lard.

In theſe, our *London-College* has wiſely rejected the endleſs Trouble of juicing, boiling, powdering and ſifting a great Number of uſeleſs Things: But the *College of Edinburgh* yet retains many of the antient Forms, and Ways of making them.

When any *Ointments* are made by boiling Herbs in Lard, like the *Poplar*, and *Nerve Ointments*, the Rules laid down for making green Oils are to be obſerved; elſe they will not be obtained in Perfection.

Cerates are Compoſitions harder than *Ointments*, and not ſo hard as Plaiſters: Very few under this Title are kept ready made in the Shops.

Liniments are ſofter than *Ointments*, and more ſubſtantial than Oils: They are made at the time of uſing.

Unguentum album. *White Ointment.* Take Oil-olive, a Pint; white Wax, four Ounces, and Sperma Ceti, three Ounces: Melt them together in a gentle Heat, continually ſtirring them till they are cold.

The white camphorated Ointment, is made by adding to the foregoing, a Dram and a half of *Camphire*, rubbed with a little Oil of Almonds.

The Edinburgh white Ointment. Take Oil of unripe Olives, three Pints; Ceruſe, a Pound, and white Wax, nine Ounces: Mix them together, and make an *Ointment.*

The Edinburgh white Ointment with Camphire. This is made by mixing with the foregoing, when taken from the Fire, one Ounce of *Camphire*, firſt ground with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds.

Theſe *Ointments*, whether with Ceruſe or not, are very good for Scalds, Burns, Frettings, Chaps, and ſkin-deep Wounds; and may be uſed with the greateſt Safety.

Unguentum deſiccativum rubrum. *Red, drying Ointment.* Take Oil-olive, a Pint and a half; and white Wax, half a Pound: Melt them together, and having taken them from the Fire, gradually mix in of Calamine-ſtone, ſix Ounces; Litharge, and *Armenian* Bole, of each four Ounces, and Camphire, three Drams, firſt ground with a little Oil of Almonds; ſtir them well together.

This is cooling, drying, and healing; and may be uſed like the former.

Unguentum Saturninum. *Ointment of Lead.* Take Oil-olive, a Pint; white Wax, three Ounces, and Sugar of Lead, half an Ounce: Rub the Sugar of Lead, firſt made into a fine Powder, with ſome Part of the Oil; then add this to the Wax melted with the reſt of the Oil, and ſtir it till it is quite cold.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Sugar of Lead, two Ounces, and Oil-olive, a Pint. To the Oil and Wax melted together, add gradually the Sugar of Lead, keeping them continually ſtirring till they are cold.

The

The *Edinburgh Receipt*, becauſe it contains four times the Quantity of Lead, makes the moſt uſeful *Ointment*. It is very cooling and drying, and may be uſed for the ſame Purpoſes as the *White Ointment*.

The *Scotch* call it, *The Univerſal Balſam*.

Unguentum Diapompholygos. Take of unripe Oil of Olives, twenty Ounces, and Juice of the Berries of common (or deadly) Night-ſhade, eight Ounces: Boil them over a gentle Fire till the Juice is waſted; adding, towards the End of the Boiling, five Ounces of white Wax. Then take the Mixture from the Fire, and add to it, whilſt hot, the following Ingredients in Powder, Ceruſe, four Ounces, burnt Lead, and Pompholyx, each two Ounces; and Frankincenſe, one Ounce: Mix into an *Ointment*. *E*.

Our *London College* ſeems to think, that the Virtues of this *Ointment* are expreſſed by its Title, *viz*. *Ointment of Nothing*; and have accordingly turned it out of their Diſpenſatory: Some reckon it healing and drying.

Unguentum Tripharmacum. *Ointment of three Things*. Take of common Plaiſter, four Ounces; of Oil-olive, two Ounces, and of Vinegar, one Ounce: Set them over a gentle Fire, and continually ſtir them till they become an *Ointment*.

Heretofore this was made by adding to Litharge in fine Powder, Oil and Vinegar; and rubbing them together ſeveral Hours. Our College have wiſely ſaved that Trouble, and at the ſame time directed an *Ointment* more likely to preſerve its Conſiſtence. Some recommend it for Scalds, Burns, and Inflammations; it is certainly very cooling. The *Edinburgh College* directs it under its former Title of

Unguentum Nutritum. Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Vinegar, each half a Pound, and of Oil of unripe Olives, a Pound and a half: Rub them well together in a Martar, pouring in ſometimes Oil, and ſometimes Vinegar, till at length the Mixture appears uniform, and of a white Colour.

Unguentum e Lapide Calaminari. *Ointment of Calamine-ſtone*.. Melt eighteen Ounces of yellow Wax in a Quart of Oil-olive; then gradually mix into it ten Ounces and a half of *Calamine-ſtone*: Mix and ſtir them together till they grow cold. *E*.

This in our *London*-Diſpenſatory is called

Ceratum Epuloticum. Take Oil-olive, a Pint; yellow Wax, and prepared *Calamine-ſtone*, of each half a Pound: The Wax and Oil being melted together, remove them from the Fire, and after a little time ſtir in the Powder, and keep it moving till it grows cold.

This is in Imitation of *Turner*'s *Cerate*, and is nothing inferior to it, though the *original Receipt* is as follows.

Take of freſh made, unſalted *May* Butter, and of the beſt clear yellow Wax, each three Pounds and half; Oil-olive, four Pounds; *Calamine-ſtone* powdered and ſifted, two Pounds and ten Ounces: Let the Wax, Butter, and Oil be melted together over a gentle Fire, then ſtrained into another Veſſel, into which gradually mix in the Powder, continually ſtirring them till they are quite cold.

Though the Levigation of the *Calamine-ſtone* is not mentioned in this Receipt, yet it is uſually performed in all Shops where this is made. This has been a famous *Ointment* or *Cerate* for about twenty Years paſt, and is ſucceſsfully uſed for Scalds, Burns, Frets, and all ſkin deep Wounds and Ulcers: It is certainly preferable to *White Ointment*, *Red drying Ointment*, *Diapompholygos*. and all of this Claſs.

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Unguentum ſimplex. *Simple Ointment, commonly called Pomatum.* Take of tried Hogs-lard, two Pounds; and of Roſe-water, three Ounces: Pound the Lard with the Roſe-water till they are well mixed; then melt the Lard with a gentle Heat, and ſet it by a little, that the Water may ſeparate; afterwards pour out the Lard and leave the Water; then ſtir and beat the Lard without ceaſing, while it is growing cold, that it may be broke into a light yielding Maſs; and, laſtly, add a due Quantity of Eſſence of Lemons to give it an agreeable Flavour.

The *Edinburgh Receipt* calls it *Roſe Ointment, or Pomatum.* Upon any Quantity of Hogs-lard, cut into ſmall Pieces and placed in a glazed earthen Diſh, pour as much Water as will riſe above it ſome Inches, and ſteep them together ten Days, renewing the Water every Day; then melt the Lard in a gentle Heat, and pour it into a proper Quantity of Roſe-water; work them well together, and, pouring off the Water, add ſome Drops of *Oil of Rhodium.*

In both theſe Receipts here appears a great deal of Trouble to make a triffling Compoſition: After numerous Experiments we have found the following to be inferior to none, and may be inſtantly made, *viz.* Place neat, clean Hogs-lard before the Fire in a wide flat Pan, till it becomes as thin as a thin Syrup, and for every Pound of it take two Ounces of Roſe-water, and a Scruple of Salt of Tartar; gradually drop in theſe, and continue the Beating till, by the Addition of a few Drops of Eſſence of Lemons, you have made an *Ointment.*

Unguentum Populeon. *Poplar Ointment.* Take of freſh Buds of black *Poplar* bruiſed, one Pound; and freſh Hogs-lard, four Pounds: Let them be well mixed together, and kept cloſe covered up in a glazed earthen Veſſel, till the following Herbs can be gathered, Hemlock-leaves, black Henbane, Garden Poppy, and Nightſhade, of each ſix Ounces; Bruiſe the Herbs, and boil them with the Lard and *Poplar buds* over a gentle Fire, till the Moiſture is conſumed; then ſtrongly preſs out, and ſtrain the *Ointment,* melting in it four Ounces of white Wax.

This is a very troubleſome and needleſs Compoſition, and ſince it has been left out of our Diſpenſatory, is not greatly uſed: The following is better.

Unguentum Sambucinum. *Ointment of Elder.* Take *Elder-flowers* full blown, four Pounds; of tried Mutton-ſuet, three Pounds, and of Oil-olive, one Pound: Let the Oil and Suet be firſt melted together, then let the Flowers be added, and boiled till they become almoſt criſp: Then preſs them out.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take of the inward freſh Bark of *Elder,* and of freſh *Elder-leaves,* each four Ounces: Let them be well bruiſed and boiled in a Quart of Linſeed-oil, till the watry Part is conſumed; then ſtrain and preſs out the Oil; and, laſtly, melt in it ſix Ounces of white Wax, and make an *Ointment.*

The former of theſe is an excellent cooling, ſoftning, ſuppling *Ointment*; and may be uſed to all ſorts of Inflammations, particularly St. *Anthony*'s Fire: It greatly exceeds *Poplar Ointment.*

Unguentum ex Althæa. *Ointment of Marſhmallows.* Take Oil of Mucilages, three Pints; of yellow Wax, a Pound; of yellow Reſin, half a Pound, and of common Turpentine, two Ounces: Melt the Reſin and Wax with the Oil, then remove it from the Fire, and add the Turpentine; afterwards ſtrain it.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take Oil of Mucilages, two Pounds; yellow Wax, half a Pound; white Reſin,

three Ounces, and *Venice*-Turpentine, one Ounce and a half, melt and make an *Ointment*.

By keeping always in Readineſs an *Oil*, or *Lard of Mucilages*, *Ointment of Marſhmallows*, the moſt uſeful *Ointment* in the Shops is inſtantly made.

It is ſoftening, cooling, and ſuppling; and may be ſucceſsfully uſed to Inflammations, as well as many kinds of Swellings.

Unguentum Nervinum. *Nerve Ointment*. Take male Southernwood, Marjoram or Organy, Mint, Penny-royal, Rue, and Roſemary, of each, freſh gathered, Six Ounces: Being well bruiſed, let them be boiled in five Pints of Neats-foot Oil, and three Pounds of Beef-ſuet, till the watry Part is conſumed: Then ſtrain, and preſs it out; adding to it half a Pint of Oil of Bays.

Green Ointment of the *London*-Diſpenſatory. Take green Oil, three Pints, yellow Wax, ten Ounces: Melt them together, and make an *Ointment*.

The Virtues of theſe two may be ſeen under *Green Oil*.

Unguentum e Gummi Elemi. *Ointment of Gum Elemi*. Take freſh Sheep's-ſuet, well cleanſed, two Pounds; *Gum Elemi*, one Pound, and common Turpentine, ten Ounces: The *Gum* and Suet being melted, remove it from the Fire, and add the Turpentine; which being melted, the whole is to be ſtrained whilſt thin.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Take of Hogs-lard, one Pound; of Goat's-ſuet, two Pounds; *Venice*-Turpentine, and *Gum Elemi*, of each a Pound and a half: Melt, and ſtrain them off.

Gum Elemi being more or leſs a foul Subſtance, would be beſt melted by itſelf very leiſurely, then the Fat added, and after ſtraining let ſtand to ſettle. It is an excellent *Ointment* for Wounds, being a very good Digeſtive, and particularly uſeful for the Head: It is commonly called after its Author's Name, *Arcæus*'s *Liniment*.

Unguentum Tutiæ. *Ointment of Tutty*. Take prepared *Tutty*, and mix it with as much Vipers-fat as is requiſite to bring it to the Conſiſtence of a ſoft *Ointment*.

The *Edinburgh Receipt*. Diſſolve in a gentle Heat, three Ounces of white Wax, in ten Ounces of Olive-oil; then gradually ſprinkle in two Ounces of *Tutty*, and one Ounce of Calamine, continually ſtirring them till they are quite cold.

This *Ointment* may alſo be made extemporaneouſly, by mixing the Powders with four times their Weight of freſh Butter.

Calamine and *Tutty* are both good for hot, inflamed, and ſore Eyes: For this Intention this *Ointment* is contrived. In making it, ſome will put Lard for Butter.

In the *London Receipt* Vipers-fat is directed from the Character given of it by Sir *Hans Sloane*, for Diſorders in the Eyes.

Unguentum Ophthalmicum. *Ointment for the Eyes*. Take *Ointment* of *Tutty*, one Ounce and a half; Lead *Ointment*, half an Ounce, and Camphire, half a Dram: Mix them into an *Ointment*.

It may alſo be made with a double, treble, &c. Quantity of Camphire. *E*.

This is recommended as a great Dryer, and intended againſt Rheums, watry Defluxions, and Inflammations.

Unguentum e Pice. *Tar Ointment*. Take of *Tar*, and of tried Mutton-ſuet, of each a like Quantity: Melt them together and ſtrain whilſt hot.

This is an odd Compoſition, and ſeldom made: The black Baſilicon appears to be a more uſeful *Ointment*.

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Unguentum Baſilicum nigrum vel Tetrapharmacum. *Black Baſilicon.* Take Olive-oil, a Pint; Reſin, yellow Wax, and common Pitch, of each nine Ounces: Melt them, then ſtrain whilſt hot.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take yellow Wax, Goat's-ſuet, white Reſin, dry Pitch, and *Venice*-Turpentine, of each half a Pound, and of Olive-oil, two Pounds and a half: Gently diſſolve them, and then ſtrain.

Black Baſilicon is as antient an *Ointment*, and as commonly uſed as any in the Shops: It has paſſed all *our* Diſpenſatories with very little Alteration; yet ſome of our Surgeons think it ought to be ſofter: It is a good *Ointment* to digeſt and heal Wounds and Ulcers; but ſometimes it heals too faſt, and requires to be mixed with a little red Precipitate.

To prevent the Pitch from ſeparating from the *Ointment* after melting, which is ſometimes the Caſe, it would be proper to ſlice the Wax very thin, powder the Reſin, and melt all very gently together.

Unguentum Baſilicum flavum. *Yellow Baſilicon.* Take Olive-oil, a Pint; yellow Wax, yellow Reſin, and *Burgundy* Pitch, of each a Pound; and common Turpentine, three Ounces: Melt them all together over a gentle Fire, except the Turpentine, which is to be added at laſt; then ſtrain the Mixture whilſt hot.

This, like the former, is intended to digeſt and heal Wounds, and for theſe Purpoſes is frequently uſed with Succeſs.

Unguentum Baſilicum viride. *Green Baſilicon.* Take of yellow *Baſilicon*, eight Ounces; of Olive-oil, three Ounces, and of prepared Verdigreaſe, one Ounce: Mix them together.

This appears to be a good Compoſition to keep foul Wounds clean, and to conſume rotten Fleſh; it is ſomewhat like *Ægyptiacum*, but that is not at all unctuous. It may preſently be made at any time, ſo need not be kept in Readineſs.

Unguentum Epiſpaſticum. *Bliſtering Ointment.* Take Hogs-lard, and *Venice*-Turpentine, of each three Ounces; yellow Wax, one Ounce; and *Spaniſh* Flies, three Drams: To the Lard and Wax melted together, add firſt the Flies, and then the Turpentine. *E.*

This is intended to be thinly ſpread upon Cloth, and applied to Bliſters, when the Running begins to leſſen; and by this means to make them *perpetual.*

A little *Yellow Baſilicon* mixed with an eighteenth Part of the Powder of *Spaniſh* Flies, preſently makes this *Ointment.*

Unguentum ad Veſicatoria. *Bliſtering Ointment.* Take of tried Hogs-lard, and of the bliſtering Plaiſter, of each equal Quantities: Melt them very gently together.

This is of the ſame Uſe as the former.

Unguentum Citrinum. *Yellow Ointment.* Take Quickſilver, one Ounce, and Spirit of Nitre, two Ounces: Let them ſtand together in a Sand-heat till the Quickſilver is diſſolved; whilſt this Solution is hot, take a Pound of Hogs-lard which has been melted, and is about to thicken, and ſtir theſe well together in a Marble Mortar. *E.*

This is ſtronger than either *Green Baſilicon* or *Ægyptiacum*, and may, with Caution, be applied to Wounds to conſume rotten Fleſh: It is hardly ever made, becauſe other extemporaneous Things may be preſently prepared.

Unguentum Vermifugum. *Ointment againſt Worms.* Take Leaves of Lavender-cotton, common Wormwood, Rue, Savin, and Tanſey, of each, freſh gathered, two Ounces: Bruiſe and boil them in a Pint and a half of Olive-oil, and a Pound of

Hogs-lard, till the watry Part is conſumed: The Liquor being ſtrained and preſſed out, melt in it three Ounces of yellow Wax; afterwards add, Ox-gall, *Socotrine* Aloes, bitter Apple, and Worm-ſeed, each an Ounce: Theſe three laſt being powdered, mix all together, and make an *Ointment*. *E.*

This *Ointment* ſeems to be intended for thoſe Children who cannot take Medicines inwardly; if a little of it be rubbed in upon the Belly two or three times a Day, it may ſometimes diſlodge theſe unwelcome Gueſts. We have often ſeen Worm-plaiſters, but no Worm-*ointment* before.

Unguentum e Sulphure. *Ointment of Sulphur*. Take of ſimple *Ointment*, half a Pound; of Flowers of Brimſtone unwaſhed, two Ounces, and of Eſſence of Lemons, a Scruple: Mix them together.

This ſeems to be intended for the Itch, and is certainly ſafer, and liable to leſs Danger than thoſe *Ointments* made with Quickſilver, and white Precipitate; but the Smell is ſo offenſive, few will anoint with it. The following appears to be as ſafe and not ſo offenſive.

Unguentum Antipſoricum. *Ointment againſt the Itch*. Take Roots of Elicampane, and of ſharp-pointed Dock, of each cut ſmall and bruiſed, three Ounces: Boil them in three Pints of Water, and one Pint of Vinegar, till half the Liquor be waſted; then ſtrain and ſtrongly preſs out the remaining Half, and add to it ten Ounces of the Leaves of Watercreſſes, freſh gathered and bruiſed, and four Pounds of Hogs-lard: Let them all boil till the watry Part is loſt, then preſs out the *Ointment*, and diſſolve in it four Ounces of yellow Wax, and the ſame Quantity of the Oil of Bays: Mix them well together.

Sulphur may occaſionally be added to this *Ointment*. *E.*

Old Diſpenſatories abounded with Compoſitions of this kind, but of late they are hardly ever made, *Mercurial Ointments* being generally depended upon.

Unguentum Antipſoricum cum *Mercurio*. *Itch Ointment with Mercury*. Take four Ounces of Quickſilver, and divide it with a proper Quantity of *Venice*-Turpentine; then add to it the foregoing *Ointment*. *E.*

Mercurial Ointment. Take of Hogs-lard, two Ounces, and Quickſilver, half an Ounce: Mix them well together till the Quickſilver diſappears. *E.*

The ſtrong blue Ointment. Take tried Hogs-lard, two Pounds; Quickſilver, one Pound, and ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, half an Ounce: Rub the Quickſilver with the Balſam till it quite diſappears, and then add the Lard a little warmed.

The milder blue Ointment. Take tried Hogs-lard, four Pounds; Quickſilver, one Pound, and of common Turpentine, an Ounce: Firſt mix the Quickſilver in the Turpentine till it quite diſappears, then gradually add the Lard a little warmed.

Unguentum e Mercurio præcipitato. *Ointment of Mercury precipitated*. Take of the ſimple *Ointment*, an Ounce and a half; of precipitated Sulphur, two Drams; of white *precipitated Mercury*, two Scruples: Mix all together, moiſtening it with the Ley of Tartar ſo as to make an *Ointment*.

Either of theſe is an *Ointment* very efficacious in the Itch; but the Point is to cure it without throwing the Patient into an inflammatory Fever, or a Salivation: The *Mercurial Ointment*, and the *ſtrong blue Ointment* ſeem to be too ſtrong to be uſed with Safety: An *Ointment* with a ſeventh or eighth Part of Quickſilver is ſufficiently ſtrong: Sulphur being taken to a Dram, or a Dram and a half every

every Night and Morning for three Days, the *Ointment* is then to be begun with, and uſed to the Pimples in the Arms, hands, and Anckles, very ſparingly Night and Morning, the Sulphur being continued for two or three Days more during the Uſe of the *Ointment:* In ten Days or a Fortnight the Breaking out will appear quite dead, after which, purging will be abſolutely neceſſary for two or three times; after that Bleeding, and if ſeveral Bathings be added to it, it will be greatly for the better.

Linimentum album. *White Liniment.* Take Oil-olive, three Ounces; Sperma Ceti, ſix Drams; white Wax, two Drams: Diſſolve them with a ſoft Heat, and then ſtir them till they grow cold.

This contains the ſame Ingredients as the white *Ointment* made by the *London Receipt*; only their Proportions vary.

Linimentum Tripharmacum. *Liniment of three Things.* Take of common Plaiſter, four Ounces, of Olive-oil, four Ounces in Meaſure, and of Vinegar, one Ounce in Meaſure: Gently melt them together, continually moving the Mixture till it is cold.

See *Unguentum Tripharmacum*, from which this varies in nothing but in proportioning the Ingredients.

Linimentum Volatile. Take Oil of Almonds, one Ounce in Meaſure, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams in Weight: Shake them well together in a wide Mouth Glaſs, till they are thoroughly united.

This is certainly a good *Liniment* for Stitches and pleuritic Pains, being well rubbed into the Part; though if it be rubbed very long, it will take the Skin off; after uſing it, it would be proper to apply a Plaiſter of Cummin-ſeeds.

Ceratum album. *White Cerate.* Take Oil-olive, four Ounces; white Wax, four Ounces in Weight, and Sperma Ceti, half an Ounce: Let them be gently melted together, and the Mixture kept ſtirring till it is cold.

This has been pretty much in Uſe to dreſs Bliſters with in order to heal them, when the Running is almoſt over: It uſed to be ſpread on Cloth, and varies not from white *Liniment* and white *Ointment*, only in proportioning the Ingredients.

Ceratum Citrinum. *Yellow Cerate.* Take yellow Wax, an Ounce, and yellow Baſilicon, half a Pound: Melt them together. See the Virtues of *Yellow Baſilicon*; this may be preſently made if wanted.

Ceratum Mercuriale. *Mercurial Cerate.* Take yellow Wax, and Hogs-lard tried, of each half a Pound; Quickſilver, three Ounces, and ſimple Balſam of Sulphur, a Dram: Rub the Quickſilver and Balſam till the former is thoroughly divided; then add the Wax and fat melted together.

For the Virtues of this *Cerate*, ſee the *Mercurial Plaiſter.*

Of Epithems, Cataplasms, Sinapisms, *&c.*

EPITHEMS will fit any Form of Medicine outwardly applied, and therefore may be uſed to Pultices, Fomentations, *&c.*

Cataplaſms or Pultiſes are pretty commonly known: Thoſe which are intended to warm, cheriſh, ſtrengthen, and diſperſe, are made of Wheat or Barly Flour boiled in Water, Strong-Beer, or Ley, with the Addition of *Venice*-Treacle, or *Cataplaſm of Cummin-ſeeds*; and if they are united to any unctuous or greaſy Subſtance, it ſhould be but little.

Suppling

Suppling and ripening Pultices are uſually made with more cooling Ingredients, are not boiled in Vinegar, Strong-Beer, or Ley, but in Milk or Water; and, after boiling, are joined to a larger Quantity of unctuous Subſtances, as Ointment of Marſhmallows, Hogs-lard, *&c.* They ſhould be freſh made, and applied hot every Day; the former ſort are commonly applied after the Uſe of a Fomentation.

Sinapiſms are Pultices of Muſtard-ſeed, applied to the Skin to raiſe Whales or Bliſters: They are better Applications for the Feet, in Fevers which affect the Head, than the cephalic Plaiſters.

Cataplaſma e Cymino. *Pultice of Cummin-ſeeds.* Take *Cummin-ſeeds*, half a Pound; Bay-berries, dried Leaves of Scordium, and Snakeroot, of each three Ounces, and ſpicy Cloves, one Ounce: Theſe being all powdered and ſifted, are to be mixed with three times their Quantity of Honey.

About a Quarter of a Pound of this *Pultice* may be mixed with a Pound or a Pound and a half of the above Compoſitions, and applied to prevent a Mortification, to warm, cheriſh, *&c.*

The *Edinburgh diſperſing Pultice.* Take Briony-roots, two Ounces; of the Roots of common Flower de Luce, one Ounce; Flowers of Cammomile and Elder, each half an Ounce, and Spring Water a ſufficient Quantity: Boil them till they are tender, then bruiſe them well, and add of Gum Ammoniac, diſſolved in Vinegar, half an Ounce; crude Sal Ammoniac, two Drams, and camphorated Spirit of Wine, an Ounce.

This contains the Virtues of the former.

Cataplaſma maturans. *Suppling, or ripening Pultice.* Take dried Figs, four Ounces; yellow Baſilicon, one Ounce, and ſtrained Galbanum, half an Ounce: Beat well the Figs with a little Wine, or ſtrong ſtale Beer, then carefully mix in the Ointment, firſt melted with the Galbanum.

The *Edinburgh Receipt.* Take white Lilly, or Marſhmallow-roots, four Ounces, and fat Figs, one Ounce: Boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of Water, till they grow tender; then bruiſe and add to them of raw Onions, bruiſed, ſix Drams: Galbanum, diſſolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; Baſilicon Ointment, and Oil of Cammomile, of each an Ounce, and Linſeed-meal, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix them.

Epithema veſicatorium. *Bliſtering Epithem.* Take Powder of *Spaniſh* Flies, and Wheat Flour, of each equal Weight; Vinegar, enough to make a Paſte.

This Compoſition is hardly known in the Shops.

Epithema volatile. *Volatile Epithem.* Rub common Turpentine in a Mortar, adding gradually to it its own Weight of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, whereby it will become a white Mixture.

This is hardly ever made, much leſs kept ready prepared.

Sinapiſmus ſimplex. *The ſimple Sinapiſm.* Take of Muſtard-ſeed in Powder, and Crumb of Bread, each equal Parts, and ſtrongeſt Vinegar, enough to mix them.

Sinapiſmus compoſitus. *Compound Sinapiſm.* Take Muſtard-ſeed, in Powder and Crumb of Bread, each two Ounces; Garlic bruiſed, half an Ounce; black Soap, an Ounce, and ſtrongeſt Vinegar, a ſufficient Quantity to make a *Pultice.*

The Uſe of *Sinapiſms* may be learnt above.

Coagulum Aluminoſum. *Alum Curd.* Take of the White of an Egg, any Quantity, and mix it with a Lump of Alum, ſufficient to make a *Curd* of it. It muſt be mixed in a Pewter Veſſel.

This is very ſeldom uſed.

EXTEM-

EXTEMPORANEOUS PRESCRIPTIONS, &c.

ANTIMONIAL Ale. Take the beſt *Hungarian* Antimony, (groſly powdered and tied up in a Rag) a Pound; Fumitory, and Agrimony, each four Handfuls: Put them in a Bag and Hang them in four Gallons of middling *Ale*, after it has done working.

It is recommended for common Drink againſt an impure Blood, and Breakings out of the Skin.

Aperient Ale. Take Roots of Succory, male Fern, Liquorice, and the five opening Roots, of each two Ounces; Harts-tongue, Liverwort, Ground-ivy, and Tamariſk-tops, of each two Handfuls; Juniper berries, and ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, of each two Ounces; Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, eight Ounces; prepare theſe to be hanged in a Bag in four Gallons of *Ale*, to be fermented together.

This Drink is recommended in Obſtructions, and to correct a ſharp, ſalt Blood, and to purify it by the Diſcharges it makes by the urinary Paſſages: It is good in the hot Scurvy, Rickets, &c. The Doſe is a Pint twice a Day.

Arthritic Ale. Take Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, of each an Ounce; Ground-pine, and Germander, of each two Handfuls: Boil in Wort without Hops, from ſix to four Gallons; into which hang the following Bag of Ingredients to ferment. Roots of Avens, half a Pound; Hermodactyls, four Ounces; Agrimony, Sage, and Betony, each four Handfuls; Dodder of Thyme, and *French* Lavender-flowers, of each two Handfuls, and Raiſins ſtoned, half a Pound. Diſpenſe according to Art.

This is recommended for gouty People; for thoſe troubled with rheumatic and wandering Pains; for the Dropſy; and for Diſorders which have their Riſe from a ſharp, watry *Serum*. A Pint is to be taken twice a Day.

Aſtringent Ale. Take Roots of Comfry, and *Solomon*'s Seal, of each eight Ounces; boil them in ſix Gallons of ſtrong Wort till it comes to four, ſtrain it off, and when you tun it, add of the Juice of Plantain and Yarrow, each a Pint; Shepherd's Purſe, Knotgraſs, Sanicle, and Mouſe-ar, each four Handfuls; Raiſins ſtoned, twelve Ounces. Let theſe be hung in a Bag, and let all ferment together.

The conſtant Uſe of this will avail againſt great Diſcharges of Blood, whether from the Womb, bloody Piles, or from any other Cauſe: It thickens watry Blood, heals the Mouth of the broken Veſſels, and is ſtrengthning.

Berry Ale. Take *Berries* of wild Brier, dried and bruiſed, half a Pound; of Juniper, four Ounces; of Holly and Ivy, Daucus-ſeed, and ſweet Fennel-ſeed, each an Ounce; Leaves of Marſhmallows, of Pellitory of the Wall, of Cleavers, and of Golden-rod, each four Handfuls, and Raiſins, half a Pound. Diſpenſe for four Gallons.

This Drink operates principally by Urine, and therefore muſt be of conſiderable

ſiderable Uſe in the Stone, Gravel, and all Obſtructions and Diſorders in the urinary Paſſages.

Bitter aromatic Ale. Take dried Wormwood, four Handfuls; Roots of Calamus aromaticus, one Ounce and a half; Zedoary, two Ounces; *Spaniſh* Angelica, Elecampane, Ginger, Galangal, Winters-bark, Cinnamon, Seeds of Carraway and Coriander, each half an Ounce; long Pepper, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Cloves, Mace, and Nutmegs, of each two Drams. Prepare all for four Gallons.

This Compoſition appears to be as good and uſeful for the Poor, as bitter Wines and Infuſions are for the Rich: It warms a cold Stomach; helps Digeſtion; diſperſes Wind; mends the Blood, and opens all Obſtructions.

Cancer Ale, the firſt. Take Roots of *Spaniſh* Angelica, Burdock, and Filipendula, each four Ounces; Elecampane, two Ounces; *Virginean* Snakeroot, and Gentian, each one Ounce; Herb Robert, Ragwort, and Sage, each four Handfuls; Scordium, and Rue, each two Handfuls; live Millepedes, a Pint; crude Antimony, broke into ſmall Pieces and tied up in a Rag, a Pound: Put theſe in a Bag for four Gallons.

This is a good Drink to purify the Blood in all kinds of Breakings out, alſo to cure Wounds and Ulcers. It ſhould be uſed as common Drink for a Month; but ſhould not be drunk when four leaſt the Antimony give it a vomiting Quality.

Cancer Ale, the ſecond. Take Guaiacum, four Ounces; Saſſafras, Sarſaparilla, ſharp-pointed Dock, Filipendula, Hounds-tongue, and Walnut-tree Rind, of each two Ounces; Herb Robert, and Archangel, of each four Handfuls, and Millepedes, a Pint: Fit them for four Gallons.

This is particularly good for thoſe who are of a cold Conſtitution, and are troubled with Breakings out of any kind. A Pint a Day may be drank at leaſt.

Cephalic Ale. Take Shavings of Guaiacum and Saſſafras, each two Ounces; boil them (inſtead of Hops) in ſix Gallons of ſmall Wort till it comes to four, in which hang the following in a Bag. Roots of male Piony, eight Ounces; Angelica, four Ounces; Calamus aromaticus, and Galangal, each two Ounces; the Herbs Betony, Sage, Ground-pine, and white Horehound, each four Handfuls; juicy Orange-peel, two Ounces; Juniper-berries, and Cardamons, each three Ounces; Rue, and *French* Lavender-Flowers, each four Handfuls.

This purifies the Blood by ſending into it a wholſome Chyle; ſtrengthens the Brain; and is uſeful in ſleepy, convulſive, and paralytic Diſtempers.

Chalybeate Ale. Take Filings of Needles, half a Pound; Roots of Bitter-ſweet, one Pound: Bruiſe them well together in a Marble Mortar, and put them into a Bag for four Gallons.

If half a Pint of this *Ale* be taken twice a Day, with proper Exerciſe between Whiles, it will mend a watry Blood; open all Obſtructions, and give a good Colour to the Face. By the following Method you may *chalybeate* any ſort of *Ale*.

Take Filings of Steel, a Pound; white Tartar, four Ounces; beat them together in any Mortar, except Braſs, pouring on them by little and little, Juice of Lemons, enough to make a Paſte; after it has remained twelve Hours, tie it up in a Rag and put it with other Ingredients into four Gallons; letting them ferment together.

Chlorotic Ale. Take Guaiacum, Saſſafras, each two Ounces; Roots of Madder, Smallage, Butchers-broom, and Zedoary, each four Ounces; Leaves of Motherwort, Penny-

Pennyroyal, and Mugwort, each four Handfuls; Feverfew, two Handfuls; Thyme, and Dittany of *Crete*, each one Handful; Daucus-ſeeds, three Ounces; Grains of Paradiſe, one Ounce, and Filings of Steel tied up in a Rag, a Pound. Put them into a Bag for four Gallons.

When the Complexion is pale and wan, the Pulſe low, and the Blood watry; this Drink, by opening Obſtructions, makes a good Blood, renews the Circulation, cauſes a good Habit of Body, and gives a good Colour to the Countenance. It is deſigned for young Women.

Daucus Ale. Take *Daucus-ſeeds*, ſix Ounces; Raiſins, twelve Ounces. Put them into a Bag for four Gallons of *Ale*.

It cleanſes all the urinary Paſſages, expels Gravel and Sand, and prevents the Breeding of the Stone.

Diuretic Ale. Take whole Muſtard-ſeed, four Ounces; put it into a Quart of *Ale*; after three or four Days begin it; and ever as you pour out a Glaſs, keep it filled up with freſh *Ale:* Do this as long as the Seed hath any Strength in it.

It operates by Urine and Perſpiration, and thereby becomes uſeful in Dropſies, Scurvies, Gravel, and Palſies.

Epileptic Ale. Take male Piony-roots, freſh gathered, four Ounces; Peacock's Dung, half a Pound; Raiſins, twelve Ounces: Prepare them for a Bag for two Gallons.

This is recommended as an excellent Drink againſt *Epilepſies*, Vertigoes, and other Diſorders of the Head.

Hydropic Ale. Take of Broom-aſhes (ſifted from the Coals) half a Pound; Roots of Horſe-radiſh, four Ounces, Orrice, Calamus aromaticus, and Elecampane, each two Ounces; Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Juniper-berries, and Daucus-ſeed, of each one Ounce, and Muſtard-ſeed, two Ounces: Prepare all for four Gallons.

This is an excellent Drink for dropſical People, eſpecially if taken before the Diſorder has got too much Ground: A Pint a Day, at leaſt, may be taken, and a Purge with Jalap, given once in a Fortnight.

Hyſteric Ale. Take Chips of Box-wood, made by the Turners, half a Pound; Miſſeltoe, cut ſmall, four Handfuls: Boil theſe in ſix Gallons of new Wort to four, and when you tun it up, hang into it the following Ingredients. Freſh male Piony-roots, half a Pound; white Briony-roots, four Ounces; Leaves of Mugwort, and of Balm, each ſix Handfuls; Pennyroyal, and Rue, of each two Handfuls; Seeds of Daucus, and Angelica, or wild Parſnip, of each two Ounces, and Filings of Tin, tied up in a Rag, half a Pound: Put them all in a Bag.

This is recommended as a conſtant Drink for Women liable to Vapours.

Icteric Ale. Take Shavings of Ivory, an Ounce; white Horehound, four Handfuls: Boil in ſix Gallons of new Wort to four, into which put the following in a Bag, *viz.* Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, half a Pound; Turmeric, and Madder, of each two Ounces; of Nettles, four Ounces; Leaves of Celandine Cleavers, Strawberry-leaves and Roots, and Barberry-rinds, of each four Handfuls; freſh Sheep's Dung, tied up in a Rag, four Ounces; live Millepedes, a Pint, and Filings of Steel, a Pound: Prepare all for Uſe.

When the Liver is diſordered with Obſtructions, the Blood cold and watry, and the Complexion yellow, this Drink becomes excellent: For it removes Obſtructions, warms the Maſs of Blood, cauſes a good Habit of Body, and conſequently is good for the Jaundice.

Juniper Ale. Take *Juniper-berries*, well bruiſed and broken, four Ounces, and Raiſins, half a Pound: Mix for four Gallons.

This makes both an agreeable and pleaſant, as well as a uſeful Diet-drink; it ſcours and cleanſes the urinary Paſſages, breaks Wind, and is good for thoſe troubled with the Stone.

Pectoral Ale. Take China-roots, four Ounces; Sarſaparilla, Comfry, and Liquorice, of each two Ounces; Orris, and Elecampane, of each one Ounce; Shavings of Ivory, Hartſhorn, yellow and red Saunders, of each half an Ounce; Leaves of Hartſtongue, Wall-rue, Ground-ivy, and Scabious, of each four Handfuls; Anniſeeds, two Ounces, and Raiſins, half a Pound: Prepare all for four Gallons.

In Habits which have a Tendency to a Conſumption this is excellent, for it adds a balmy ſmoothneſs to the ſharp Blood, conveys into it ſoft Nouriſhment, and ſtrengthens the Lungs.

Purging Ale. Take Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, twelve Ounces; Polipodium, four Ounces; Horſeradiſh, two Ounces; Leaves of Ground-ivy, of Watercreſſes, of Brooklime, and of Scurvygraſs, each two Handfuls; Saſſafras, Juniper-berries, Coriander-ſeeds, and Liquorice, of each an Ounce; Sena, four Ounces, and Raiſins, half a Pound: Fit them to be put into four Gallons, to which may be added Rhubarb, two Ounces.

This operates both by Urine and Stool, and is a moſt uſeful Drink for Breakings out of all kinds, as well as for thoſe who have an ill Habit of Body: If it be drank every Morning in the Spring, for a few Weeks, it will be more effectual than the *Scorbutic Juices.*

Purging Ale with Antimony. Take Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, eight Ounces; Polipodium, and Elecampane, of each four Ounces; red and yellow Saunders, and Juniper-berries, of each two Ounces; Carraway-ſeeds, one Ounce; Scabious-leaves, eight Handfuls; Leaves of Liverwort, and of Agrimony, each four Handfuls; Sena, four Ounces; Rhubarb, half an Ounce; Agaric, one Ounce; crude Antimony, groſly bruiſed and tied up in a Rag, a Pound. Put them into a Bag for four Gallons of *Ale*, and put in with it a Pint of the Juice of Fumitory: Ferment them together.

This, by many People, is thought to be more efficacious than the former, by the Addition of the Antimony: It is certainly very good for all kinds of Breaking out. The Rhubarb being oftentimes too dear for common People, and the Agaric, an Ingredient of no great Conſequence, they may be left out.

If it be kept till four, the Antimony will give it a vomiting Quality.

Purging Hydropic Ale. Take Roots of common Flower-de-luce, four Ounces; Horſe-radiſh, two Ounces; Elecampane, and Squills, each an Ounce; Muſtard-ſeed, Juniper berries, and Saſſafras, each two Ounces; Winter's Bark, half an Ounce; inward Rind of Elder, and dwarf Elder, each two Ounces; Sena, four Ounces; black Hellebore-root, Jalap, and Agaric, each half an Ounce. Fit them for four Gallons.

Theſe Ingredients operate by Stool, Urine, and inſenſible Perſpiration, and if conſtantly uſed for a time, will do good Service in the Dropſy. Half a Pint is the Doſe every Morning.

Purging Ale for Children. Take fine Rhubarb, cut into thin Slices, two Drams; Liquorice, and Anniſeeds, each two Scruples; Raiſins, ſlit and ſtoned, thirty or forty: Put them into a Glaſs Bottle of *Ale* holding a Quart.

Children of two or three Years old, who are ſubject to Looſeneſſes and

and Worms, will find great Relief by taking, at leaſt, half a Tea-cup full of this *Ale* every Day: It greatly ſtrengthens the Bowels, by taking away Part of their Slipperineſs.

Ricket Ale. Take Roots of Oſmond royal, or male Fern, Liquorice, and Saſſafras, of each an Ounce; Bark of Aſh, and of Ivy, each half an Ounce; Tamariſk tops, and Harts-tongue, of each four Handfuls; two hundred and fifty live Wood-lice, and Raiſins, four Ounces: Fit them for a Gallon.

If this be drank conſtantly it will be found very uſeful for rickety Children.

Dr. *Sydenham* ſays, True Rickets are ſeldom rife, but in thoſe Years when autumnal Agues Reign; they were ſcarce heard of till the Year 1630, and were not mentioned in the Bills of Mortality till 1634; and then but fourteen for that whole Year; from which time they increaſed ſo as to be 521, in the Year 1660; after which they decreaſed again.

An extemporary ſcorbutic Ale. Take middling *Ale*, a Quart; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Drams, Juniper-berries, one Dram; ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, and Liquorice, each half a Dram, and Raiſins, two Drams: Keep them in a Glaſs Bottle. To theſe may be added Horſe-radiſh-roots, two Scruples, and Winter's Bark, four Scruples.

In Virtues it agrees with the *Warm ſcorbutic Ale.*

A ſweetening ſcorbutic Ale. Take Pine or Fir-tops cut, four Handfuls: Boil them in five Gallons of very ſtrong Wort to three Gallons and a half; when it is turned up, pour into it of the Juice of Brooklime, of Watercreſſes, of Dandelion, and of Cleavers, each a Pint; then hang in it the following Ingredients, in a Bag, working all together. Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, four Ounces; Sarſaparilla, China, and Juniper-berries, each two Ounces; Shavings of red, and yellow Saunders, Hartſhorn, Ivory, Liquorice, ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, of each one Ounce; Harts-tongue, Liverwort, Agrimony, and Ground-ivy, each two Handfuls, and crude Antimony, a Pound.

If this be uſed as a common Drink in the *hot Scurvy*, it will reſtrain the immoderate Fermentation of the Blood, cool the intemperate Humours, and be of excellent Uſe: This ſort of Scurvy affects thin People.

Warm ſcorbutic Ale. Take Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, half a Pound; Horſe-radiſh-roots, two Ounces; Guaiacum-chips, four Ounces; Juniper-berries, and Orange-peel, of each an Ounce; Winter's Bark, Muſtard-ſeed, long Pepper, and Cloves, of each two Drams; Raiſins, four Ounces; Scurvy-graſs, Brooklime, Watercreſſes, and Cleavers, of each four Handfuls: Fit them for four Gallons.

This is calculated for that ſort of Scurvy peculiar to fat and corpulent People, who abound with cold Humours, and are diſpoſed to be rheumatical, or dropſical: This *Ale* operates by Urine and inſenſible Perſpiration, and thereby carries off the offending Humours.

Ale againſt Scrophulæ. Take Chips of Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Walnut-tree-rinds, Roots of ſharp-pointed Dock, Hounds-tongue, and Filipendula, of each two Ounces; Herb Robert, and Archangel, of each four Handfuls; Raiſins of the Sun, ſtoned, a Pound; and live Millepedes, a Pint: Prepare all for four Gallons.

This is deſigned againſt the King's Evil, but will do good in all kinds of Breakings out.

Splanchnic Ale. Take Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, of each two Ounces: Boil them in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts; put the ſtrained Liquor into a Caſk with three Gallons and a half of new ſtrong *Ale*, and in it hang a Bag containing the following Ingredients, *viz.* Roots of ſharp-point-

ed Dock, eight Ounces; of Horſe-radiſh, four Ounces; Aſh-tree-bark, two Ounces; Juniper-berries, one Ounce; Seeds of Daucus, and of Coriander, each half an Ounce; Agrimony, Live-wort, Harts-tongue, and Tamariſk-tops, of each four Handfuls: Fit them to be put into a Bag.

This is good for thoſe who are troubled with the hot Scurvy; for it drinks up and deſtroys the unnatural Fermentation of the Blood, and diſperſes it in inſenſible Perſpiration.

Spleen Ale. Take Bark of Tamariſk, four Ounces; of Capers, of Aſh-tree, Woods of Guaiacum, and of Saſſafras, of each one Ounce; the Herb Agrimony, four Handfuls; Wormwood, and Dodder, of each two Handfuls: Cut and boil theſe in ſix Gallons of new *Ale* till they become four, In this Liquor hang Filings of Needles, half a Pound, and crude Antimony, four Ounces.

This is deſigned for hypocondriac Perſons; and is to be taken half a Pint twice a Day.

Ale of the Woods. Take Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, of each two Ounces; red and yellow Saunders, Ivory, Hartſhorn, China, and Sarſaparilla, of each one Ounce; Liquorice, Anniſeeds, and Juniper-berries, of each two Ounces; Raiſins, half a Pound; Antimony, broke into ſmall Pieces and tied up in a Rag, a Pound. Prepare them for four Gallons.

This drinks up ſuperfluous Humours, increaſeth Perſpiration, and is particularly proper for thoſe who have a ſerous Blood, Swellings, and running Wounds and Ulcers.

An aromatic Bag. Take Cinnamon, and Nutmegs, of each half an Ounce; Mace, and Cloves, of each two Drams: Powder all together groſly, and ſow them up in a round Bag; to theſe may be conveniently added, dried Spearmints, two Handfuls, and Wormwood, half a Handful.

This is directed to be heated upon a warming Pan-lid, and ſprinkled with Canary or Claret, and ſo applied to the Stomach, to revive the natural Heat, help the Appetite and Digeſtion, and ſtop Vomiting.

A Cummin Bag. Take Seeds of *Cummin*, and Gromwel, of each two Ounces; Nigella, two Drams; Bay-ſalt, ſix Drams: Make it into a Bag, heat it hot, and firſt rub the Head with it, and afterwards lay it upon the Top of the Head.

This is adviſed in an Inflammation of the Throat; a Relaxation of the *Uvula*; and what is called a *Falling down of the Almonds of the Ears.*

A Bag for the Side. Take Bay-berries, Seeds of Cummin, of Fenugreek, and Cammomile-flowers, of each a Handful; Bran, and Salt, of each two Handfuls: Put theſe into two Bags.

In Pains of the Side theſe are to be applied hot one after another.

A Bag for the Stomach. Take dried Mint, half an Ounce; Wormwood, Thyme, and red Roſe-flowers, of each two Drams; Balauſtines, *Spaniſh* Angelica-root, Carraway-ſeeds, Nutmeg, Mace, and Cloves, of each one Dram: Make a coarſe Powder for a Bag.

In Pains, Vomitings, Windineſs, and Indigeſtion, this is directed to be dipped in Red wine ſcalding hot, and applied to the Stomach.

A Bag for Relaxation of the Uvula. Take of Cummin-ſeed, two Ounces; Orrice, and long Pepper, of each half an Ounce: Make a groſs Powder for a Bag.

This is to be applied to the Top of the Head.

Balſam called Mirabile. Take Frankincenſe, two Ounces; Maſtich, Cloves, Galangal, Mace, and Cubebs, of each half an Ounce; Aloes-wood, one Ounce: Powder and mix them with Honey, half a Pound, and *Venice*-Turpentine, a Pound; then add

Brandy

Brandy, a proper Quantity to extract a Tincture: Diſtil them in a Bath-heat, and when you have got all the clear Water, ſhift your Receiver, and then you will have next a noble red *Balſam*, which rectify.

It is ſaid, this will cure all ſorts of Wounds without any other Dreſſing, and without cauſing any Running or Diſcharge. See the *Traumatic Balſams*.

Nephritic Balſam. Take Oil of ſweet Almonds, new drawn, four Ounces; Oil of white Poppy, and of Linſeed, new drawn, each two Ounces; of Nutmegs by Expreſſion, half an Ounce; Oil of Petre, five Drams; Balſam of Capivi, ſix Drams; of *Peru*, two Drams; Oil of Juniper, four Scruples; Oil of Anniſeed, one Dram; Oil of Vitriol rectified, one Ounce, and Camphire, two Scruples.

Theſe are beſt mixed by heating the Oils together in a Bath-heat, and then by gradually dropping in the Oil of Vitriol, and ſtirring them together.

It is recommended for Pains in the Kidneys; to promote Urine, and to move the Stone: It will be ſerviceable for Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, if given in Aſthmas, Coughs, and Difficulty of Breathing. The Doſe is fifty or ſixty Drops in a Spoonful of ſome pectoral Syrup.

Scheffers Balſam. Take volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, and of Sal Ammoniac, each a Dram; chymical Oil of Mace, a Scruple; highly rectified Spirit of Wine, an Ounce: Steep them together.

Theſe are very pleaſant, grateful, cordial Drops, and may be taken in great Faintneſs, Lowneſs of Spirits, Palpitation of the Heart, hypocondriac, or hyſterical Diſorders. The Doſe is thirty or forty Drops in a little Wine and Water.

A balſamic Bolus. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, and *Lucatellus*'s Balſam, of each half a Dram, and Balſam of *Peru*, three Drops: Mix them.

It is a pleaſant and uſeful Medicine in a Cough, and may do good Service in Diſorders which have a Tendency to a Conſumption, in Spittings of Blood, bloody Fluxes, and in Bruiſes: It may be taken three or four times a Day.

A Bolus for a Bruiſe. Take Sperma Ceti, a Scruple; Salt of Hartſhorn, five Grains; Balſam of *Peru*, five Drops; *Venice*-Treacle, half a Dram, and Diacodium, enough to mix it.

After a proper Diſcharge by bleeding, this is a good *Bolus* to promote a Sweat, increaſe Urine, and to heal inward Hurts and Bruiſes: It may be repeated every four or ſix Hours, with large Draughts of Ground-ivy-tea, or White-wine-whey.

A Bolus of Caſſia. Take Pulp of *Caſſia*, freſh drawn, ſix Drams; *Venice*-Turpentine, waſhed in Parſley-water, three Drams; Powder of Rhubarb, a Scruple, and of Liquorice, enough to make it of a Conſiſtence.

In an infectious Running of the Reins, after a proper Purging, this muſt needs be a good Strengthner; and may be often repeated.

A chalybeate Bole. Take *Mynſicht*'s Extract of Steel, half a Scruple; Balſam of *Gilead*, ſix Drops, and Conſerve of Roſes, a Dram.

It is recommended in a Want of Appetite, and Waſting of Fleſh, to be taken twice a Day for a Month together.

A cordial Bolus. Take of the compound Powder of Crabs Claws, *Goa* Stone, each half a Scruple; Powder of Saffron, five Grains, and Alkermes, enough to make a *Bolus*.

If Nitre be put inſtead of the *Goa* Stone, and the Doſe repeated every four or ſix Hours, it will powerfully promote Sweat, and abate the Rage

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and Fury of a burning Fever; giving Spirits at the ſame time.

An hypochondriac Bolus. Take *ens Veneris*, and Spikenard, of each ſeven Grains; Conſerve of Borage-flowers, a Dram: Mix them.

It is directed to be taken twice a Day for a Month, in ſome proper Julep, or in the *Splanchnic Decoction.*

An hyſteric Bolus. Take Caſtor, and Aſa Fœtida, of each a Scruple; Saffron, four Grains; Salt of Amber, ſix Grains; *London* Laudanum, two Grains; Oil of Amber, a Drop, and Syrup of Mugwort, enough to make a *Bolus* to be taken at Night going to Bed.

It is recommended as a good Remedy in a hyſteric Cholic: It is certainly a powerful Doſe.

A common purging Bolus. Take of Powder of Jalap, from a Scruple to half a Dram; Scammony, powdered, from three Grains to eight; Calomel, fifteen Grains; Oil of Anniſeed, a Drop, and Lenitive Electuary enough to mix it up.

It is a ſtrong Purge, moves the Humours briſkly, carries off Water, and ſcours the Glands of the Guts: The Quantity of Jalap and Scammony are to be limited by the Preſcriber.

A ſudorific Bolus. Take Powder of *Virginia* Snakeroot, fifteen Grains; *Venice*-treacle, half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops; liquid Laudanum, fifteen Drops, and Diacodium, enough to mix it up.

In Pains in the Limbs and in ſlight Colds this is a good Sweat, if large Draughts of Sage-tea are given between whiles: But when there is a burning Fever, and the Head is diſordered, the above cordial *Bolus* is a hundred times better.

A Worm Bolus. Take of pure Quickſilver, a Dram, and brown Sugar, two Drams; grind them well in a Glaſs Mortar till they are well divided, adding two drops of Oil of ſweet Almonds, and from four to ten Grains of Scammony; then with Syrup of Rhubarb, make a *Bolus.*

The *ſugared Mercury* mentioned among the Chymicals is pretty much like this: If that was to be occaſionally mixed with Rhubarb or Scammony at the time of uſing, it would make an excellent Remedy for the Worms.

A yellow Bolus. Take Rhubarb, not toaſted but grated fine, from one Scruple to two; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop, and Diaſcordium, enough to mix it up.

This is a ſafe and effectual Medicine to cure Looſeneſſes, which are troubleſome to moſt People at one time or other. It may be taken at Morning or Night, and repeated two or three times at proper Diſtances.

Cock Broth. Take candied Eringo-roots, two Ounces; Roots of China, Scorzonera, Currants, and Dates, of each an Ounce; Shavings of Hartſhorn, and of Ivory, of each half an Ounce; the four greater cold Seeds, of each two Drams; Maidenhair, two Handfuls; the Bottom of a ſtale white Loaf; a *Cock*, picked, drawn, and well bruiſed ſo as to break the Bones; boil all theſe in Barley-water, from three Quarts to three Pints; then having ſtrained it, add *Canary*, a Pint; Electuary of Saſſafras, and Juice of Kermes, of each half an Ounce, and Syrup of Balſam, a proper Quantity.

Conſummate Broth. Take a Capon picked, drawn, and cut into Pieces, Sheeps-trotters, and Calves-feet, of each of them four; Shavings of Hartſhorn, and of Ivory, each half an Ounce; yellow Saunders, three Drams; Dates, the Number of twenty; Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, four Ounces, and Pearl-barly, one Ounce: Boil theſe in Spring-water, a Gallon to two Quarts, adding, when it is almoſt boiled enough, Ox-

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eye-flowers dried, Herbs of Coltsfoot, Maidenhair, and Sage of *Jeruſalem*, of each a Handful; Mace, two Blades; one Nutmeg, and *Malaga* Sack, a Pint.

Broth for a Conſumption. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, four Ounces; Comfrey-roots, two Ounces; Shavings of Hartſhorn, one Ounce; Maidenhair, one Handful; Sage of *Jeruſalem*, two Handfuls; Plaintain, half a Handful; Raiſins of the Sun, two Ounces; Dates, four: Boil them together with a Chicken, the crag End of a Neck of Mutton, and three Ounces of Manchet in a ſufficient Quantity of Spring-water, then ſtrain it, and when it is cold take off the Fat.

The firſt Broth of Crayfiſh. Take a hundred *Crayfiſh*, having pounded them alive in a Mortar, boil them in two Quarts of Water to two Pints and a half, adding towards the laſt, two Blades of Mace; one Nutmeg ſliced; old *Malaga* Wine, half a Pint, ſtrain it, and let the Patient ſup up a Draught of it twice a Day.

The ſecond Broth of Crayfiſh. Take the Tails of twenty *Crayfiſh*; candied Eringo-root, one Ounce; the Bottom of a white Loaf, Raiſins ſtoned, two Ounces; Stick-liquorice, three Drams; boil theſe in three Pints of Water to one Quart, then ſtrain it off.

For hectical, waſting, conſumptive, and declining People, *Broths*, frequently eaten, do extraordinary Service: In ſuch Caſes the Stomach is not able to digeſt ſolid Food, and yet requires frequent Supplies of rich Nouriſhment: Theſe *Broths* therefore afford a kindly, ſoft, and balſamic Chyle, which, without raiſing any Commotion or Fermentation in the Blood, do greatly ſupply thoſe unbounded Diſcharges, Nature is continually making.

Dr. *Fuller* remarks, that there is ſuch an edulcorating Virtue in *Crayfiſh*, Crabs and Lobſters, that they manifeſtly change the Sourneſs of Vinegar itſelf, when put into a Saucer of it; and being received into our Bodies, wonderfully take of the bitter Pains of the Stranguary: Hence he infers, That in hectical and conſumptive Diſorders, where the Maſs of Blood is deprived of its nouriſhing, kindly, ſweet, and oily Juices, it grows ſour; and that in this depraved State theſe *Broths* do eminent Service.

Purging Cakes. Take ſweet Almonds blanched, ſix Drams; powdered Jalap-root, three Drams; Reſin of Jalap, half a Dram; fine Sugar, ten Drams; Oil of Cinnamon, three Drops: With Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make them into *Cakes* for ſix Doſes.

Purging Cakes are not ſo good a Form of Medicine as purging Powders; which may be inſtantly prepared from a variety of Ingredients for different Intentions.

A Cataplaſm of Bitters. Take *Venice*-treacle, and Lupine-meal, of each three Drams; Wormſeed, a Dram and a half; the Powder of Hiera-picra, half a Dram; chymical Oil of Wormwood, ſixteen Drops, and Juice of Tanſey, enough to unite it.

In this, like many other Caſes, Pultices are of moſt ſervice preſently after the Uſe of ſome Fomentation: Thus, where a Fomentation, like the *Fomentation of Bitters*, has opened the Pores of the Child's Belly, this may be applied: It is intended againſt Worms.

A Cataplaſm with Caſſia. Take Pulp of *Caſſia*, an Ounce; Elder Ointment, two Ounces; Sperma Ceti, half and Ounce, and powdered Agaric, a Dram and a half: Mix all into a Pultice.

It is directed to be applied to the Throat in a Quinſey.

A Cataplaſm with Cummin. Take Onions roaſted under the Embers,

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an Ounce and a half; Saffron, clipt ſmall with Sciſſars, fifteen Grains; Oil of Amber, twelve Drops; powdered Cummin-ſeed, and Ointment of Marſhmallows, of each three Drams: Mix them.

It is recommended as an excellent Remedy in Pains of the Ears; it ought to be put on as hot as can be endured, and renewed every four Hours as long as the Pain continueth.

A Cataplaſm of Eggs. Take the Yolks of four Eggs, boiled hard; Oil of Amber, two Scruples, and Linſeed-oil as much as is ſufficient: Mix them well in a Mortar.

It is directed to be applied to the Piles when ſwelled and painful.

A Cataplaſm with Elder. Take green Leaves (or in the Winter time the inward Bark) of *Elder*, four Ounces; cut and boil them in Milk, till ſoft; ſtrain away the Milk, and to the Maſh add ſoft Soap, an Ounce; ſpread it upon a double Cloth; ſtrew it with Ceruſe and apply it warm.

It is recommended againſt St. *Anthony*'s Fire: But if the Diſorder be bad, Bleeding is to be begun with; and the *Cordial Bolus* taken Night and Morning.

A Cataplaſm for the Feet. Take *Venice*-treacle, two Ounces; Muſtard-ſeed, and Grains of Paradiſe, of each one Ounce and a half; Bay-ſalt, one Ounce; black Soap, two Ounces; Oil of Spike, two Scruples, and Vinegar, a ſufficient Quantity to mix them.

This is intended to be applied to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers, in order to cauſe Pain, and draw the offending Matter from the Head: And in theſe Caſes they have been found more ſucceſsful than the *Cephalic Plaiſters*, either with or without *Spaniſh* Flies. See *Sinapiſms*.

A Cataplaſm with Fuller's Earth. Take Crumb of white Bread, four Ounces; white Poppy-ſeed bruiſed, two Ounces; boil in Milk; ſtrain away the Clear; to the Remainder add *Fuller's Earth* in Powder, and Oil of Roſes, of each two Ounces; Oil of Mace by Expreſſion, a Dram, and Camphire, one Scruple: Mix them.

This is directed to be applied to the Head when ſhaved, in order to remove Phrenzy, Watching, *&c.* provided the Diſorder be outwardly.

A Cataplaſm of Herrings. Take white Briony-root, freſh digged up, or the Powder of the dry Root, two Ounces; black Soap, three Ounces; pickled Herrings or Anchovies, four Ounces; Salt, an Ounce and a half: Mix them.

This is to be applied to the Soles of the Feet, and frequently renewed: It is intended to ſtimulate ſtrongly, cauſe Pain, and thereby procure Relief in Lethargies, and other Diſorders which affect the Head and Spirits.

A Cataplaſm of Juices. Take *Juice* of Onions, Parſley, Smallage, and Fennel, of each two Ounces; Crumb of white Bread, as much as will take it up: Beat them together in a Mortar.

Pultices do moſt Service immediately after the Uſe of a Fomentation: If then the Bottom and Sides of the Belly are well bathed with the *Diuretic Fomentation*, when any gravelly Matter has obſtructed the urinary Paſſages, this Pultice will be more efficacious.

A Lateral Cataplaſm. Take meal of Linſeed, eight Ounces; Fenugreek, and Cummin, of each four Ounces, and Linſeed Oil, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix them in a Mortar.

It is intended to be applied to the Side in a Pleuriſy; when, if the Pain be outwardly, it may be of excellent Uſe.

A Cataplaſm with Orris. Take *Orris-powder*, an Ounce; Honey, three Ounces, or a ſufficient Quantity.

Dr. *Fuller*

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, this Pultice is good for a Quinſey, watry Affections of the Breaſt, and Pain of the Side when outwardly applied.

A Cataplaſm with Poppy. Take red Roſes, dried and cut ſmall, four Scruples; white Poppy-ſeeds bruiſed, and Oil of Roſes, each half an Ounce; Barley-meal, an Ounce, and Vinegar enough to temper it up properly.

This is cooling and diſperſing, being intended to be applied warm to the Forehead, in a throbbing ſort of Head-ach.

A Cataplaſm in a Quinſey. Take Figs, four Ounces; *Album Græcum*, half an Ounce; Flowers of Sulphur, and long Pepper, each a Dram; Brandy, two Ounces; chymical Oil of Wormwood, ſixteen Drops, and Diacodium, as much as will ſerve: Beat all in a Mortar till they are well mixed. To theſe may be added Swallows or Pigeons Dung; lay it to the Throat from Ear to Ear, and renew it as often as it drieth.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, That though a Quinſey be an Inflammation, and Medicines to diſperſe are commonly made uſe of in the Beginning of Inflammations; yet in this Caſe they are to be avoided, becauſe the Part is full of Glands; hence, cooling and diſperſing Applications may thicken the Humours, weaken the Tone of the Part, and increaſe the Obſtructions.

The principal Intention ſhould be to thin the Humours, and empty the Glands; and this is beſt done by outward Applications and Gargles; Care being had at the ſame time to prevent, by Bleedings, Glyſters, and Bliſter-plaiſters, a Flux of Humours to the Part.

A Cataplaſm with Radiſh. Take Roots of Horſe-radiſh, and Squills, of each two Ounces; Rue, Muſtard-ſeed, and Salt, of each an Ounce; black Soap, two Ounces, and Vinegar, a ſufficient Quantity to mix them.

Some mix a little of the Powder of *Spaniſh* Flies into ſuch Compoſitions as this; but others, with better Reaſon, leave them out. This Pultice is to be applied to the Soles of the Feet in Fevers which affect the Head.

A Stomach Cataplaſm. Take *Venice*-treacle, ſix Drams; Cinnamon, and Cloves powdered, of each a Dram; Oil of Wormwood, two Drops; of Mint, ſix Drops: Mix them up with a proper Quantity of Vinegar.

This is intended to be applied all over the Stomach in great Reachings, Sickneſs and Vomitings.

A Cataplaſm with Turneps. Take eight Ounces of *Turneps*, baked in an Oven; Rue, four Handfuls; Muſtard-ſeed, two Ounces; Oil of Juniper, two Drams, and Nerve Ointment, as much as is needful: When it is ſpread upon Cloth, ſprinkle it with Powder of Euphorbium.

After the *Paralytic Liniment* is well rubbed into any weak, cold, and benumbed Part, this Pultice is to be applied all over it.

A Cataplaſm for Vomiting. Take Quinces, half a Pound; cut them in Quarters, take out the Core and Seeds, then boil them in Vinegar till ſoft, and beat them to Maſh in a Mortar, with half an Ounce of Powder of Balauſtines: This being ſpread thick on a double Cloth, ſtrew over it a Dram of the Powder of Cloves, and lay it hot to the Stomach.

See the *Stomach Cataplaſm*, a little before.

A Cataplaſm of Webs. Take *Venice*-turpentine, two Ounces; Juice of Plaintain, one Ounce and a half; three Figs; the yellow Paring of *Seville* Orange-rind, two Drams; Bole, one Dram and a half; Soot, half an Ounce; Pigeons-dung, one Ounce and a half; ſix large Spiders-webs, four Ounces of black Soap, and Vinegar, enough to mix it up.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, to drive away an Ague, tie this about the Wriſt, ſo as to make it bear hard upon the Pulſes, two Hours before the Fit.

A cordial Caudle. Take twelve ſweet Almonds beaten in a Mortar; two yolks of Eggs; Conſerve of red Roſes, and of Gilly-flowers, each an Ounce; *Aqua Cæleſtis*, half an Ounce; *Canary* Wine, and Damaſk-roſe-water, of each half a Pint: Work them about well together, then ſtrain, and add Confection of Alkermes, two Drams, and Oil of Cinnamon, two Drops.

This is a pleaſant, agreeable, nouriſhing Caudle; proper for hectical Patients, or thoſe waſted by long Illneſſes.

The firſt reſtorative Caudle. Take the Pith of an Ox's Back out of its Skin, half a Pound; Roſe-water, and Tent Wine, each a Pint; ten Dates minced ſmall; twenty four Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, and Cinnamon, two Drams; let them ſtand ſtewing in a Bath-heat ſix Hours, then ſtrain, and add to ſix Ounces of it the Yolk of an Egg, and Nutmeg and Sugar, a ſufficient Quantity to make it palatable.

The ſecond reſtorative Caudle. Take Tent Wine, two Quarts; white Saunders, and Acorn-cups, of each half an Ounce; candied Eringo-roots, Dates, and Figs, of each four Ounces; Nutmegs ſliced thin, half an Ounce; Archangel, two Handfuls: Boil to a Quart, ſtrain it, and while it is a little warm, add the Yolks of four Eggs, and white Sugar-candy, an Ounce: Mix them.

Theſe are to be eaten warm for Breakfaſt every Day: They are good for the ſame Diſorders as the *Cordial Caudle*.

Laxative Currants. Take Sena, four Ounces; Juniper-berries bruiſed, two Ounces; White-wine and Water, of each a Pint; make a cloſe and warm Infuſſion for ſix Hours, then ſtrain out the Liquor, and putting into it *Currants*, well picked and waſhed, one Pound, boil them gently till they are ſoft and plump, then paſs the Liquor through an Hair-ſieve; put into it as much Sugar as will ſerve to bring it into a thin Syrup: Boil it a little, adding towards the laſt, Coriander-ſeeds, and Ginger, of each two Drams; laſtly, ſtrain out the Syrup, and pour it on the *Currants*, to keep together for Uſe.

To make it more laxative or looſening, four Ounces of Manna may be added; but then the leſs Sugar is required. Two large Spoonfuls of Syrup and *Currants* may be eaten together every four or ſix Hours.

A Decoction of Agaric. Take *Agaric*, ſliced and tied up in a Rag, two Drams; boil it in Water to three Ounces; adding, towards the laſt, Cloves bruiſed, half a Dram; to the Liquor, when ſtrained and quite cold, add Scammony prepared, four Grains, ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, one Ounce, and Oil of Anniſeeds, a Drop: Mix for a Potion.

The Antients had a great Opinion of the Virtues of *Agaric*, and gave it in a great many Diſorders: The Modern Phyſicians eſteem it but little, nor is it an Ingredient in any Compoſition in our *London*-Diſpenſatory.

Antiloimic Decoction. Take Roots of Scorzonera, two Ounces; Zedoary, half an Ounce; Contrayerva, *Spaniſh* Angelica, Shavings of Hartſhorn and Ivory, of each two Drams; Cochineal whole, four Scruples: Boil theſe in fine clear Barley-water, from two Pints and a half to twenty four Ounces; throwing into it, towards the laſt, Saffron, a Scruple: To the ſtrained Liquor add Plague, and Treacle-waters, of each two Ounces; Syrup of Gilly-flowers, four Ounces; Syrup of Kermes ſtrained, half an Ounce, and four Leaves of Gold: Mix all together.

Antiphthiſic

Antiphthiſic Decoction. Take Ox-eye Daiſy flowers dried, one Handful; three Snails wiped clean; candied Eryngo-root, half an Ounce, and Pearl-barly, three Drams: Boil in a Pint and a half of Spring-water to a Pint; then ſtrain it out.

This *Decoction* conveys ſoft, healing, oily Nouriſhment into the ſharp Blood, and thereby becomes uſeful in hectic Heats, Night-ſweats, and Conſumptive Diſorders. The Sick is to ſup up a Quarter, or half a Pint, with an equal Quantity of Milk, for Breakfaſt and Supper.

An aperient Decoction. Take Roots of Parſley and Fennel, of each an Ounce; Barks of Tamariſk, and of Capers, of each half an Ounce; Herbs of Ceterach, Harts-tongue, Agrimony, and Liverwort, of each a Handful: Boil theſe in Water and White-wine, added towards the laſt, of each a Pint and a half to twenty eight Ounces; when it is ſtrained, diſſolve in it, Syrup of the five opening Roots, and ſimple Oxymel, of each two Ounces.

This is a good Drink to open Obſtructions of the Liver and Kidneys; for this Purpoſe a Tea-cupful may be taken three or four times a Day.

An aſtringent Decoction. Take Pomegranate-peels bruiſed, one Ounce: Boil them in three Pints of Water till half be conſumed, adding, towards the End, of Cloves bruiſed, half a Dram, and Nutmegs, a Dram; ſtrain, and add Syrup of dried Roſes, three Ounces; ſtrong Cinnamon-water, four Ounces; Mint-water, one Ounce, and *Venice*-treacle, two Drams. Mix them.

Four Ounces of this *Decoction* is to be taken two or three times a Day in violent Looſeneſſes, or the Bloody Flux. See the *White Drinks*, and *Fracaſtorius*'s *Decoction*.

A balſamic Decoction. Take *Malaga* Raiſins, ſtoned and chopped to Pieces; Roots of Sarſa, China, and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; Savings of Hartſhorn and Ivory, of each two Drams; and Tops of St. *John*'s Wort, a Handful: Boil in fine clear Barley-water, three Pints to thirty Ounces; adding, when it is half boiled, Balſam of *Tolu*, three Drams; when cold, ſtrain, and add Syrup of Raſberries, two Ounces; Balſam of *Peru*, eight Drops, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Mix them.

This is intended to heal the Lungs, as well as diſcharge out of the Breaſt what is offenſive. The Doſe is a Quarter of a Pint a little warmed two or three times a Day.

A Decoction of Barberry rinds. Take of *Barberry rinds*, and Turmeric, each half an Ounce; Celandine, four Handfuls; Gooſe-dung tied up in a Rag, two Ounces: Boil in Water two Pints and a half to a Pint and a half, adding, towards the End, half a Pint of White-wine; and Saffron, a Scruple: Strain it out.

It is very good in Obſtructions of the Liver or Gaul, and conſequently for the Jaundice: It may be taken, ſweetened with Syrup of Marſh-mallows, to half a Pint, or more in a Day.

A Decoction for the Bite of a mad Dog. Take Chips of Box-wood, to be had at the Turner's, and male Piony-ſeeds, of each an Ounce; Leaves of Sage, Wood-ſage, Betony, Sanicle, Angelica, Devil's-bit, and woody Night-ſhade, of each one Handful: Boil theſe in five Pints of Water to two Quarts, then ſtrain it off.

This is directed to be taken, a Quarter of a Pint, with half a Dram of *Venice*-treacle in it, three times a Day. See the *Powder againſt the Bite of a mad Dog*.

A bitter aromatic Decoction. Take Roots of Calamus aromaticus, and Gentian, each two Drams; Galangal, four Scruples; Tops of Centaury,

dried Wormwood, Cammomile-flowers, and *French* Lavender, of each a Dram: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, adding, at laſt, Carraway-ſeeds bruiſed, half an Ounce: Strain it off.

This will be much mended by the Addition of two Ounces of ſpirituous Alexiterial Water to every Pint of the *Decoction*. A Tea-cupful of it may be taken twice a Day, to promote Digeſtion, cauſe an Appetite, and warm a cold Stomach.

A Decoction of Burdock. Take *Burdock-roots*, four Ounces; Ground Pine, four Handfuls: Boil in Water, three Pints to eight and twenty Ounces; ſtrain, and add magiſterial Worm-water, four Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, and *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, of each two Drams: Mix them.

It is deſigned to warm and ſtrengthen the Stomach, and thereby ſecure it from the Gout.

A cachectic Decoction. Take Polipodium-roots, two Ounces; Aſh-tree-bark, and Tamarinds, of each half an Ounce; Raiſins, one Ounce, and Cream of Tartar, two Drams: Boil in twenty Ounces of Water till it comes to twelve; the Liquor being ſtrained, add four Ounces of White-wine; Juice of Lemons, half an Ounce; Sena, an Ounce; Rhubarb, and Agaric, tied up in a Rag, of each half an Ounce; give theſe a cloſe and warm Infuſion for twelve Hours: In the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve two Ounces of Manna, ſtrain again, and add, at laſt, two Ounces of Syrup of Succory and Rhubarb; Oil of Anniſeeds, two Drops; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, and *Elixir Proprietatis*, of each four Scruples: Mix all for four Doſes.

This is intended againſt the Green Sickneſs, but it is very ſeldom made uſe of.

A Decoction in a Cancer. Take Roots of Figwort, and Mullein, of each two Ounces; Filipendula, Herb Robert, Ceterach, Agrimony, Tormentil, Scabious, and Toad flax, of each a Handful; Flowers of Elder, of Roſemary, of each a Pugil; Nettle-ſeed, two Drams: Boil theſe in three Quarts of Water to three Pints and a half; to the ſtrained Liquor add *altering Syrup of Apples*, and Syrup of Citron-juice, of each four Ounces: Mix all.

A good large Draught of this is directed to be taken three times a Day.

A Decoction in a Catarrh. Take yellow and red Saunders, of each two Drams; Guaiacum and Saſſafras, of each half an Ounce; Liquorice, one Ounce and a half, and Raiſins, an Ounce: Boil in three Pints of fine Barley-water to a Quart; adding, at laſt, Juice of Hounds-tongue-leaves, four Ounces.

That tickling Cough which is occaſioned by a continual Falling down of Rheum, would be greatly relieved by a Quarter of a Pint of this Drink warm three or four times a Day.

A Decoction of Catechu ſimple. Take *Japan* Earth, two Drams: Boil in a Pint of Water till a quarter Part is conſumed, let it ſtand to ſettle, and pour off the cleareſt; to which add, of ſtrong Cinnamon-water; Syrup of Quinces or of dried Roſes, of each two Ounces.

This makes a moſt agreeable Drink, which, after proper Diſcharges have been made, may be given to a Tea-cupful every two or three Hours in great Looſeneſſes.

A Decoction of Catechu compound. Take Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, of each three Drams; yellow and red Saunders, of each two Drams; the blackeſt Part of *Japan* Earth powdered, half an Ounce; Liquorice, an Ounce; dried Sage, a Handful: Boil in three Pints of Barley-water to a Quart, adding to the clear Liquor, after ſettling and ſtraining, two Ounces

Ounces of Diacodium, and Oil of Anniſeeds a Drop.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, he has obſerved a thin Catarrh has been often relieved with this Medicine beyond any thing elſe: Doſe a Quarter of a Pint warm, three times a Day.

A cephalic Decoction. Take Guaiacum, and Saſſafras, of each two Drams; male Piony-roots, one Ounce; dried Sage, Marjoram, Betony, *Arabian* Stechas-flowers, of each half a Handful: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Pint and three Quarters; to the ſtrained Liquor add compound Piony-Water, and compound Syrup of Pionies, of each two Ounces; Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams; Oil of Roſemary, and of Nutmegs, of each two Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce.

When the Head and Nerves are affected from a cold Cauſe, this, by being taken to a Quarter of a Pint twice a Day, is intended to prevent Apoplexies, Palſies, Numbneſſes, *&c.*

A Decoction of Chamepitys. Take dried Ground-pine, two Handfuls; Flowers of Stæchas, two Drams; male Piony-roots, an Ounce: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Quart, ſtrain, and add of Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, and compound Spirit of Lavender, of each a Dram: Mix them.

A Quarter of a Pint, with twenty Drops of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, is recommended by Dr. *Fuller*, to be taken for Prevention of the Gout, three times a Day.

A Decoction of Coralline. Take pure Quickſilver, two Ounces; Dittany of *Creet*, two Drams, and powdered *Coralline*, half an Ounce: Boil in Purſlane-water, a Pint and a half to fourteen Ounces; when it is ſtrained and ſeparated from the Mercury, ſweeten it with two Ounces of Syrup of Lemons.

This is directed to be given to Children for the Worms, to about a Tea-cupful at a time, twice a Day, for four Days ſucceſſively, before the full and new Moon, and before purging.

A depurating Decoction. Take Roots of Quickgraſs, Butcher's-broom, Fennel, and Parſley, of each an Ounce; the Herb Cleavers, and Dandelion, of each a Handful; Currants chopped ſmall, two Ounces: Boil in three Pints of Water to twenty eight Ounces; ſtrain, and add Salt of Prunella, two Drams, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, four Ounces.

If a Quart of this Drink be taken in a Day, it will powerfully provoke Urine, and cleanſe the urinary Paſſages of Slime, Gravel, and other Obſtructions.

A Decoction in a Diarrhœa. Take powdered Bole Armeniac, one Ounce; ſoft white Chalk, three Ounces: Boil in three Pints of Water to twenty ſix Ounces; ſtrain, then let it ſettle, and pour off the Clear, to which add Diaſcordium, half an Ounce; Cinnamon-water, Syrup of Quinces, and of dried Roſes, of each two Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops.

In violent Looſeneſſes, attended with Wind, Sickneſs, and Gripes, a Tea-cupful of this Mixture may be taken after every looſe Stool. This is a moſt agreeable Mixture, and pretty much reſembles *Fracaſtorius*'s *Decoction*; but this is moſt pleaſant.

A Diuretic Decoction. Take Roots of Fennel, and Aſparagus, of each two Ounces; ſixteen Winter Cherries; golden Rod, two Handfuls: Boil in Water, and White-wine added, towards the laſt, of each eighteen Ounces, to two and twenty Ounces of the whole; to the ſtrained Liquor add compound Horſe-radiſh-water, two Ounces; clear Juice of Parſley, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each four Ounces; Millepedes, tied up in a Rag alive, then bruiſed, and ſqueezed into it, three hundred, and Powder of Salt Prunella, two Drams.

It

It cauſeth a plentiful Diſcharge of Urine, cleanſing the Bladder and urinary Paſſages: It is no leſs uſeful for old Wounds and Ulcers, and ſore running Eyes. It ſhould be taken to a Pint a Day for ſome time.

An edulcorating Decoction. Take Sarſa, and China, of each three Ounces; yellow and red Saunders, Hartſhorn, and Ivory, of each ſix Drams: Infuſe and boil in ſix Quarts of Water to ſix Pints; ſtrain it off and ſweeten with Sugar, enough to make it palatable.

This Drink is what is uſually called a *Sweetner of the Blood*, for it drinks up and conſumes the overabundant *Serum* of the Blood, or elſe blunts and ſmooths its Sharpneſs; increaſes Perſpiration, and is uſeful in Breakings out of the Skin: Take it half a Pint Morning and Evening.

The Emmenagogue Decoction. Take Roots of Smallage, two Ounces; Calamus aromaticus, and Bay-berries, of each two Drams; Zedoary, and Cubebs, of each a Dram and a half; Mace, two Scruples; Galangal, and Grains of Paradiſe, of each half a Scruple; Dittany of *Creet*, and Pennyroyal, of each a Handful: Boil in a Quart of Water, and a Pint of White-wine to a Pint and three Quarters; ſtrain it, and add, Tincture of Saffron, an Ounce, and Syrup of *French* Lavender, three Ounces.

This is intended to promote Women's monthly Diſcharges: For this Purpoſe a Purge is to be taken firſt; then, near the time of the Diſcharge, a quarter or half a Pint of the Drink is to be taken Morning and Evening, uſing moderate Exerciſe, and avoiding Cold.

An expectorating Decoction. Take Orris-root, two Ounces; Agaric, tied up in a Piece of Linen, four Scruples; dried Tobacco, two Scruples; Hyſſop, and Thyme, of each a Handful: Boil in two Pints and a quarter of Water to a Pint and three quarters; ſtrain, and add ſimple Oxymel, four Ounces.

The bitter Febrifuge Decoction. Take dried Cammomile-flowers, two Ounces; Cochineal, ſixteen Grains: Boil them in three Pints of Water to a Quart; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve two Drams of Salt of Wormwood.

This is juſtly eſteemed an excellent Remedy in Intermittent Fevers, being exceeded by nothing but the *Peruvian* Bark: a quarter of a Pint may be taken every three Hours between the Fits.

The magiſterial Febrifuge Decoction. Take fine powdered *Peruvian* Bark, two Ounces: Boil it in a Quart of Water to a little leſs than a Pint, ſtrain it off, and pour on the Powder another Quart of Water, and boil away as before, adding, about the Middle of the ſecond Boiling, three Drams of the Balſam of *Tolu*, and a Scruple of Cochineal; when it is cold, and both the ſtrained Liquors mixed together; add, Syrup of Gilly-flowers, four Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops.

When Patients are ſo weak-ſtomached, or humourſome, that they cannot, or will not take the Bark in Subſtance, then this becomes uſeful: It may be taken to a quarter of a Pint every three Hours between the Fits, and continued till the Fever be conquered.

This is a moſt agreeable *Decoction*, and if it be ſtrained through a Cloth not very fine, and always ſhaken at the time of taking, it will ſeldom fail of Succeſs. See *Cortex Peruvianus*.

The ſaline Febrifuge Decoction. Take Salt of Wormwood, eight Scruples; white Sugar, four Ounces: Boil theſe in a Quart of Water and ſcum it.

In hectical Heats, and ſlow Fevers tending to a Conſumption, this is recom-

recommended to be taken to a Teacupful every two Hours: But in this caſe the *Antifebrifuge Mixture* ſeems to be a better Preparation. This ſhould not be boiled in Braſs Veſſels.

Fracaſtorius's *Decoction.* Take Diaſcordium, ſix Drams; Alexiterial Milk-water, ten Ounces: Boil to eight Ounces; ſtrain, and add Mint-water, half an Ounce; ſtrong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces, and Syrup of Diacodium, an Ounce and a half: Mix for three Doſes.

This is a moſt divine Remedy in a violent Looſeneſs attended with ſick Fits, and griping Tortures. It differs very little from the *Decoctum Diaſcordii.*

Fracaſtorius's *ſmall Decoction.* Take Diaſcordium, half an Ounce; Cochineal, a Scruple: Boil a little in a Pint of Water, then throw in half an Ounce of Sugar; ſtrain it through Flannel, and add two Ounces of Cinnamon-water.

This is directed to be taken for conſtant Drink in Fevers, whilſt they are attended with a Looſeneſs.

A Decoction for Glyſters. Take Mallows, two Handfuls; Violet-leaves, and Groundſil, of each a Handful; Cammomile-flowers, and Flax-ſeeds, of each two Drams; ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, half an Ounce: Boil in a Pint and a half of Water to a Pint.

A Decoction of Hemp-ſeed. Take *Hemp-ſeed* bruiſed, three Ounces; Agrimony, Shepherd's Pouch, Plantain, and Knotgraſs, of each a Handful and a half: Boil in three Quarts of Water till one is conſumed; then ſweeten the ſtrained Liquor with four Ounces of Sugar, or with *Syrup of dried Roſes.*

This is recommended as an excellent Remedy againſt a Weakneſs of holding ones Water, and conſequently againſt piſſing a Bed. The Doſe, half a Pint twice a Day for grown People, and for others in Proportion.

A Decoction of Hounds-tongue. Take *Hounds-tongue*-leaves, two Handfuls; Liquorice, half an Ounce; Raiſins, two Ounces: Boil in Water two Pints and a half to thirty Ounces; adding, at laſt, Anniſeeds, half an Ounce; when ſtrained add Diacodium, two Ounces.

This is ſaid to be a good Remedy in Diſorders of the Breaſt, Coughs, tickling Rheums, and Difficulties of Breathing. A quarter of a Pint is to be taken warm three times a Day.

A Decoction of Horſe-tail. Take the Herb *Horſe-tail,* ſix Handfuls; middling Quinces, cut to Pieces, in Number, three; Sumach, Myrtle-berries, of each an Ounce and a half; red Roſes dried, one Handful and a half; Balauſtines, three Drams: Boil in nine Pints of Water to five Pints and a half; adding, towards the laſt, Gum Tragacanth, ſix Drams: When ſtrained, add Honey of Roſes, and Syrup of dried Roſes, of each three Ounces, and Syrup of Myrtle-berries, one Ounce and a half: Mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this as an excellent Remedy for Ulcers in the Bladder, and for this Purpoſe directs a Draught to be taken three times a Day.

An Hyſteric Decoction. Take Chips of Box-wood (to be had at the Turners) and white Briony-roots, of each half an Ounce; male Piony, and wild Valerian-roots, of each an Ounce; *French* Lavender-flowers, two Drams, Myrrh, bruiſed, one Dram: Boil in a Pint and a half of Water to fourteen Ounces, adding, towards the End of the Boiling, an Ounce of the Juice of Rue; when ſtrained, add, of compound Briony-water, two Ounces; Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams; white Sugar, an Ounce; Oil of Amber, thirty two Drops: Mix.

Five

Five Spoonfuls of this *Decoction* are to be taken at any time when Wind, Vapours, or Lowneſs of Spirits are troubleſome.

An Icteric Decoction. Take Roots of Turmeric, and Madder, of each an Ounce; Celandine-roots and Leaves, two Handfuls; twenty Earth-worms, ſlit open and waſhed clean: Boil in Water, and Rheniſh Wine added towards the laſt, each a Pint and half, to a Pint and three quarters of the whole; when ſtrained, add Tincture of Saffron, one Ounce; *Syrup of the five opening Roots*, three Ounces.

This is certainly an excellent Drink to warm the Blood, and clear the Liver and Gall of all Obſtructions: A Quarter of a Pint of it may be taken every Night and Morning, till the Jaundice quite diſappears.

An incraſſating Decoction. Take Gum *Arabic*, groſly powdered, three Ounces: Boil it in Water, carefully ſtirring it, from a Quart to a Pint and three quarters; then add Syrup of Marſhmallows, four Ounces.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this in a troubleſome, tickling Cough, a Weakneſs of holding ones Water, and for a ſcalding Urine; a quarter of a Pint to be taken Night and Morning.

A Decoction of Juniper. Take *Juniper*-berries, well bruiſed and tied up in a Rag, four Ounces: Boil them in three Pints of *Canary* to a Quart, then ſtrain.

This *Decoction* is good in the Cholic, will break Wind and promote Urine: Doſe a Tea-cupful two or three times a Day.

A Decoction called Liberans. Take Sarſaparilla, ſix Ounces; Currants cut ſmall, eight Ounces: Infuſe and boil in ſix Quarts of Water to three Quarts; when it is cold, quench in it half a Pound of Quicklime; let it ſtand to ſettle, then pour off the Clear, and bottle it.

Another way of making this Medicine is, to make the Lime-water firſt, allowing a Pound of Lime to every Gallon of Water; and then to infuſe the Ingredients, thus,

Take Saſſafras, Liquorice, and Anniſeed, of each four Ounces; clear Lime-water, two Gallons: Steep them cold, then ſtrain.

For the Virtues of theſe, ſee *Compound Lime-Water*, to which it is a kin.

A magiſterial Decoction of Mallows. Take whole *Mallow*-leaves, eight Handfuls: Boil them in four Quarts of Water to three; let the Liquor run through a Cullender itſelf without ſqueezing, put four Handfuls more of *Mallows* into it, and boil to two Quarts, ſtraining as before: Let it now ſtand to ſettle, pour off the Clear, and put into it four Ounces of Marſhmallow-roots; Liquorice, and Raiſins, of each an Ounce; Gum *Arabic*, half an Ounce; Salt Prunella, two Drams: Boil to thirty Ounces, which being ſtrained is to be ſweetened with two Ounces of Syrup of Marſhmallows.

This will increaſe Urine, and cool the Paſſages, if it be drank freely; but it is very troubleſome to make, and ſeldom prepared.

A nephritic Decoction. Take Root of Marſhmallows, one Ounce and a half; Liquorice, half an Ounce; golden Rod, two Handfuls; Pellitory of the Wall, and Marſhmallows, of each one Handful; four Figs; Juniper-berries; Seeds of *Macedonian* Parſley to be added about the Middle of the Boiling, Burdock, and Gromwel, of each a Dram: Boil in Poſſet-drink (turned with White-wine) three Pints to a Pint and three quarters: Strain and ſweeten with four Ounces of Syrup of Marſhmallows.

This is a good Drink in the Stone and Gravel, and may be drank to a Quart a Day: It agrees pretty much with

with the former *Nephritic Decoction.*

A pacific Decoction. Take white Poppy-heads without the Seeds, one Ounce; ſlit them very thin and boil in three Pints of Water, to a Pint and three Quarters; adding dried Cowſlip-Flowers, two Drams; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve two Drams of Diaſcordium; Diacodium, three Ounces, and Syrup of Lemons, one Ounce.

This is recommended to eaſe a tickling Cough, and cauſe Sleep: But Compoſitions as good as this may be inſtantly made without the Trouble of boiling.

A pectoral Decoction. Take Pearl-barley, and Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned, of each an Ounce; Figs, and Dates, of each eight Ounces; Liquorice, half an Ounce, and Anniſeeds (added at laſt) two Drams: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, then ſtrain.

This is good in Diſeaſes of the Breaſt, eaſes a Cough, and is uſeful in hectical Heats: It agrees with the former *Pectoral Decoctions.* If you would have it purging,

Take of this *Decoction*, a Pint and a half; Sena, an Ounce; Agaric, and Cream of Tartar, of each two Drams; boil it to fourteen Ounces; ſtrain, and diſſolve in it two Ounces of Manna; then ſtrain it again for four Doſes.

A pleuretic Decoction. Take of the *Pectoral Decoction*, a Quart; Juice of Stone-horſe-dung, two Ounces; Oil of Anniſeeds, eight Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce.

This being taken to a quarter of a Pint warm, with twenty Drops of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac in it, every three or four Hours, will, with proper Diſcharges by Bleeding, frequently cure the Pleuriſy.

The Portugal Decoction. Take Spring Water, twenty-ſix Ounces; make it boil, and then put into it, of fine Sugar, and of the Juice of Lemons, each two Ounces, and Cochineal, a Scruple: Let it boil very gently, then take the Scum off, afterwards, ſet it aſide to ſettle, pour the clear Liquor off, and add to it four Ounces of Roſe-water.

This is recommended as a very grateful and uſeful Drink in Fevers: It will quench Thirſt, increaſe Urine and promote Perſpiration. It may be drank without Limitation.

A pſoric Decoction. Take Fumitory, and Ragwort, of each a Handful; Liquorice, an Ounce; pure Quickſilver, four Ounces: Boil in two Pints and a half of Water to a Quart, ſtrain, and the Quickſilver being taken out, ſweeten it with Sugar, or give it as it is.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this in all kinds of Breaking out; and directs a quarter of a Pint to be taken Night and Morning.

The common purging Decoction. Take Sena, three Drams; Cream of Tartar, a Dram; boil in eight Ounces of Water to three; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Manna, half an Ounce; Syrup of Succory, and Rhubarb, ſix Drams; Oil of Anniſeeds, a Drop: Mix for a purging Potion to be taken in the Morning.

Here the Sena is too much: One of the moſt uſeful and agreeable purging Potions is the following.

Take Sena, and Cream of Tartar in fine Powder, of each a Dram and a half; boil them in ſix Ounces of Water till it comes to three, when ſtrained; in this Liquor diſſolve an Ounce of Manna; then ſtrain and drop in twenty Drops of Spirit of Lavender.

This makes a moſt agreeable purging Potion, particularly uſeful in the Stone, Gravel, Obſtructions in the Liver and urinary Paſſages: It may be taken with very little Confinement.

A Decoction of Raiſins. Take *Raiſins* of the Sun ſtoned and chopped ſmall, four Ounces; boil in good

drinking Water, three Pints to a Quart; then ſtrain it.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this as a uſeful Drink in Fevers, and in Diſtempers of the Breaſt and Spleen; he alſo ſays, That if it be mixed with an equal Quantity of Lime-water, it makes a good Remedy againſt tickling Coughs, which may ſometimes ſtop the Progreſs of a Conſumption.

A Decoction of Roſes. Take Conſerve of red *Roſes*, two Ounces; *Malaga* Raiſins ſtoned, one Ounce; Liquorice, and Melon-ſeeds, of each half an Ounce; Barley water, three Pints: Boil to a Quart and run it through a Flannel Bag ſeveral times, till it is pretty clear, then let it ſtand to ſettle, and pour it off.

This is recommended as a very uſeful Drink in that violent tearing Cough, which inceſſantly vexes the Lungs, and ſo brings on a Conſumption.

The Decoction called Sacrum. Take *Virginian* Snake-root powdered, ſix Drams; boil it in a Pint of Water to half a Pint, ſtrain and reſerve the Liquor by itſelf; boil the remaining Root in a Pint more of Water to half a Pint, as before (adding, when it is pretty near boiled enough Cochineal, half a Scruple) ſtrain it, and having mixed together both the Liquors, diſſolve in it *Venice*-treacle, half an Ounce, and Honey an Ounce: Strain it again for Uſe.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, He here preſents us with a moſt deſirable ſweating Medicine, ſecond to none; for it inſpires the Blood and Juices with a new Ferment, keeps the Circulation regular, and thereby prevents Obſtructions and Putrefaction. The Doſe two or three Spoonfuls every Hour, or ſeldomer, as the preſent State of the Fever requires.

The Decoction called Sanctum. Take Guaiacum, an Ounce; boil it in two Quarts of Water to a Quart; adding, when it is half Boiled, Raiſins, an Ounce; *Spaniſh* Liquorice, two Drams, and ſo ſtrain it: Sometimes I add *Japan* Earth, two Drams; ſometimes I omit the Raiſins and Liquorice, and in their ſtead, when it is boiled enough, add Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; and when it is ſtrained, ſweeten it further with Syrup of the Juice of Hounds tongue, two Ounces.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, That this, though a ſimple, cheap, and eaſy prepared Medicine, is, for all that, a pleaſanter, and perhaps a more efficacious one, than thoſe which are clogged with a numerous Hodge-podge of ill ſorted Ingredients.

This being uſed as common Drink will *ſweeten the Blood*, correct the Juices, promote Perſpiration, and in Conſequence thereof, do good in all kind of Breakings out.

A Decoction of Sarſa. Take *Sarſa*, three Ounces; Raiſins, one Ounce and a half; infuſe them, and then boil in two Quarts of Water to a Quart: In the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Juice of *Spaniſh* Liquorice, two Drams.

This is recommended as common Drink to ſweeten ſharp Humours, and cure wandring Pains.

The ſcarlet Decoction. Take Nitre in Chryſtals, an Ounce; white Sugar, four Ounces; Cochineal, ſixteen Grains, or a Scruple; powder all together and put it into a Quart of boiling Water: Continue it boiling juſt long enough to ſcum it, then let it cool, and when it is ſettled decant the clear.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, That this Liquor being of a beautiful, red Colour, recommends itſelf to the Eye, and is not unpleaſant to the Palate. That after he had tried many Forms, he could not find a more grateful one of giving *Salt Prunel*. That it allays the Heat of the Blood, quenches Thirſt, provokes Urine, and is good in Inflammatory Fevers, particularly Pleuriſies.

Pleuriſies. A Quarter of a Pint may be taken two or three times a Day.

A Decoction of Scorzonera. Take Pearl barley, half an Ounce; Roots of *Scorzonera*, two Ounces; Roots of Sorrel, one Ounce; Wood ſorrel-leaves, a Handful; Parings of two Pippins: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Pint and three quarters; ſtrain, and ſweeten with two Ounces of Syrup of Lemons, and the ſame Quantity of Syrup of Raſberries.

This pleaſant Drink ſatisfies Thirſt, moderates the feveriſh Heat, increaſes Urine, and may be uſed commonly in continual Fevers.

A Decoction againſt Scrophulæ. Take Herb Robert, white Horehound, Smallage, and Agrimony, of each a Handful, and Dill-ſeeds, half an Ounce: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, and ſtrain.

This is ſaid to purify the Blood, and to be uſeful in the King's Evil; but to make it thoroughly effectual, it ſhould be taken a quarter of a Pint every Night and Morning for a Month, waſhing and ſqueezing in every Morning's Doſe forty *Millepedes* tied in a Rag.

A Decoction againſt the Scurvy. Take Pine or Firr-tops cut ſmall, four Handfuls; Winter's Bark bruiſed, half an Ounce: Boil in a Quart of Water to a Pint and a quarter; pouring into it, at laſt, Juice of Dandelion, four Ounces; ſtrain, and when it is cold add Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, half an Ounce; compound Horſe-radiſh-water, and Syrup of Elder-berries, of each four Ounces.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this to be taken in the Winter Seaſon, when the Herbs have but little and poor Juice.

It is certainly a very uſeful Drink to thin the Blood and Juices, diſſolve glandular Swellings, and to diſperſe, by Urine and Perſpiration, many Things hurtful. Doſe a quarter of a Pint Night and Morning.

A Decoction of Sorrel-roots. Take *Sorrel-roots*, and Raiſins of the Sun, chopped ſmall and ſtoned, of each two Ounces; Liquorice, and Pearl-barley, of each half an Ounce: Boil in running Water three Pints to a Quart; ſtrain, and add Syrup of Lemons, an Ounce.

If two Ounces of each of the Syrups of Lemons and Nutmeg-water were to be mixed with it, it would make a more uſeful and pleaſant Drink for People in Fevers.

A ſplanchnic Decoction. Take Turmeric bruiſed, one Ounce: Rhubarb, and Spikenard, of each a Dram; Kernels of Aſh-keys, half an Ounce; Agrimony, and Ceterach, of each a Handful; Tamariſk-tops, two Handfuls: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Pint and a half; ſtrain, and add magiſterial Worm-water, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each four Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Drams; *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, a Dram.

This is good in Obſtructions in the Liver, Gall, and Kidneys; in Jaundices it becomes uſeful by warming the Blood and quickening the Circulation, and by promoting Urine it cleanſes the Kidneys: Doſe a quarter of a Pint Night and Morning.

A ſplenetic Decoction. Take Bark of Capers and Aſh-tree, of each two Ounces; Tops of Tamariſk, and Agrimony, of each two Handfuls; Salt of Tartar, two Drams: Boil in Water two Pints and a half (adding at laſt, White-wine, half a Pint; Spikenard, two Drams) to twenty ſix Ounces; when ſtrained, add magiſterial Worm-water, four Ounces; compound Radiſh-water, two Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Drams, and *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, four Scruples.

This Drink contains too much of the ſpirituous Waters, and would do better without the Worm-water: Being taken to a Tea-cupful two or

three times a Day, it would be uſeful in Jaundices, and Obſtructions in the Liver.

A Styptic Decoction. Take Roots of Nettle and Comfry, each an Ounce and a half; Leaves of Yarrow and Plaintain, each a Handful; Pomegranate-peel, and Gum *Arabic*, of each two Drams; Seeds of white Poppy, and Henbane, of each three Drams: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Pint and three quarters; ſtrain, and add Sugar of Lead, a Scruple; *Crocus Martis aſtringens*, four Scruples, and Syrup of dried Roſes, four Ounces.

This is binding and ſtrengthning, being recommended to be taken to a quarter of a Pint every Night and Morning, in all great Diſcharges of Blood.

A Decoction of Tamarinds. Take *Tamarinds*, two Ounces; Raiſins ſtoned, four Ounces: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, then ſtrain it.

This is a good Liquor to allay the Thirſt of feveriſh Diſorders, to cool the Blood, and to keep the Body a little laxative.

A Decoction with Tartar. Take Shavings of Ivory, half an Ounce; Roots and Leaves of Strawberries, four Handfuls; White-wine, and Tartar powdered, half an Ounce; Salt of Tartar, two Drams: Boil in a Quart of Water to a Pint and a half; when ſtrained, add Mint-water, magiſterial Worm-water, of each two Ounces; *Aqua Mirabilis*, four Ounces; white Sugar, two Ounces. Mix them.

This Drink increaſes Urine and promotes Perſpiration, and conſequently is good in the Jaundice. It may be taken a Tea-cupful at a time, three or four times a Day.

The Tolutane Decoction. Take Guaiacum, an Ounce; odorous Tacamahac, and Balſam of *Tolu*, of each half an Ounce: Boil in three Pints of fine Barley-water to a Quart; when it is cold, ſtrain, and add Balſam of *Peru*, ſixteen Drops; Oil of Cinnamon, and of Nutmegs, each two Drops, and white Sugar, two Ounces.

For the Virtues of this Drink, ſee the *Balſamic Decoction*.

A traumatic Decoction. Take Roots of Burdock, three Ounces; Madder, ſix Drams; Rhubarb, two Drams; Herbs of Dittany of *Crete*, St. *John*'s Wort, Sanicle, and Bugle, each a Handful; Boil in two Pints of Water, and one Pint of White-wine (added towards the laſt) to a Pint and three quarters; when ſtrained, diſſolve in it two Drams of *Venice*-treacle; Honey three Ounces, and ſimple Oxymel, one Ounce.

This is recommended in Hurts, Falls, and Bruiſes, to ſtrengthen the Parts, and to carry off by Sweat and Urine, what is thrown out of the Circulation. Doſe half a Pint twice a Day.

A Decoction of Trefoil. Take Water-*Trefoil* dried, and Ground Pine, of each half an Ounce; Bitter-ſweet, a Handful; Bay-berries, Stæchas-flowers, of each two Drams: Boil in three Pints of Water to a Quart, adding, towards the laſt, Juice of Rue, an Ounce.

This is intended for Perſons troubled with wandring Pains and the Gout. Doſe a quarter of a Pint three times a Day.

A Decoction of Turneps. Take *Turneps*, cut into Slices, two Pounds; Leaves of Hounds-tongue, and of Colts-foot, each a Handful; Raiſins of the Sun, an Ounce, and Liquorice, half an Ounce: Boil in two Quarts of Barley-water to one, adding, towards the End, Coriander-ſeeds, bruiſed, half an Ounce: Let it ſtand cloſe covered till it is cold, then run it through a ſtraining Bag without ſqueezing, and ſweeten with two Ounces of white Sugar-candy.

This contains the Virtues of the

Pectoral

Pectoral Decoctions, and like them may be taken a Draught at a time warm, in Coughs, Colds, Difficulties of Breathings, and all Diſtempers of the Breaſt.

A varioloſe Decoction. Take Scorzonera-root, an Ounce and a half; Liquorice, half an Ounce; eight Figs; Raiſins ſtoned, an Ounce; ſhaved Hartſhorn, two Drams: Boil in three Pints of Barley-water to two, adding, when three parts boiled, of whole Cochineal, four Scruples; ſtrain and ſweeten with Syrup of Lemons, and of Gilly-flowers, of each an Ounce.

This agrees pretty well with the former *Decoction*, and may be taken like that.

A Decoction of Walnut-rinds. Take of the *Rind* of *Walnut*-tree-root, one Ounce and a half; bruiſe, and let it lie, infuſing warm (in an earthen, or glaſs Veſſel) eight Hours in Elder-vinegar, then dry it. To theſe *Rinds*, thus prepared, add Caper-bark, half an Ounce; Tops of Tamariſk, and Agrimony, of each two Handfuls: Boil in Water, and White-wine (added at laſt) of each a Pint and a half, till the whole comes to a Quart; then ſtrain it.

A Draught of this is to be taken every now and then in Diſorders of the Spleen.

The Decoction of Walnut-rinds, purging. Take *Walnut-rinds*, prepared as aboveſaid, half an Ounce; Agaric (tied up) a Dram; Cloves, fifteen Grains; Salt of Tartar, half a Dram: Boil in ten Ounces of Water to four; to the ſtrained add, of *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, ſixty Drops; Scammony powdered, two Grains; Oil of Anniſeed, and Juniper, of each one Drop.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, When hypocondriac People are to be purged, this is a very proper Medicine.

A Decoction of the Woods. Take Guaiacum, four Ounces; Saſſafras, two Ounces; red, and yellow Saunders, of each an Ounce; Ivory, and Hartſhorn, of each half an Ounce: Infuſe, and boil in ſix Quarts of Water to three; then ſtrain and ſweeten it with Sugar.

It promotes Perſpiration, dries up the Humours, is good for running Wounds and Ulcers, and agrees in Virtues with the former *Decoction of the Woods.* Doſe half a Pint Night and Morning.

A Decoction of Yarrow. Take *Yarrow*, two Handfuls; Archangel with a white Flower, and Hounds-tongue, of each a Handful; red Saunders, half an Ounce: Boil in Water two Pints and a half to a Quart, adding, at laſt, *Japan* Earth powdered, two Drams, and Mace bruiſed, one Dram.

This is recommended for the Whites in Women: For this Purpoſe a large Tea-cupful is to be beaten up with Whites of Eggs, and Sugar, enough to make it palatable; and taken Night and Morning.

The white Diet. Take Milk, two Quarts; the Breaſt of a Capon boiled, ſweet Almonds blanched, and well pounded, two Ounces; Beat, and maſh all in a Marble Mortar; ſtrain, and wring it out hard: To this add Rice-meal ſifted, three Ounces; boil it, and when it begins to grow thick, add, white Sugar, half a Pound, (perhaps that may be ſomething too much, the Palate is the beſt Judge of the Quantity) red Roſe-water, five Ounces; boil with a moderate Fire.

This Diet is recommended in hectical Diſorders, conſumptive Habits, and for the Running of the Reins.

An alexipharmic Draught. Take alexiterial Milk-water, three Ounces; epidemical, compound Piony-water,

Syrup

Syrup of Gilly-flowers, and Syrup of Saffron, of each two Drams; Diaſcordium, two Scruples; *Goa* Stone, one Scruple.

This cordial *Draught* may be taken at Night going to Reſt, after the Operation of purging Medicines; alſo on other Occaſions: It gently procures Reſt and Sweat.

The antiemetic Draught. Take ſtrong Cinnamon-water, and Syrup of Lemons, of each half an Ounce; Salt of Wormwood, a Scruple; Oil of Nutmegs, and Cloves, of each a Drop; Liquid Laudanum, twenty Drops.

In great Reachings, violent Vomitings, and bilious Cholics, this is an excellent Remedy, and may be repeated every four Hours, if needful; but it is much ſafer after the Uſe of a Vomit.

An aſtringent Draught. Take Waters of Plaintain, two Ounces; Mint, half an Ounce; ſtrong Cinnamon, one Ounce; Syrup of Meconium, ſix Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, one Drop; Diaſcordium, half a Dram; Bole, a Scruple, and Balauſtines, half a Scruple.

This is a good cordial, ſtrengthning Draught, proper in Looſeneſſes, and where there is a continual bearing down, and Inclination to ſtool.

A hectic Draught. Take powdered Gum *Arabic*, half a Dram; diſſolve it over the Fire in Scabious, Barley, and Cinnamon-water, of each an Ounce and a half; then add Mithridate, and Diaſcordium, of each a Scruple; *Lohoc ſanans*, a Dram, and Diacodium, half an Ounce, or ſix Drams.

It is good to thicken that ſharp tickling Rheum which Occaſions a continual Cough; it alſo procures Reſt, and brings on a gentle breathing Sweat.

Our bitter Draught. Take Waters of Carduus, and of Mint, each two Ounces; of ſtrong Cinnamon, two Drams; of compound Gentian, half an Ounce; and Powder of *Virginian* Snake-root, a Scruple.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, This has the Virtues of the *Decoctum ſacrum*; moreover, that it ſtrengthens the Stomach, ſtops Vomiting, and kills Worms.

A Draught for a Bruiſe. Take *Canary*, four Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, ten Drops; ſealed Earth, and Dragon's Blood powdered, of each a Scruple, and white Sugar, two Drams,

This is certainly an excellent *Draught*, and will, after proper Bleeding, be of great Uſe in Hurts, Falls, and Bruiſes; for it preſerves a due Mixture of the Blood, diſcharges by Urine what is ſuperfluous, and ſtints inward Bleedings: However, we believe the *Draught* would be much mended by leaving out the Dragon's Bood, and ſealed Earth; and by ſupplying their Places with the ſame Quantity of Sperma Ceti, and prepared Goat's Blood.

A camphorate Draught. Take Camphire (rubbed and diſſolved in a Mortar with a few Drops of Oil of ſweet Almonds) eight Grains; Corn-poppy-water, three Ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, ſix Drams, and Sugar of Lead, two Grains.

Some greatly extol this for hot, and ſcalding Urine, whether occaſioned by the Uſe of Bliſter-plaiſters, or any thing elſe: But we believe Lead, and all its Preparations are unſafe.

A cardiac Draught. Take black Cherry-water, and alexiterial Milk-water, of each an Ounce; Mint-water, a Dram; Epidemical, compound Piony-water, of each two Drams; Alkermes, a Scruple; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, three Drams.

It is recommended in want of Spirits, ſick Fits, and in Faintings.

A Draught for a Catarrh. Take Colts-foot-water, ſix Ounces; white Sugar-

Sugar-candy powdered, ſix Drams; the Yolks of two Eggs; having beat them up together and ſet them over a gentle Fire; ſtir, and mix them well, and give it the Patient juſt as he goes to Bed.

This is recommended for that ſort of Cough which is pretty quiet all Day, but returns at Night, eſpecially when one lies down in Bed, inceſſantly diſturbing, and vexatiouſly hindring Reſt; for by its jelly-like Subſtance it ſo defends the Parts, that the ſharp tickling Rheum is not felt, and ſo it ſtaves off the Cough.

A cephalic Draught. Take black Cherry-water, three Ounces; compound Piony-water, and compound Syrup of Pionies, of each half an Ounce; Tincture of Caſtor, thirty Drops; Liquid Laudanum, fifteen Drops; Cinnabar of Antimony (or rather native Cinnabar) one Scruple.

Cinnabar is ſeldom given in Draughts, and ſeldomer yet with Opiates.

A conſolatory Draught. Take Waters of black Cherries, two Ounces; of Mint, damaſk Roſes, Orange-flowers, and *Cæleſtis*, each a Dram; ſtrong Cinnamon, and compound Piony-water, of each two Drams; Alkermes, *Gaſcoin* Powder, of each a Scruple; Oil of Cloves, a Drop, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, three Drams.

It is deſigned to ſuccour the Spirits when ſunk and failing; alſo to relieve Faintings and Palpitations of the Heart.

A diaphoretic Draught. Take of Carduus-water, two Ounces and a half; Epidemical Treacle-water, and Diacodium, of each half an Ounce; diaphoretic Antimony, a Scruple; *Venice*-treacle, two Scruples, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, ten Drops.

This Draught mildly and gently procures Reſt and Sweat; eſpecially if well followed with Draughts of Sage-tea, or Wine-whey.

A diuretic acid Draught. Take compound Horſeradiſh-water, an Ounce and a half; Brandy, and Juice of Lemons, of each half an Ounce, and Syrup of Violets an Ounce.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It takes away Thirſt, tempers Choler, thins the Blood, and by provoking Urine carries off Gravel and Sand.

A diuretic oleous Draught. Take *French* white, or *Rheniſh* Wine, four Ounces; Oil of ſweet Almonds, one Ounce; Oil of Turpentine, twenty Drops, and white Sugar, half an Ounce.

This powerfully expels Gravel, Sand, and foul Matter from the urinary Paſſages: But when there is a Stone it muſt by no means be given.

A febrifuge Draught. Take Carduus-water, three Ounces; Treacle-water, and Diacodium, of each half an Ounce; Diaſcordium, half a Dram; Salt of Wormwood, a Scruple; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, fifteen Drops, Oil of Cloves, a Drop.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this in ſuch Intermittent Fevers as are attended with cruel, cold, ſhivering Ague-fits; that the Patient go to Bed, and do all he can to get into a Sweat, and continue in it ſometime.

Riverius's febrifuge Draught. Take Succory-water, three Ounces; Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; Spirit of Vitriol, twenty Drops; or rather as much as is found ſufficient to ballance the Salt.

This is recommended againſt a Spring-Ague, and is to be taken an Hour before the Fit, lying in Bed and ſweating afterwards.

A Draught for the Gravel. Take Juice of Parſley, one Ounce and a half; Brandy, half an Ounce; Oil of Aniſeed, two Drops; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, eight Drops, and white Sugar, two Drams.

It powerfully promotes Urine, carrying off Gravel and Sand.

The hemoptoic Draught. Take Plaintain-water, four Ounces; Wine-vinegar, and Syrup of Comfry, each half an Ounce, the white of one Egg beat up.

This is intended to allay the vehement Fermentation of the Blood, and thereby put a Stop to violent and exceſſive Bleedings.

A Draught of Hounds-tongue. Take Juice of *Hounds tongue*, half an Ounce; Corn-poppy-water, an Ounce and a half; white Sugar, two Drams, and Oil of Anniſeed, one Drop.

This is intended to be taken at Night going to Bed, when there is a tickling Rheum and a Cough.

A hydragogue Draught. Take Powder of Gamboge, and Cream of Tartar, of each fourteen Grains; Oil of Juniper, three Drops, well mixed with a Dram and a half of white Sugar, and White-wine, three Ounces.

This is intended for dropſical Habits, and will purge Water powerfully both by Urine and Stool; the whole is one Doſe. It much reſembles the *Hydragogue Pills.*

An hyſteric Draught. Take Pennyroyal-water, two Ounces; compound Briony-water, three Drams; Tincture of Caſtor, one Dram; Juice of Rue, half and Ounce, and Syrup of Mugwort, half an Ounce.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, This may be given before, in, or immediately after the Fit; alſo for Prevention, three or four Nights together before the uſual monthly Diſcharges.

A Japanic Draught. Take Frog-ſpawn-water, two Ounces; Syrup of dried Roſes, two Drams; powdered *Japan* Earth, a Scruple; Sugar of Lead, four Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop; liquid Laudanum, twenty Drops.

This is recommended againſt Vomiting of Blood, Spitting of Blood, Women's monthly Diſcharges when immoderate, and all inward Bleedings: It may be repeated once every five or ſix Hours, but is better without the Lead.

A milky Draught. Take the Yolk of one Egg; brown Sugar-candy, in fine Powder, ſix Drams; red Roſe-water, an Ounce, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop. Mix them thoroughly well, make them Blood warm, and add *Milk* juſt come from the Cow, a quarter of a Pint.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this Draught to be taken every Morning and Evening during the Month of *May*, for Breakfaſt and Supper in an hectic Fever, Night-ſweats, and ſuch a Decay as has not its Riſe from ulcerated Lungs, but from a ſharp fermenting Blood.

A nitrous Draught. Take red Poppy-water, three Ounces; *Salt Prunella*, a Dram, and Syrup of Violets, an Ounce.

This cools the Blood, aſſuages Thirſt, and is good in inflammatory Fevers, ſuch as Quinſeys, Pleuriſies, *&c.* At the ſame time it opens Obſtructions by increaſing Urine, and cauſing a gentle breathing Sweat.

An oleoſe Draught. Take freſh drawn Linſeed-oil, three Ounces; Syrup of Maidenhair, an Ounce; Oil of Anniſeed, three Drops, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, twelve Drops: Shake them well.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, This is a Nonſuch for a Pleuriſy (where there is bloody Spittle) Inflammation of the Lungs, and Phthiſic, due Bleeding not neglected. The Patient is not to drink in an Hour, at leaſt, after it.

A common paregoric Draught. Take black Cherry-water, two Ounces and a half; Epidemical, and ſtrong Cinnamon-water, of each two Drams, and Diacodium, an Ounce.

This is a common and uſeful Receipt to aſſuage Pain and procure Reſt.

A refrigerating paregoric Draught. Take red Poppy-water, two Ounces; Frog's Spawn-water, and Syrup of Lemons, of each one Ounce, and liquid Laudanum, twenty five Drops.

By means of the Acid, this may more likely promote Urine and Sweat than the former, and thereby become uſeful in feveriſh Diſorders.

A Peruvian Draught. Take Carduus-water, or alexiterial Milk-water, two Ounces; epidemical Water, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, of each two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop; very fine powdered Bark, a Dram.

Thus, or very near thus, the Bark is given in *Draughts* every two, three, or four Hours.

A pleuretic Draught. Take fine powdered Olibanum, or in its ſtead fine black Reſin, a Dram: Mix it well in a Mortar with the Yolk of an Egg, to which add, Diacodium, ſix Drams; red Poppy-water, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Anniſeed, two Drops, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, twelve Drops.

This is hardly ever made uſe of.

A preparing Draught. Take *Rheniſh*, or *French* White-wine, three Ounces; powdered Cream of Tartar, a Dram; Syrup of the five opening Roots, and Oxymel of Squills, of each half an Ounce.

When you judge the Stomach and Guts are ſmeared over with a ſizy Matter like Glew; the *Doctor* directs this to be taken the Night before you take a Purge.

A ſaccharine Draught. Take damaſk Roſe, and Barly-Cinnamon-Waters, Powder of brown Sugar-candy, of each two Ounces: Diſſolve them over the Fire for a *Draught*, to be taken at Bed-time.

This is intended to line the Parts with a jelly like Subſtance, and thereby defend them from that ſharp tickling Rheum which occaſions coughing: But it is improper for thoſe choaked up with clammy Phlegm.

A ſaponaceous Draught. Take *Venice* Soap ſcraped very thin, from two Scruples to four; boil it in Cows Milk, from ſix Ounces to four; then add Sugar, three Drams, and ſtrain it.

It is directed to be given four or five Days ſucceſſively, both Morning and Evening: It is adviſed for the Jaundice.

A Draught in the Small-pox. Take whole Cochineal, a Dram; boil it in alexiterial Milk-water, four Ounces to three; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve of Diaſcordium, from a Scruple to a Dram; Diacodium, ſix Drams, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop.

This is as good without the Cochineal as with it.

A ſtyptic Draught. Take Plantain, and Frog's Spawn-water, of each an Ounce and a half; Barley-Cinnamon-water, and Wine Vinegar, of each three Drams; Syrup of white Water-Lillies, half an Ounce; *Crocus Martis aſtringens*, half a Dram, and Sugar of Lead, five Grains.

This is recommended for a Vomiting of Blood, and all inward Bleedings when exceſſive.

A Draught of Volatiles. Take volatile Salt of Hartſhorn, half a Scruple; Salt of Amber, five Grains; *Canary* Wine, four Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops, and white Sugar, two Drams.

This is a uſeful *Draught* in dull, heavy Head-achs, Lethargies, Faintings, Trembling of the Heart, *&c.*

A Draught againſt the Whites. Take the White of an Egg, beat it up very well with ſtrong Cinnamon-water, an Ounce.

This is to be taken Night and Morning for ſome time; but it muſt not be given near the time of the monthly Diſcharges.

A Draught in a vulnerary Fever. Take alexiterial Milk-water, an Ounce and a half; Treacle-water, and Vi-

negar, of each ſix Drams; Crabs-eyes prepared, two Scruples; diaphoretic Antimony, one Scruple; white Sugar-candy, two Drams, and Oil of Turpentine, four Drops.

An Electuary againſt Abortion. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, Marmalade of Quinces, and candied Nutmegs, Juice of Kermes ſtrained, Syrup of Quinces, and of Coral, of each half an Ounce; Species of Hyacinth, three Drams; *Aromaticum Roſatum*, and aſtringent Crocus of Iron, of each two Drams; Sugar of Lead, a Dram, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops.

This is intended to ſtrengthen the Stomach, diſperſe Wind, comfort the Spirits, and thereby cheriſh the Womb, and prevent Miſcarriages.

An acid Electuary. Take Conſerve of Wood-ſorrel, an Ounce and a half; of red Roſes, and of Hips, of each an Ounce; Syrup of Violets, half an Ounce, and Oil of Vitriol, enough to give a grateful Sharpneſs.

Where there are hectical Heats, continual Fevers, and a Tendency to a conſumptive Diſorder, Things of this kind are frequently of greater Service than oily Medicines.

The firſt analeptic Electuary. Take powdered Chocolate, ſweet Almonds blanched, double refined Sugar ſearced, and ſweet Butter unſalted, each half an Ounce; Pulp of Conſerve of red Roſes paſſed through a Sieve, one Ounce and a half; Juice of Kermes ſtrained, half an Ounce; Balm of *Gilead*, two Scruples; Syrup of Balſam, two Ounces. Mix them.

The ſecond analeptic Electuary. Take powdered Chocolate, two Ounces; Juice of Kermes ſtrained, half an Ounce; Amber-greaſe, ground with a little Loaf-ſugar, eight Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops; Syrup of Balſam, two Ounces, or as much as is ſufficient to give it a due Conſiſtence.

Theſe *Electuaries* are intended to anſwer the ſame Purpoſes as Chocolate; to nouriſh, ſtrengthen, and reſtore waſted Fleſh, and afford kindly Nouriſhment in Conſumptions. Half an Ounce is to be taken Morning and Evening, drinking afterwards a Draught of Aſſes Milk.

An apophlegmatic Electuary. Take Powder of Betony-leaves, ſix Drams; Roots of Pellitory of *Spain*, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, or of Saſſafras, or of Organy, four Drops, and Honey, a ſufficient Quantity.

This is recommended for the Quinſey, Tooth-ach, Palſey of the Tongue, and the Epilepſy: In theſe Caſes it is not to be ſwallowed, but chewed and rolled about in the Mouth for half an Hour at a time, and then ſpitting it out, and holding the Head down, that the Water may run out; afterwards waſh the Mouth.

An aſtringent Electuary. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; Diaſcordium, half an Ounce; powdered Bole, two Drams; Dragon's Blood, a Dram and a half; Balauſtines, half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, and of Cinnamon, each two Drops, and Syrup of dried Roſes, one Ounce: Mix them.

It comforts the Bowels and Stomach, cures Gripes, and reſtrains and moderates Looſeneſſes: After the Uſe of Rhubarb, it may be taken two or three times a Day. Doſe a quarter of an Ounce at leaſt.

A Balſamic Electuary. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; new unſalted Butter, waſhed in Roſe-water, one Ounce; Yolk of Egg, half an Ounce; powdered Balſam of *Tolu*, four Scruples, Balm of *Gilead*, two Scruples: Mix them.

This is recommended in a dry conſumptive Cough; to be taken as much as a Nutmeg at any time.

Mr. *Boyle*'s *Electuary.* Take white Poppy and Henbane-ſeed powdered, each half an Ounce; Syrup of Corn-poppies, and Conſerve of red

red Roſes, of each an Ounce and a half: Mix them.

Mr. *Boyle* ſays, This is an excellent Remedy againſt ſpitting of Blood; and for this Purpoſe directs it to be taken twice a Day, to the Quantity of a Walnut, after due Bleeding, and gentle Purging.

A camphorate Electuary. Take Conſerve of Rue, three Ounces; *Venice*-treacle, one Ounce; Camphire, eight Grains, and Oil of Amber, ſixteen Drops: Mix them.

Some recommend this in hyſteric Diſorders.

A warm cardiac Electuary. Take Conſerve of Gilly-flowers, Conſerve of the yellow Peel of Lemons, of each an Ounce; candied Citron-peel, green Ginger, *Electuary* of Saſſafras, and Juice of Kermes ſtrained, of each half an Ounce; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops; of Cloves and Cinnamon, each a Drop: Mix them.

This is an excellent warm, cordial *Electuary*, fit to warm a cold Stomach, eſpecially after long Illneſſes; being taken three times a Day with a Glaſs of *Pyrmont* Water.

A temperate cardiac Electuary. Take Conſerve of Gilly-flowers, three Ounces; Conſerve of Barberries, and Juice of Kermes ſtrained, of each half an Ounce, and Pearls levigated, four Scruples: Mix them.

A carminative Electuary. Take powdered golden Rod, Vervain, Savory, Marjoram, Thyme, and Aniſeed, of each a Dram; common Reſin, ſix Drams; Mithridate, half an Ounce, and clarified Honey, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix them.

This is a warm, ſtrengthning *Electuary*; and will warm a weak Stomach as well as remove flying Pains and Stitches: Doſe as much as a Nutmeg twice a Day.

A cephalic Electuary. Take powdered male Piony-root, half an Ounce; human *Cranium*, Cinnabar of Antimony, or rather native, of each two Drams; candied Nutmegs, an Ounce; Oil of Roſemary and Sage, of each four Drops; compound Syrup of Pionies, two Ounces, or a ſufficient Quantity.

This warm *Electuary* is calculated for the Brain, Head, and Nerves; it muſt needs be uſeful in Palſies and Epilepſies; being taken as much as a Nutmeg twice a Day.

An Electuary with Colophony. Take Conſerve of white Archangel-flowers, one Ounce and a half; Diaſcordium, green Ginger, and Powder of *Colophony*, of each half and Ounce; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops, and Syrup of dried Roſes, a ſufficient Quantity.

This is binding, ſtrengthning, and healing: It is particularly good for the Whites in Women, being taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg three or four times a Day. It muſt needs be good for the Falling down of the *Anus*.

A cretaceous Electuary. Take fine, ſoft white Chalk waſhed, Conſerve of *Roman* or Sea Worm-wood, of each an Ounce; Oil of Wormwood, a Drop; of Mint, two Drops, and Syrup of Quinces, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix.

This muſt needs be a uſeful Remedy for that Fermentation in the Stomach, called a Heartburn; alſo in Looſeneſſes: The Quantity of a large Nutmeg may be taken three times a Day.

An Electuary of Currants. Take of the beſt Rhubarb finely grated, without being dried, half an Ounce; *Currants* picked clean, and rubbed with a coarſe Cloth, three Ounces; Oil of Anniſeed, two Drops; Syrup of Succory and Rhubarb, half an Ounce: Mix.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends this *Electuary* to be taken at eight Doſes, drinking after each a Draught of the *ſcorbutic Ale*, with twenty Drops of *Elixir Proprietatis*.

An expectorating Electuary. Take Conſerve of Roſemary-flowers, an Ounce; green Ginger, Powder of Millepedes (live ones are beſt) of each half an Ounce; Flowers of Sulphur, two Drams; Flowers of Benjamin, *Virgina* Tobacco, and Saffron, of each a Scruple; Orris-Root, a Dram; clarified Honey, a ſufficient Quantity.

It cuts and divides thick ſizy Phlegm, opens the Breaſt, and enables the Lungs to perform their Office: It would be better without the Tobacco.

An Electuary with Ginger. Take green Ginger, an Ounce; Conſerve of red Roſes, three Ounces; ſometimes the ſame Quantity may be put of each; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops, and of Cloves, two Drops: Mix.

If this be made with equal Quantities of green Ginger and Conſerve, it becomes an excellent *Electuary* to warm, cheriſh, and comfort a cold Stomach, diſperſe Wind, and help Digeſtion; being given as much as a Nutmeg twice a Day.

An hyſteric Electuary. Take Conſerve of ſtinking Orach, four Ounces; Oil of Amber, forty-eight Drops: Mix.

A laxative Electuary. Take powdered Sena, and Cream of Tartar, of each four Scruples; Pulp of Prunes paſſed through a Sieve, two Ounces, and ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix.

This is a moſt pleaſant, looſening *Electuary*, proper to remove Coſtiveneſs: But the *Lenitive Electuary* will do as well.

Lucatellus's *Electuary.* Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; of Hips, one Ounce; *Lucatellus*'s Balſam, half an Ounce; *Species Diatragacanth. frigid.* a Dram, and Syrup of Balſam, three Drams.

This is a good *Electuary* in Coughs, Colds, and Hoarſeneſſes; uſeful in inward Bleedings, and even in Conſumptions: As much as a ſmall Bean may be taken three or four times a Day.

An Electuary of Mallows. Take Conſerve of common, or rather Vervain *Mallow*-flowers, new Butter unſalted, of each two Ounces; powdered Nutmegs, four Scruples: Mix.

An Electuary of Mars. Take Conſerve of *Roman* or Sea-Wormwood, and of Scurvy-graſs, of each three Ounces; green Ginger, one Ounce and a half; Ruſt of Iron made into fine Duſt, ſix Drams; Oil of Cloves and of Saſſafras, each ſix Drops; Syrup of the five opening Roots, one Ounce: Mix them.

This is a warm, ſtrengthning *Electuary*; very uſeful in the Greenſickneſs, proper for the Jaundice, Scurvy, and Dropſy; particularly efficacious to warm and enliven the Blood impoveriſhed by long Illneſſes. Doſe as much as a Nutmeg every Morning and Evening.

An Electuary of Maſtich. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; Raiſins of the Sun, paſſed through a pulping Sieve, one Ounce; Powder of *Maſtich*, one Dram and a half; Diacodium, a ſufficient Quantity, and Nutmeg, half a Dram.

This *Electuary* is ſtrengthning and drying, and by thickening the Humours becomes uſeful in a moiſt Cough.

An Electuary of Mint. Take Conſerve of Spearmint, four Ounces; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops; of Cloves, two Drops; of Aniſe, and of Wormwood, each one Drop: Mix them.

This makes a very pleaſant and agreeable *Electuary*, good to ſtrengthen and warm a cold Stomach.

An Electuary of Muſtard. Take powdered *Muſtard*-ſeed, half an Ounce; Conſerve of Rue, two Ounces; Syrup of *French* Lavender, an Ounce

Ounce and a half; Oil of Roſemary, and of Lavender, of each four Drops: Mix them.

This *Electuary* is uſeful in the cold Scurvy and Dropſy, efficacious in ſleepy Diſorders, and excellent for the Palſey: Take a large Tea-ſpoonful three times a Day.

An Electuary with Myrrh. Take Powder of *Myrrh*, half an Ounce; Olibanum, a Dram; Saffron, half a Dram; work them together in a Mortar with the Yolk of an Egg, then add Powder of white Sugarcandy, half an Ounce; Pulp of Raiſins, paſſed through a Sieve, an Ounce; Syrup of Balſam, half an Ounce, or a ſufficient Quantity: Mix them.

This is a healing balſamic *Electuary*, good for the Lungs and Breaſt; it will do eminent Service in Coughs which have a Tendency to a Conſumption, provided the Diſorder be not too far gone.

A nephritic Electuary. Take Seeds of Flix-weed powdered, clarified Honey, and freſh Butter, of each an Ounce; powdered Nutmegs, a Dram, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, a ſufficient Quantity.

It is intended againſt the Stone.

A pectoral Electuary. Take powdered white Troches, clarified Honey, Conſerve of red Roſes, and unſalted Butter, of each an Ounce, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops: Mix them with Syrup of Jujubes.

Where there is a tickling, troubleſome Cough, ariſing from ſharp Rheum, this becomes very uſeful: As much as a Nutmeg may be taken three or four times a Day.

A Peruvian Electuary. Take fine powdered *Peruvian* Bark, an Ounce; the blackeſt Part of *Japan* Earth, a Dram; Balſam of *Peru*, half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops, and Syrup of Raſberries, three Ounces: Mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, When there is no fear of a Looſeneſs, he omits the *Japan* Earth, and adds half an Ounce of freſh Butter, which not only makes the Bark ſwallowed eaſier, but alſo ſit eaſier on the Stomach. This whole *Electuary* is eight Doſes, to be taken every three or four Hours.

A Peruvian aſtringent Electuary. Take powdered Bark of *Peru*, one Ounce; *Japan* Earth, and Balſam of *Tolu*, each a Dram, and Mr. *Boyle*'s Syrup, hereafter mentioned, a ſufficient Quantity.

This is recommended againſt Spitting of Blood, after due Bleeding; alſo for hectical Fevers; being taken twice or three times a Day.

A Peruvian epileptic Electuary. Take powdered Bark, ſix Drams; *Virginian* Snake-root, two Drams, and Syrup of Pionies, a ſufficient Quantity to make a ſoft *Electuary.*

A Dram of this *Electuary* is to be taken every Morning and Evening for three or four Months; and afterwards three or four Days before the Change and Full of the Moon.

An Electuary of Piony. Take Conſerve of *Piony*-flowers, an Ounce; Powder of *Piony*-roots, ſix Drams; *Piony*-ſeeds huſked, two Drams; Balſam of *Peru*, four Scruples, and Syrup of *Pionies*, three Ounces.

It is recommended in the Falling-ſickneſs, Convulſions, and other Diſeaſes of the Head and Brain.

Poterius's *Electuary.* Take *Poterius*'s Antihectic, half an Ounce; *Haly*'s Powder freſh made, an Ounce and a half, and Syrup of Jujubes, a ſufficient Quantity.

See the Virtues of *Antihectic Poterii.*

A purging Electuary. Take Powder of Jalap-root, two Drams; Rhubarb, one Dram; Scammony prepared with Sulphur, a Scruple; Cream of Tartar, two Scruples; Oil of Anniſeed, and of Cloves, of each two Drops; Lenitive *Electuary*, an Ounce, and ſolutive Syrup of Roſes, a ſufficient Quantity.

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The Doſe is to be regulated according to the Age and Strength of the Patient.

The quadrate Electuary. Take powdered Roſemary-leaves, half an Ounce; Syrup of *Stæchas*, an Ounce and a half; Balſam of *Peru*, twelve Drops; Oil of Nutmegs, and of Roſemary, of each two Drops.

It is good in cold Diſeaſes of the Head and Brain.

An Electuary of Rhubarb. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, ſix Drams; Diaſcordium, half an Ounce; Powder of Rhubarb, two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, and of Cinnamon, of each two Drops; liquid Laudanum, eighty Drops, and Syrup of Quinces, half an Ounce.

It is good in a Looſeneſs attended with Gripings: For this Purpoſe it may be all taken at five Doſes; one every Night going to Bed.

The royal Electuary. Take Conſerve of Gilly-flowers, two Ounces; of Hips, Gelly of Raſberries, of Currants, and Juice of Kermes ſtrained, each half an Ounce; Ambergreaſe (well ground in a Mortar, firſt with Sugar-candy, ſixteen Grains, and afterwards four Drops of Oil of Vitriol) four Grains; having wrought it up into an *Electuary*, and added as much Oil of Vitriol as may make it pleaſant, paſs it through a pulping Sieve.

A ſanative Electuary. Take Sperma Ceti, a Dram; yellow Wax, three Drams, and Oil of ſweet Almonds, an Ounce; having melted all together, and taken it from the Fire, keep it continually ſtirring, and when it is almoſt cold, and hath Conſiſtence enough to ſtand, mix it in a Mortar with an Ounce and a half of Conſerve of Roſes, and clarified Honey, an Ounce.

This is a very healing *Electuary*, good in Coughs, Colds, Difficulties of Breathing, and even Bloody Fluxes: It may be taken three, four, or even ſix times a Day: Doſe as much as a Nutmeg.

An Electuary of Satyrion. Take candied *Satyrion*-root, two Ounces; candied Eringo-root, one Ounce; candied Nutmegs, half an Ounce; Juice of Kermes, and Spirit of Clary, of each two Drams, and Powder of long Pepper, ſixteen Grains: Mix them.

This is recommended for hectical and conſumptive People, waſted by long Illneſſes.

The hot ſcorbutic Electuary. Take Scurvy-graſs, three Ounces; Currants, and white Sugar, ſearced fine, of each one Ounce and a half; compound Powder of Arum-roots, ſix Drams; *Winter*'s Bark, two Drams; Oil of Saſſafras, four Drops, and Syrup of Elder-berries, an Ounce, or a ſufficient Quantity.

This is a good, warm, cordial *Electuary*; opens Obſtructions both by Urine and Sweat, and conſequently is good in the Dropſy, Scurvy, and Jaundice: It may be taken twice a Day, with a little bitter or ſteel Wine.

A temperate ſcorbutic Electuary. Take Conſerve of Wood-ſorrel, four Ounces; of Hips, one Ounce; Powder of red Coral, half an Ounce; Ivory, and Hartſhorn, of each two Drams, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, two Ounces.

This is deſigned for Perſons of hot and bilious Diſpoſitions, who are afflicted with the hot Scurvy.

A ſplanchnic Electuary. Take Conſerve of *Roman* or Sea Wormwood, and of Scurvy-graſs, of each two Ounces; candied Elecampane-root, half an Ounce; compound Powder of Arum-roots, three Drams; long Pepper, and Salt of Wormwood, of each half a Dram, and Syrup of Fumitory, one Ounce.

This contains the Virtues of the *hot ſcorbutic Electuary*, and may be taken like that.

A ſtomachic

A ſtomachic Electuary. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, and of *Roman* Wormwood, of each an Ounce and a half; Conſerve of Mint, of yellow Orange-peel, green Ginger, *Venice*-treacle, of each half an Ounce; long Pepper, twenty-four Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops; of Cloves, two Drops, and Syrup of Quinces, a ſufficient Quantity.

This is a warm, cordial *Electuary*; expels Wind, helps Digeſtion, and cures the Coldneſs of the Stomach: It may be taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg an Hour before or after eating.

A ſtyptic Electuary. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, three Ounces; aſtringent Saffron of Iron, three Drams; Sugar of Lead, one Dram, and Syrup of Quinces, or dried Roſes, half an Ounce.

This is recommended againſt all inward immoderate Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Womb or other Parts. It is better without the *Sugar of Lead.*

A ſulphurate Electuary. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; Balſam of Sulphur with Turpentine, a Dram.

Balſam of Sulphur is now quite out of Uſe, being found to be hurtful to the Stomach and Lungs.

A terebinthinate Electuary. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, four Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, eighty Drops: Mix.

This is recommended for a Cough, hectic Heats, and to enforce Urine; but is ſeldom made uſe of.

An Electuary with Turmeric. Take Conſerve of Celandine-leaves; an Ounce; Powder of Turmeric, half an Ounce; Troches (or rather dried Fleſh) of Vipers, three Drams; Rhubarb, and Saffron, of each half a Dram, and Syrup of Fumitory, a ſufficient Quantity.

This is certainly a good Medicine for the Jaundice, for it warms the Blood, promotes a regular Circulation, and opens Obſtructions in the Liver and Gall: Doſe as much as a Nutmeg twice a Day, with a Glaſs of Wine after it.

The firſt Electuary of Zedoary. Take Powder of *Zedoary*, an Ounce; Balſam of *Peru*, two Drams, and Syrup of Pionies, three Ounces: Mix them.

The ſecond Electuary of Zedoary. Take Conſerve of Marjoram, ſix Drams; Balſam of *Peru*, two Drams; long Pepper, ſixteen Grains; Powder of *Zedoary*, an Ounce; Diacodium, two Ounces: Mix them.

Theſe are ſomewhat like the *London Philonium*, except in the Opiate: They may be given in violent Cholic Pains, after proper Diſcharges by Vomiting, Bleeding, or Purging.

A cardiac Eleoſaccharum. Take Oil of Cinnamon, ſix Drops; Saffron, Muſk, and Ambergreaſe, of each three Grains; white Sugar, forty-five Grains; make it into a Powder to be divided into ſix Doſes, and given in a fit Vehicle.

An anodyne Elixir. Take Camphire, Myrrh, and Saffron, of each half an Ounce; Contrayerva-root, and Cloves, of each an Ounce; Opium, two Drams; Spirit of Wine, rectified without Heat (after deſcribed) twenty Ounces. Steep them in a Dunghil ſix Weeks, then pour off the Clear.

This is a warm, ſpicy Opiate, and may be taken for the Cholic, or Pains of the Stone, from fifty to a hundred Drops, in a little Pepper-mint-water.

A cathartic Elixir. Take Sena, ſix Drams; Rhubarb, two Drams; Liquorice, a Dram and a half; Aniſeed, and Carraways, of each a Dram; Cochineal, a Scruple; Saffron, half a Scruple; Brandy, twelve Ounces; *Aqua Mirabilis*, and Cinnamon water, of each two Ounces; after due Infuſion, ſtrain, and add of

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the opening Syrup of Roſes, two Ounces.

This is a cordial, opening Tincture; and may be taken Night and Morning to the Quantity of a ſmall Tea-cupful, to give Eaſe in Cholic Pains and procure a Stool: The Tincture of Sena is as good, and more opening.

A Stomach Elixir. Take of tartarized *Elixir Proprietatis*, three Drams; Oil of Cloves, and of Nutmegs, of each ſix Drops; of Mint, two, and of Wormwood, one Drop: Mix them.

The Addition of chymical Oils to the *Elixir* appears to be with Intent to make it more effectual to open Obſtructions, warm the Stomach, *&c.* fifteen or twenty Drops are to be taken in a Draught of Sack or Sherry in the Morning.

A Stomach Elixir with Cinnamon. Take tartarized *Elixir Proprietatis*, three Drams, and Oil of Cinnamon, twelve Drops: Mix them.

This is much more agreeable than the former, and may be taken in the ſame manner.

Emetic Forms.

Take luke-warm Water, a Pint; Oil-olive, or of ſweet Almonds, four Ounces: Mix for a Draught.

Take Green-tea, half an Ounce; boil it in Water or Ale from a Pint to half a Pint, for a Draught.

Take Oxymel of Squills, ſix Drams; Salt of Vitriol, four Grains: Mix for a Child ſix Years old.

Take Oxymel of Squills, three Ounces: Drink it in a Draught of Poſſet.

Take Oxymel of Squills, an Ounce; Salt of Vitriol, fifteen Grains; Infuſion of *Crocus Metallorum*, three Drams: Mix.

Take Oxymel of Squills, two Ounces; Salt of Vitriol, a Dram and a half; Cinnamon-water, two Ounces: Mix them, and let two or three Spoonfuls be taken twice or thrice an Hour, as long as Vomiting is to be continued.

Take Oxymel of Squills, and Oil of ſweet Almonds, of each four Ounces; let two Ounces be taken and repeated till it works.

Take Groundſel, a Handful and a half; Currants, half a Handful; Aniſeed (added at laſt) two Drams; boil in twelve Ounces of Ale to half a Pint for a Draught.

Take inner Rind of Elder, two Handfuls; boil in Milk and Water each half a Pint, till half be waſted, then ſtrain it out for a Doſe.

Take green Aſarabacca, from five Leaves to nine; bruiſe and pour on them White-wine or Ale, three Ounces; let them ſtand together cold an Hour, then ſtrain and ſqueeze out the Liquor for a Doſe.

Take *Emetic* Tartar from one Grain to five or ſix.

Take *Emetic* Wine, prepared with *Crocus Metallorum*, and Glaſs of Antimony, in White-wine, from twenty Drops (which Doſe has been given to Infants) to ſix Drams, an Ounce, or ten Drams.

Take Powder of the Root of Ipecacuanha, from half a Scruple (for a Child) to half a Dram, two Scruples, or at moſt (for a grown Man) a Dram.

Dr. *Fuller* adviſes young Practitioners to be cautious in giving the following Vomits, or rather to forbear them wholly.

Tobacco-leaves, all the ſorts of Spurges, white Hellebore, Glaſs or Regulus of Antimony in Subſtance, Crocus Metallorum, Turbith Mineral, Sulphur of Antimony, Flowers of Antimony, Aurum Vitæ, Mercurius Vitæ, Hercules Bovii.

The Arabic Emulſion. Take Gum *Arabic*, an Ounce; bruiſe and boil in fine Barley-water, a Quart, till it be wholly diſſolved; with this Solution Mallow-ſeed, ſweet Poppy-ſeed, and

ſweet

ſweet Almonds blanched, of each half an Ounce; make an *Emulſion* according to Art; to which add Sugar of Lead, ſixteen Grains, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, three Ounces: Mix them.

This may be taken to a Quart a Day for hot and ſcalding Urine, whether occaſioned by the Application of Bliſter-plaiſters, Gravel, Sand, or even a venereal Misfortune. It agrees pretty well with the former *Arabic Emulſion*, and would be better without the Lead.

A balſamic Emulſion. Take Balſam of *Tolu*, ſix Drams; boil in fine Barley-water three Pints to a Quart; when it is cold ſtrain it, and pour it gradually on ſix Drams of blanched ſweet Almonds; Balm of *Gilead*, ſixteen Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce: Make an *Emulſion*.

This is certainly a good Receipt for hectical and Conſumptive People: It is balſamic and healing to the Breaſt and Lungs; and may be taken to a Pint a Day at leaſt. To make it elegantly requires ſome Art.

Brunner's *Emulſion.* Take Gum Ammoniac, a Dram and a half; diſſolve it cold in four Ounces of Hyſſop-water in a Mortar; then add *Rheniſh* Wine, two Ounces.

This is a good Medicine for an Aſthma, and frequently made uſe of; it appears to be better than the *Lac Ammoniac.*

A cathartic Emulſion. Take Refin of Scammony, or Scammony powdered fine, half a Scruple, or as much as ſuits the Patient's Conſtitution; Yolk of an Egg, two Drams; damaſk Roſe, and Barley-cinnamon-waters, of each ſix Drams: Mix for a Doſe; adding white Sugar, a Dram.

A common Emulſion. Take ſweet Almonds blanched, Cucumber and white Poppy-ſeeds, of each an Ounce; refined Sugar, an Ounce; beat them all together in a Marble Mortar, till they are almoſt like Paſte; then gradually add a Quart of Barley-water, and make an *Emulſion.*

This contains the Virtues of the former *common Emulſion.* See either of the *Arabic Emulſions.*

A cordial Emulſion. Take compound Piony-water, Epidemial-water, of each four Ounces; Citron-ſeeds, half an Ounce; make an *Emulſion:* To which add Pearl-ſugar, three Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop.

An Emulſion with Hartſhorn. Take Decoction of burnt *Hartſhorn* not clear but white, a Quart; ſweet Almonds blanched, and white Poppy-ſeeds, of each half an Ounce; make an *Emulſion*; to which, when ſtrained, add ſtrong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop; white Sugar, an Ounce.

This, though ſomewhat uncommon, is certainly a good way of giving the White Drink in Fevers attended with a Looſeneſs: If two or three Drops of the Oil were dropped on Loaf-ſugar, and then mixed and beat with the Almonds, it would make a moſt agreeable Liquor,

A pacific Emulſion. Take white Poppy-ſeeds, two Drams; one ſweet Almond blanched; red Poppy-water, three Ounces and a half; when ſtrained, add Mint-water, a Dram; Diacodium, three Drams: Mix for a Doſe.

An Emulſion of Piony. Take *Piony*, and white Poppy-ſeeds, of each half an Ounce; blanched Almonds, the ſame Quantity; fine Loaf-ſugar, an Ounce; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Being well beaten together, add black Cherry-water, a Quart; when ſtrained, add two Ounces of compound *Piony*-water.

This is extolled for being good for Fevers which affect the Head, Epilepſies and Convulſive Diſorders: It may be drank freely.

A ſtyptic Emulſion. Take Comfrey-roots cut into thin Rundles, four Ounces: Boil in Water three Pints to a Quart, ſtrain out the Liquor, and gradually pour it on ſweet Almonds blanched, white Poppy-ſeeds, and Henbane-ſeeds, of each half an Ounce; white Sugar, an Ounce: Make an *Emulſion* and diſſolve in it a Dram of Sal Prunella, and a Scruple of Sugar of Lead.

This cools, ſtrengthens and promotes Urine; it appears to be a very uſeful Liquor to ſtop great Diſcharges of Blood from the Noſe, Stomach, Piles, *&c.* It would be better without the Sugar of Lead.

Epithems.

The Uſe of *Epithems* is ſpoken of before.

An aluminous Epithem. Take burnt Alum in Powder, half an Ounce; Nutmeg, a Dram, and Honey of Roſes, a ſufficient Quantity to bring it to the Conſiſtence of an Ointment, which ſpread upon Paper, and bind upon that Side of the Face that is in Pain, with a convenient Cloth.

This is intended for the Tooth-ach, or rather for a Pain in the Jaws, occaſioned by a Flux of the Humours, and Inflammations in the Part.

An anodyne Epithem. Take Brandy, four Ounces; Camphire, half a Dram, and Opium, two Drams: Diſſolve them.

This will frequently eaſe Pain by being rubbed into the Part. It may be more advantageouſly made by adding a due Quantity of *Thebean* Tincture to the Brandy and Camphire.

An Epithem of Calx. Take Lime, two Ounces, and thin Honey, enough to bring it to the Conſiſtence of an Ointment, to be ſpread upon Leather, applied to the Part affected, and renewed as often as it grows dry.

This is very ſeldom uſed; it is ſaid to be good to lay on Chilblains that are not broke.

A cordial Epithem. Take *Hungary*-water, ſix Drams; and compound Spirit of Lavender, and Spirit of Saffron, of each two Drams; apoplectic Balſam, a Scruple, and Oil of Cloves, ten Drops: Mix them.

It is intended to be rubbed into the Temples in Swoonings and fainty Fits.

An Epithem of Sugar of Lead. Take Vinegar, half a Pint; *Sugar of Lead*, an Ounce: Diſſolve them.

A ſaponaceous Epithem. Take the Spirit that comes over firſt in the Diſtillation of magiſterial Worm-water, ſix Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Drams; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, ſix Drams; *Venice*-Soap ſcraped thin, one Ounce and a half; Camphire, ſix Drams; Opium, one Dram, and Saffron, half a Dram: Steep them duly, and pour off the Clear.

This being well rubbed into the Part, will afford great Relief in gouty Pains, Wrenches, Hurts and Bruiſes: *Bates*'s *anodyne Balſam* is much like it.

Dr. *Fuller* offers the following in its ſtead.

Take *Venice*-Soap, two Ounces; Camphire, from two Drams to half an Ounce, and Spirit of Wine, a ſufficient Quantity: Give them a due Digeſtion, then pour off the Clear; which is to be applied to the pained Part with Linnen Cloths.

Of Errhines.

Errhines are Compoſitions to be ſnuffed up the Noſtrils.

A chymical Errhine. Take Turbith Mineral, half a Scruple; Powder of Liquorice, half a Dram; Nutmeg, a Scruple; Oil of Roſemary, two Drops: Make it all into a Powder, to be ſnuffed up into the Noſe in a very ſmall Quantity.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, This Preparation occaſions a very great Diſcharge of thin

thin Matter (as though it raiſed a Salivation through the Noſe) ſo plentifully and ſtreamingly, that none can imagine it who hath not ſeen it: But if uſed too often, will fret the Part, and make it ſore, therefore after every time of uſing it, it would not be amiſs to ſnuff up warm Milk or Oil.

An Errhine of Elaterium. Take powdered *Elaterium*, four Grains; *Langius*'s Water, an Ounce; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Mix.

Tents of Tobacco-leaves are to be dipped into this Mixture, then thruſt up the Noſe, and continued there as long as they can be endured.

An Errhine of Euphorbium. Take powdered *Euphorbium*, half a Scruple; White-wine, an Ounce; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Drams, and Oil of Marjoram, two Drops: Mix.

Tents of Cotton are to be dipped into it, and put up the Noſtrils: It muſt be cautiouſly uſed.

An Errhine of Juices. Take Leaves of Honey-ſuckle, four Handfuls; Primroſes, three Handfuls; Betony, two Handfuls, and Marjoram, one Handful: Stamp theſe, and ſtrain out their Juice.

Let ſome of this be blown up the Noſtrils with a Quill or Tobacco-pipe; or ſnuffed up out of the Palm of your Hand.

A ſolid Errhine. Take *Confectio Hamech*, and powdered Scammony, of each two Drams; *Euphorbium*, ſixteen Grains; make it into a Maſs like Paſte, out of which form longiſh Pellets to be thruſt up the Noſe, and to be there kept an Hour with a Muſler.

A vitriolic Errhine. Take Marjoram-water (or Tea made with Marjoram) an Ounce; diſſolve in it Salt of Vitriol, half a Scruple.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It will occaſion a great Diſcharge: It may be very ſafely uſed.

A cordial hyſteric Eſſence. Take Oil of Cloves, thirty Drops; Oil of Amber, ſix Drops; of Anniſed, four Drops: Mix.

An Expreſſion of Brooklime compound. Take *Brooklime*, Water-creſſes, Borage and Plantain, of each four Handfuls; having ſtamped them in a Stone Mortar, and poured on them two Quarts of Water, let them ſtand cold a Hour, then ſtrain out the Liquor, and drop into it as much Oil of Vitriol as will give it a convenient Sharpneſs: Set this by, and when it is ſettled and grown clear, pour it off, and keep it in Glaſs Bottles.

This a cheap Medicine, and may be very eaſily made; it contains the Virtues of the *ſcorbutic Juices*; or *ſcorbutic Expreſſion*.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It is a good thing againſt bleeding at the Noſe, and for Inflammations in the Eyes; taken to a Pint a Day.

An icteric Expreſſion. Take Celandine, two Handfuls; Juniper-berries, an Ounce; theſe being well bruiſed, add Saffron (cut ſmall) a Scruple; white or *Rheniſh* Wine, a Pint; *Aqua mirabilis*, two Ounces; after it has ſtood cold twelve Hours, ſtrain out the Liquor and ſweeten it with an Ounce and a half of Syrup of the five opening Roots.

This appears to be a good Medicine for the Jaundice; if a Tea-cupfull of it be taken three or four times a Day for ſome time (if the Diſorder be not very bad) it will have a viſible good Effect.

An Expreſſion of Millepedes ſimple. Take live *Millepedes*, and white Sugar, of each three Ounces; when they are well beaten and mixed together in a Mortar, add White-wine, a Pint; then ſtrain out the Liquor by ſqueezing.

This agrees pretty well with the *Wine of Millepedes:* It is a very good Medicine for the Jaundice, Scurvy, Dropſy, King's Evil, ſore Eyes, and all kinds of running Wounds, and

Ulcers: Its Uſe ſhould be continued ſome time.

The icteric Expreſſion of Millepedes. Take live *Millepedes*, one hundred; Saffron, cut ſmall, half a Scruple; Nutmeg, half a Dram, and white Sugar, half an Ounce; when theſe are all beaten well together, pour on them Celandine or Cleaver-water, four Ounces; magiſterial Worm-water, two Ounces: Strain, and ſqueeze out the Liquor.

This muſt needs be a moſt efficacious Medicine for the Jaundice, and if it be continued for ſome time, will have very viſible Effects: Half of it is to be taken in the Morning, and half at Night.

An Expreſſion of Millepedes for a Chin-cough. Take live *Millepedes* cleanſed, two Ounces; Anniſeed, a Dram; Nutmeg, half a Dram, and white Sugar, an Ounce: Having beat them well, and added Penny-royal-water, ſix Ounces; compound Briony, and compound Piony-waters, of each one Ounce: Strain it.

Dr. *Fuller* firſt recommends Bleeding; then a ſteady Perſeverance for ſome time in the Uſe of this Medicine: Taking a large Spoonful after every Fit of Coughing. This is intended for Children.

A pleuretic Expreſſion. Take green Dandelion, four Handfuls; bruiſe and pour on it red Poppy-water, a Pint; then ſtrain, and add of Sal Prunella, a Dram; Crabs-eyes levigated, two Drams; Syrup of red Poppies, three Ounces.

An Expreſſion of Piony. Take freſh male *Piony*-roots, four Ounces; Miſſeltoe, cut ſmall, one Ounce; *Canary* Wine, a Pint; give them a hot and cloſe Infuſion two Hours, then, having wrung out the Liquor, add to it compound Piony water, and compound Syrup of the ſame, of each two Ounces; Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Mix.

This is intended to invigorate the Brain and Nerves, and conſequently to be uſeful in Palſies, hyſteric Diſorders, *&c.*

A refrigerating Expreſſion. Take male Pimpernel, three Handfuls; Borage, ſix Handfuls; Roots of Borage, cut into thin Rundles, two Ounces; three Pippins; Sal Prunella, two Drams, and white Sugar, an Ounce and a half: Stamp, and pour on them Meadow-ſweet-water, three Pints; then having ſtood cold a Night's Space, ſtrain out the clear Liquor.

This is deſigned for hot, bilious Conſtitutions, to allay the violent Fermentation of the Blood, and to correct the Gall: It operates by Urine, and may be taken to a quarter of a Pint three times a Day.

A roſaceous Expreſſion. Take of the ſofteſt, fine white Chalk powdered, two Ounces; Bole *Armenic*, one Ounce: Boil in three Quarts of Water to a Quart; ſet it by to ſettle, then having poured off the Clear, put into it ſix Ounces of Conſerve of red Roſes: Steep them twelve Hours warm; and ſo run it through a ſtraining Bag till it is clear.

It would be a better Medicine by the Addition of four Ounces of ſtrong Cinnamon-water: This is an agreeable as well as uſeful Medicine in Looſeneſſes: A quarter of a Pint may be taken after every looſe Stool.

A ſcorbutic temperate Expreſſion. Take Brooklime, Water creſſes, Dandelion, and Cleavers, of each four Handfuls; four Oranges cut to Pieces with their Peel; ſtamp, and add White-wine, and Elder-flower-water, of each a Pint: when they have ſtood a while, ſtrain out the Liquor, which, when clear, pour off, and ſweeten with Sugar to make it palatable.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It is good for ſcorbutic People that are of hot Conſtitutions, are apt to be troubled with Fluſhings,

Fluſhings, hectic Heats, and Waſting of the Fleſh: A quarter of a Pint is to be taken twice a Day.

A warm ſcorbutic Expreſſion. Take Scurvy-graſs, Brooklime, Water-creſſes, and Celandine, of each four Handfuls; theſe being bruiſed, add to them, White-wine, half a Pint; compound Horſe-radiſh-water, and magiſterial Worm-water, of each four Ounces; after it hath ſtood an Hour, ſtrain out the Liquor, and add Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Drams, white Sugar, two Ounces, or as much as will make it grateful.

This is deſigned for thoſe who have the cold Scurvy; it is to be taken, four Spoonfuls three times a Day in a little Beer or Ale. It agrees pretty well with the *hot ſcorbutic Ale*, or the *antiſcorbutic Juices* of *Edinburgh*.

A ſtyptic Expreſſion. Take common Daiſy, Mouſe-ear, Yarrow, Nettle, of each three Handfuls; having ſtamped them, then pour on Plantain-water, twelve Ounces; after it has ſtood an Hour, ſtrain it, and add Sal Prunella, two Drams, and Syrup of dried Roſes, two Ounces: Mix.

This cools and thickens the Blood, heals the broken Veſſels, cures Spitting of Blood, and other Diſcharges of Blood when extreme: Doſe a large Tea cup-ful three times a Day.

A pectoral Extract. Take a Gallon and a half of the beſt ground Malt; Water, two Gallons; make Wort of it the uſual way.

To this, drawn off clear, add *Malaga* Raiſins, ſhred ſmall and ſtoned, half a Pound; Liquorice, two Ounces, powdered *Japan* Earth, one Ounce: Boil till it comes to half a Gallon, then ſtrain it out, and having added Cochineal, four Scruples; ſet it on a moderate Fire, and boil it away to the Thickneſs of Honey.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, That if this be taken after the manner of a *Linctus*, it will temper the Acrimony of the Serum, thicken it when too thin, and ſo upon theſe Accounts become a ſubſtantial Remedy for a rheumatic Cough: That though this be a glewy ſort of Mucilage, yet by reaſon of its grateful Sharpneſs, it does not, like other ſweet Pectorals, weaken, and ſit heavy on the Stomach; but comfort and ſtrengthen it.

An anodyne Foment. Take white Poppy-heads with their Seeds, and Dill-ſeed, of each two Ounces; theſe being cut and bruiſed, add Leaves of Henbane, of Night-ſhade, and of Hounds-tongue, each two Handfuls: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two Quarts, and ſtrain it out.

An aſtringent Foment. Take Oak-Bark, two Ounces; Pomegranate-Peel, half an Ounce; Balauſtines, and red Roſes dried, of each a Handful: Boil in two Quarts of Water to a Quart; ſtrain, and add rough Red-wine, half a Pint; to theſe may alſo be added two Drams, or half an Ounce of Alum.

This is certainly a good ſtrengthning *Fomentation* for Vomitings, Looſeneſſes, Women's Courſes when immoderate; bloody Piles, Falling out of the Womb or Guts, and for Ruptures, after putting back the Guts.

A Foment with Bitters. Take round Birthwort-roots, an Ounce; common Wormwood dried, Lavender-cotton, Tanſey, and Tops of Savine, of each a Handful; Bears-foot, half a Handful; Coloquintida, and Aloes, of each a Dram: Make a Decoction in Water, three Pints to a Quart, and ſtrain it.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It is not unuſual for Worms to creep into the Folds of the Guts, and lie there ſo cloſely as to avoid the Force of Medicines which ſlip by, and never touch them at all. In this caſe this *Fomentation* is exceeding uſeful to diſturb and drive

drive them out of their Dens into the open Ways, where Purgers finding them, may kill and expel them by Stool.

This is to be applied hot with Flannel all over the Belly, a little before purging.

A camphorate Foment. Take Vinegar a Pint; diſſolve in it, over a Fire, Nitre, an Ounce, and Camphire, a Dram.

It is ſaid, if this be applied cold all over the Breaſt it will ſtop violent Bleedings at the Noſe.

A cholic Foment. Take Cammomile-flowers, two Ounces; Juniper and Bay-berries, of each an Ounce; crude Sal Ammoniac, half an Ounce: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two, adding at laſt, Seeds of ſweet Fennel, Carraway, Cummin, and Anniſe, of each half an Ounce: When ſtrained, add Brandy, a Pint.

This is highly commended, not only in the flatulent or wind Cholics, but alſo in bilious Cholics, even when the Pain rages intolerably: That it promotes the Operation of purging Medicines, and thereby yields moſt ſurpriſing Relief.

A diuretic Foment. Take Roots of Smallage, four Ounces; Roots of Fennel, and Linſeed, of each two Ounces; Herbs, Pellitory of the Wall, Arſmart, Mallows, and Cammomile-Flowers, of each two Handfuls: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two Quarts; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve crude Sal Armoniac, or if you can get it, Sal Prunella, half an Ounce; common Soap, two Ounces: Mix them.

This *Fomentation* is greatly extolled for its Virtues in the cruelleſt Fits of the Stone in the Bladder, attended with a total Stoppage of Urine.

A dyſenteric Foment. Take green Oak-leaves, ten Handfuls: Boil them in a cloſe covered Pot in ſtrong Wine-Vinegar, as much as needful for a *Foment*, with which let the Anus be fomented, and the hot Vapour be received up into it.

In ſo deſperate a Diſorder as the Bloody-flux one would ſcarce truſt to ſuch a ſlight Remedy alone; yet this might be uſed without putting by other proper Remedies.

A Foment of Elder. Take green Leaves (or in the Winter-time inward Bark) of *Elder*, four Handfuls: Boil it in three Pints of Water to a Quart; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve common Soap, an Ounce.

This is intended againſt a St. *Anthony*'s Fire; but in ſuch Caſes it is beſt to bleed; give nitrous Powders inwardly, and uſe outwardly ſome cooling Ointment.

An emmenagogue Foment. Take Roots of white Briony, four Ounces; Zedoary, and Bay-berries, of each an Ounce; of round Birthwort, two Ounces; Herbs, Feverfew, Mugwort, Savine-tops, and Cammomile-flowers, of each two Handfuls: Boil them in a Gallon of Water to five Pints; to the ſtrained add a Pint of Brandy: Mix for a *Foment*, to be uſed very hot, all about the Belly.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It warms and comforts the Parts, opens Obſtructions, thins the groſs Blood, and by moving it properly to the Veſſels of the Womb, diſpoſe it to make its own Diſcharge.

A Foment in a Flux of the Hæmorrhoids. Take Mullen, Yarrow, Plantain, and Elder-leaves, of each four Handfuls; Pomegranate-peel, an Ounce: Boil in Water and rough Red-wine, of each three Pints to two Quarts; in the ſtrained diſſolve Alum, half an Ounce, and Sugar of Lead, two Drams: Mix them.

This *Fomentation* is greatly ſtrengthning, and is of Service not only in the abovementioned Caſe, but alſo in exceſſive Diſcharges of the Womb and in great Looſeneſſes.

A Foment for Pain of the Hæmorrhoids. Take Onions, and Linſeed,

of

of each four Ounces; Herbs, Henbane, Toad-flax, Yarrow, and Mullein, of each two Handfuls: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Opium, two Drams: Mix and uſe it luke-warm.

This is ſoftning and diſperſing, and appears to be a good Remedy for the Piles, when they are hard, ſwollen and uneaſy.

A Foment for Inflammations. Take Roots of Marſhmallows, and white Lilly, of each an Ounce and a half; Herbs, Mallow, Mullein, Henbane, Flowers of Elder, Cammomile, and Melilot, of each a Handful; Seeds of Flax, and of Fenugreek, of each ſix Drams: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two, and ſtrain.

This is cooling, ſoftning, and ſuppling, and muſt needs be uſeful in Inflammations: It is near a-kin to the *emollient Decoction for Fomentations.*

A lateral Foment. Take Marſhmallow-roots, white Poppy-Heads (cut and bruiſed with the Seeds) of each two Ounces; Seeds of Flax, Fenugreek, Cummin, and Bay-berries, of each an Ounce; Mallows, and Feverfew, of each three Handfuls; Cammomile-flowers, two Handfuls: Boil in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts; then ſtrain.

This is both ſoftning and diſperſing: It is intended for that ſort of Pleuriſy where the Matter lies outwardly, and there is no great Danger of an Inflammation: In ſuch Caſes it is not dangerous both to diſperſe as well as ſupple.

A pacific Foment. Take Vine and Willow-leaves, and Lettuce, of each two Handfuls; white Water-lilly, and red Roſes, of each a Handful; white Poppy-heads with the Seeds, two Ounces: Boil in a Gallon of Water to two Quarts; then ſtrain, and diſſolve in it two Drams of Opium.

Dr. *Fuller* recommends the Uſe of this *Fomentation* in violent Fevers which affect the Head, and are attended with Throbbings and pulſing Pains, Watchings, and Danger of Lightheadedneſs: It is to be uſed warm with a Sponge to the Temples, Fore-head, whole Head and Feet.

A podagric Foment. Take Ground Pine, and Southernwood, of each four Handfulls: Boil in three Quarts of Water to two: In the ſtrained, diſſolve *Sal Ammoniac,* and Salt of Tartar, of each two Ounces.

This *Fomentation* is intended to give Eaſe in gouty Pains, by letting out the offenſive Matter in Steam or Sweat; and not by repelling or ſtriking it back, which is never ſafe.

A ſcorbutic Foment. Take Ground-Pine, and Henbane, of each two Handfuls; Winter Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Horſe-radiſh-root, and Earth-worms (added at laſt) of each two Ounces; Boil in three Pints of Lime-water to a Quart: When ſtrained, add Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Ounces, and Opium, a Dram.

This is intended for fixed *ſcorbutic* Pains, to give Reſt and Eaſe, and to diſcharge the offending Matter by Steam or Sweat.

A ſplenetic Foment. Take dried Tobacco-leaves, one Ounce; infuſe them warm in Water, two Quarts; when ſtrained, diſſolve in it Gum Ammoniac, half an Ounce.

Let the Parts all round the Spleen be fomented with Flannel dipped into it, and wrung out as hot as can be endured.

A ſtomachic Foment. Take rough, Red-wine, a Pint; Brandy, and Wine-vinegar, of each half a Pint; dried Mint, and Wormwood, of each a Handful; Biſtort-root, half an Ounce; Pomegranate-peel, two Drams; Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, and Cinnamon, of each a Dram, and *Venice*-treacle, half an Ounce: Steep them in a *Bath-heat* two Hours, and uſe the ſtrained Liquor as hot as can be endured.

This

This *Fomentation* is warming, comforting, and ſtrenthning; it may be ſucceſsfully uſed when the Stomach is affected with Wind, Pain, Vomiting, and Loſs of Appetite.

A Foment for a Tympany. Take Nitre, two Ounces; Sal Ammoniac, one Ounce; Spirit of Wine with a great deal of Phlegm in it, a Quart: Mix and diſſolve in a Glaſs.

The *Doctor* adviſes the Belly to be fomented with Flannel dipped in it, twice a Day, for half an Hour together; applying afterwards a Pultice of Cow-dung ſprinkled over with *Album Græcum.*

A Frontal with Camphire. Take *Camphire*, eight Grains; Vinegar, an Ounce; red Roſe water, ſeven Ounces: Diſſolve them.

It is intended to be applied to the Fore-head in Watchings, Head-achs, *&c.* But in dangerous Fevers it is not ſafe.

A Frontal with Maſtich. Take powdered *Maſtich*, and Frankincenſe, of each two Drams; white Chalk, and Bean-meal, of each half an Ounce; White of an Egg well beaten, and Oil of Roſes, each ſix Drams, and Vinegar, a ſufficient Quantity to make it fit to ſpread on Cloth.

It is recommended to be applied to the Fore-head when the Eyes are afflicted with Rheums; and that for Prevention as well as Cure.

A Frontal with Opium. Take Breaſt-milk, and White of an Egg well beaten, of each an Ounce; Opium, ten Grains, and Camphire, five Grains: Mix, and uſe it to the Fore-head cold.

A roſaceous Frontal. Take red Roſe water, four Ounces; Vinegar of Roſes, two Ounces; Oil of Roſes, one Ounce, and the White of one Egg: Mix them.

In throbbing, beating Pains of the Head, a double Linen is to be dipped in this Mixture, and to be laid to the Fore-head and Temples cold, and changed as often as it drieth.

The firſt Fume in a Catarrh. Take Olibanum, Amber, Benjamin, Storax Calamit, Gum Guaiacum, and Balſam of *Tolu*, each two Scruples, make all into a coarſe Powder to ſprinkle upon live Coals for Smoke.

The ſecond Fume in a Catarrh. Take Gum Guaiacum, Gum of Juniper, Maſtich, Benjamin, Myrrh, and Orpiment, of each a Dram; Cloves, two Drams; Balſam of *Peru*, ſixteen Drops; make them into a groſs Powder, to be ſtrewed on Coals to perfume a Night-cap with.

A Fume in a Conſumption. Take Fiſtic-nut-peel, Myrrh, and Amber, of each two Drams; Sulphur vive, and Orpiment, of each one Dram; Make all into a groſs Powder; the Smoke of which is to be received into the Mouth by means of a Funnel turned upſide down.

A Fume for falling out of the Anus. Take male Frankincenſe, Amber, and Cloves, of each half a Dram; red Roſes, and Balauſtines, of each two Drams: Make a groſs Powder, the *Fume* of which is to be received (after the Anus is put up) through a Cloſe-ſtool-chair.

A Fume for falling out of the Uterus. Take Beetles, three Drams; Eel-ſkins minced ſmall, a Dram: Make a Powder.

The firſt odoriferous Fume. Take Benjamin, an Ounce; Calamit Storax, half an Ounce; Labdanum, two Drams; Muſk, and Ambergreaſe, of each a Grain and a half; with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make Troches; of which, and Duſt of Willow-coals being added, *odoriferous* Candles may be made.

The ſecond odoriferous Fume. Take Cyprus-roots, one Ounce and a half; Calamus aromatic, and Willow-coals, each an Ounce; Calamit Storax, and Benjamin, of each two Drams; with

Mucilage

Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, made with Spirit of Wine, make Paſtils according to Art.

Being put into a Chafingdiſh of live Coals, they yield a ſweet Odour to correct the ill Smell of a Room.

A Fume in a Teneſmus. Take white Poppy-heads, half an Ounce; Mullein, half an Handful; red Roſes, Balauſtines, and Frankincenſe, of each half a Dram, and Maſtich, a Dram; make a groſs Powder, the Smoke whereof (caſt upon Coals) is to be received through a perforated Chair.

A common Gargle. Take Plantain-water, ten Ounces; red Roſe-water, three Ounces; Syrup of Mulberries, two Ounces; Honey of Roſes, one Ounce, and Oil of Vitriol, a ſufficient Quantity to give it a proper Sharpneſs.

This is an agreeable Waſh, to cool and cleanſe the Mouth and Throat, when furred and parched up with a Fever.

A detergent Gargle. Take Verjuice, twelve Ounces, and Syrup of Raſberries, four Ounces: Mix them.

This is more cleanſing than the former, and may be ſucceſsfully uſed when a ſlimy Naſtineſs ſticks to the Tongue and Parts of the Mouth.

An emollient Gargle. Take Roots of Marſhmallows, Liquorice, and Pearl-barley, of each an Ounce; Bran (tied up in a Rag) a Handful; inward Rind of Elm, and Gum *Arabic*, of each half an Ounce; and eight Figs: Boil in three Pints of Water to twenty-eight Ounces, when ſtrained, then add Syrup of Marſhmallows, and of Jujubes, of each two Ounces, and Lohoc Sanans, half an Ounce.

When there are Chaps, Cleſts, and Ulcers burning up and afflicting the Throat, Tongue, and Mouth; then this ought to be frequently uſed.

A levigating Gargle. Take Comfrey-roots, two Ounces; Gum *Arabic*, one Ounce: Boil in Barley-water twenty Ounces to twelve, then ſtrain, and add red Roſe-water, one Ounce; Syrup of Marſhmallows, three Ounces: Mix.

This may be uſed in the ſame Caſes as the former.

A Gargle for Heat of the Mouth: Take Plantain-water, eight Ounces; red Roſe-water, four Ounces; Whites of Eggs beaten thin, Number four; Sal Prunella, four Scruples, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, four Ounces: Mix.

This is a very good Mixture to cool and waſh the Mouth with, when parched up with Heat and ſharp Humours.

A Gargle with Myrrh. Take rough, red Wine, a Pint; Powder of *Myrrh*, two Drams: Mix them.

This is certainly a good Mixture for foul Gums, when affected with the Scurvy: It is ſaid it will even heal *venereal* Ulcers in the Jaws and Throat. It may be injected with a Syringe into the Noſe in an *Ozena*, when corrupted, ſtinking Matter is lodged in the little Caverns of the ſpongy Bones, ſending forth ſtinking Smells.

It would be better made with an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half of Tincture of Myrrh.

A paralytic Gargle. Take White-wine, half a Pint; Muſtard, made up as it comes to Table, two Ounces; Savory, or Thyme-water, four Ounces; Honey of Roſes, two Ounces, and Vinegar, enough to make it pretty tart.

Inſtead of Savory or Thyme-water, a Tea of either of them in this Caſe would do as well.

Riverius preſcribeth thus. Take Muſtard-ſeed powdered, a Dram; Vinegar of Roſes, and white Sugar, of each an Ounce, and Water, three Ounces: Mix them.

Though *Gargles* alone ſhould never be greatly depended on in Palſies; yet, in Conjunction with other Things they may do Service.

A Gargle with Pellitory. Take *Pellitory* of *Spain*, half an Ounce;

Seeds of Henbane, and white Poppy, of each two Drams; Cloves, half a Dram; White-wine, half a Pint, and Vinegar, four Ounces: Boil till it comes to half a Pint; then ſtrain, and add Brandy, two Ounces.

Though this is directed to be uſed for the Tooth-ach; yet it will cauſe a great Diſcharge of Serum from the Glands of the Tongue and Parts, as well as heat them thoroughly, it muſt be uſeful in the Palſey.

A Gargle for Phlegm. Take Hyſſop-water, ten Ounces; rectified Spirit of Wine, one Ounce; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, half an Ounce; Spirit of Caſtor, two Drams; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, four Scruples; Powder of Pellitory of *Spain*, a Dram, and Honey, four Ounces: Mix them.

This is good in the ſame Diſorders as the former; for it powerfully thins, divides, and diſcharges that ſizy Phlegm, that choaks up the Glands of the Mouth and Throat.

A Gargle for a Quinſey. Take Columbines, two Handfuls; inward Rind of Elm, an Ounce; Jew's Ears, Liquorice, and *Album Græcum*, of each half an Ounce: Boil in Water, two Pints and a half to twenty-ſix Ounces; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Sal Ammoniac, two Drams; Honey of Roſes and Syrup of Raſberries, of each three Ounces.

This ſoftens and cools the Muſcles of the Throat, when they are ſwollen, parched, and inflamed with great Heat.

A refrigerating Gargle. Take Waters of Frog's Spawn, Plantain, and Elder flowers, of each four Ounces; red Roſe-water, two Ounces; four Whites of Eggs beat up to Water, and white Sugar, an Ounce: Mix them.

A Gargle with Roſes. Take dried red Roſes, three Drams; Pomegranate-flowers and Peel, of each two Drams; Myrtle-berries, powdered *Japanic* Earth, and Bole of each a Dram; Alum, a Scruple: Boil in Plaintain-water, and rough red Wine, of each ſix Ounces to eight in the whole; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Honey of Roſes, two Ounces: Mix.

A ſcorbutic Gargle. Take Madder-roots, an Ounce; Pellitory of *Spain*, Winter's Cinnamon, of each two Drams; Honey-ſuckle-leaves, Sage, Sanicle, and Columbines, of each one Handful: Boil in Lime-water two Pints and a half to twenty-eight Ounces; to the ſtrained add Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, half an Ounce, and Honey of Roſes, four Ounces: Mix them.

To free the Gums and Mouth from that naſty Filthineſs occaſioned by a ſcorbutic Blood; and to heal the Ulcers thereby occaſioned, *the Gargle of Myrrh*, which may be preſently made and without Trouble, appears to be the beſt Medicine.

A Gargle in the Small-pox. Take *French* Barley, and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; Marſhmallow-roots, and Tares, of each an Ounce; twelve Figs; Jews Ears, a Handful: Boil in two Pints and a half of Water to twenty-eight Ounces; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Honey of Roſes, and ſimple Oxymel, of each two Ounces.

This ſmooths and ſoftens the Mouth and Throat when ſwelled, rough and painful; ripens the Pocks, and brings on a Spitting; but in the worſt ſort of the *Small-pox*, and near the Turn of the Diſorder, if the Spittle ſhould be thick and glewy, attended with a Danger of choaking; then, ſharp Medicines, ſuch as the *Gargle for Phlegm* would be highly proper.

A Gargle of Black-thorn. Take *Black-thorn*-bark, two Ounces: Boil it in Water, two Pints and a half to one Pint and a half; in the ſtrained diſſolve Alum, four Scruples; Vinegar, two Ounces, and Honey of Roſes, ſix Ounces.

This is certainly a good *Gargle* when

when the Teeth are grown looſe, the Gums putrified, ſtinking, eaten away, and apt to bleed; for it will breed new Fleſh on them, and heal the Ulcers: Yet the *Gargle with Myrrh*, for thoſe who can afford it, appears to be the beſt Medicine.

A Gargle with Vine-leaves. Take *Vine-leaves*, Sage, female Fluellin, Cinquefoil, and Bramble-buds, of each half a Handful: Boil in Water a Pint and a half to a Pint, to the ſtrained add, Alum, a Dram and a half; Vinegar, and Honey, of each two Ounces: Boil and ſcum it.

This is very cleanſing; being uſeful in Fevers as well as the Scurvy.

A Gargle for the Uvula. Take Columbines, four Handfuls; red Roſes dried, and Balauſtines, of each half a Handful; long Pepper, four Scruples, and Myrrh, two Drams: Boil in a Quart of Water, and half a Pint of White-wine, to twenty-ſix Ounces of the whole; to the ſtrained add, Brandy, Syrup of Mulberries, and of Raſberries, of each two Ounces: Mix.

This is ſucceſsfully uſed to the *Uvula*, Muſcles of the Jaws, and all the neighbouring Parts when they are ſwollen, ſtuffed and inflamed. Dr. *Fuller* ſays, that a Syrup made of black Currants, is not only preferable to that of Raſberries in all theſe kinds of Preparations; but that it is the pleaſanteſt Syrup he ever knew.

Dr. Fuller's *Account of* Gargles.

1. If extremely thick and tough Matter is to be brought out of the Glands; then ſharp, penetrating Things (ſuch as Spirit of Sal Ammoniac) are to be uſed.

2. If it be not ſo very tough, and yet ſtagnates, by reaſon of the lax State of the Glands; then rough, binding Things will perform that Office.

3. If ſlimy Filth coat over the Tongue and Mouth; then ſharp, cleanſing Things are required.

4. If the Parts have little Ulcers and Sores, are tender, ſmarting, dry and parched; then ſuppling, ſoft and ſlimy Preparations are moſt Commodious.

5. If the muſcular Parts be a little (and but a little) inflamed, and there be no great Fulneſs or Flux of Blood; then cooling and repelling things may be uſed at firſt.

6. But if the muſcular Parts be inflamed much, becauſe the Inflammation is fixed; then ſmooth, ſuppling Things are beſt.

An anodyne Glyſter. Take new Milk, half a Pint; Brandy, two Ounces; Oil of Anniſeed, half a Dram; Diaſcordium, ſix Drams; let it be given lukewarm, juſt before Sleep, and retained, if poſſible, all Night.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, When the Bowels are greatly tortured with a Cholic, Wind and Gripes; this will warm, comfort and eaſe them. That he is warranted by the Authority of many famous Writers in his Uſe of chymical Oils in Glyſters; that ſome have preſcribed them in very large Quantities, particularly *Claudius Deodatus*, who preſcribes boldly thus,

Take malvatic Wine, Oil of Walnuts, of each three Ounces; Spirit of Wine an Ounce; chymical Oils of Juniper, and of Rue, of each two Drams: Mix and put it up very hot.

An apoplectic Glyſter. Take Pellitory of *Spain*, half an Ounce; Coloquintida (tied up in a Rag) half a Dram; Rue, two Handfuls: Boil in Water to twelve Ounces; and to the ſtrained add, *Infuſion of Crocus Metallorum*, three Ounces; Tincture of Caſtor, half an Ounce; Salt Gem, and Oil of Amber, of each two Drams.

This is a very good *Glyſter* in *Apoplexies*, Palſies, Lethargies, *&c.* In caſe it comes away preſently, as is ſometimes the Caſe, it muſt be repeated.

A balſamic Glyſter. Take Broth of Sheep's Inwards or Head, ten

Ounces; two Yolks of Eggs; *Lucatellus*'s Balſam, an Ounce; Sheep's Suet, two Ounces: Mix and put it up juſt hot enough to keep the Suet melted.

This appears to be a moſt excellent nouriſhing Glyſter, and muſt needs be very uſeful to heal the Ulcers of the Guts occaſioned by bloody Fluxes; eſpecially if it be uſed after bleeding and purging.

A Glyſter of Bitters. Take *Virginian* Snake-root powdered, a Dram; Pulp of Coloquintida (tied up in a Rag) a Scruple; Tanſey, and Savine-tops, of each half a Handful: Boil them in Water to ſix Ounces; ſtrain, and add Oil of St. *John*'s Wort, half an Ounce; chymical Oil of Wormwood, half a Dram; Powder of *Hiera Picra*, half a Scruple: Mix.

This *Glyſter* is intended to expel thoſe little, round Worms which breed near the Fundament, and are by ſome called *Arſe-worms*, by Authors *Aſcarides*, but will be of no Uſe for the long, common ſort of Worms.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, The *Aſcarides* are but a feeble Nation, and yet ſo exceeding hard to be deſtroyed, that though every Individual ſhould be drove out, yet there will not be an End of them ſo, for a new and numerous Offspring will in a little time be hatched out of their Eggs, which they leave behind them: That the beſt way is not to give over the Uſe of the *Glyſters* as ſoon as the Worms ceaſe to come away, and are quiet, but to continue them every third Day, and afterwards, once a Week, till they, their Eggs and Neſt are all torn off and thrown out.

A carminative Glyſter. Take Cammomile-flowers, Bay-berries, ſweet Fennel, and Cummin-ſeeds (added at laſt) of each two Drams: Boil in Water to twelve Ounces; ſtrain, and add Brandy, two Ounces; Oil olive, one Ounce, and Oil of Anniſeed, two Drams.

This is a good, warming, comforting *Glyſter*, very proper for the Bowels when they are weakened, relaxed and obſtructed with Wind, and muſt needs be of Service in wind Cholics, hyſteric, and hypocondriac Affections.

A Cholic Glyſter. Take *Canary* Wine, and Linſeed-oil, of each ſix Ounces; Oil of Amber, half a Dram; to which may be added, liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

This brings extraordinary Aſſiſtance in the moſt horrid tormenting Pain of the Bowels, and violent Coſtiveneſs; it reſtores the Lining of the Guts, expels Wind, and ſoftens the Excrements.

The common Glyſter. Take of our Decoction for Glyſters, twelve Ounces; Syrup of the Juice of Groundſel, or of Buck-thorn, ſalt Butter, and brown Sugar, of each an Ounce, and Oil of Anniſeed, eight Drops.

It is intended to diſcharge out of the Bowels Wind and Excrements.

A comforting Glyſter. Take *Canary* Wine, a Pint; Diaſcordium, an Ounce, and the Yolks of two Eggs: Mix.

But half this Quantity is uſually given at a time, that it may the longer be retained in the Body.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, What cordial Juleps are to the Stomach, the ſame this *Glyſter* is to the Guts: that it not only refreſhes them, but ſo univerſally raiſes the Spirits, that they throw out whatever is injurious and offenſive to Nature.

A corroborating Glyſter. Take dried Wormwood, and Centaury, of each a Handful; Cammomile-flowers, and Bay-berries, of each three Drams: Boil in Sheep's Head-broth to ten Ounces; when ſtrained, add Brandy, two Ounces; Oil of Turpentine and Juniper, of each half a Dram.

This warm, comforting *Glyſter* will nouriſh and ſtrengthen the Bowels,

els, and open Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages.

An emmollient Glyſter. Take Milk, ten Ounces; Oil of Cammomile, three Ounces; Honey of the Herb Mercury, brown Sugar, and Pulp of Caſſia, of each an Ounce, and Oil of Anniſeed, half a Dram.

This ſoftens hard Excrements, makes the Bowels ſlippery, and cauſes a Stool.

An epileptic Glyſter. Take Cammomile-flowers, a Handful: Boil in Water to three Ounces; ſtrain, and add Spirit of Hartſhorn, eight Drops, Oil of Anniſeed, five Drops, and Honey of Roſes, three Drams.

This, its Author *Etmuller* directs to be given to a Child of a Year old.

A febrific Glyſter. Take *Peruvian* Bark finely powdered, two Ounces: Boil in ſeveral Waters till it comes to half a Pint; let it paſs through a Sieve ſo as to be thick; then add Diaſcordium, half an Ounce, and Oil of Anniſeed, a Drop.

If this cannot be retained long enough in the Body, then, half an Ounce of the Peel or Flowers of Pomegranate is directed to be boiled with it, and two Ounces of Cinnamon-water added.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, He never orders the above *Glyſter* but to thoſe Patients, that either have a Prejudice againſt the Bark, or are ſo tender ſtomached, or ſo humorſome, that they cannot, or will not take it by the Mouth; and that it is more effectual for Children than grown People.

Helvetius's *Receipt for a Bark Glyſter.* Take Powder of *Bark*, an Ounce; mix it with a Pint of warm Water, without putting any thing elſe to it.

This he directs to be given juſt after the Fit, and to be repeated three times a Day till the Patient is thoroughly well; afterwards once or twice a Day for the next twelve Days.

A Glyſter in the Gripes. Take powdered white Chalk, half an Ounce; Rue, and Cammomile-flowers, of each half a Handful: Boil in half a Pint of Water to four Ounces; ſtrain, and add Tincture of Caſtor, three Drams; Diaſcordium, two Drams; Diacodium, half an Ounce, and Oil of Anniſeed, ten Drops.

It comforts the Bowels, diſperſes Wind, and eaſes Pain.

An hyſteric Glyſter. Take round Birthwort, and white Briony-roots, of each half an Ounce; Rue, Feverfew, Pennyroyal, and Cammomile-flowers, of each half a Handful: Boil in Water to a Pint, then ſtrain, and let it be cold; then diſſolve in it a Dram of Aſa Fœtida, two Drams of Oil of Amber, and one Ounce of brown Sugar.

A Glyſter for Infants. Take new Milk, three Ounces; Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of Violets, of each half an Ounce: Mix them, adding twelve Drops of Oil of Anniſeed.

This is a good Compoſition for Infants, and will not fail of producing a Stool in a little time.

A laxative Glyſter. Take either Chicken or Veal-broth, twelve Ounces; Oil-olive, and brown Sugar, of each two Ounces, and Oil of Anniſeed, half a Dram: Mix them.

This affords Warmth and Nouriſhment, and at the ſame time cauſes a Stool.

A lenient Glyſter. Take new Milk, ten Ounces; Mucilage of Fleawort, and Quince-ſeeds made in red Poppy-water, three Ounces; Yolks of two Eggs, and Diacodium, two Ounces.

This becomes uſeful when the Sharpneſs of the Humours has wounded and made ſore the Inteſtines.

A Glyſter with Mullein. Take *Mullein*, and Elder-flowers, of each half a Handful; Herbs, Hemlock, and

and Henbane, of each a Handful: Boil in Smith's Forge-water, to twelve Ounces; ſtrain, and add the Yolk of one Egg; Linſeed-oil, two Ounces; Oil of Amber, half a Dram, and Balſam of Sulphur, two Drams.

When the Piles are inward, ſwollen, and very painful, this becomes uſeful to heal the little Ulcers, and procure Eaſe.

A nouriſhing Glyſter. Take Broth made of Sheep's Inwards, ten Ounces; Yolks of three Eggs; *Canary* Wine, three Ounces, and Juice of Kermes, half an Ounce.

Experience, as well as the Authority of Writers do teſtify, that nouriſhing Glyſters have for a conſiderable time ſupported thoſe who could not take any thing into their Stomachs.

An oily bitter Glyſter. Take Linſeed Oil, ſix Ounces; bitter Apple, tied up in a Rag, a Dram and a half: Boil a little, and ſtrain it.

A Glyſter of four Oils. Take Oils of Linſeed and Cammomile, of each ſix Ounces; Oils of Scorpions and Turpentine, of each two Drams: Mix them.

A Glyſter of Pomegranates. Take *Pomegranate*-peel bruiſed, half an Ounce; Flowers of the ſame, a Dram: Boil in Milk, half a Pint to four Ounces; to the ſtrained, add Brandy or Cinnamon-water, two Ounces; Diaſcordium, ſix Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, ſix Drops: Mix them.

This is certainly a moſt excellent ſtrengthning, binding *Glyſter*, and will be effectual in ſtopping ſuch a Looſeneſs, as comes without Gripes, and is occaſioned, not ſo much by any thing offenſive in the Bowels, as by a Weakneſs and Slipperineſs of them.

A purging Glyſter. Take the Decoction for *Glyſters*, twelve Ounces; Mixture for *Glyſters*, three Ounces: Mix them.

A refrigerating Glyſter. Take of the common Emulſion, twelve Ounces; Oil of Lilies, four Ounces; Sal Prunella, two Scruples, and Sugar of Lead, a Scruple: Uſe it Milk warm. This is recommended when hot fiery Gall has been emptied into the Bowels, cauſing Uneaſineſs, as in the *Cholera morbus*; alſo in ſome Fevers.

A ſaponaceous Glyſter. Take Mallows, and Golden-rod, of each a Handful; Juniper and Bay-berries, Daucus and Parſley-ſeeds, of each two Drams; Boil in Water to twelve Ounces; when ſtrained, diſſolve *Caſtile* Soap, half an Ounce; Oil of Cammomile, an Ounce; of Anniſeed, thirty Drops, and Syrup of Violets, two Ounces.

This *Glyſter* not only expels Wind and procures a Stool, but is of great Service to expel Gravel and Sand in the urinary Paſſages.

A ſomniferous Glyſter. Take Opium, eight Grains, diſſolve it in red Poppy-water, ſix Ounces, and add Diaſcordium, half an Ounce; the Yolk of one Egg: Mix, and uſe it luke-warm juſt at Bed-time.

A ſweet Glyſter. Take new Cow's Milk, ſix Ounces, and Melaſſes, two Ounces: Mix them.

This, being a Compoſition which the Worms love, is to be made uſe of to draw them downwards out of the ſmall Guts, that the *Bitter Glyſter*, which is ſoon after to follow it, may kill and deſtroy them.

A terebinthine Glyſter. Take Urine of a Man in Health, a Pint; *Venice*-Turpentine diſſolved in two Yolks of Eggs, an Ounce; Oil of Anniſeed, a Dram, and Melaſſes, an Ounce.

Turpentine taken in *Glyſters* has great Effects on the urinary Paſſages, and will often remove Sand, Gravel, and other Obſtructions.

Honey of Raiſins. Take *Malaga* Raiſins, freed from the Stalks and Stones, two Pounds; Currants, picked

picked and rubbed clean with a Cloth, a Pound; Jujubes, half a Pound: Beat all in a Marble Mortar, and boil in a convenient Quantity of clear Barley-water, till the Goodneſs be boiled out into the Liquor, then ſtrain and ſqueeze it out, and, having ſet it by to ſettle, decant the Clear, and add to it clarified *Honey*, and white Sugarcandy, of each four Ounces: Boil it again gently till it be brought to the Thickneſs of *Honey*.

Mayhern's Honey of Raiſins. Take *Raiſins*, ſtoned and chopped ſmall, four Pounds, and Water, ſix Quarts; ſteep them twenty-four Hours, then boil till only a third Part remains, which ſtrain and boil again till it is as thick as *Honey*.

A chartaceous Hydrogala. Take of the fineſt writing Paper cut ſmall, four Sheets; two *Naple* Biſkets, and Spring Water, two Pints and a half; having boiled it to a Pint and a half, and ſtrained it, add Milk, a Pint and a half, then boil it again to a Quart; and at laſt ſeaſon it with fine Sugar and Nutmeg to make it grateful.

This is intended to ſtrengthen and relieve thoſe that are troubled with Night-ſweats and great Looſeneſſes, and Women who have immoderately their monthly Diſcharges.

A Hydromel of Cherries. Take Spring Water, ſix Quarts, and Honey, a Quart: Being boiled and well ſcummed, add Juice of red *Cherries*, a Quart: Boil it a little more and ſcum it again.

A diuretic Hydromel. Take Roots of Madder, and of Fennel, of each an Ounce; Parſley, two Ounces; Bay and Juniper-Berries, of each half an Ounce; Daucus and ſweet Fennel-ſeeds, of each two Drams; boil in two Pints and a half of Water to twenty-eight Ounces; to the ſtrained Liquor add Juice of Pellitory of the Wall and Honey, of each four Ounces; boil it again as long as any Scum riſeth.

Joel's Hydromel. Take Zedoary, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac not ſtrained, two Drams; Flowers of Sulphur, three Drams; clarified Honey, two Ounces, and Water, a Pint: Boil without ſcumming it to twelve Ounces; at the latter End, adding Saffron, twelve Grains; when it is cold ſtrain it off.

This cuts, thins, and divides that tough Phlegm, which by ſtuffing up the Lungs occaſions a moiſt Aſthma. Doſe two Spoonfuls pretty often.

The firſt pectoral Hydromel. Take Liquorice, two Ounces; *Malaga* Raiſins, ſtoned and cut ſmall, four Ounces: Boil in clear Barley-water from three Pints to a Quart; to the ſtrained, add Honey, two Ounces; boil it again and ſcum it.

This is an excellent Pectoral, and may be given in all Diſorders of the Breaſt, where Breathing is affected: Doſe a Tea-cup-ful ſeveral times a Day.

The ſecond pectoral Hydromel. Take Pearl-barley, and *Malaga* Raiſins ſtoned, of each half an Ounce; four Figs; Liquorice, two Drams; Roots of Elecampane, Orris, Calamus aromatic, and dried Tobacco, of each a Dram; Colt's Foot, Ground-ivy, Rocket, and Sanicle, of each a Handful; ſweet Fennel and Anniſeed, of each two Drams; Boil theſe in ſimple *Hydromel*, three Pints to a Quart, and ſtrain it out.

This is a good Medicine for the Breaſt; thins and divides the Humours there, fitting them for a Diſcharge.

Simple Hydromel. Take pure Spring Water, two Quarts; Honey, half a Pound: Boil it and ſcum it.

It is made to make other *Hydromels* with.

An anthelminthic Infuſion. Take Worm-ſeed bruiſed, half an Ounce; Mint-water, four Ounces; compound Gentian, and Cinnamon-water, of each two Ounces: Infuſe hot for an Hour, then ſtrain and add Syrup

rup of Succory and Rhubarb, two Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops.

To deſtroy Worms, a Child is to take two Spoonfuls twice a Day for three Days, and then a proper Purge.

An arthritic Infuſion. Take Ground-pine dried, waſhed and bruiſed, one Ounce; Lavender-flowers dried, and *Venice*-treacle, of each half an Ounce; ſtout, ſtrong Red-wine, a Quart: Infuſe hot two Hours and ſtrain

This is intended to drive the Gout out of the Stomach and Bowels; for this Purpoſe half a Pint is to be taken and repeated as needful.

A bitter Infuſion. Take common Water diſtilled, two Quarts; Brandy, half a Pint; Salt of Tartar, thirty-two Grains; Gentian-root, three Drams; Tops of Carduus, Centaury, and Cammomile-flowers, of each ſix Drams, and Cochineal, two Scruples: Infuſe twelve Hours in a *Bath-heat* and ſtrain.

This is intended to ſtrengthen the Stomach and help Digeſtion; but the former *ſimple bitter Infuſion* of *London*, or the *bitter Infuſion* of *Edinburgh*, are more eaſily made and full as good.

A Bitter chalybeat Infuſion. Take alexiterial Milk-water, a Pint and a half; Mint, compound Gentian, and magiſterial Worm-water, of each four Ounces; Gentian-root, four Scruples; Cammomile-flowers, Tops of Carduus and Centaury, of each eight Scruples; after twelve Hours warm Infuſion, run it through a Sieve without ſqueezing, ſo that it may be pure, clear and fine; then mix it with a Quart of *Chalybeat Wine*.

This has ſome Reſemblance to the *Tinctura ad Stomachicos* of *Edinburgh:* It is a moſt excellent ſtrengthning *bitter Infuſion*, proper to help the Appetite and aſſiſt Digeſtion, after long Illneſſes; it is alſo very uſeful in Women's Obſtructions: Doſe a midling Glaſsful twice a Day.

An Infuſion of Cammomile. Take diſtilled Water, a Quart; Brandy, four Ounces; Salt of Tartar, two Scruples; dried *Cammomile*-flowers, two Ounces; infuſe warm twelve Hours, then ſtrain through a Flannel.

This is a good Medicine in Intermittent Fevers, it reſembles the *bitter febrifuge Decoction*, and may be taken like that.

A cardiac Infuſion. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, an Ounce; Conſerve of Borage-flowers, two Ounces; candied Citron-peel beat to a Maſh, ſix Drams; pour on them Borage-water, nine Ounces; Meadowſweet-water, three Ounces, and damaſk Roſe-water, two Ounces; having mixed all very well in a Marble Mortar, let them ſtand cold an Hour, ſtrain out the Liquor, and add Juice of Kermes, half an Ounce; Juice of Lemons, an Ounce; Syrup of Raſberries, half an Ounce: Strain it through Flannel till it is clear.

A cephalic Infuſion. Take dry Peacock's Dung (the white Part) four Ounces; live Millepedes bruiſed, an Ounce; black Cherry-water, and White-wine, of each a Pint and a half; let it ſtand cold twenty-four Hours; then makeit clear by paſſing it through Flannel; then add *Langius*'s Antiepileptic-water, three Ounces; compound Spirit of Lavender, a Dram and a half; compound Syrup of Pionies, ſix Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, three Drops.

An Infuſion for a Cholic. Take Zedoary-roots bruiſed, two Ounces; *Canary* Wine, and Brandy, of each half a Pint: Steep them twelve Hours in a gentle Heat, when ſtrained add of Oil of Juniper, ſixteen Drops; of Cloves, four Drops, and fine Sugar, an Ounce.

This is an excellent Remedy in *Cholic* Pains; but it ſhould not be made Uſe of till vomiting or purging

Remedies

Remedies have been given: The Doſe a middling Tea-cup-ful three or four times a Day, or oftner if neceſſary.

An epileptic Infuſion. Take Miſſeltoe cut and bruiſed, four Ounces; Juice of Rue, an Ounce; Brandy, four Ounces; Spring-water, twenty-eight Ounces, and Salt of Tartar, two Scruples: Infuſe in a gentle Heat twelve Hours; being ſtrained and ſettled, pour it off and ſweeten with four Ounces of Syrup of Pionies.

For the Virtues and beſt ways of giving Miſſeltoe: See *Viſcus Quercinus.*

A purging Infuſion. Take Sena, an Ounce; white Tartar powdered, half an Ounce; Elder-flower-water, and White-wine, of each half a Pint: Steep them twelve Hours in a glazed earthen Veſſel; to twelve Ounces of it ſtrained, add Syrup of Succory and Rhubarb, four Ounces; Oil of Aniſeed, and of Nutmegs, of each two Drops.

This is ſomewhat like the *London common Infuſion of Sena*, or the *Edinburgh four Ounce Infuſion of Sena.*

A red Infuſion. Take Diaſcordium, half an Ounce; Cochineal, two Scruples; Cloves, a Scruple; red *Liſbon* Wine, ſix Ounces; Cinnamon-water, two Ounces: Let all ſtand at the Fire cloſe ſtopped, two Hours, ſtrain, and add Syrup of Quinces or of Meconium, an Ounce and a half.

When there is a Neceſſity of ſpeedily ſtopping a Looſeneſs, this becomes not only a moſt uſeful, but alſo a very palatable Medicine: It is more agreeable than the *Decoction of Diaſcordium*, or either of *Fracaſtorius*'s *Decoctions.* The whole is to be taken at two Doſes.

A reſerating Infuſion. Take green Fig-leaves, an Ounce; common Daiſy-roots, ſix Drams; Contrayerva, two Drams; Spring-water, a Pint; Brandy, two Ounces, and Salt of Tartar, a Scruple: Make a cloſe and warm *Infuſion*, then ſtrain and ſweeten with Sugar.

An Infuſion of Rhubarb Compound. Take *Rhubarb* ſliced thin, two Drams; yellow Mirobalans bruiſed, a Dram; Salt of Wormwood, fifteen Grains; Plantain and Cinnamon-water, of each two Ounces: Infuſe warm and cloſe a Night's Space, then having ſtrained it out, add Oil of Anniſeed, a Drop; opening Syrup of Roſes, half an Ounce, or ſix Drams.

The Mirobalans may as well be left out: *Infuſions of Rhubarb* made in a weak *Menſtruum* are by much the beſt: This is a good Medicine to give a proper Motion to the Gall, to open Obſtructions in the Liver, and conſequently does Service in the Jaundice: It ſhould be the firſt Medicine in a Looſeneſs.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, When there are Gripes, he preſcribes thus, "Take "*Rhubarb*, two Drams; Brandy, "an Ounce and a half; and Cinna-"mon-water, an Ounce: Infuſe "over hot Coals an Hour; when "ſtrained, add opening Syrup of "Roſes, an Ounce; Oil of Nut-"megs, a Drop, and Powder of "*Rhubarb*, ten Grains."

An Infuſion of Roſes compound. Take red *Roſes*, and Balauſtines, of each two Drams; Oak-bark, half an Ounce, and Spring-water, a Quart: Give it a warm Infuſion twelve Hours; then ſtrain, and add Barley-cinnamon-water, four Ounces; white Sugar, two Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: Mix.

In caſe a Draught of ſome Liquor be wanted between the Doſes of the *Decoction of Fracaſtorius*, or of *Diaſcordium*, in a Looſeneſs: Nothing can be taken more to the Purpoſe than this Decoction.

An Infuſion of Roſes ſimple. Take Conſerve of red Roſes, four Ounces; Oil of Sulphur, forty eight Drops (or as much as is ſufficient to make it of a fit Sharpneſs) and Spring-water, a Quart: Steep them all

Night, in the Morning run it through a Flannel Bag till it is clear.

This agrees pretty well with the *London and Edinburgh Tinctures of Roſes*. This would be a good Contrivance if no dried red Roſes were to be had.

The Spaniſh Infuſion. Take Spring-water, three Pints; Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Saffron ſnipped ſmall with Sciſſars, half a Dram, and *Spaniſh* Juice of Liquorice ſliced thin, an Ounce: Steep them cloſe and warm twenty-four Hours; then ſtrain.

This though an uncommon is yet a very uſeful Medicine; it is proper when there is a tickling Rheum that Occaſions a troubleſome Cough about Bed-time; in ſuch a Caſe the Patient is to drink half a Pint going to reſt.

A ſtyptic Infuſion. Take ſtinking Nettle-roots, four Ounces; Sal Prunella, half an Ounce; Juice of Nettles, two Ounces, and Spring-water, a Quart: Make a warm *Infuſion* for twelve Hours; then ſtrain, and add Syrup of Marſhmallows or of Meconium, four Ounces: Mix them.

A traumatic Infuſion. Take green Twigs of woody Night-ſhade, cut like Sarſaparilla, four Ounces; Cochineal, a Scruple, and White-wine, a Quart: Infuſe hot and cloſe all Night, then having ſtrained out the Liquor, add Syrup of Ground-ivy, four Ounces, and *Venice*-treacle, half an Ounce.

It contains the Virtues of *Venice*-treacle, and is good to cauſe a Sweat.

Attempering Juice. Take Dandelion, as much as you think fit, pound it to Maſh, put it into a glazed Pipkin with a Cover, ſtop it up with Paſte, ſet it in an Oven after the Bread is drawn, and let it ſtand ſix Hours, then putting it into a Hair Sieve, let the clear Liquor drain out.

Juice for the Hemorrhoids. Take the *Juice* of Yarrow, made clear by ſtanding, a Pint, and white Sugar, two Ounces: Mix them.

When the Flux of the Piles is too great, and requires to be moderated. then this binding, ſtrengthning *Juice* is of great Uſe: Doſe a large Tea-cup-ful Morning and Evening.

Juices for a Dropſy. Take green Plantain-leaves, four Handfuls; Liverwort, and Brooklime, of each two Handfuls; having pounded them in a Stone-Mortar, add Horſe-radiſh-water compound, half a Pint, and wring it out hard.

Theſe *Juices*, by promoting Urine, may be ſerviceable in a Dropſy: Doſe a Tea-cup-ful twice or three times a Day.

Scorbutic Juices. Take Juice of Plantain, Brook-lime, Water-creſſes, and Dandelion, of each a Pint; of Sorrel, Lemons, and White-wine, each half a Pint; let it ſtand in a Cellar to ſettle; then having poured off the Clear, and added Horſe-radiſh-water compound, magiſterial Worm-water, and fine Sugar, of each four Ounces, and Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, ſix Drams: Mix them.

The *Juices* of Herbs taken conſtantly a great Part of the Months of *April* and *May* cannot but produce extraordinary Effects: In the Spring-time of the Year Nature endeavours a Renovation of the Blood, and theſe *Juices* at this time abound with volatile Salts which greatly promote this Work: They are ſuited to thin, dry, and bilious Conſtitutions, who have the hot Scurvy, and operate by Urine, Stool, and inſenſible Perſpiration. A quarter of a Pint may be taken every Morning, and at four in the Afternoon.

An acid Julep. Take pure Spring-water, boiled half away, a Pint and three Quarters; Syrup of Violets, three Ounces; of Gilly-flowers or Raſberries, one Ounce, and Spirit of Vitriol, enough to make it pleaſantly ſharp.

This

This pleaſant cooling *Julep* is directed to be taken to a quarter of a Pint at a time, in hot burning Fevers.

An alexiterial Julep. Take *alexiterial* Milk-water, and black Cherry-water, of each four Ounces; Rue-water, three Ounces; epidemical, two Ounces; Tincture of Saffron, an Ounce; Syrup of Gilly-flowers, two Ounces; *Goa* and Contrayerva Stone, of each a Dram, and Confection of Alkermes, two Drams: Mix.

If a Dram of Nitre was to be put into this Mixture inſtead of the *Goa* Stone, which is ſeldom kept, it would make a good Mixture to be taken to the Quantity of a Tea-cup-ful every three or four Hours, in hot burning Fevers.

An Amber Julep. Take Waters of Parſley and Fennel, of each four Ounces; magiſterial Worm, and compound Horſe-radiſh-waters, of each one Ounce; Syrup of the five Roots, two Ounces, and Salt of *Amber*, half a Dram: Mix them.

An anti-emetic Julep. Take Oak-bud, and Barley-Cinnamon-water, of each three Ounces; Gentian, and Wormwood-waters (both compound) and Syrup of Lemons, of each two Ounces; Salt of Wormwood, two Scruples, and Liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

This agrees pretty well with the *anti-emetic* and *febrifuge Mixture*, except in the Laudanum, which that contains none of; however, in great Sickneſs and Pain it would be proper to add to it a few Drops of Laudanum at the time of taking.

An aſtringent Julep. Take Waters of Plantain and Oak-buds, of each four Ounces; Mint-water, half an Ounce; ſtrong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces; Syrup of dried Roſes, an Ounce and a half; Diaſcordium, and Bole, of each four Scruples; *Japanic* Earth, two Scruples, and Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops.

This is an agreeable ſtrengthning Mixture, and may be taken in great Looſeneſſes to the Quantity of a large Tea-cup-ful, or a quarter Part after every looſe Stool: It reſembles the *Decoction of Diaſcordium*, or *Fracaſtorius's Decoctions*.

A camphorated Julep. Take Water of Elder-berries, and black Cherries, of each ſix Ounces, and compound Briony-water, an Ounce; then fire four Scruples of Camphire and quench it in this Mixture; fire and quench it again and again till the Camphire be quite conſumed; at laſt add Syrup of Elder and black Cherries, of each an Ounce and a half.

The *Camphire* here is managed different to what it is in the *camphorated Julep*, where it is directed to be diſſolved in rectified Spirit: This is intended againſt *hyſteric Diſorders*, and in theſe Caſes is to be taken, a Tea-cup-ful every now and then.

A carminative Julep. Take White-wine, four Ounces; Waters of Cammomile-flowers, and Rue, of each three Ounces; compound Piony-water, an Ounce and a half; white Sugar, ſix Drams, and Oil of Juniper, twenty-four Drops.

Sugar ſeems to be ordered inſtead of Syrup for the ſake of mixing well the Oil with it, in order to the uniting both with the Waters. This is intended againſt wind and cholic Pains, whether in the Stomach or Bowels: A Coffee-cup-ful may be taken on Occaſion.

A cephalic Julep. Take Waters of black Cherry, four Ounces; of Rue, three Ounces; compound Piony, two Ounces; compound Briony, one Ounce; Tincture of Caſtor, and compound Spirit of Lavender, of each two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops; compound Syrup of Pionies, one Ounce and a half, and Powder called *de Gutteta*, four Scruples: Mix them.

This is deſigned againſt Epilepſies, Palſies, convulſive Diſeaſes and ſleepy

Affections; but in all theſe Caſes Evacuations are principally to be regarded, ſuch as Bleedings, bliſtering, vomiting and purging Medicines.

A chalybeat Julep. Take Fennel and Parſley-water, of each twelve Ounces; and Salt of Steel, two Drams; having thoroughly diſſolved it at the Fire ſet it by twenty-four Hours, and pour off the Clear, adding compound Radiſh-water, and Syrup of the five Roots, of each four Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, and *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, of each half an Ounce: Mix them.

This is a moſt diſagreeable way of giving Steel, and hardly ever practiſed.

A cordial Julep. Take Waters of black Cherries, and of Baum, of each three Ounces; of Barley-cinnamon, two Ounces; Epidemical, one Ounce and a half; compound Piony, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, of each one Ounce; Syrup of Lemons, half an Ounce, and Confection of *Alkermes*, four Scruples: Mix them.

This makes a pleaſant agreeable *Julep*, and will not fail of raiſing the Spirits and curing Faintineſs, unleſs its Efficacy be leſſened by too frequent taking.

A temperate cordial Julep. Take damaſk Roſe-water, eight Ounces; ſtrong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces; *Rheniſh* Wine, four Ounces; Juice of Oranges and white Sugar-candy, of each one Ounce; burnt Hartſhorn prepared, four Scruples.

In great Heats and feveriſh Diſorders; this may be taken to the Quantity of a Tea-cup ful, four or five times a Day: Theſe Compoſitions are often called *Pearl Cordials*.

A diuretic acid Julep. Take *Rheniſh* Wine, a Pint; clear Juices of Pellitory of the Wall, and of Lemons, of each two Ounces; Cleaver-water, *French* Brandy, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each four Ounces: Mix them.

A diuretic aromatic Julep. Take White-wine, eight Ounces; Fennel-Water, four Ounces; Radiſh-water compound, three Ounces; Tincture of Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Oil of Juniper, twenty-four Drops; of Anniſeed, and Nutmegs, of each eight Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce: Mix them.

A diuretic nitrous Julep. Take Water of Cleavers, twenty Ounces, of Horſe-radiſh compound, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each ſix Ounces; Sal Prunel, half an Ounce; Salt of Amber, two Scruples: Mix them.

This greatly increaſes the urinary Diſcharges, and removes Sand, Gravel, and other Obſtructions: Doſe a quarter of a Pint at a time.

An emmenagogue Julep. Take Waters of Pennyroyal, three Ounces; of Briony compound, two Ounces; White-wine, ſix Ounces; Oil of Savin, twelve Drops; Oil of Cloves, eight Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce.

The Oils are to be well rubbed with the Sugar in order to be mixed with the Waters.

This opens Women's Obſtructions, and powerfully promotes their monthly Diſcharges: Doſe a Tea-cup-ful at a time; but it will be more effectual if taken twice a Day with the *Pil. de Myrrh*, or *Rufus*'s *Pil.*

An epileptic Julep. Take fine powdered Bark of *Peru*, ſix Drams; *Virginia* Snake-root, two Drams; Waters of black Cherries and of Lime-flowers, of each eight Ounces; of Rue and Goat's Rue, of each three Ounces; of Piony compound, two Ounces; epileptic Tincture, after deſcribed, three Drams, and Syrup of Piony compound, three Ounces: Mix.

The Patient is to take three Ounces Morning and Evening, before

new

new and full Moon, ſhaking the Glaſs.

A golden Julep. Take *Canary* Wine, a Pint; Cloves bruiſed, half a Dram; Saffron, clipped ſmall, half a Scruple: Steep them cloſe in a *Bath-heat* an Hour; to the ſtrained add Spirit of Clary (ennobled with Eſſence of Ambergreaſe) half an Ounce; Spirit of Lavender compound, a Dram; Syrup of Gilly-flowers, an Ounce and a half; Juice of Kermes ſtrained, half an Ounce, and three Leaves of Gold: Mix them.

This makes a pleaſant comfortable Cordial; but it may be taken too often.

A Julep with Houſe-leek. Take Frog's Spawn Water, eight Ounces; clear Juice of *Houſe-leek*, and Syrup of Lemons, of each two Ounces: Mix.

An hyſteric Julep. Take Waters of black Cherries, of Mugwort, and Pennyroyal, of each three Ounces; of Briony Compound, one Ounce and a half; Tincture of Caſtor, half an Ounce, and Oil of Amber ground well with an Ounce of Sugar, twenty-four Drops: Mix them.

A Tea-cup-ful of this *Julep* may be taken againſt Wind, Vapours, Lowneſs, or Melancholy: It may alſo be uſed like the *Emmenagogue Julep.*

A Muſk Julep. Take Waters of damaſk Roſes, ſix Ounces; of Orange-Flowers, and Piony compound, of each one Ounce; of Barley-cinnamon, two Ounces; *Cæleſtis*, half an Ounce; *Muſk*, and Ambergreaſe (both ground with Salt of Hartſhorn, one Grain) of each two Grains; Saffron (clipped ſmall and tied up in a Muſlin Rag) one Scruple; Confection of Alkermes, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, a Drop, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, an Ounce and a half: Mix.

Muſk, of late Years, has been greatly uſed in Medicine, particularly in dangerous Fevers attended with a convulſive Hiccup; but then it has been given to ten Grains in a Doſe.

A Muſk Julep for Children. Take black Cherry-water, two Ounces and a half; compound Piony-water, half an Ounce; compound Spirit of Lavender, twelve Drops; *Muſk* (ground on a Marble with Salt of Hartſhorn, a Grain, and white Sugarcandy, a Dram and a half) ſix Grains, and Pearl prepared, a Scruple: Mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* adviſes, A large Spoonful to be given a new born Infant, thrice or oftener a Day, againſt Convulſions, and more in Proportion to the Age of Children, for the Chin-Cough.

A pectoral Julep. Take Waters of Fennel, ſix Ounces; of Pennyroyal, and Hyſſop, of each two Ounces; ſweet Tincture, and Tincture of Saffron, of each an Ounce; Oil of Anniſeed, twelve Drops; white Sugar, ſix Drams, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, twelve Drops: Mix them.

Two Spoonfuls of this *Julep* is directed to be taken after every Fit of coughing.

A Pearl antiphthiſic Julep. Take of *our* pectoral Snail-water, eight Ounces; Barley-cinnamon-water, ſix Ounces; Syrup of Balſam, two Ounces; Pearl prepared, four Scruples, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Mix.

It is a moſt agreeable, cooling, and refreſhing *Pearl Cordial*, and may be taken in hectical Heats to the Quantity of a Tea-cup-ful, as often as the Patient pleaſes.

A temperate Pearl Cordial Julep. Take Waters of Borage, and Wood-ſorrel, of each four Ounces; damaſk Roſes and Barley-cinnamon Water, of each two Ounces; Pearl prepared, a Dram; white Sugarcandy, three Drams, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Mix them.

A warm

A warm Pearl Cordial Julep. Take black Cherry and alexiterial Milk-water, of each four Ounces; Barley-cinnamon-water, two Ounces; Epidemical, and compound Piony-water, of each one Ounce; Pearl prepared, a Dram, and white Sugarcandy, three Drams: Mix them.

Either of theſe may be given in any ſlight feveriſh Diſorders to the Quantity of a Tea-cup-ful at a time; or for the ſame Diſorder as the *Pearl antiphthiſic Julep.*

A Pearl hyſteric Julep. Take Waters of black Cherry and Mugwort, of each three Ounces; Pennyroyal, Rue, and Briony compound, of each two Ounces; Pearl prepared, a Dram, and white Sugarcandy, three Drams: Mix them.

This is a good *Julep* in Tremblings, Vapours and Lowneſs of Spirits: It may be taken to a Tea-cup-ful at a time.

A pleuretic Julep. Take red Poppy-water, ſix Ounces; Colt's Foot-water, four Ounces; Syrup of red Poppies, two Ounces; Sal Prunel, and Goat's Blood, of each four Scruples: Mix them.

Proper Diſcharges by Bleeding and Spitting ſeem to be of the greateſt Importance in a Pleuriſy; however, this may be taken now and then.

A Julep of Propriety. Take *Canary* Wine, ten Ounces; Mint-water, two Ounces; compound *Gentian*-water, four Ounces; powdered Cloves, two Scruples; *Spaniſh* Angelica-roots, four Scruples: Give it a warm and cloſe Infuſion, two Hours: To the ſtrained add *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, two Drams: Mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, This is a good Medicine to excite an Appetite, take off Nauſeouſneſs, and aſſiſt Digeſtion: A Tea-cup-ful is to be taken an Hour before, and immediately after Dinner.

A Julep with Raſberries. Take *Canary* Wine, four Ounces; Orris-root ſliced thin, four Scruples; Infuſe in a gentle Heat an Hour; to the ſtrained add Water of damaſk Roſes, four Ounces; of Barley-cinnamon, two Ounces; *Cæleſtis*, Juice of Kermes, and Spirit of Clary, of each two Drams; Syrup of *Raſberries*, one Ounce and a half, and two Leaves of Gold: Mix them.

This is a pleaſant, cooling, and grateful *Julep*, good againſt ſick Fits, Swooning, and Palpitation; eſpecially when they proceed from mere Lowneſs of Spirits. Doſe a ſmall Tea-cupful at a time.

A refrigerating Julep. Take Waters of Purſlane, Borage, and Wood-ſorrel, of each four Ounces; damaſk Roſe-water, and freſh Juice of Lemons, of each an Ounce, and Syrup of Raſberries, two Ounces: Mix them.

A ſcorbutic Julep. Take Elder-flower-water, twenty Ounces; Horſe-radiſh-water compound, and Syrup of Elder-berries, of each ſix Ounces; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, half an Ounce, and Oil of Saſſafraſs, four Drops: Mix them.

A ſplanchnic Julep. Take Waters of Cuckowpint, Fumitory, and Elder-flowers, of each ſix Ounces; Gentian compound, magiſterial Worm-water, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each four Ounces; Tincture of Salt of Tartar, an Ounce and a half; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, of each two Drams: Mix them.

This may be taken to three or four Ounces every Morning and Afternoon: For its Virtues ſee the *Splanchnic Decoction*, which is a better Medicine.

A ſtomachic Julep. Take Sherry-wine, Barley-cinnamon-water, of each four Ounces; Waters of Mint, Gentian compound, Wormwood compound, and Syrup of Quinces, of each two Ounces; Oil of Cloves, and Nutmegs, of each two Drops: Mix. *Venice*-treacle, two Drams may be added on Occaſion.

This is a good warm, ſtrengthning *Julep*, and will, when prudently uſed,

uſed, cure Belching, diſperſe Wind, and take off Loathing and Vomiting.

A ſtyptic Julep. Take Plantain-water, ſix Ounces; Frog's Spawn-water, four Ounces; Syrup of Coral compound, two Ounces; *Japanic* Earth, and aſtringent Saffron of Iron, of each two Scruples; Sugar of Lead, ſix Grains, and liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

This is a binding, ſtrengthning, and compoſing Mixture; and ſeems to be intended againſt Fluxes of Blood, whether from the Noſe, Stomach, Womb, or bloody Piles: All of it may be taken at four Doſes, ſtaying three or four Hours between each.

A Julep for Child-bed Women. Take Waters of Baum, and black Cherries, of each three Ounces; Barley-cinnamon, Dr. *Stephens*'s Water, and Syrup of Meconium, of each two Ounces, and liquid Laudanum, forty Drops.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, This *Julep* is a bleſſed Remedy for After-pains; and that none need fear ſtopping the proper Diſcharges, for that is occaſioned by violent Pain, which by binding and purſing up the Mouths of the Veſſels ſtops this neceſſary Flux; but Opiates take off thoſe Pains, promote the Purgation, and render it eaſy and plentiful. Doſe a third Part of the whole, which may be repeated as Occaſion requires.

A hydropic Lavament. Take rectified Spirit of Wine, three Ounces; Spirit of Lavender, one Ounce; Pil Cochiæ, the greater, half an Ounce; and Opium, two Drams: Mix them.

This is directed to be rubbed into the Part for dropſical Swellings, Children's Big-bellies, *&c.*

An hyſteric Laudanum. Take *London Laudanum*, and Aſa Fœtida, of each two Grains, and Oil of Amber, a Drop; make two Pills for one Doſe.

A Liniment with Alum. Take crude and burnt *Alum*, of each two Drams; Bole, and *Japanic* Earth, of each one Dram; Oil of Saſſafras, ſix Drops, and Honey of Roſes, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix them.

It is deſigned for bleeding foul ſcorbutic Gums, that hardly cover the Teeth. See the *Gargle of Myrrh.*

A cephalic Liniment. Take Oil of Nutmegs by Expreſſion, and Palm-Oil, of each a Dram and a half; chymical Oil of Cloves, of Roſemary and Sage, of each a Scruple: Mix them.

This is deſigned for Diſorders of the Head, proceeding from a cold Cauſe, and conſequently is good for the Palſey.

A frontal Liniment. Take Ointment of Alabaſter, two Drams; Oil of Roſes, ſix Drams; Opium, ſixteen Grains; Camphire, eight Grains, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops: Mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It is to be uſed to the Forehead and Temples, to procure Sleep, and eaſe the Head-ach.

An hæmorrhoidal Liniment. Take Poplar Ointment, two Drams; Oil of Eggs, ſix Drams; Sugar of Lead, two Scruples; Opium, eight Grains, and Oil of Amber, ſixteen Drops.

This Ointment is deſigned for the blind Piles when ſwoolen, painful, and inflamed.

Joel's *Liniment.* Take Verdigreaſe, a Dram; Honey of Roſes, an Ounce; Vinegar, half an Ounce: Boil to the Conſumption of the Vinegar, and add powdered burnt Alum, two Scruples; Maſtich, Frankincenſe, and Myrrh, of each a Scruple.

When the Gums are foul, ſtinking and corrupted, they may be firſt waſhed with the *Gargle of Myrrh*, and then anointed with this Ointment.

A Liniment with Gum Lac. Take *Gum Lac*, a Dram and a half; burnt Alum, a Scruple; Salt, fifteen Grains, and Honey of Roſes, ſix Drams: Mix them.

This

This is deſigned for the Scurvy in the Gums, and may be uſed like the former.

A lateral Liniment. Take Ointment of Marſhmallows, ſix Drams; Oil of Lillies, and of Bricks, of each three Drams, and Camphire, half a Dram: Mix them.

This is intended for Pains in the Side: The Ointment would be more effectual by the Addition of a little *Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.*

A paralytic Liniment. Take Ointment called *Martiatum*, two Ounces; Oil of Spike, and Petroleum, of each three Drams; powdered Euphorbium, a Scruple; Oil of Amber, a Dram and a half; of Roſemary, half a Dram: Mix them.

The weakened Member is to be rubbed ſtrongly with this *Liniment* two or three times a Day for ſome time.

A ſpinale Liniment. Take Urine of a healthy Perſon, Tent-wine, and Neats-foot-oil, of each two Ounces; Sperma Ceti, two Drams; Mace one Dram: Boil to four Ounces, and ſtrain.

It is intended for the Rickets, and for that Purpoſe is to be rubbed into Children's Back-bones.

A Litus for the Face. Take three Ox Galls; rectified Spirit of Wine, three Pints: Having made a Tincture and boiled it away to the Thickneſs of Honey; add to it Juice of Lemons, two Ounces; Calomel prepared, three Drams; Salt of Vitriol, two Drams, *Venetian* Borax, one Dram; *Fæcula* of Cuckowpint, a Dram and a half; digeſt in the Sun four Days; then ſtrain, and boil to the Conſiſtence of Honey.

This is deſigned to be rubbed on the Face in order to remove Freckles, Sunburning, Spots, and all Blemiſhes whatever.

An hydropic Lixivium. Take ſifted Aſhes of Broom and Bean Stalks, of each two Ounces; Juice of Parſley, four Ounces; White-wine, two Quarts: Make a Ley, to which (when ſtrained and clear) add Salt of Tartar, a Dram; Saſſafras, an Ounce; Bay and Juniper-berries, Seeds of Daucus, Muſtard, Cummin and Aniſe (all bruiſed) of each half an Ounce; infuſe cold two Days, then ſtrain, and add compound Radiſh-water, four Ounces.

This Ley is intended for dropſical People, who are to drink a quarter of a Pint of it twice a Day with thirty or forty Drops of Spirit of Scurvy-graſs in each Doſe.

An apophlegmatic Loboc. Take of Syrup of Hyſſop, two Ounces and a half; Oil of ſweet Almonds, one Ounce; Oil of Anniſeed, two Drops; Tincture of Myrrh, a Dram; powdered Orris-root, four Scruples; Flowers of Benjamin, half a Scruple, and Tobacco, four Grains: Mix.

This is a good Mixture for aſthmatic People; it thins and divides the Humours, and fits them for Diſcharge by Spitting.

An aſthmatic Loboc. Take Syrup of Ground-ivy, and of Horehound, of each an Ounce and a half; Simple Oxymel, an Ounce; Powder of Arum compound, of Orris, and Gum Ammoniac (diſſolved in weak Cinnamon-water and ſtrained) of each a Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis* (made with Oil of Sulphur) half a Dram; Flowers of Benjamin, twelve Grains.

This is good for the ſame Diſorders as the former; but it is a moſt diſagreeable Mixture.

A balſamic Loboc. Take Balſam of *Tolu* powdered fine, half an Ounce; mix it with the Yolk of an Egg, then add *Loboc ſanans*, an Ounce; Balſam of *Peru*, four Drops, and Syrup of Colt's Foot, a ſufficient Quantity.

This excellent *balſamic Loboc* is very good for the Breaſt and Lungs, entirely

entirely ſafe for hectical and conſumptive People, and quite agreeable to the Taſte.

A Bechic Loboc. Take black *Bechic* Troches, two Drams; powder them and add, *Loboc ſanans*, half an Ounce, and Syrup of Jujubes, a ſufficient Quantity.

A common Loboc. Take powdered white Bechic Troches, three Drams; Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, of each an Ounce and a half: Mix them.

This is a moſt agreeable *Loboc*, and as uſeful as thoſe which are more compounded.

A Loboc with Elecampane. Take powdered *Elecampane*, Orris, Liquorice, and *Japan* Earth, of each two Drams; Oil of Anniſeed, two Drops, and Diacodium, three Ounces, or a ſufficient Quantity.

This is particularly good for that Cough which is ſo troubleſome at the times of lying down, for it thickens the ſharp Rheum, and gently compoſes to Reſt.

A Loboc with Garlic. Take *Loboc ſanans*, one Ounce and a half; Garlic candied, as in *Bates*'s *Diſpenſatory*, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac (diſſolved in White-wine and ſtrained) a Dram; compound Powder of Arum-root, and Myrrh, of each half a Dram: Mix them.

This cuts tough Phlegm, and diſſolves hardened Matter in the Lungs, and is uſeful for aſthmatic People; but for weakly and hectical Folks it is too hot.

A green Loboc. Take fine *Venice*-Soap ſcraped thin, two Scruples; Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of Violets, of each an Ounce: Mix them.

This is principally deſigned for aſthmatic and dropſical People.

Haly's *Loboc.* Take *Haly*'s Powder, freſh made up, half an Ounce; and Diacodium, an Ounce and a half, or a ſufficient Quantity.

A Japanic Loboc. Take *Japan*-Earth finely powdered, two Drams; Whites of Eggs beaten, ſix Drams, and Syrup of Comfrey, a ſufficient Quantity to give it a due Conſiſtence.

This thickens the ſharp Blood, and is uſeful againſt a violent Cough when it ſtrains and tears the Lungs: It is good for conſumptive People.

An incraſſating Loboc. Take powdered Marſhmallow-roots, three Drams; Flowers of Sulphur, one Dram; Gum *Arabic*, half a Dram; Whites of Eggs beaten up, an Ounce, and Syrup of Marſhmallows, a ſufficient Quantity.

A levigating Loboc. Take Syrup of Marſhmallows, and Whites of Eggs beaten to Water, of each an Ounce, and Sugar Penids, half an Ounce: Mix them.

A Loboc with Linſeed-oil. Take *Linſeed-oil* new drawn, white Sugar-candy powdered fine, and Syrup of Ground-ivy, of each half an Ounce; powdered Orris, a Dram; Flowers of Sulphur, half a Dram; Tincture of Gum Ammoniac, twelve Drops; Oil of Anniſeed, four Drops; Salt of Hartſhorn, or volatile Salt of Sal Ammoniac, or Flowers of Benjamin, ſix Grains: Mix them.

Lucatellus's *Loboc.* Take Conſerve of red Roſes, two Ounces; of Hips, one Ounce; *Lucatellus*'s Balſam, made with Dragon's Blood inſtead of Saunders, three Drams, and Syrup of Comfrey, a ſufficient Quantity.

This *Loboc* is particularly calculated for hectical and conſumptive People; for it is healing, cooling, and grateful.

A mucilaginous Loboc. Take Seeds of Fleabane and Quinces, of each a Dram and a Half: Boil them in a proper Quantity of Roſe-water, ſo as to draw out their Slime or Mucilage; to four Ounces of which ſtrained, add the White of one Egg beaten, and five Drams of Powder of white Sugar-candy.

The moſt agreeable as well as uſeful Mixture of this kind may be ſeen under *Mucilage of Quince-ſeeds*.

A Loboc of Myrrh. Take *Myrrh* well powdered, two Drams; Saffron, half a Scruple; Nutmeg, half a Dram, and Honey, two Ounces: Mix them.

An oleous Loboc. Take Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of Maiden-hair, of each an Ounce and a half; Powder of Liquorice, half an Ounce; of white Sugarcandy, one Ounce.

A Loboc with Olibanum. Take Powder of *Olibanum*, a Dram; Balauſtines, a Scruple; Honey of Roſes, two Ounces; Spirit of Vitriol, enough to give it a pleaſant Sharpneſs.

A Peruvian Loboc. Take *Loboc ſanans*, an Ounce and a half; Balſam of *Peru*, a Dram and a half, and Yolk of Eggs, half an Ounce: Mix them.

A pleuritic Loboc. Take Syrup of red Poppies, and Linſeed-oil, of each an Ounce and a half; Oil of Anniſeed, two Drops, and white Sugar, two Drams: Mix them.

This is very uſeful where there is a Cough, Spitting of Blood, and a very difficult Breathing; for it opens the Paſſages, and gives Vent to the offending Matter.

A red Loboc. Take Conſerve of Hips, half an Ounce; Syrup of Elder-berries, and Oil of ſweet Almonds, of each an Ounce: Mix them.

This is a moſt agreeable and uſeful *Loboc*.

A Loboc with Sperma Ceti. Take white Bechic Troches and *Sperma Ceti*, of each a Dram and a half; Oil of ſweet Almonds, and Syrup of Balſam, of each an Ounce and a half, and Conſerve of Hips, ſix Drams: Mix.

A ſtiptic Loboc. Take Syrup of Comfrey, and Linſeed-oil, of each an Ounce; aſtringent Saffron of Steel, four Scruples; Sugar of Lead, one Scruple, and powdered white Sugarcandy, a Dram and a half: Mix them.

This is deſigned againſt a Spitting of Blood, but would do better without the Lead.

A more particular Account of Lohocs, *how far they are uſeful, and in what Caſes hurtful; may be ſeen under* Linctuſſes, Lambatives, *&c.*

A camphorated Lotion. Take Camphire cut thin, two Drams, rub it in a Glaſs Mortar, adding (by little and little) an Ounce of Juice of Lemons; when diſſolved, add a Pint of White-wine; ſtrain, and having tied the undiſſolved Part of the Camphire in a Rag, hang it into the Bottle.

This is to clear the Face of Spots, Freckles, Blemiſhes, *&c.*

Acephalic Lotion. Take Bay-leaves, Betony, Vervain, Marjoram, Roſemary and Lavender, of each two Handfuls: Boil in three Quarts of Ley made of Wood-aſhes to two Quarts, adding, at laſt, powdered Cloves and Nutmegs, of each two Drams.

This is intended for the Head, which being ſhaved, is to be fomented with this *Lotion*, by means of a Spunge dipped into it hot and ſqueezed out again.

A Lotion for the Face. Take Litharge of Silver powdered, half an Ounce, and Vinegar, four Ounces: Boil to the Conſumption of a third Part, and in another Veſſel boil Alum and Salt, of each half an Ounce, in Roſe-water, half a Pint; ſcum it, and mix both Liquors together.

Litharge of Gold and of Silver differ in nothing but in Colour; this is uſed to waſh away Spots, clear the Skin of Freckles, *&c.*

A Lotion for the Feet. Take white Poppy-heads (bruiſed together with their Seed) four Ounces, Willow-leaves, Lettuce, Mallow, and Violet-Leaves, of each two Handfuls:

fuls: Boil in Water and Milk, of each five Pints to a Gallon; ſtrain, and diſſolve in it four Ounces of Salt Petre, and put it into a convenient Waſh-pot.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, The Patient is to ſit with his Feet in it as hot as can be endured for half an Hour, and ſo go to Bed and compoſe himſelf to Reſt, and try to ſleep.

A mercurial Lotion. Take *Mercury* ſublimate powdered, an Ounce; put it into a Pewter Pot with three Pints of Water, let it ſtand (now and then ſtirring it with a Stick) twenty-four Hours, till it looks black, and continues ſo, at laſt filter it through Cap-paper that it may become clear.

However effectual this may be in clearing the Skin of all ſort of Foulneſſes, as well as Breakings out, yet it is acknowledged to be a moſt dangerous Remedy.

Hoechſteller tells us, That *Rumlerus* uſed the following Decoction to expel the *Mercury*, when it had been uſed in Ointment for the *French* Pox too freely.

Take Roots of Elecampane, two Ounces; of Fennel, one Ounce and a half, White-wine, two Pints and a half; let it ſtand infuſing twenty-four Hours; boil it away to a Quart, which ſtrain; and let the Patient take half a Pint Morning and Evening, and lie in Bed cloſe covered, and try to ſweat. He ſaith, The Sweat will be yellow; and its Uſe muſt be continued till that Colour diſappears and be no more ſeen.

Balſamic Lozenges. Take fine Dragon's Blood in Drops, two Scruples; Flowers of Benjamin, ſixteen Grains; Balm of *Gilead*, twenty-four Grains; fine Sugar in Powder, four Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a ſufficient Quantity to make *Lozenges*.

Theſe are to be carried about and taken by thoſe who are always in Danger of a Conſumption.

Cardiac Lozenges. Take powdered *Spaniſh* Angelica root, *Species Diambræ*, of each half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops; of Cinnamon, and of Cloves, of each two Drops, and fine Sugar diſſolved in *Aqua mirabilis*, three Ounces: Make it into *Lozenges*.

Theſe are warm, ſpicy, comfortable *Lozenges*; will expel Wind out of the Stomach, repair languid Spirits, and help againſt Palpitations.

Lozenges for a Catarrh. Take *Spaniſh* Juice of Liquorice, two Ounces; White Sugar, four Ounces; Opium, a Dram; beat all very well, ſo as to mix the Opium; and with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make *Lozenges*.

The beſt way to mix well the Opium, is to dry it well, and powder it firſt with a little of the Sugar, and afterwards with more of it.

Cephalic Lozenges. Take Powder called *de Gutteta*, and native Cinnabar, of each two Scruples; Oil of Roſemary, and Nutmegs, of each two Drops; fine Sugar, two Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, enough to make *Lozenges*.

Theſe are intended for the Head, being deſigned againſt Megrims, Epilepſies, and convulſive Diſorders.

Lozenges of Elder. Take Juice of *Elder*-berries, what Quantity you pleaſe; make it into Paſte with Powder of Tormentil-roots, bake it in an Oven, then having powdered it, wet it with the ſame Juice, and bake it again, and repeat the ſame a third time; after which make it up with the ſame Juice and form *Lozenges*, and dry them.

Theſe are recommended for a Bloody-flux; alſo in immoderate Diſcharges of Blood either from the Womb or Piles: Doſe a Dram at a time.

Hæmoptoic Lozenges. Take Earth from *Japan*, two Drams; aſtringent

Saffron of Steel, one Dram; Sugar of Lead, and Starch, of each a Dram; fine Sugar, four Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, enough to make *Lozenges*.

Theſe contain the Virtues of the former; and if the Sugar of Lead was omitted, might be taken in a conſiderable Quantity without any Injury.

Hyſteric Lozenges. Take Loaf-ſugar, four Ounces; put two or three Spoonfuls of Water to it and boil it up to a Tablet Heighth; then add Oil of Amber, eight Drops; and ſo make ſmall Cakes on a cold Pewter Plate.

Paralytic Lozenges. Take white Sugar in fine Powder, an Ounce; compound Spirit of Lavender, ſixty Drops; Oil of Roſemary, four Drops; make it into *Lozenges* with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth.

In making theſe, Oil of Lavender, ſix Drops, would be better than the Spirit: Theſe are deſigned for thoſe who have the Palſey.

Pectoral Lozenges. Take powdered Roots of Orris, Liquorice, and Elecampane, of each half a Dram; Flowers of Sulphur, a Scruple; Flowers of Benjamin, half a Scruple; Oil of Amber, two Drops; of Anniſeed, four Drops; white Sugar finely powdered, four Ounces, with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make *Lozenges*.

Theſe are good uſeful *Lozenges* for a Cough, or an Aſthma, and might be made more agreeable by leaving out the Oil of Amber, and putting four Drops more of Anniſeed.

Black pectoral Lozenges. Take fine powdered Sugar, a Pound; *Spaniſh* Juice of Liquorice, four Ounces; Balſam of Sulphur anniſated, a Dram; make it into *Lozenges* with Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth made in Fennel-water.

If the anniſated Balſam was left out, and ten Drops of the Oil of Anniſeed put for it, they would be more agreeable as well as more uſeful.

Peruvian antihectic Lozenges. Take fine powdered Bark of *Peru.* an Ounce and a half; Balſam of *Capivi*, two Drams; Sugar of Roſes (diſſolved in compound Wormwood-water) eight Ounces, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, enough to make *Lozenges*, each weighing two Drams.

This appears to be a good agreeable way of giving the *Bark:* If the Patient eats one of theſe three or four times a Day, they will be of great ſervice in hectic Fevers, and conſumptive Coughs.

Eight Ounces of *Conſerve of Roſes* would be better than the Sugar of Roſes diſſolved, *&c.*

Maſticatores. Take Pellitory of *Spain* powdered, half an Ounce; Maſtich, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, and of wild Marjoram, of each three Drams; Oxymel of Squills, and Wax, of each as much as needful to make it into Pellets.

An acouſtic Mixture. Take Tincture of Caſtor, two Drams; Oils of Sage, Roſemary, Cloves, and Marjoram, of each two Drops: Mix them.

It is ſaid, this ſtrengthens the inward Parts of the Ear, opens Obſtructions, is uſeful againſt Noiſe in the Head and Ears, as well as Thickneſs of Hearing: If the Ear is ſtuffed with Wax or other Foulneſs, it muſt be ſyringed with a proper Liquor, then three Drops of this are to be put in, in a little Cotton or Wool, every Night at Bed-time.

The following Rules from Sennertus *are to be obſerved in all Diſorders of the Ears.*

1. Let Medicines to be put into the Ears, be luke-warm, not violent hot nor cold.

2. Put no new Medicine into the Ear till it be well cleared from the foul Relics of the former.

3. Three or four Drops are enough at a time.

4. When

4. When a Medicine is put into the Ear let the Patient lie down on the well Ear.

5. Let the Medicines to be put in, be neither too greaſy, nor glewy.

6. In all ſorts of Deafneſs, let the Head be carefully ſtrengthened by Medicines uſed inwardly and outwardly.

An aromatic Mixture. Take Tincture of Salt of Tartar, ſix Drams; Oils of Cinnamon, Cloves and Nutmegs, of each ſix Drops; Oils of Pepper, Wormwood, and Mint, of each four Drops: Mix them.

An aſthmatic Mixture. Take Water of red Poppies, nine Ounces; Oxymel of Squills, three Ounces: Mix.

A balſamic Mixture. Take Balſam of *Capivi*, half an Ounce; diſſolve it in two Yolks of Eggs, and add white Syrup, two Ounces, and White-wine, eight Ounces: Mix them.

This is a moſt agreeable way of giving *Balſam of Capivi*; beſides, the Sugar and Wine correſpond with it in its Virtues. See *Balſam of Capivi*.

A balſamic nephritic Mixture. Take *Balſam of Capivi*, half an Ounce; Oil of Juniper; half a Dram; diſſolve it in two Yolks of Eggs; and add Syrup of Marſhmallows, two Ounces and a half, and Arſmart-water, ten Ounces.

Beſides the Virtues peculiar to *Balſam of Capivi*, this *Mixture* promotes Urine, expels Gravel, Sand, and all Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages.

A Bechic Mixture. Take Syrup of Meconium, an Ounce and a half; *Fracaſtorius*'s Electuary, and Mithridate, of each a Dram; *Lohoc ſanans*, two Drams, and Pennyroyal-water, four Ounces: Mix them.

A Mixture with Bole. Take Barley-cinnamon-water, four Ounces; Mint-water, and Syrup of Myrtle, or dried Roſes, of each an Ounce; fine powdered Bole, two Scruples; Diaſcordium, two Drams; Oil of Cloves, a Drop, and Liquid Laudanum, thirty Drops: Mix for two Doſes.

When there is an abſolute Neceſſity of ſtopping a violent Looſeneſs, then this Medicine becomes highly neceſſary: All of it is to be taken at two Doſes; two Drops of the *Oil of Cinnamon* would be better than the Oil of Cloves.

A cardiac aqueous Mixture. Take Black-cherry and alexiterial Milk-water, of each twelve Ounces; Barley-cinnamon, and Epidemical-water, of each eight Ounces, and *Aqua Cæleſtis*, two Ounces: Mix them.

A cardiac edulcorating Mixture. Take Syrup of Gilly-flowers, four Ounces; of Raſberries, an Ounce and a half; Confection of Alkermes, half an Ounce, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, Theſe two *Mixtures* were invented for Expedition Sake, that a cordial Julep may be thrown together in an Inſtant; for if both be kept ready in the Shop the whole Compoſition will not coſt a Minute's time to put it up. Thus,

Take of the *Aqueous cardiac Mixture*, ten Ounces and a half; of the *Cardiac edulcorating Mixture*, one Ounce and a half: Mix them.

A cardiac Oleoſe Mixture. Take the Yolks of two Eggs; Oil of Cinnamon, and of Nutmegs, of each four Drops; refined Sugar, half an Ounce; Juice of Kermes, two Drams, and *Canary* Wine, eight Ounces.

This is a moſt grateful, cheriſhing, and comfortable Cordial, and will afford durable and laſting Aſſiſtance to thoſe who in great Pain, exceſſive Faintineſs, or downright Lowneſs of Spirits, are ready to expire: Give three large Spoonfuls in times of Neceſſity.

A carminative Mixture. Take *Canary*, and White-wine, of each ſix Ounces; Spirit of Wine rectified, two Ounces; the Yolk of one Egg; fine

fine Sugar, an Ounce; Oil of Juniper, thirty two Drops; Oil of Nutmegs, Carraway, Fennel, and Anniſe, of each eight Drops: Mix them.

This is certainly too ſtrong to be taken with *rectified Spirit*, and would do better without it: To expel Wind and cure Gripes, as far as warm Cordials can avail, this may be of uſe; taken to a Tea-cupful now and then, but not often.

The firſt Cholic Mixture. Take Tincture of Rhubarb ſimple, one Ounce and a half; powdered Rhubarb, half a Dram; opening Syrup of Roſes, half an Ounce; Powder of long Pepper, three Grains, and Oil of Anniſe, two Drops: Mix them.

This may ſometimes be of uſe in Cholic Pains, and Gripings; the whole is one Doſe.

The ſecond Cholic Mixture. Take Mint-water, half an Ounce; ſtrong Cinnamon-water, an Ounce and a half; *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, a Dram; Oil of Juniper, two Drops; powdered Rhubarb, a Scruple, or half a Dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a Scruple, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, fifteen Drops: Mix for a Draught.

When Cholic Pains are attended with Gripings, ſick Fits, and Vomitings, this Draught may be of extraordinary Service: To obtain that Jelly-like, healing Part of the *Rhubarb*, wherein its Virtues conſiſt, it muſt be given in *Subſtance*, or a *Watry Infuſion*.

A conſolating Mixture. Take *Sherry* Wine, half a Pint; ſtrong Cinnamon-water, four Ounces; Roſe-water, and white Sugarcandy, of each two Ounces; Juice of Kermes ſtrained, one Ounce; Species called *Lætificans Galeni*, two Drams; four Leaves of Gold, and four Drops of the Oil of Nutmegs: Mix them.

The *Aromatic Powder*, or rather twice the Quantity of Tincture of it, would do better: This is a noble Cordial, and if prudently and moderately uſed will anſwer many Purpoſes.

A corallate Mixture. Take red *Coral* finely prepared, two Drams; Salt of Wormwood, four Scruples; Juice of Lemons freſh drawn, four Ounces; and ſtrong Cinnamon-water, two Ounces: Mix them in an open Glaſs, and let them ſtand uncorked, leſt their Fermentation break the Bottle.

In continual Fevers, when the Patient has been vexed with perpetual Inclinations to vomit, and ſick Fits; this will oftentimes afford miraculous Relief: Let two Spoonfuls be given every Hour, or a Spoonful every half Hour, till the Symptom be overcome, ſhaking the Bottle.

A diuretic Mixture. Take White-wine, twelve Ounces; Oil of Juniper, twenty-four Drops; of Anniſe, twelve Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce and a half: Mix them.

This is intended to be given at four Doſes, with twenty Drops of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac in each: It is to force away Sand, Gravel, and Slime: The *balſamic nephritic Mixture*, appears to be a better Medicine.

An ecphractic Mixture. Take Pine-tops cut ſmall, ſix Handfuls: Boil in two Quarts of Water to one; ſtrain, wringing it hard through a Cloth; then add to the Liquor, of Juice of Scurvy-graſs made clear by ſtanding, a Pint; of Brooklime, Watercreſſes, and Dandelion, of each half a Pint; Radiſh-water compound, a Pint and a half: In this whole *Mixture* diſſolve Salt of Steel, eight Scruples: Set it by a Night, till the yellow Sediment has formed itſelf, then pour off the clear Liquor, to which add Salt of Wormwood, four Scruples, and white Sugar, twelve Ounces.

An epileptic Mixture. Take Lime-tree-flowers, and Fennel-water, of each

each two Ounces; Syrup of *Stæchas*, and of Meconium, of each one Ounce, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Scruple: Mix for two Doſes.

An eryſipelas Mixture. Take Spirit of Wine, half a Pint; *Venice*-treacle, two Ounces; long Pepper, and Cloves, of each two Drams: Mix them.

Dr. *Sydenham*, whoſe Receipt this is, orders firſt of all for the St. *Anthony*'s *Fire*, Bleeding and Purging; next a ſoftning, diſperſing, ſweating Fomentation; and then binds upon the Part *Cap-paper* dipped into this *Mixture*; to the Intent that it may vent and diſperſe what Matter lies there.

The firſt expectorating Mixture. Take Tincture of Benjamin, half an Ounce; Tinctures of Saffron, of Myrrh, of Gum Ammoniac, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each a Dram; Hyſſop-water, ſix Ounces; magiſterial Worm-water, three Ounces, and Syrup of Horehound, two Ounces: Mix them.

The ſecond expectorating Mixture. Take Hyſſop-water, eight Ounces; Tincture of Benjamin, half an Ounce; Tincture of Gum Ammoniac, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each forty Drops, Oil of Anniſe, eight Drops, and white Sugar, an Ounce.

A Mixture for Glyſters. Take domeſtic Syrup, two Ounces; Lenitive Electuary, one Ounce, and Species of *Hiera*, a Dram: Mix.

Concerning this, ſee the *Purging Glyſter*.

A golden Mixture. Take Juice of Kermes ſtrained, half an Ounce; Syrup of Gilly-flowers and Raſberries, of each two Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops; of Cloves, one Drop, and five Leaves of Gold: Mix them.

Half a large Spoonful of this *cordial Mixture*, being mixed with four or five Spoonfuls of Wine, makes a pleaſant Cordial.

An hyſteric aqueous Mixture. Take Waters of Mugwort, and of Black-cherries, of each twelve Ounces; of Rue, Pennyroyal, and compound Briony, each eight Ounces: Mix them.

Our Author ſays, He would have this always kept ready mixed in the Shops, to make up hyſteric Juleps with in an Inſtant. Thus, *viz.*

Take of the *Hyſteric aqueous Mixture*, twelve Ounces; Pearl prepared, a Dram, and white Sugarcandy, three Drams: Mix. Or,

Take of the *Hyſteric aqueous Mixture*, ten Ounces and a half; Tincture of Caſtor, four Scruples; Syrup of Gilly-flowers, or Balm, or Mugwort, or *Stæchas*, or Piony compound, one Ounce and a half: Mix, *&c.*

An hyſteric ſpirituous Mixture. Take Tincture of Aſa Fœtida made with Spirit of Wine, Tincture of Galbanum, of Caſtor, Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, or Hartſhorn, of each a Dram, and Oil of Amber, thirty two Drops: Mix.

A Juniper Mixture. Take Oil of *Juniper*, a Dram; rub it well with the Yolk of one Egg, then add two Ounces of White-ſyrup, and ſtrain.

The beſt way of compleatly mixing chymical Oils with Syrups, is, to drop the Oil on Loaf-ſugar, and rub it well in a Mortar, then gradually mix in the Syrup.

A Muſk Mixture. Take Juice of Mint made clear by ſtanding, four Ounces; compound Wormwood and ſtrong Cinnamon-waters, of each an Ounce; Powder of Caſtor, a Dram; Muſk, four Grains, and white Sugarcandy, three Drams. Mix them.

Three Spoonfuls of this *Mixture* is to be taken, and occaſionally repeated, if there be a Pain in the Stomach and vomiting, attended with a Hiccup.

An oleoſe Mixture. Take Oil of ſweet Almonds, or rather Oil of Walnuts,

Walnuts, two Ounces; Syrup of Marſhmallows, four Ounces; Water of Pellitory of the Wall, ſix Ounces, and Sal Prunel, a Dram: Mix them.

A pacific Mixture. Take Liquid Laudanum tartarized, two Drams; Oil of Nutmegs and Cinnamon, of each four Drops: Mix them.

A paralytic Mixture. Take Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, two Drams; compound Spirit of Lavender, and Tincture of Caſtor, of each half a Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis tartarized*, a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops; Oil of Cinnamon and Cloves, of each two Drops, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams: Mix them.

A pectoral Mixture. Take of the pectoral Decoction, thirty Ounces; Tincture of Saffron made in Treacle-water, ſix Drams; Tincture of Benjamin, two Drams; Syrup of Ground-ivy, an Ounce and a half; and Oil of Anniſe, a Drop: Mix them.

If inſtead of a Drop of the Oil, and an Ounce and half of the Syrup, ſix or eight Drops of the Oil was to be well rubbed with two or three Drams of Sugar, and then united to the *Mixture*, it would be greatly for the better: This being ſupped up as hot as Coffee three or four times a Day, it would in a *bad Cough*, enable the Lungs to throw up what is offenſive, as well as give the Fibres ſuch a Springineſs as to diſcharge other offending Matter by Perſpiration.

A Peruvian Mixture. Take very finely powdered *Peruvian* Bark, an Ounce; alexiterial Milk-water, a Pint; Mint, Epidemical, Cinnamon-waters, and Syrup of Gilly-flowers, of each four Ounces, and Oil of Nutmegs, four Drops: Mix them.

This is a very agreeable way of giving the *Bark*, and is rarely offenſive to the Stomach, or goes off by a Looſeneſs. A quarter of a Pint is to be taken every three or four Hours, ſhaking well the Bottle.

A pleuritic Mixture. Take Waters of Hyſſop, two Ounces; Fennel, one Ounce; Epidemical, and Treacle-waters, of each half an Ounce; Crabs Eyes, and Bezoar Mineral, of each a Scruple; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, fifteen Drops; *London* Laudanum, two Grains, and Syrup of the Juice of red Poppies, one Ounce.

A ſaline Mixture. Take Penny-royal-water, ſix Ounces, and Salt of Tartar, two Drams: Mix them.

A ſaponaceous Mixture. Take fine *Venice-ſoap* ſliced thin, a Dram; mix with it Oil of Anniſeed, three Drops; Syrup of Maidenhair, three Ounces; of Horehound, one Ounce; Penny-royal-water, two Ounces: Mix them.

This muſt needs be a good Medicine for an *aſthmatic Cough*, by helping the Lungs to diſcharge what ſtuffs them up, as well as by increaſing Urine.

A ſcorbutic Mixture. Take Horſe-radiſh-water compound, half an Ounce; Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, three Drams; *Elixir Proprietatis tartarized*, two Drams; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Dram, and Oil of Juniper, forty Drops: Mix them.

A Mixture with Sperma Ceti. Take *Canary* Wine, Linſeed-oil, of each three Ounces, Oil of Turpentine, ten Drops; *Sperma Ceti*, and Crabs Eyes, of each half a Dram, and white Sugar, three Drams: Mix and give it warm for one Doſe.

This renews the Circulation, puts in Motion congealed Blood, and is a good Medicine (after due Bleeding) for a Fall. It is much like the *Draught for a Bruiſe.*

A ſtomachic Mixture. Take ſtrong Cinnamon-water, an Ounce; Oil of Vitriol, a Dram; Oil of Cloves, twenty-four Drops: Mix them.

A ſulphurate Mixture. Take Syrup of Juice of Houndſtongue, four Ounces;

ces; Balſam of Sulphur anniſated, eighty Drops.

A tartarous Mixture. Take ſpirituous Cinnamon-water, ſix Ounces; Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, three Drams, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, ninety Drops: mix them.

The Thebane Mixture. Take *Thebane* Juice, or (for want of it *London* Laudanum) twelve Grains; diſſolve it in twelve Ounces of Black-cherry-water, and rectified Spirit of Wine, half an Ounce; then add white Sugar, half an Ounce, ſtrain, and drop in Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, thirty-ſix Drops; mix them.

A Mixture for the Throat. Take Seeds of Flea-wort and Quince, of each two Drams; boil in half a Pint of Water to four Ounces; to the ſtrained Mucilage add one White of an Egg well beaten; damaſk Roſe-water, two Ounces, and Syrup of Raſberries, an Ounce and a half; mix them.

The beſt way to make this *Mixture* would be to boil gently a few Minutes the Seeds in ſix Ounces of Roſe-water, then to ſtrain it through a coarſe Strainer, adding the Egg and Syrup by beating them well together.

This agreeable uſeful Jelly is to be taken to the Quantity of a common Spoonful, ſwallowing it leiſurely, preſently after the Mouth and Throat are well gargled. It is for a ſore Throat when it is ſwollen and painful.

An hyſteric Nodule. Take Aſa Fœtida, half a Dram; Caſtor and Camphire, of each a Scruple; Oil of Amber, half a Scruple; mix and tie it up in a Rag or Piece of Silk.

It is to be often held to the Noſe to help Vapours and Fits.

An acoviſtic Oil. Take Oil of bitter Almonds, a Dram; Oils of Nutmegs, Cummin, Marjoram, and Petre, of each four Scruples, and Civet, two Grains.

It has the Virtues of the *Acoviſtic Mixture.*

A cephalic Oil. Take Balſam of *Peru*, a Dram; Oils of Roſemary, Sage, Marjoram, and Nutmegs, of each four Drops, and Camphire, half a Dram: mix them.

A paralytic Oil. Take Oils of Amber, and Saſſafras, of each a Dram; Oils of Roſemary and Pepper, of each a Scruple: mix them.

It may be rubbed into the Backbone for the Palſey.

Oil of Rhubarb. Take Oil of ſweet Almonds, and *Rhubarb* powdered, of each as much as you pleaſe; put it into a glazed Pot, Lain upon Lain, give it a warm Digeſtion for a Night's Space, and then preſs out a golden coloured Oil, ſtrongly in a Preſs, as you would do Oil of Almonds.

It is reported to have been uſed in *Germany* for the Cholic, Worms, and Bloody flux; but the Preparation is never made with us.

An aſthmatic Oxymel. Take Zedoary, an Ounce; boil in a Quart of Water to a Pint and a half; in the ſtrained Liquor mix, Gum Ammoniac (firſt diſſolved in four Ounces of Vinegar) an Ounce; ſtrain, and add Honey, four Ounces; boil, ſcum, and ſtrain it out.

It is intended for Perſons labouring under the Aſthma: The Doſe three Spoonfuls Night and Morning.

A purging pectoral Oxymel. Take Raiſins of the Sun ſtoned and cut ſmall, and Orris-root, of each one Ounce; Elecampane, and *Calamus aromaticus*, of each half an Ounce; Sena, two Ounces; Agaric (tied up in a Rag) half an Ounce; white Horehound, Savory, Hyſſop, and Ground-ivy, of each a Handful; dried Tobacco, a Dram; Ginger, three Drams; Spring-water, two Pints and a half; Vinegar, half a Pint; boil away to a Quart, throw-

ing in at laſt, Anniſeed, two Drams; ſtrain, and add Honey, a Pint; boil it again to a due Conſiſtence carefully ſcumming it.

An Oxymel of Tobacco. Take *Tobacco*-leaves (powdered and tied up in a Rag) an Ounce and a half; Agaric (alſo tied up) and Liquorice, of each an Ounce; Sena, and Raiſins of the Sun, of each two Ounces; Vinegar, two Quarts; boil to two Pints and a half; adding towards the laſt, Thyme, and Hyſſop, of each two Handfuls; Anniſeed, half an Ounce, and Cloves, three Drams; having ſtrained and clarified it, add Honey, a Pint and a half; then boil it to a due Conſiſtence.

A Paſte for Aphthæ. Take new Butter juſt out of the Churn, unſalted (and waſhed in Roſe-water) one Ounce and a half; Liquorice-powder, a Dram and a half, and white Sugarcandy powdered and ſearced, enough to make it up like a *Paſte*.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, Pellets of theſe are to be put into the Mouth to diſſolve by Degrees; being good againſt the Thruſh, Parchedneſs, Heat, and Roughneſs of the Tongue, Foulneſs in the Mouth and Throat, Wheezing and painful Breathing.

Gallic Paſte. Take Bole, one Ounce; burnt Alum, burnt Cruſt of Bread, powdered Tiles, and Porcelane-ware, of each two Drams, and clarified Honey, a ſufficient Quantity to give it the Conſiſtence of a *Paſte*.

This is recommended to ſcour, cleanſe, and whiten the Teeth, to take off Filth, and all manner of ill Smells: Uſe it every Morning on a fine Woolen-rag.

Pellets for the Teeth. Take Aſa Fœtida, eight Grains; Camphire, and Dragon's Blood, of each a Grain, and Oil of Pepper, two Drops; mix them.

It is to ſtop a hollow Tooth, and thereby eaſe the Tooth-ach.

Alexiterial Pills. Take powdered *Virginia* Snake-root, a Dram and a half; Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each half a Dram, and thin Diaſcordium, as much as needful; beat it up into a Maſs, and make four *Pills* of every Scruple.

Amber Pills. Take Ambergreaſe, two Grains; Muſk, and Salt of Hartſhorn, of each one Grain; Opium, three Grains, and Balſam of *Peru*, as much as is ſufficient; bring it into three *Pills* for three Doſes, and be ſure to beat it well, that the Opium be well divided.

Antiemetic Pills. Take powdered Mint, two Drams; Wormwood, two Scruples; Balauſtines, one Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon, two Drops; Diaſcordium, or *Venice*-treacle, a Dram; make into a Maſs with Syrup of Quinces.

Theſe are deſigned to ſtop Vomitings; but liquid Medicines are moſt uſeful in this Caſe: However, five or ſix of theſe may be taken twice a Day to ſtrengthen the Stomach.

Arthritic Pills. Take powdered Ground-pine, ſix Drams; *Ens Veneris*, two Drams, and *Venice*-turpentine, enough to make *Pills* for ſixteen Doſes.

They are deſigned to be taken twice a Day, between the Fits of the Gout; drinking after each Doſe a Draught of the *Edulcorating Decoction*, the *Decoction of Woods*, or the *Sacred Decoction*.

Aſtringent Pills. Take true Bole, Dragon's Blood in Tears, red Coral, Amber, Maſtich, and aſtringent Saffron of Iron, of each a Dram; Oil of Cinnamon, and of Nutmegs, of each ſix Drops, and *Venice*-turpentine, enough to make a Maſs, out of every Scruple of which three *Pills* are to be formed; then duſt them over with Dragon's Blood finely powdered.

This is certainly a warm, ſtrengthning, comfortable Compoſition; proper

per to reſtrain a violent Looſeneſs, Bloody-flux, Spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, the monthly Diſcharges when exceſſive, alſo the Whites. The Doſe is three every Morning and Evening, and oftner if Occaſion be.

Balſamic Pills. Take Millepedes prepared, three Drams; Gum Ammoniac ſtrained (with Spirit of Wine) a Dram and a half; Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram; Saffron, and Balſam of *Peru*, of each fifteen Grains; Balſam of Sulphur, enough to make a Maſs for *Pills*.

This is an excellent Medicine for an Aſthma, the Scurvy, all kinds of Breakings out, and a bad Cough; for by increaſing Perſpiration and promoting Urine, they purify the Blood and carry off what is offenſive. The Doſe three every Morning, Noon, and Night.

Bennet-pills. Take of the fineſt Aloes, half an Ounce; Sena, two Drams; Aſa Fœtida, Galbanum, and Myrrh, of each one Dram; Salt of Steel, ſix Drams; Saffron, and Mace, of each half a Dram; Oil of Amber, forty Drops, and Syrup of Mugwort, enough to make *Pills* to ſerve for forty Doſes.

This is certainly a good Medicine to warm, purify, and enliven a cold, watry, and impoveriſhed Blood; they break through Women's Obſtructions, and are excellent againſt hyſteric Fits: If they are taken every Night for ſome time, uſing proper Exerciſe between Whiles, they will produce viſible Effects.

Black Pills. Take powdered Elecampane, Orris, Anniſeed, and Sugarcandy, of each a Dram; liquid Pitch, two Drams, or as much as is ſufficient to make it into thirty ſix *Pills*.

This is a good Medicine for a Cough, and likewiſe an Aſthma; for they unload the Breaſt of that tough Phlegm which is ſo offenſive, and they alſo promote Perſpiration: But they ſhould not be taken by hectical Patients. Doſe ſix every Morning and Evening,

Cachectic Pills. Take fine picked Ammoniacum in Drops, and pure Aloes, of each ſix Drams; Steel prepared with Sulphur, five Drams; Oil of Cloves, and of Anniſe, of each ten Drops; Spirit of Wine, or, *tartarized Elixir Proprietatis*, ſufficient to make it into a Maſs.

As the *Bennet-pills* are intended for hyſterical Diſorders in Women, ſo theſe are deſigned againſt hypocondriacal Maladies in Men: They are to be taken according to the Directions given for them.

Camphorate Pills. Take powdered Liquorice, Sugar, and Camphire, of each two Scruples, and *Venice*-turpentine, enough to make *Pills*.

Carminative Pills. Take Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, two Scruples; Myrrh, Amber, and Maſtick, of each a Scruple; Caſtor, Saffron, and Olibanum, of each half a Scruple; Salt of Steel (calcined to Whiteneſs) half a Dram; Oil of Nutmegs, eight Drops; *Elixir Proprietatis*, a ſufficient Quantity to make forty *Pills*.

Theſe *Pills* thin, ſcour, and carry off that Phlegm, which, oppreſſing the Stomach and Guts, excites Wind and Pain there, and a thouſand Miſchiefs. Doſe five every Morning and Evening, on an empty Stomach.

Catarrh Pill. Take *Pil. Rufi*, a Scruple; Storax *Pills*, ſix Grains, Oil of Anniſeed, a Drop; make five *Pills*.

Catholic Pills. Take *Pil. Cochiæ* the greater, a Dram; *Rudius*'s Extract, two Scruples; Reſin of Jalap, one Scruple; Oil of Anniſeed, two Drops, and Balſam of *Peru*, enough to make twenty *Pills* for four Doſes.

Cephalic Pills. Take Pil. Fetid, fifteen Grains; Reſin of Jalap, Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each five

Grains; Oil of Amber, two Drops, and compound Spirit of Lavender, enough to make five *Pills*.

Theſe five *Pills* are one Doſe: They are particularly calculated for thoſe who are liable to Head-achs, Palſies, ſleepy and convulſive Diſorders.

Chalybeat Pills. Take Cloves, half an Ounce; Mace and Cinnamon, of each forty-five Grains; *Virginia* Snake-root, and Steel prepared with Sulphur, of each two Drams; Salt of Steel, a Dram, and Oil of Nutmegs, twenty-four Drops; the Powders being prepared very fine, make the whole into *Pills* of a uſual ſize for twenty-four Doſes.

This is an excellent Compoſition to warm a cold Stomach, and to quicken and enliven the Circulation: They ſhould be taken Night and Morning for ſome time, with a Glaſs of the *Bitter chalybeat Infuſion*, after each Doſe.

The firſt purging chalybeat Pills. Take *Rufus*'s *Pill*, a Scruple; Salt of Steel, five Grains, with Balſam of *Peru* make five *Pills* for a Doſe.

The ſecond purging chalybeat Pills. Take Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, with *Rheniſh* Wine, two Ounces; Salt of Steel calcined to a little Redneſs, half an Ounce; Scammony ſulphurated, ten Drams; Oil of Mint, twelve Drops; Syrup of Buckthorn, enough to make all into a Maſs.

Theſe are good for hypocondriac Diſorders in Men, as well as hyſterical ones in Women; they alſo contain the Virtues of the *London ecphractic Pill:* Three or four of them may be taken every Night going to Bed, ſo managing the Doſe that they may be an *opening*, and not a purging Medicine.

Cinnabar Pills. Take native Cinnabar, made into very fine Powder, and human Skull, of each two Drams; Caſtor, and Salt of Amber, of each a Dram; Oil of Marjoram, twelve Drops; Balſam of *Peru*, a Dram; Syrup of Pionies, enough to make them into *Pills*.

Theſe were deſigned againſt Epilepſies and convulſive Fits; but they are ſeldom uſed for theſe Purpoſes.

Cochineal Pills. Take *Cochineal*, two Drams; Saffron, a Dram, and Honey, enough to make *Pills*.

Cholic Pills. Take *Pil e duobus*, half a Dram; Calomel, half a Scruple; Oil of Amber, two Drops, and *London Laudanum*, two Grains; make five *Pills*.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, All purging (and even Glyſters) are found hurtful in an *hyſteric Cholic*, but in a *bilious Cholic*, when a cruel Pain is fixed in one Place, eſpecially the Stomach and upper Guts, when the Belly is ſhut up, and no Glyſter can be uſed, becauſe of the Contractions of the Guts: Then theſe *Pills* come in as a ſeaſonable Aid, for they appeaſe the Pain, cure the Contractions, and turn the Motion of the Bowels the natural way. But if it chance, as it often doth, that they fail of their Buſineſs the firſt time, then comfortable Fomentations are to be uſed, and the *Pills* repeated again; for as ſoon as they have made their way through (and not before) the Diſtemper is broken and goes off.

Crato's *Pill.* Take Cubebs, Nutmeg, Cloves, Maſtick, Calamint, of each a Dram; Ambergreaſe, half a Dram; Muſk, ſix Grains; Juice of Marjoram, enough to make *Pills*.

A Scruple is directed to be taken every Night and Morning, every new and full Moon, to prevent an Apoplexy.

Diaphoretic Pills. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, a Dram and a half; Saffron, Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each half a Scruple; make all into fine Powder, and with the thin Part of *Diaſcordium*, make thirty *Pills*.

Five

Five of theſe are to be given every three, four, or ſix Hours, to cauſe Sweating.

The firſt diuretic Pills. Take powdered Bees, two Drams; Sal Prunel, one Dram; Salt of Amber, and Muſtard ſeed, of each half a Dram; Oil of Anniſeed, twelve Drops; *Venice*-turpentine, enough to make *Pills* for twelve Doſes.

The ſecond diuretic Pill. Take Egg-ſhells calcined, half a Dram; Camphire, a Scruple; *Spaniſh* Flies, half a Scruple, and *Venice*-turpentine, enough to make nine *Pills*.

Dr. *Groenvelt* has written a Treatiſe on the inward Uſe of *Spaniſh* Flies: Theſe *Pills* are intended againſt the Stone, or ſlimy Obſtructions in the urinary Paſſages: Three are to be ſwallowed every three Hours. See more under *Camphora*, among the Simples.

Dyſenteric Pills. Take true Bole powdered, two Drams; Oil of Paper, four Drops; ſtrained Galbanum, enough to make *Pills*.

A Scruple is a Doſe, they are deſigned againſt the Bloody flux.

Ecphractic Pills. Take ſtomach *Pills* with Gum, aloephangine *Pills*, powdered Rhubarb, Gum Guaiacum, and Salt of Steel, of each four Scruples; Salt of Wormwood, Extract of Gentian, of each two Scruples; *Elixir Proprietatis*, enough to make a Maſs for ſixteen Doſes.

Theſe have the ſame Virtues as the former *Ecphractic Pills*.

Emmenagogue Pills. Take *Venetian* Borax, and Myrrh, of each forty-five Grains; Birthwort, and Saffron, of each fifteen Grains; Oils of Pennyroyal, of Savine, and of Cloves, of each two Drops, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, enough to make eighteen *Pills* for ſix Doſes.

This is a powerful Medicine to bring forward the monthly Diſcharges, to aſſiſt Delivery, and to bring away the After-birth: It is alſo good for Convulſions from hyſterical Cauſes.

Expectorating Pills. Take Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, or rather the pureſt Part of it picked out, and Millepedes, of each a Dram and a half; Caſtor, Flowers of Benjamin, and Salt of Amber, of each half a Dram; Camphire, and Saffron, of each fifteen Grains, and Balſam of Sulphur, enough to make a Maſs, and form three *Pills* out of every Scruple.

Theſe may be taken twice a Day for an Aſthma.

Pills for fainting. Take Muſk, ſix Grains; Cinnamon, and Nutmeg, of each a Scruple; Cloves, and Saffron, of each half a Scruple, and *Confectio Alkermes*, enough to make it up for three Doſes of *Pills*.

They inſpire the Spirits about the Stomach with freſh Vigour, and are greatly cordial.

Febrifuge Pills. Take Powder of Cammomile-flowers, two Drams and a half; diaphoretic Antimony, one Dram; Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram, and Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, enough to make *Pills* for twelve Doſes.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, He has known theſe more than once (though not always) cure an Intermitting Fever (without a Relapſe) when he had before in vain attempted it with the *Bark:* They are to be taken every three Hours, in the Abſence of the Fit.

Garlic Pills. Take the Juice of *Garlic*, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac, a Dram and a half; Millepedes prepared, a Dram; Saffron, a Scruple; Flowers of Benjamin, half a Scruple; Oil of Anniſeed, four Drops, and Elecampane powdered, enough to make *Pills*.

This is a good Medicine for an *Aſthma*; for they powerfully thin the Humours, increaſe Spitting, and promote Urine: Three or four may be taken two or three times a Day.

Gentian

Gentian Pills. Take powdered Gentian, two Drams; Salt of Wormwood, two Scruples; Extract of Gentian, a Dram; and Syrup of dried Roſes, enough to make *Pills*.

Theſe ſeem to contain the Virtues of the febrifuge *Pills* juſt before.

Gilead Pills. Take white Sugar-candy powdered and ſearced, two Drams; the cold Spices of Gum Tragacanth, a Dram; Balſam of *Tolu*, two Scruples; and Flowers of Benjamin, one Scruple; theſe being finely powdered, with *Balſam of Gilead*, make them into *Pills* for twelve Doſes.

This is a moſt agreeable pleaſant Compoſition, good for Pains in the Side, a dry old Cough, and where there is Danger of falling into a Conſumption: Four or ſix of them may be taken Night and Morning, with a Draught of new Milk.

Guaiacum Pills. Take Gum Guaiacum, and Aloes, of each a Dram and a half; Balſam of *Peru*, enough to make them into *Pills*.

This appears to be an excellent *Pill* for cold Diſtempers of the Stomach, and to keep the Body laxative; eſpecially if three or four are taken every Night going to Bed.

Hæmoptoic Pills. Take powdered Harts-tongue-leaves, and make it up into *Pills*, with *Balm of Gilead*.

Theſe are intended againſt Spitting of Blood: Doſe four, three times a Day.

Hydragogue Pills. Take Powder of Gamboge, twelve Grains; Oil of Juniper, two Drops; and Mithridate, enough to make *Pills* for one Doſe.

Theſe are intended againſt the Dropſy; and this appears to be as good a way of giving *Gamboge* as any yet known; their Operation uſually begins with Qualms and ſick Fits, and two or three Vomits; but after a few Doſes taken they leave their vomiting Quality, and purge only downwards. They work ſo ſtrongly and faſt, that in the Space of two Hours they will diſcharge a great deal of Water.

Hyſteric Pills. Take Galbanum ſtrained, Aſa Fœtida, and Myrrh, of each a Dram; Caſtor, Camphire, and Salt of Amber, of each half a Scruple; Oil of Amber, four Drops; and Balſam of *Peru*, as much as needful to beat them up.

Theſe contain the Virtues of the *Gum Pill* of the *London Diſpenſatory*.

Japanic Pills. Take *Japanic*-Earth powdered, two Drams; Oil of Cinnamon, four Drops: and Syrup of dried Roſes, enough to make *Pills*.

Theſe ſtrengthen the Stomach, ſtop Vomitings, and keep under a Looſeneſs: Doſe four, Morning and Evening.

Icteric Pills. Take Cream of Tartar, and Cochineal, of each half a Dram; *Venetian* Soap, two Drams; and beat them up into *Pills*. Inſtead of Cochineal, *Barbadoes*-Indigo may be uſed.

This is an excellent Remedy for the Jaundice: Being given to half a Dram, three times a Day, it will ſoon conquer the Diſeaſe, unleſs there be ſome Swelling, or Obſtruction in the Liver, or Gall-Paſſages.

Pills of crude Mercury. Take crude *Mercury* well cleanſed, ſix Drams; Turbith, two Drams and a half; Aloes, Rhubarb, bitter Apple, Diagrydium, and Agaric, of each two Drams; Hermodactyls, Myrrh, and Mithridate, of each a Dram and a half; Muſk, and Ambergreaſe, of each fifteen Grains; twelve Leaves of Gold; *Venice*-Turpentine, an Ounce and a half, and Syrup of Lemons, enough to make *Pills*.

Theſe contain the ſame Virtues, and may be given in the ſame Manner as the *Lond. Mercurial Pills*.

Pills of Mercury dulcis. Take Mercury dulcis prepared, half a Scruple;

Rudius's

Rudius's Extract, fifteen Grains; Reſin of Jalap, five Grains; Oil of Cloves, a Drop, and Syrup of Roſes, enough to make five *Pills* for one Doſe.

In Conſtitutions which require, and can bear briſk Purges, this is a good Medicine; it is particularly good for thoſe who have running Wounds and Ulcers, watry Swellings; alſo where there are Worms.

Myrrh Pills. Take Myrrh, a Dram; Balſam of *Peru*, ten Grains; Saffron, a Scruple, and Yolk of Egg, a ſufficient Quantity.

Nephritic Pills. Take Millepedes, crude Salt Ammoniac, and *Venetian* Soap, of each two Drams; Gum of Ivy, a Dram and a half; Saffron, half a Dram; Oil of Juniper, ſixteen Drops, and *Venice*-Turpentine, enough to make *Pills*.

Theſe are very good Pills to expel Slime, Gravel, and Sand, alſo to promote Urine: Doſe half a Dram.

Olibanum Pills. Take Olibanum powdered and ſearced, four Scruples; Salt of Hartſhorn, one Scruple, and Yolk of Egg a proper Quantity.

Pectoral Pills. Take powdered Elecampane, Orris, and Liquorice, of each a Scruple; Saffron, and Flowers of Benjamin, of each half a Scruple; white Sugar-candy powdered, two Scruples; anniſated Balſam of Sulphur, enough to make *Pills*.

This is a good Medicine for an *Aſthma*, alſo for a bad Cough, provided there be no hectical Heats: The Doſe half a Dram, twice a Day.

Pleuritic Pills. Take Goat's Blood prepared, one Dram and a half; volatile Salt of Sal Ammoniac or of Hartſhorn, Salt of Amber, and Camphire, of each half a Scruple; with *Venice*-Turpentine make a Maſs.

Theſe are very good for Hurts, Falls, Blows, or Bruiſes; for they diſperſe the congealed Blood, both by Urine and Perſpiration: Doſe four *Pills* every four or ſix Hours.

Polychreſt Pills. Take fine Aloes, Scammony prepared, of each three Drams; Troches of Alhandal, two Drams; Maſtich, and Saffron, of each forty-five Grains: make *Pills*.

Poterius's *Pills.* Take Flowers of Sulphur, Liquorice, and white Sugar candy, of each a Dram; Balſam of Sulphur, enough to make a Maſs.

Saffron Pills. Take Extract of Saffron, ſixteen Grains; Flowers of Benjamin, twenty-four Grains; *Spaniſh* Liquorice, two Scruples and a half; Oil of Anniſeed, two Drops; and *Elixir Proprietatis* a ſufficient Quantity: make twelve *Pills*.

Syrup of Saffron would be better than *Elixir Proprietatis*. This is an excellent Compoſition to aſſiſt Breathing, to help the Lungs to diſcharge what is offenſive, and to promote Perſpiration: Doſe one large *Pill*, three or four times a Day.

Sal-gem Pills. Take powdered Rue, long Pepper, Salt-gem, and Camphire, of each half a Dram; Oil of Cummin, four Drops; Balſam of *Peru*, a Dram, and Diacodium a ſufficient Quantity.

Saline Pills. Take Salt of Wormwood, two Scruples; Oil of Anniſeed, Cloves, and Amber, of each a Drop; and *Venice*-Turpentine, enough to make eight *Pills* for four Doſes.

Salt of Steel Pills the greater. Take Salt of Steel, Gum Ammoniac, of each half a Dram; Zedoary, Extract of Gentian, of each two Drams; and Syrup of five Roots, enough to make a Maſs for ſixty *Pills*.

Salt of Steel Pills the leſs. Take powdered Salt of Steel, two Drams; Galbanum as much as needful; and Syrup of the five Roots, a ſufficient Quantity to make *Pills* for twenty-four Doſes.

Scammony Pills. Take powdered Jalap-roots, Scammony prepared, and Calomel, of each half a Scruple; Oil

of

of Carraways, a Drop; and Honey enough to make five *Pills*.

Theſe are deſigned for dropſical and rheumatic People, who can bear briſk purging: They are for one Doſe, and are of near the ſame Strength with the former *Pills of Mercury dulcis*.

Smegmatic Pills. Take *Venetian* Soap, two Drams; Oil of Anniſeed, eight Drops: make them into twenty four *Pills*.

Theſe are very good to cleanſe the Reins and urinary Paſſages, and effectual in the Jaundice. The Doſe is ſix every Morning and Night.

Solenander's *Pills.* Take Muſk, eight Grains; Dragon's-blood, and white Sugar, of each a Scruple; Balm of *Gilead*, enough to make *Pills* for four Doſes.

The firſt Splenetic Pills. Take Spikenard, a Dram, Aſa-fœtida, and *Ens Veneris*, of each half a Dram; Oil of Amber, eight Drops and Balſam of *Peru*, a ſufficient Quantity; make a Maſs, and form three *Pills* out of every Scruple.

The ſecond Splenetic Pills. Take *Ens Veneris*, four Scruples; Saffron, long Pepper, *Virginia* Snake-root, and Spikenard, of each a Scruple; Galbanum, four Scruples; Tincture of Myrrh, enough to make twenty-four *Pills*.

Stomachic Pills. Take powdered Cinnamon, Mace, and Nutmegs, of each a Scruple; Cloves, long Pepper, and Balauſtines, of each half a Scruple; Extract of Gentian, a Dram and a half, and *Elixir Proprietatis*, a ſufficient Quantity to make *Pills*.

Theſe are proper to warm, ſtrengthen, and comfort a cold Stomach; to expel Wind, help Digeſtion, and take away a loathing of Meat: Doſe three every Morning and Evening.

Stomach Pills with Ammoniac. Take Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, and Aloes, of each a Dram; Myrrh, Sena, and Saffron, of each half a Dram; Oxymel of Squills, as much as will bring it to a convenient Conſiſtence.

There may be added, according to the Intention of the Preſcriber, Salt of Steel, Oil of Juniper, Aniſe, Carraway, Wormwood, Mint, Cloves, *&c.*

Theſe contain the Virtues of the former: Four *Pills* may be taken each Night.

Stomach Pills purging. Take *Rufus*'s *Pill*, a Scruple; Reſin of Jalap, and Salt of Wormwood, of each five Grains; Oil of Wormwood, and Mint, of each a Drop: make five *Pills*.

Styptic Pills. Take aſtringent Saffron of Iron, two Scruples; Sugar of Lead, and Camphire, of each half a Scruple; Oil of Amber, a Drop: make them into *Pills* with *Venice*-Turpentine.

Theſe are intended to ſtrengthen, and ſtop Fluxes of Blood.

Sulphur Pills. Take Powder of Liquorice, two Drams; Maſtick, a Dram, and anniſated Balſam of Sulphur, enough to make *Pills*.

Sylvius's *Pills.* Take Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, two Scruples; Salt of Steel (gently calcin'd to Whiteneſs) a Scruple; Myrrh, and Caſtor, of each fifteen Grains; Saffron, half a Scruple; Troches of Alhandal, a Dram; Scammony prepared, and Reſin of Jalap, of each a Scruple: Oil of Fennel, five Drops; *Elixir Proprietatis*, a ſufficient Quantity to make fifty *Pills*.

Theſe are good to diſperſe Wind, cut ſizy Phlegm, and open Obſtructions: Doſe two or three, Night and Morning, for ſome time.

Tar-Pills. Take hard ſhining Wood-ſoot, a Dram and half; Salt of Hartſhorn, half a Dram; Tar, a ſufficient Quantity to make them into a Maſs.

They greatly aſſiſt Breathing, open Obſtructions in the Breaſt, and are good for Stitches and pleuritic Pains.

Turpen-

Turpentine Pills. Take *Venice*-turpentine (boiled in Plantain water to a due Conſiſtence) half an Ounce; Bole, Amber, Dragon's Blood, of each half a Dram; make *Pills*.

They are ſtrengthning and binding.

The Women's Pills. Take powdered Savine, and Dittany of *Crete*, of each a Dram; Myrrh, Galbanum, Gum Ammoniac, and Caſtor, of each two Drams, and Syrup of Mugwort, enough to make *Pills*.

This is a powerful Medicine to promote the monthly Diſcharges, aſſiſt Delivery, and bring away the After-birth. The Doſe is four midling *Pills*, with a little Pennyroyal-water to waſh them down with.

Yellow Pills. Take Reſin of Jalap, a Dram; Oil of Juniper, ſix Drops; Saffron, eight Grains; Myrrh, twelve Grains, and Yolk of an Egg, enough to make ſixteen *Pills* for four Doſes.

The firſt Plaiſter againſt Abortion. Take Plaiſter for Ruptures, an Ounce; Cerate of Saunders, and Counteſſes Ointment, of each three Drams; Oil of Myrtle, three Drams and a half, and Wax, half an Ounce; to theſe (when melted) add the following Powders, *viz.* Dragon's Blood, Maſtich, Galls, Bole, and Biſtort-root, of each half a Dram; Amber, red Coral, and Nutmeg, of each two Scruples; at laſt caſt in *Cyprus*-turpentine, a ſufficient Quantity to make it of a proper Hardneſs.

It is intended to be worn upon the Region of the Loins to prevent Miſcarriage.

The ſecond Plaiſter againſt Abortion. Take Plaiſters for Ruptures, or *Cæſar*'s Plaiſter, and Diapalma, of each an Ounce; *Cyprus*-turpentine, half an Ounce; make into two *Plaiſters*, one for the Back, the other for the Belly.

An anodyne Plaiſter. Take red Lead Plaiſter, four Ounces; Oil of Lillies, half an Ounce; *Venice*-turpentine, two Drams; Opium, Camphire, and Sugar of Lead, of each two Scruples; mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It cools, and to a Wonder appeaſes Pains and Tortures, yea, even Pains of the Stone, being applied to the Back.

An apoplectic Plaiſter. Take Galbanum, Opoponax, Pellitory of *Spain*, Muſtard-ſeed, long Pepper, and Caſtor, of each a Dram and a half; *Venice*-turpentine, three Drams, or a ſufficient Quantity, and Oil of Amber, a Scruple.

In Palſies, and ſleepy Diſorders not occaſioned by a Fever, Shave the Head and apply it all over.

An arthritic Plaiſter. Take Gum Elemi, Colophony, *Burgundy* Pitch, of each two Ounces; powdered red Lead, Maſtich, Olibanum, and Bole, of each two Drams; Oil of Petre, Spike, Anniſe, of each a Dram and a half; mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It blunts ſharp gnawing Pains, thins thick Obſtructing Humours, and vents them through the Pores: It is for the Gout.

A balſamic Plaiſter. Take Diapalma, two Ounces; *Cyprus*-turpentine, yellow Wax, of each half an Ounce; melt theſe together, and add Oil of Nutmegs, ſixteen Drops, and powdered Balſam of *Tolu*, an Ounce.

It is deſigned for Women, and is to be applied to the Back for Pain, Weakneſs, and the Whites.

A cephalic Plaiſter. Take Plaiſter of Betony, half an Ounce; Caranna, and Tacamahac, of each three Drams; Balſam of *Tolu* powdered, two Scruples; Balſam of *Peru*, or Capivi, one Scruple; mix them.

It is warming and ſtrengthning; being intended to be applied to the Head for Epilepſies, Palſies, and ſleepy Diſtempers.

A dorſale Plaiſter. Take Rupture Plaiſter, and Diapalma, of each equal Quantities; melt them together.

It is intended to ſtrengthen the Back.

An epiſpaſtic Plaiſter. Take white Pitch, eight Ounces; *Venice*-turpentine, and *Spaniſh* Flies finely powdered, of each two Ounces and a half; mix them.

In the former Part among the *Plaiſters* are ſeveral *Receipts* of this kind, where the general Uſe of Bliſter-plaiſters may be ſeen.

A febrific Plaiſter. Prick a Piece of white Leather all over with the ſharp Point of a Knife; ſtrew upon it powdered Frankincenſe; melt it with a hot Spatula, and then over that ſpread Turpentine.

It is to be worn on the Navel till it grows dry, and falls off of itſelf.

A Plaiſter for the Feet. Take Cephalic Plaiſter, three Drams; hard Pitch, two Drams; powdered Euphorbium, two Scruples; Camphire, and Oil of Amber, of each one Scruple; mix them.

Some time ago theſe were frequently applied all over the Feet, in Fevers accompanied with Head-achs, Dozineſs, Watchings, Phrenſies, *&c.* But it is now more uſual to apply Pultices of Muſtard-ſeed.

A Frankincenſe Plaiſter. Take *Frankincenſe*, two Drams; Tacamahac, one Dram; Saffron powdered, half a Scruple, and *Venice*-turpentine, a ſufficient Quantity; mix them.

It is to be applied to the Wriſts in Fevers.

A Plaiſter with Hiera. Take Aloes, and Myrrh, of each a Dram; *Species Hieræ*, and *Venice*-treacle, of each half a Dram; chymical Oil of Wormwood, four Drops; Ox-gall, a Scruple, and Honey, a due Quantity.

Lay it to Children's Bellies againſt the Worms.

An hydropic Plaiſter. Take Soap-plaiſter, two Ounces; Oil of Anniſeed, and of Petre, of each half a Dram; mix them.

It is to be applied all over the Belly in the Dropſy.

An icteric Plaiſter. Take powdered Saffron, two Drams; make a *Plaiſter* of it with Honey, which ſpread upon a Piece of Leather, and lay it ſo as to cover the Region of the Liver and Navel.

It is intended to be applied to Children's Bellies in the Jaundice, when they can take little or nothing.

An iſchiatic Plaiſter. Take white Pitch, two Ounces; Galbanum, one Ounce; Sulphur vive, two Drams; Amber, one Dram; Hermodactyls, Orris-root, Cummin-ſeed, and Cammomile-flowers, of each half a Dram; make it up into a Maſs with Oil of Petre.

A lateral Plaiſter. Take Cummin-plaiſter, one Ounce; Camphire, a Scruple, and Oil of Anniſeed, ſixteen Drops; make a *Plaiſter*.

Let the *Volatile Liniment* be well rubbed into the Side, and then apply this *Plaiſter* all over the Part where the Pain is.

A Plaiſter for the Loins. Take *Vigo*'s Plaiſter of red Lead, two Ounces; Diapalma prepared with Oil of Roſes inſtead of Hog's Lard, one Ounce and a half; Caranna diſſolved in Vinegar of Roſes and ſtrained, half an Ounce; Bole, ſealed Earth, and Maſtich, of each four Scruples, and *Cyprus*-turpentine, an Ounce: mix them.

A Plaiſter with Marjoram. Take white Pitch, half an Ounce; powdered *Marjoram*, half a Dram, and Euphorbium, five Grains; mix them.

It is to be laid behind the Ears, or to the Nape of the Neck, for a Tooth-ach or Head-ach.

Maſtich Plaiſter compound. Take *Maſtich*, Gum Juniper, Nutmeg, and Cloves, of each a Scruple; Labdanum, ſix Drams; work it with a hot Peſtle and Mortar, with a ſufficient Quantity of Oil of *Maſtich* into a *Plaiſter*.

It is to be laid all over the Top of the Head, to reſtore Heat when the

Part

Part has ſuffered by cold Air, or ill Humours.

A nephritic Plaiſter. Take powdered Opium, two Drams; ſoft Soap, one Ounce; Oil of Juniper, half a Dram; mix and lay it to the Region of the Reins.

It is intended againſt the Stone.

A pectoral Plaiſter. Take Tacamahac ſtrained, half an Ounce; yellow Wax, two Drams; melt them together and add, powdered Benjamin, and Storax calamit, of each one Dram; Saffron, half a Scruple; Oil of Anniſeed, eight Drops; of Nutmegs, and Cloves, of each four Drops; mix them.

It is intended to be applied to the Breaſt, when the Violence of coughing hath made it ſore, tender, and painful.

A Plaiſter with Pellitory. Take Galbanum ſtrained, Sagapenum, and Ammoniacum (diſſolved in White-wine and ſtrained) of each an Ounce; powdered *Pellitory* of *Spain*, Muſtard-ſeed, of each half an Ounce; Wax, an Ounce and a half, and *Venice*-turpentine, a ſufficient Quantity.

This warms, ſtrengthens, and puts the animal Spirits in motion: It may be applied to Parts benumbed with the Palſey.

A pleuritic Plaiſter. Take Stictic of *Paracelſus*, and Soap-*plaiſter*, of each an Ounce; Poplar-ointment, an Ounce and a half; melt them over a gentle Fire, continually ſtirring with a Spatula; then take it off, and when it begins to grow coldiſh, add Camphire in Powder, three Drams, and make a ſoft *Plaiſter*.

A Quinſey Plaiſter. Take Diachylon ſimple, three Drams; chymical Oil of Wormwood, eighteen Drops; mix them.

Lay it to the Throat from Ear to Ear, forget not good Bleeding.

A ſpinal Plaiſter. Take Diapalma, half an Ounce; Oxycroceum, two Drams; Oil of Amber, twelve Drops; mix them.

It is intended againſt Pain and Weakneſs of the Back; it is recommended alſo for rickety Children to be laid all along the Back-bone.

The firſt ſplenetic Plaiſter. Take Plaiſter of Cummin, compound Melilot, Gum Tacamahac, of each two Drams; Plaiſter of Hemlock with Ammoniac, Balſam of *Peru*, of each one Dram: mix them

The ſecond ſplenetic Plaiſter. Take Plaiſter of Cummin, three Drams; Oxycroceum, and Tacamahac ſtrained, of each a Dram and a half, and Oil of Saſſafras, three Drops; mix.

The firſt ſtomach Plaiſter. Take magiſterial *ſtomach Plaiſter*, half an Ounce, Tacamahac ſtrained, two Drams; melt, then add Powder of Balſam of *Tolu*, one Dram; Balſam of *Peru*, and Dragon's Blood, of each half a Dram; Oils of Nutmegs, and of Cloves, of each two Drops, and Oil of Anniſeed, one Drop: mix them.

This will warm, comfort, and ſtrengthen the Stomach, as well as expel Wind.

The ſecond ſtomach Plaiſter compound. Take Tacamahac ſtrained, ſeven Drams; powdered Mint, and Balauſtines, of each half a Dram; Oils of Cloves, Nutmegs, Anniſe, and Amber, of each two Drops; mix them.

A Plaiſter for the Temples. Take Caranna, a Dram; ſpread it upon a fitting Piece of Leather, and put into the middle of it two Grains of Opium, and four Drops of Oil of Amber.

Being applied to the Temples it is good for Head-achs and Reſtleſſneſs; behind the Ears it cures Pain of the Teeth.

A volatile Plaiſter. Take fine *Venice*-turpentine, one Ounce; work it with a Peſtle in a Mortar, pouring in by little and little, Spirit of

Sal Ammoniac, till it hath taken up its own Weight of it; labour it very well, till it unite into a white *emplaſtic* Body.

This is deſigned for Stitches and pleuritic Pains; but the beſt Compoſition of this kind is the *Volatile Liniment*.

Poſſet with Tamarinds. Take *Tamarinds*, two Ounces; put to them (in a Marble Mortar) a little Milk, work it about with a Peſtle, till the *Tamarinds* are diſſolved, then pour it into boiling Milk, a Quart, and ſtrain the Whey from the Curd, through a Sieve.

This is an agreeable, looſening Whey, and may be taken to half a Pint, three or four times a Day.

A Poſſet with Wood-ſorrel. Take new Milk, a Quart; good freſh ſmall Beer, a Pint; White-wine, half a Pint; make a *Poſſet*, boiling in it *Wood-ſorrel*, two Handfuls.

Being taken freely in Fevers, it cools the burning Heat of the Diſorder, and promotes Urine: If a a Looſeneſs be dreaded it may be drank more plentifully.

An ammoniac Potion, Take pure Gum Ammoniac, two Scruples; diſſolve it in Hyſſop-water, two Ounces and a half; then add Lenitive Electuary, half a Ounce; Syrup of Roſes ſolutive, one Ounce; Sal Prunel, two Scruples.

It makes a good opening Draught for aſthmatic Patients.

A lenitive Potion. Take Cream of Tartar powdered, two Scruples; firſt diſſolve it over the Fire in four Ounces of Elder-flower-water, then diſſolve in it an Ounce and a half of Manna; ſtrain, and add opening Syrup of Roſes, half an Ounce; mix for one Doſe.

This is a moſt agreeable, uſeful, purging *Potion* for thoſe who are troubled with the Stone or Gravel.

A purging hydropic Potion. Take powdered Jalap-root, half a Dram; Ginger, two Grains; Salt of Tartar, twelve Grains; White-wine, three Ounces; opening Syrup of Roſes, one Ounce, and domeſtic Syrup, half an Ounce: mix them.

This is an excellent purging Draught for *dropſical* People, and will diſcharge Water in great Abundance, both by Urine and Stool: In this Diſorder Dr. *Sydenham* adviſes, Firſt, That only ſuch Purges be made uſe of as work ſmartly and apace. Secondly, That they be given daily, unleſs it be found reaſonable to omit now and then a Day or two, when the Patient is too weak to go through with it; or, when the former Purge worked almoſt too much. Thirdly, That the Purging be continued on in a Courſe without ceaſing (except upon ſome urging Neceſſity) until all the whole Maſs of Water be drained off.

A purging nephritic Potion. Take Mallows, a Handful; Sena, two Drams; Salt of Tartar, a Scruple: Boil in Water half a Pint to three Ounces; ſtrain, and diſſolve in the Liquor Manna, an Ounce and a half; Oil of ſweet Almonds, half an Ounce, and of Juniper, ten Drops: mix them.

This muſt not be boiled lower than to four Ounces, leſt the Manna make it a Jelly: It is a good Purge when there is Gravel or Slime in the uri-nary Paſſages.

A purging reſinous Potion. Take Reſin of Jalap, twelve Grains; Oil of Anniſeed, a Drop; having mixed thoſe well with the Yolk of an Egg, add opening Syrup of Roſes, ſix Drams, and White-wine, two Ounces: mix them. It may be farther enforced with Gamboge, if needful.

This is not ſo effectual a way of giving Jalap as that in plain Powder; ſo that the *purging hydropic Potion*, and that mentioned under the Article *Jalap*, are beſt.

A Rhubarb Potion. Take powdered *Rhubarb*, a Scruple, or half a Dram;

Dram; Mint, and Cinnamon-water, of each an Ounce and a half; Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops, and Syrup of dried Roſes, ſix Drams: mix them.

It is a proper Remedy in the Beginning of a Looſeneſs. It may be given in any State of the Diſorder, if the Patient has Strength, and the Looſeneſs be not extreme; afterwards, binding Medicines may be adminiſtred with Safety.

The Potion called Sancta. Take Powder of *Gum Guaiacum*, a Dram and a half; mix and divide it well with the Yolk of an Egg; then add Fumitory-water, an Ounce and a half; Cinnamon-water, and opening Syrup of Roſes, of each half an Ounce: mix them.

The beſt way of giving *Gum Guaiacum* in *Potions*, is to give only half a Dram at a time, and to repeat it every Night going to Bed, or every other Night for ſome Weeks: It is a good Medicine for thoſe who are afflicted with the Gout or Rheumatiſm.

The vulnerary Potion of Arcæus. Take powdered Rhubarb, half a Dram; Madder, and Mummy, of each a Scruple; ſealed Earth, half a Scruple; Juice of Pomegranate, Waters of Scabious, and Bugloſs, of each an Ounce: mix them.

This is intended for Hurts, Falls, or Bruiſes: But it is likely the Powder of Rhubarb alone would do as well.

The Warwick Potion. Take Scammony ſulphurated, diaphoretic Antimony, and Cream of Tartar, of each a Scruple; Succory-water, three Ounces; Cinnamon-water, two Drams; opening Syrup of Roſes, one Ounce: mix up a white Draught.

Where a briſk purging Draught is required, this becomes very uſeful.

The white Potion. Take *Venice*-turpentine, three Drams (or half an Ounce) Oil of Nutmegs, two Drops: mix theſe well with the Yolk of an Egg; then add Syrup of Marſhmallows, an Ounce; White-wine, three Ounces, and ſtrain it: Syrup of Violets may be added inſtead of that of Marſhmallows.

It would be quite imprudent to ſtrain it: It is good for the Gravel and Stone.

Powder againſt Abortion. Take Kermes-berries, a Dram; red Saunders, and Tormentil roots, of each half a Dram; Cloves, Pearl, and red Coral, of each a Scruple; pearled *Manus Chriſti*, three Drams, and three Leaves of Gold: make all into a Powder.

It is intended to ſtrengthen and prevent Miſcarriages; but it is but an indifferent Medicine.

Alexipharmac Powder. Take *Goa*-Stone, Contrayerva Stone, *Gaſcoign*-powder, and *Virginia* ſnake-root, of each five Grains: make a Powder.

This is intended to expel malignant and peſtilential Fevers by cauſing a Sweat: But the *Compound Contrayerva-powder* alone is much better.

Amber Powder. Take *Species Diambræ*, and compound Powder of Crabs Claws, of each a Dram; Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop: mix for ſix Doſes.

It is intended for the ſame Purpoſes as the former; but is more cordial.

Powder of Angelica compound. Take *Spaniſh Angelica*-root, five Grains; *Japanic* Earth, fifteen Grains; Species of Hyacinth, half a Scruple, Oil of Cinnamon, a Drop: make all into a Powder.

This *Powder* is uſeful to ſtop a Looſeneſs, for it is cordial and ſtrengthning.

Anthelmintic Powder. Take Coralline, a Dram; *Æthiop*'s Mineral, half a Dram, and Oil of Wormwood, a Drop: make all into a fine *Powder*.

Ten Grains of this *Powder* may be taken Night and Morning for two or three Days by a Child of a Year old,

in

in order to kill and deſtroy the worms, and afterwards, a third Part of the following *Powder*, to expel them and their Seed out of the Body.

Anthelmintic purging Powder. Take Scammony prepared, ſix Grains; Rhubarb, four Grains, and Calomel, half a Scruple: make a *Powder* for a Child of ten or twelve Years old.

This is a good purging *Powder* for Children, and may be taken in a little Honey or Syrup for Worms, Breakings out, *&c.*

Arabic Powder. Take Gum *Arabic*, and white Sugarcandy, of each half an Ounce; Oil of ſweet Almonds, ſixteen Drops: make a *Powder* for eight Doſes.

It blunts the Sharpneſs of the Humours, and is very cooling: It may be taken for the ſame Purpoſe as the *common* or *Arabic Emulſion.*

Aromatic Powder. Take Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmeg, Cloves, and Ginger, of each eight Grains; Seeds of Annuiſe, Carraway, Coriander, ſweet Fennel, and Bay-berries, of each ſixteen Grains, and loaf Sugar, two Drams: make all into a *Powder* for eight Doſes.

Its Virtues are much like thoſe of the *Peptic Powder*..

Arthritic Powder. Take Groundpine, and Southernwood, of each half a Scruple; Gum Guaiacum, and white Sugar, of each a Scruple, and Oil of Saſſafras, a Drop: mix for a ſingle Doſe.

This is to be given Mornings and Afternoons to prevent the Gout, for the whole Months of *March* or *September*: If the Patient be of a *cool* Conſtitution, he is to drink a Draught of the Decoction called *Sanctum*, after it; if of a *hot*, the Decoction called *Sarſa.*

An aſtringent Powder. Take Balauſtines, half a Scruple; Cinnamon, and Nutmeg, of each four Grains; Cochineal, two Grains, and Sugar of Roſes, a Scruple: make a *Powder* for a Doſe.

Balſamic Powder. Take Balſam of *Tolu*, half a Scruple; Benjamin, and Myrrh, of each five Grains; Balſam of *Peru*, a Drop, and white Sugarcandy, a Scruple.

Lean People who have Pains in the Breaſt and Sides, a dry Cough, and are in Danger of falling into a Conſumption, are to take one of theſe *Powders* every Morning and Afternoon in ſome Aſſes Milk.

Bezoartic Powder. Take *Powder* of Crabs-claws compound, *Goa*, and Contrayerva-ſtone, and Eaſtern *Bezoar*, of each five Grains, and half a Leaf of Gold: mix them.

Powder for a Bruiſe. Take *Iriſh* Slate, and Mummy, of each twelve Grains; Salt of Amber, and Salt of Hartſhorn, of each three Grains: mix them.

This is but an indifferent Compoſition, the two firſt Ingredients being of little Uſe: The *Draught for a Bruiſe*, and the *Mixture of Sperma Ceti*, are by much the beſt Medicines for this Purpoſe.

Capillary Powder. Take Roots of Orris, an Ounce; male Piony, half an Ounce; *Spaniſh* Angelica, two Drams; yellow Saunders, Nutmeg, Mace, and Cloves, of each half a Dram; liquid Storax, and Balſam of *Peru*, of each four Grains; Oil of Roſemary, and Lavender, of each two Drops: make all into *Powder.*

This is to be duſted into the Hair every Night and combed out again twenty-four Hours after.

Cardialgic Powder. Take ſoft white Chalk (waſhed in Roſe-water) half an Ounce; Crabs-eyes, Liquorice, and white Sugar, of each four Scruples; Oil of Cloves, and of Nutmegs, of each two Drops: mix them for eight Doſes.

This agrees pretty well with the two *Troches for the Heartburn*; but *they* ſeem to be moſt uſeful.

Carminative Powder. Take Seeds of Anniſe and ſweet Fennel, of each twenty

twenty-ſix Grains; Nutmeg, and Cinnamon, of each eighteen Grains; long Pepper, and Cloves, of each ſix Grains, and Maſtich, a Scruple: mix for ſix Doſes.

It ſerves for the ſame Uſes with the *Peptic Powder*.

The common cathartic Powder. Take Reſin of Jalap, and Scammony prepared, of each five Grains; Sena, and Cream of Tartar, of each half a Scruple, and Oil of Cloves, a Drop: mix them.

This is a good purging *Powder*, nothing inferior to the *Pulvis Diaſenæ*, or *Pulvis ſanctus*: The whole is one Doſe.

Cephalic Powder. Take *Powder de Gutteta*, and native Cinnabar prepared, of each half an Ounce: mix them.

Although this *Powder* is greatly commended by Authors, yet it is very ſeldom uſed of late Years.

Chalybeat Powder. Take Ruſt of Iron powdered and ſearced, eight Scruples; Salt of Steel, Saffron, and Ginger, of each one Scruple; Anniſeed, five Scruples; white Sugar, ten Scruples; Mace, four Scruples: make all into a *Powder* for twenty Doſes.

If the Salt of *Steel* was left out, and the *Powder of Steel* well levigated, the Compoſition would be altogether as uſeful, and ten times more agreeable: One of theſe *Powders* may be taken every Morning and Evening, for the Green-ſickneſs, Obſtructions, Jaundice, and all Diſtempers that have their Riſe in a cold Conſtitution and watry Blood.

The firſt cholic Powder. Take Zedoary, ſix Drams; Balſam of *Peru*, twelve Drops: mix for ſix Doſes.

This is a good Remedy in *Bilious Cholics*, provided bleeding or vomiting has been firſt made uſe of: The beſt way of giving the *Powder* would be by mixing it in a Draught; thus, Take one Doſe of the above *Powder*, and mix it with three Drams of Powder Sugar by well rubbing them together; afterwards, gradually add two Ounces of Peppermint-water.

The ſecond cholic Powder. Take Sperma Ceti waſhed, and white Sugar, of each half a Dram; Caſtor, three Grains: mix them for a ſingle Doſe.

Comfrey Powder compound. Take the Root of *Comfrey* that bears a red Flower, Mouſe-fleſh dried in an Oven, Hog's Claws, and Buck's *Priapus*, of each as much as you pleaſe: make a *Powder* of all and mix.

It is ſaid to be an experienced and almoſt infallible Secret againſt piſſing a Bed: Give a Scruple or half a Dram in a Glaſs of White-wine, Evening and Morning for three or four Days about the time of the new and full Moon.

Powder of Crabs Eyes compound. Take *Crabs Eyes* ground on a Marble, a Dram; Cream of Tartar, half a Dram; Salt of Wormwood, and Prunel, of each twelve Grains; Salt of Amber, ſix Grains: make all into a *Powder* for ſix Doſes, to be given twice or thrice a Day.

Damaſk Powder. Take Roots of Orris, a Pound, *Calamus Aromatic*, and Cyperus, of each four Ounces; Marjoram, one Ounce; damaſk Roſes, Nutmegs, Cloves, Storax Calamit, Benjamin, and Labdanum, of each two Ounces; make all into a groſs *Powder*.

It makes a moſt agreeable ſweet ſcented *Powder*, fit to be put among Linen.

Dentalgic Powder. Take Tobacco, a Scruple; Ginger, and Flowers of Sulphur, of each half a Scruple: mix them.

Let the Patient ſnuff a little of this up the Noſtril that is oppoſite to the Pain, and preſently throw himſelf upon a Bed, for it will immediately give him a Twinge, as though he were ſhot through the Head, afterwards,

wards, it draws out a good deal of Water, and ſeldom fails of driving away the Tooth-ach for that time.

Schroder's *Dentrifice*. Take *Powder* of Tiles, half an Ounce; moiſten it at ſeveral times with Oil of Tartar, till it has drank up its Weight, and is brought to the Conſiſtence of Paſte; then add white Tartar, three Drams, and Bread burnt black, two Drams: make it into a *Powder*.

When the Teeth are grown foul, yellow or black, they are to be rubbed with this *Powder*, and then waſhed with the *Gargle of Myrrh*.

Diaphoretic Powder. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, *Spaniſh* Angelica-root, and Contrayerva, of each five Grains; Myrrh, three Grains, and Saffron, two Grains: mix them together.

This is intended to cauſe a Sweat, the whole being one Doſe.

The firſt diuretic Powder. Take Sal Prunel, a Dram; Egg-ſhells calcined, two Scruples; Salt of Amber, a Scruple, and white Sugar, two Drams: make it into a *Powder*.

It is intended to promote Urine, the Doſe being half a Dram, or two Scruples.

The ſecond diuretic Powder. Take Anniſeed, a Dram and a half; Salt of Amber, half a Dram, and Oil of Nutmegs, three Drops: make a *Powder* for three Doſes.

Edulcorating Powder. Take *Lemnian* Earth a Scruple; red Coral, Crabs Eyes, Egg and Oyſter-ſhells, of each five Grains: Powder and mix all.

This is good for the Heart-burn, and being taken in ſome convenient Julep is proper for Wind and Gripes in Children.

Emmenagogue Powder. Take *Venetian* Borax, fifteen Grains; Myrrh, twelve Grains; Saffron three Grains, and Oil of Cloves, a Drop: mix them.

This is a powerful Medicine to haſten Delivery, and bring away the After-birth; the whole being one Doſe.

Epidemical Powder. Take Troches of Vipers, a Dram; *Virginian* Snake-root, and Contrayerva, of each half a Dram: mix them.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It is powerful againſt malignant Fevers, and being taken before the Fit, commonly drives away Agues: The Doſe from one Scruple to two.

Eye-bright Powder compound. Take *Eye-bright*, three Drams, and Mace, one Dram: Make a fine *Powder*.

For the *Eyes*, take half a Dram before Meals in a Glaſs of Sack.

Eye-bright Powder more compound. Take *Eye-bright*, half an Ounce; ſweet Fennel-ſeed, two Drams; Nutmeg, and Mace, of each one Dram, and white Sugar, an Ounce: make all into a *Powder*.

It is to be uſed like the former; doſe a Dram twice a Day.

Febrific Powder. Take Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; diaphoretic Antimony, a Dram; Cammomile-flowers, two Drams and a half: make a *Powder* for eight Doſes, to be taken every three or four Hours between the Fits.

Mayern's *Powder de gutteta*. Take male Piony-root, Seeds of the ſame, white Amber, Cryſtal, and Hartſhorn vitriolated, of each three Drams; human Skull, both crude and vitriolated, of each half an Ounce; Calamus Aromatic, Miſſeltoe of the Oak, and Box-wood, of each two Drams and a half; red Coral, Coralline, wild Valerian-root, and *Bedeguar* Spunge, of each two Drams; Nutmeg, and Lavender flowers, of each one Dram; Secondine of a Woman, one Ounce, ſix Drams and a Scruple; Leaves of Gold and Silver cut ſmall, twenty-four; Ambergreaſe, a Scruple to every Ounce: make all into a fine *Powder*.

Whether it was from this Receipt of Sir *Theodore*, or from that of *Riverius*,

verius, that the Authors of our former *London*, as well as of the *Edinburgh Diſpenſatories* took theirs, we cannot tell; but we are pretty ſure the Compoſition was greatly depended on in former Days: At preſent the ſimple *Powder* of Valerian-root is thought to be as effectual.

Hæmoptoic Powder. Take Seeds of Henbane, and white Poppy, of each two Drams; ſealed Earth, and Blood-ſtone, of each one Dram, and Sugar of Roſes, ſix Drams: mix them.

This may be taken to the Quantity of a Dram every Morning and Evening for a Spitting of Blood, drinking a Draught of Aſſes Milk after it. It is much like Mr. *Boyle*'s *Electuary*.

Powder againſt Hæmorrhages. Take aſtringent Saffron of Iron, half a Scruple; Dragon's Blood, five Grains; Alum, three Grains, and Sugar of Lead, two Grains: make all into a *Powder*.

It has the Virtues of the former.

Powder in an Hernia. Take of *Solomon*'s Seal, Comfrey-roots and Aniſeed, of each a Dram: make a *Powder*.

It expels Wind, eaſes Pain, and is ſtrengthning: It is intended againſt Ruptures.

Hibernic Powder. Take *Iriſh* Slate, fifteen Grains; Salt of Amber, three Grains; Salt of Hartſhorn, two Grains; Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: mix them.

Hyſteric Powder. Take Roots of white Briony, a Dram; Piony-root bearing a white Flower, two Drams; Caſtor, two Scruples; Salt of Amber, one Scruple, and Oil of Amber, four Drops: make a *Powder*.

It is good for hyſteric Women when the Brain is principally affected: Doſe twenty or thirty Grains.

Incraſſating Powder. Take Marſhmallow-roots, Gum *Arabic*, Dragon's Blood, and Liquorice, of each five Grains: make all into a fine *Powder*.

It pretty much reſembles the *Compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth.*

Gum lack Powder compound. Take *Gum-lack*, two Drams; aſtringent Saffron of Iron, three Drams, and Dragon's Blood, one Dram: make all into a fine *Powder*.

Laxative Powder. Take Sena and Cream of Tartar, of each equal Quantities: make a fine *Powder*.

Marjoram Powder compound. Take *Marjoram*, *Arabian* Stæchas flowers, of each five Grains; Nutmeg, three Grains, Muſtard ſeed, two Grains, Oil of Saſſafras, a Drop: make all into a *Powder*.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It is a moſt deſirable Remedy for Palſies and ſleepy Diſorders; being taken Night and Morning.

Maſtich Powder compound. Take *Maſtich*, Olibanum, *Japanic* Earth, and Flowers of Sulphur, of each five Grains, and Sugarcandy a Scruple: Mix them together.

Powder of Millepedes compound. Take *Millepedes* prepared, twelve Grains; Saffron, three Grains; Flower of Benjamin, and Salt of Amber, of each, two Grains; Ginger, one Grain, and Oil of Anniſe, a Drop: Mix them.

This is a good Medicine to cut, divide, and diſcharge tough Phlegm out of the Breaſt; it is no leſs efficacious in purifying the Blood, by its increaſing Urine: The above Doſe may be taken every Morning and Evening.

Myrrh Powder compound. Take *Myrrh*, Savine, and Grains of Paradice, of each five Grains; Saffron, three Grains, Caſtor, two Grains, and Oil of Amber, a Drop: Make a *Powder*.

It has the ſame Uſes with the *Women's Pills:* The whole is one Doſe.

Nephritic Powder. Take Smallage and Saxifrage-roots, of each two

Drams; Crabs-eyes, a Dram; vitriolated Tartar, and Sal Prunel, of each two Scruples; Cream of Tartar, four Scruples, and Oil of Juniper, four Drops: Mix them all together.

Nitrous Powder. Take Sal Prunel, a Dram and a half; Cinnabar of Antimony, half a Dram, and white Sugar, half an Ounce: Mix all together.

Nutmeg Powder compound. Take *Nutmegs*, half an Ounce; Cinnamon, two Drams; Mace, Cloves, Marjoram, Betony, Roſemary, and Lavender-flowers, of each a Dram: Mix all together.

This warm, cordial, ſpicy *Powder* is proper to be mixed in Electuaries deſigned to ſtrengthen the Head and Stomach.

Odoriferous Powder. Take *Rhodium*-wood, half an Ounce; yellow Saunders damaſk Roſes, *Florentine* Orris, of each two Drams; *Spaniſh* Angelica-root, four Scruples; Mace, half a Dram, apoplectic Balſam, half a Scruple, and Oil of Cloves, ſix Drops: Make all into a groſs *Powder*.

It will ſerve for the ſame Uſes as *Damaſk Powder*, viz. to ſcent Linen.

Orange-peel Powder compound. Take the thin yellow *Peel* of *Orange*, Cummin-ſeed, of each twelve Grains; Caſtor, five Grains; long Pepper, one Grain, and Oil of Juniper, a Drop: Make a *Powder*.

It comforts the Stomach and Bowels, diſperſes Wind, and is good in the Cholic, provided purging Medicines have firſt made the way.

Panchymagagogue Powder. Take Cream of Tartar, half an Ounce; Sena, an Ounce, Rhubarb, ſix Drams; Scammony, two Drams, and Mace, half an Ounce: Beat all into a *Powder*.

This may be taken as ordinary Phyſick: Doſe half a Dram, or two Scruples.

Peacock Powder. Take the white Part of *Peacock's* Dung, fifteen Grains; Salt of Amber, five Grains, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Mix all together.

It is accounted a good Remedy againſt a Vertigo and other Diſorders of the Head: The above Doſe may be taken Night and Morning for ſome time.

Pectoral Powder. Take Sulphur vive, *Florentine* Orris, Liquorice, and Anniſeed, of each five Grains, and Sugarcandy, a Scruple: Make all into a *Powder*.

Peptic Powder. Take Seeds of Coriander, half an Ounce; Anniſe, and ſweet Fennel, of each four Scruples; Nutmeg, half a Dram; Cinnamon, and Cloves, of each a Scruple; long Pepper, half a Scruple, white Sugar, an Ounce: Make a *Powder* for ſixteen Doſes.

This ſpicy *Powder* is conveniently uſed, when after Meals there happens Nauſeouſneſs, Belchings, Heavineſs, Wind, and Fulneſs of Stomach; alſo, Fluſhings in the Cheeks, and other Symptoms of a bad Digeſtion: The Way to give it is to ſprinkle it upon Toaſt dipped in Wine, and ſo preſently eaten after Dinner and Supper.

Pearl Powder compound. Take *Eaſtern Pearl*, and white Coral, of each half an Ounce, and Crabs Eyes, an Ounce: Make a fine *Powder* by levigating them on a Marble.

It has the ſame Uſes with the *Compound Powder of Crabs Claws*.

Piony Powder compound. Take male *Piony*-root, human Skull, of each five Grains; Native Cinnabar, half a Scruple, and Oil of Nutmeg, a Drop: Make all into a fine *Powder*.

This is intended againſt Vertigoes, convulſive Fits, and other Diſorders of the Head and Nerves.

Pleuritic Powder. Take Olibanum, half a Scruple; Crabs Eyes, and Flower of Sulphur, of each five Grains: Make a *Powder*.

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Splanchnic Powder. Take Aſh-tree-rind, half a Scruple; Rhubarb, five Grains; Spikenard, and Saffron, of each two Grains; long Pepper, one Grain: Make them into a *Powder*, to which Steel may be added if Occaſion.

Sternutatory Powder. Take *Florentine* Orris, a Scruple; white Hellebore, half a Scruple, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Make a *Powder*.

Sneezing *Powders* purge and cleanſe the Head by the Effects they produce on the inward Membranes of the Noſtrils: But as to the Matter that is caſt out by ſneezing, it comes no further than from the neighbouring Glands and Caverns, and not from the Brain itſelf.

Stomach Powder. Take *Spaniſh* Angelica-root, Mint, and Cinnamon, of each a Scruple; Mace twelve Grains; Balauſtines, long Pepper, of each four Grains; white Loaf-Sugar, four Scruples, and Oil of Wormwood, a Drop: Make all into a *Powder* for four Doſes.

It warms, comforts, and ſtrengthens the Stomach, expels Wind, and helps Digeſtion.

Bitter Stomach Powder. Take *Virginian* Snake-root, Zedoary, Gentian, and Elecampane, of each five Grains, and Oil of Nutmegs, a Drop: Mix and make a *Powder*.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, It warms, cleanſes, ſtrengthens, and uſeth to bring conſiderable Advantage, when by reaſon of daily Hard-drinking, Sotting and Soaking, the Fibres of the Stomach being overwaſhed become like Tripe; whence ariſe Loathing of Food, Morning Strainings, and Vomitings: A Doſe is to be taken in a Draught of bitter Decoction every Morning half an Hour before riſing.

A Powder for Sturmæ. Take Rocket-ſeed, and Poultry Bones dried in an Oven, as much as you will; beat both into a *Powder* and mix them.

The firſt ſtiptic Powder. Take Troches of *Lemnian* Earth, and Bole, of each a Dram; Blood-ſtone, Dragon's Blood, Maſtich, and Gum *Arabic*, of each half a Dram: Make all into a fine *Powder*.

This is intended to ſtop inward Bleedings.

The ſecond ſtyptic Powder. Take aſtringent Saffron of Iron, Seeds of white Poppy and Henbane, of each a Dram and twelve Grains, and Sugar of Lead, twenty four Grains: Make a *Powder* for eight Doſes.

This has the ſame Uſes with the former.

Tartar Powder compound. Take Cream of *Tartar*, five Drams; Balauſtines, a Dram, and Spirit of Vitriol, enough to make it pretty tart: Mix it into a *Powder*.

This is good to correct the Gaul flowing into the Stomach, and to reſtore a natural Acid there.

Tilingius's *Powder.* Take Chryſtals of Tartar, Pearch-ſtone, and Crabs Eyes, of each a Dram; Salt of Amber, half a Dram; white Sugar, three Drams and a half, and Oil of Anniſeed, five Drops: Make a *Powder*.

This is intended as a Remedy againſt the Stone: Doſe from half a Dram to a Dram.

Treacle Powder. Take Roots of Tormentil, two Drams; *Spaniſh* Angelica, *Virginia* Snake-root, Contrayerva, Zedoary, Spikenard, and Saffron, of each a Scruple; Mace, half a Dram; Camphire, and Opium, of each fifteen Grains: Make all into a fine *Powder*.

This is a good warm, cordial, ſpicy Opiate, proper to promote Sweatings; and might reaſonably ſupply the Place of *Venice*-treacle: Doſe twenty Grains, wherein is one Grain of Opium.

Viper Powder compound. Take Troches of Vipers (or rather Viper's Fleſh dried) fifteen Grains; Salt of

Amber, three Grains, and Saffron, two Grains: Mix and make a *Powder*.

It is ſaid to be a good Medicine for the Jaundice.

Uvula Powder. Take *Japanic* Earth, and Balauſtines, of each a Scruple; Alum, and long Pepper, of each half a Scruple: Powder and mix them.

In a Quinſey, when the *Uvula* is ſwoln, the *Gargle for the Uvula* is firſt to be uſed, then the Tongue is to be held down with an Inſtrument and the Powder blown upon the *Uvula* with a Pipe, or *Uvula* Spoon, and the Operation repeated as Occaſion requires.

The Women's Powder. Take aſtringent Saffron of Steel, half a Scruple; Species of the Jacinth Stone, and Spikenard, of each five Grains: Make all into a fine *Powder*.

It is intended to ſtrengthen the Fibres, prevent Miſcarriages, and hinder too great Diſcharges of Blood of all kinds: The above Quantity is to be taken twice a Day, or oftner, in a Glaſs of rough red *Liſbon* Wine.

Ptiſan. Take Quich-graſs roots, three Ounces; Liquorice, Shavings of Hartſhorn, and Ivory, of each two Drams; Raiſins of the Sun, an Ounce and a half: Boil in clear Barley-water, three Pints till it comes to a Quart; in the ſtrained Liquor diſſolve Salt Petre, four Scruples, and Syrup of Violets, an Ounce.

It is a good, pleaſant, agreeable, cooling Drink in Fevers; for it helps the Lungs, and promotes Urine.

A Quilt for a Cap. Take male Piony-root, two Drams; *Spaniſh* Angelica-root, one Dram; *Florentine* Orris, and Lavender-Flowers, of each half a Dram; *Arabian* Stæchas flowers, one Dram; Cloves, Mace, and Nutmeg, of each a Scruple; Storax calamit, Labdanum, Amber, and Balſam of *Tolu*, of each one Dram; and Oil of Roſemary, five Drops: Reduce it to a groſs Powder, which being mixed into Cotton, is to be quilted in a ilk Cap according to Art.

Dr. *Fuller* adviſes this *Cap* to be fumed and warmed with Smoak of *Amber*, *Olibanum*, *Balſam of Tolu*, or the like, ſprinkled upon Coals: That thereby it recreates the Spirits, ſtrenghens the Brain, and is uſeful in cold, watry Diſorders of the Head.

A cardiac Quilt. Take *Spaniſh* Angelica-roots, and Calamus Aromatic, of each half an Ounce; yellow Saunders, Lavender-flowers, Saffron, Carraway-ſeed, Cloves, Mace, Benjamin, and Storax calamit, of each half a Dram: Make all into a groſs Powder to be quilted in Silk with Cotton, and hanged upon the Neck, upon the Region of the Heart.

A pectoral Quilt. Take yellow Saunders, *Florentine* Orris, and Calamus Aromatic, of each two Drams; Lavender-flowers, Coriander-ſeeds, Nutmeg, Mace, Benjamin, and Storax calamit, of each one Dram; Oil of Anniſeed, and Cloves, of each three Drops: Make all into a coarſe Powder.

The firſt Stomach Quilt. Take *Spaniſh* Angelica-root, and Calamus Aromatic, of each a Dram and a half; dried Mint, and Wormwood, of each two Drams; Seeds of Coriander, and Carraway, of each a Dram; Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Storax calamit, and Benjamin, of each half a Dram: Make all into a groſs Powder.

The ſecond Stomach Quilt. Take *Florentine* Orris, and Calamus Aromatic, of each two Drams; Cubebs, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Calamit Storax, and Benjamin, of each a Dram; Oil of Carraway, Mint, and Rhodium, of each two Drops, and Oil of Wormwood, one Drop: Powder groſsly together.

Rob of Acacia. Take Sloes (not fully ripe) as many as you pleaſe; ſtew them in warm Water till ſoft, paſs them through a pulping Sieve; boil away the Moiſture, and add half

its

its Weight of fine Sugar ; then boil it to a due Thickneſs.

This, when prepared without Sugar is the *German Acacia*, and is ſaid to be uſed for the *Egyptian*, or true : It is very binding and ſtrengthning. See *Acacia vera*.

Sal volatile ſudorific. Take Spirit of Treacle camphorated, ten Ounces ; volatile ſulphureous Spirit of Vitriol rectified (which ſee in *Collectan. Chymic.* Page 491) three Ounces ; Spirit of Tartar, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each two Ounces and a half ; digeſt them all together three Days in a Bath-heat ; then diſtil almoſt to Dryneſs, and keep the Spirit cloſe in a Glaſs Bottle.

Antiſcorbutic Spirit. Take Bark of Guaiacum, ſeven Ounces ; Orange-peel, five Ounces ; Juniper-berries, a Pound ; Daucus-ſeeds, ſix Ounces ; Sugar, ſix Pounds; Spring-water, twenty-five Quarts, and Yeſt, as much as needful : Let it ſtand fermenting, twelve Days ; after which add of each of the four greater hot Seeds, one Ounce ; (and when the Fermentation is almoſt finiſhed) Scurvy-graſs, twelve Handfuls ; Brook-lime, three Handfuls ; *Indian.* and Water-creſſes, of each four Handfuls ; Horſe-radiſh-root, two Ounces, and Saſſafras, three Ounces : Diſtil and rectify.

Spirit of Carraway compound. Take *French* Brandy, a Quart ; *Carraway*-comfits, half a Pound ; *Species* of *Aromaticum Roſatum*, and *Galen*'s *Lætific*, of each two Scruples ; having let them ſtand ſteeping fourteen Days, ſtrain, and add Muſk and Ambergreaſe (tied up in a Piece of Muſlin) each two Grains, and Orange-flower-water, four Ounces : At laſt, put to it as much Leaf gold as you pleaſe.

Spirit of Wine rectified without Heat. Take good Brandy, ten Ounces ; Salt of Tartar calcined high, four Ounces ; ſhake them well together in a Glaſs bottle, ſo will the Salt drink up the Phlegm of the Spirit and ſink to the Bottom, and then the clear Spirit ſwim a-top, which pour off, and add to it more Salt, and do as before : Repeat this Operation again and again, till the Salt finding no more Phlegm to take hold off, remain dry at the Bottom : So that the *Spirit* ſwimming over it be purely rectified, as if it were done by Diſtillation.

Alexiterial Stone. Take Amber, and red Coral, of each half a Dram ; diaphoretic Antimony, Contrayerva-root, and Crabs-eyes, each a Dram ; Crabs-claws, half an Ounce : Levigate all upon a Marble till they become an exquiſitely fine Powder, which make into little Balls with Jelly of Hartſhorn : To theſe may be added Ambergreaſe, twelve Grains.

This reſembles the *Pulvis Contrayervæ compoſitus.*

Our Sugar of Pearl. Take white Sugarcandy powdered and ſearced, three Ounces ; *Pearl* prepared, an Ounce ; make it into a ſubtile Powder.

This is intended for the Sake of making up *Pearl* Juleps ſpeedily and eaſily, *viz.* Take what Waters you have Occaſion for, twelve Ounces : Sugar of Pearl, half an Ounce : Mix.

Suppoſitories. Take common Salt (or Salt Gem) powdered, Aloes (or Species of Hiera) of each half a Dram ; Honey boiled up to a due Thickneſs (that is, till it will not ſtick to and daub the Fingers) a ſufficient Quantity : Mix, and make out of it two *Suppoſitories.*

Theſe are to be put up the Fundament to procure a Stool.

Our Syrup of Ammoniacum. Take Gum *Ammoniac* not ſtrained, half an Ounce ; diſſolve it in Water, an Ounce : Strain, and join it according to Art with *White Syrup*, eleven Ounces.

The Virtues of Gum *Ammoniac* correſpond with thoſe of Sugar ; however,

however, this appears to be no elegant *Syrup*.

Aſthmatic Syrup. This is made after the ſame manner as the former, only *Syrup* of Fox glove-flowers is uſed inſtead of the White *Syrup*.

This *Syrup* is friendly to the Lungs, diſcharges tough Phlegm out of the Breaſt, and is good againſt a Phthiſic.

Balſamic Syrup. Take Balſam of *Tolu*, ſix Drams: Boil it without ſcumming in fine Spring, or Barley-water, twenty Ounces to twelve Ounces; then add triple refined Sugar, a Pound, and without any further boiling, as ſoon as it is melted, take it from the Fire, ſet it by to cool, and then ſtrain it.

This is not made with ſo much Judgment as that made by the *London Receipt*.

Mr. *Boyle*'s *Syrup*. Take Comfry-roots, ſix Ounces; Plantain Leaves, twelve Handfuls; cut, beat and preſs out the Juice; to which add an equal Weight of Sugar, and boil it up to a *Syrup*.

The great Mr. *Robert Boyle* informs us, That this *Syrup* is very uſeful for thoſe who cough up Blood.

Chalybeate Syrup. Take White-wine, a Pint and a half; Filings of Iron, an Ounce and a half; powdered white Tartar, ſix Drams; Cinnamon, and Nutmeg, of each a Dram and a half; Mace, and Cloves, of each half a Dram: make a warm Infuſion four Days in a large open Glaſs (elſe it will burſt aſunder) or (which is better, if time will permit) let them ſtand cold fourteen Days; pour off the clear Wine through a Strainer, and put to each Pint of it a Pound of fine Sugar: Make a *Syrup*.

The beſt way to make *Syrup of Steel* is to make it with *Steel-wine* and Sugar: This Method was directed in our former *London-Diſpenſatory*; our preſent College has entirely left it out, nor is there any Reaſon for ſuch a *Syrup* at all.

Diuretic Syrup. Take Arſmart-water, a Quart; Salt Prunella, two Ounces: Boil it into a *Syrup* with two Pounds of white Sugar.

Syrup of Elecampane. Take Roots of *Elecampane*, Polypodium, and Currants, of each two Ounces; Liquorice, half an Ounce; *Virginia* Tobacco dried, two Drams; Colts-foot, ſpotted Lungwort, Savory, and Calamint, of each a Handful: Boil them in *ſimple Hydromel* to a Pint and a half; ſtrain, and with a Pound and a half of Sugar: Make a *Syrup*.

Elecampane alone made into a *Syrup* is equal to the beſt *Pectoral Syrup* we have: As to Tobacco it is not a proper Ingredient, nor ſhould it be ever given inwardly.

Syrup of Garlic. Take *Garlic* (peeled and cut into Pieces) and Aniſeed bruiſed, of each half an Ounce; Elecampane, three Drams; Liquorice, two Drams, and Brandy, a Pint and a half; Stop it up cloſe and give it a warm Digeſtion two or three Days; then having ſtrained the Liquor out clear, and put it in a Silver Porrenger over hot Coals, make it ready to boil; then add of very fine Sugar, a Pound and a half; ſet it on fire, and as it flameth keep it conſtantly ſtirring as long as it will burn; at laſt, paſs it through a Flannel Bag.

Syrup of Garlic made according to the *London Receipt* appears to be a more uſeful *Syrup*, as well as the caſieſt made.

Syrup of Hounds-tongue. Take Juice of *Hounds-tongue* clarified by boiling, and of fine Sugar, of each a Pound and a half: Boil it to *Syrup*.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, That the Phyſicians had attributed a ſleeping Quality to this Plant, yet he could never diſcover any ſuch Virtues in it: That he had many times uſed this *Syrup*, and

and found it to be a Remedy ſecond to none for ſharp thin Humours, and a Cough occaſioned thereby.

Incraſſating Syrup. Take Plantain-water, a Pint; Gum *Arabic*, an Ounce and a half; diſſolve it at the Fire, and add fine Sugar, a Pound: Make it into a *Syrup*.

Syrup af Liquorice. Take *Sweet Tincture*, and Honey, of each a Pint; Oil of Anniſeed, eight Drops: Make a *Syrup*.

This appears to be a moſt agreeable way of giving *Spaniſh Liquorice:* For its Virtues ſee *Glycirriza*.

Syrup of Mallows. Take the *Magiſterial Decoction of Mallows*, a Pint; fine Sugar, a Pound: Make a *Syrup*.

This may juſtly be uſed for the ſame Purpoſes as *Syrup of Marſhmallows:* It cools and promotes Urine.

Syrup of Moſs. Take *Moſs* called Oak-longs, four Handfuls; Comfrey-roots, ſix Ounces; *Malaga* Raiſins ſtoned, two Ounces; Liquorice, three Drams; Balſam of *Tolu*, two Drams: Boil in *Hydromel ſimple* to a Pint and a half; and with Sugar, a ſufficient Quantity, boil it into a thick *Syrup*.

This has been greatly extolled as a uſeful Remedy againſt a convulſive, or hooping Cough: A Spoonful or two being given often, both before and after every Fit of Coughing, either in Pennyroyal-water, or Pectoral Decoction.

Syrup of Myrrh. Take *Myrrh*, two Drams, or at moſt half an Ounce; grind it with brown Sugar-candy, four Ounces; diſſolve it in hard boiled Whites of Eggs, juſt as Oil of *Myrrh per deliquium* is prepared.

This *Syrup* is good againſt Diſorders of the Breaſt, a violent Cough and Phthyſic.

Syrup of Salt of Steel. Take Succory-water, eight Ounces; *Salt of Steel* powdered, two Drams: Melt it thoroughly over the Fire in a glazed Veſſel, then ſet it by two Days, and there will fall to the Bottom a Sediment; pour off the clear Liquor, and with fine Sugar, eight Ounces; Oil of Cinnamon and Nutmegs, of each two Drops: Make a *Syrup*.

See *Chalybeat Syrup*,

The White Syrup. It is made in the ſame manner as the *Syrupus ſimplex*, in the former Part.

Alexiterial Tincture. Take Cochineal, two Scruples; *Virginia* Snake-root, Contrayerva, *Spaniſh* Angelica-roots, and *Venice*-treacle, each half an Ounce; Myrrh, two Drams; Saffron, four Scruples; *Tincture* of Salt of Tartar, a Pint: Steep them and filtre.

It is good to promote Sweat and increaſe Urine: Doſe a Dram in a compoſing Draught.

Antiphthiſic Tincture. Take Sugar of Lead, Salt of Steel powdered, of each one Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, four Ounces: Set it by till a red *Tincture* is made, then filtre it.

An Account of this *Tincture* is to be ſeen in the former Part among the *Tinctures*.

Balſamic Tincture. Take Balſam of Capivi, *Peru*, *Tolu*, and *Gilead*, of each two Drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, half a Pint; ſteep them two Days in a *Bath-heat*, and filtre.

It is intended to heal the Lungs, expel Gravel, and promote Urine: Doſe thirty or forty Drops twice a Day in any convenient Liquor.

An epileptic Tincture. Take *Ruſſia* Caſtor, half an Ounce; yellow Amber powdered, *Engliſh* Saffron, of each two Drams; freſh Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, one Ounce; to theſe pour *Sal volatile ſudorific* before mentioned, ten Ounces: Steep them without Heat ſix Days, then pour off and filtre.

This is recommended as a powerful Remedy againſt the *Epilepſy*, and

Hyſteric

Hyſteric Paſſion; if given before and after the Fit: Doſe from twenty Drops to a hundred in a little Black-cherry-water.

Tincture of Gentian. Take *Gentian* ſliced thin, four Ounces; *Canary*-wine, a Quart: Steep three Days cold, and ſtrain it off.

This is a good *Tincture* to ſtrengthen the Stomach, and aſſiſt Digeſtion; but the beſt Preparations of this kind are the *Vinum Amarum*, and *Elixir Stomachicum*.

A martial Tincture. Take Salt of Iron of *Riverius*, deſcribed *Cap. de Melanch. Hypoch.* ſoluble Tartar, of which ſee *Collect. Chymic. Leydens.* Pag. 144. of each half an Ounce; expoſe them in a Cellar to the Air till melted; then add Saffron, two Drams; ſpirituous Cinnamon-water, eight Ounces; let them ſtand cold, and cloſe ſtopped up for a good while, then filtre for Uſe.

Some of the *Tinctures of Steel* in the former Part are often uſed; but this hardly ever.

Purging Tincture. Take Sena, three Ounces; Rhubarb, one Ounce; Scammony, four Scruples, and Brandy, two Quarts: Steep them.

Purging cephalic Tincture. Take Sena, half an Ounce; Rhubarb, Agaric tied up, and *Species Hieræ*, of each two Scruples, and White-wine, a Pint: Steep them, and then ſtrain.

If there be any Occaſion for ſuch a Mixture as this, the *Tinctures of Sena*, of *Rhubarb*, and of *Hiera Picra* may be mixed together in proper Proportions when wanted.

Tincture of Rhubarb. Take *Rhubarb* ſliced thin, two Ounces, and Brandy, a Quart: Infuſe cold.

Stomachic Tincture. Take Cinnamon, two Drams; Mace, and Nutmegs, of each a Dram and a half; Cloves, forty-five Grains; Grains of Paradiſe, a Scruple; yellow Paring of Orange-peel not dried, a Dram; Saffron, two Scruples; Cochineal, fifteen Grains; *Tincture* of Salt of Tartar, twelve Ounces: Steep them.

Aromatic Tincture appears to be a more uſeful *Tincture* than this.

Stomatic Tincture. Take Gum Lac powdered, half an Ounce; burnt Alum, a Dram; ſmall Spirit of Scurvy-graſs, eight Ounces: Stop up cloſe in a Glaſs bottle; ſteep till a good *Tincture* appear, and carefully pour it off.

It is intended againſt bleeding putrified Gums, and ſtinking Breath thereby occaſioned.

Sweet incture. Take *Spaniſh* Juice of Liquorice cut thin, one Ounce; Cochineal, two Scruples, and *Canary*-wine, a Quart: Steep them. To theſe may be added Saffron, a Dram.

This ſeems to be made chiefly for the Sake of making *Syrup of Liquorice*.

A Tobacco for Catarrhs. Take Piſtachio-peels, ſix Drams; *Tobacco*, two Drams; Colts foot, one Ounce, and Oil of Anniſeed, eight Drops: Cut, and mix them.

This is directed to be taken in a Pipe like *Tobacco*, in order to prevent a Conſumption, or ſtop a *Catarrh*: A *Catarrh* is a Falling down of Rheum, which by its tickling occaſions a continual Cough.

A Tobacco for Conſumptions. Take Piſtachio-peels, three Drams; dried Hyſſop, white Horehound, and *Roſa Solis*, of each two Drams; Auripigment, and *Tobacco*, of each half an Ounce; reduce them all into a fine Powder, which grind on a Marble with Yolks of Eggs till it becomes juſt like Painter's Paint: This lay upon the rough Side of Colts-foot-leaves with a Pencil or Knife, and hang them by ſingle; when they are dry cut them with Sciſſars, fit for a Pipe.

Smoke it like *Tobacco* Morning and Evening, and as you are ſmoking, draw

draw it into your Lungs with your Breath, and cough it out again.

A diuretic Vapour. Take Horſe-radiſh-root pounded, eight Ounces; put it into a Bottle with Strong-beer, two Quarts; ſtop it up cloſe, boil it in a Kettle of Water, and then putting it in a Cloſe-ſtool-chair, ſit over it as hot as may be endured.

Our Author ſays, when Stoppage of Urine happens, by reaſon of Pain of the Stone (either cramping up the Fibres of the Bladder or paralitically relaxing them) ſuch a ſmart ſort of Vapour brings good Relief: But when the Water is ſuppreſſed by a Stone plugging up the Paſſage, then, it is quite otherwiſe.

A Vapour for the Ear. Take Hellebore-roots white and black, of each an Ounce; Juniper, and Bay-berries, of each ſix Drams; Cummin-ſeed, half an Ounce; Rue, Wormwood, and Cammomile-flowers, of each a Handful; Water, three Pints, and Vinegar, a Pint and a half: Boil to two Quarts for a *Vapour*.

It is ſaid this ſubtile, piercing, and very ſharp Vapour, penetrates the moſt diſtant Windings of the Ear, thins and cleanſes the Ear-wax and Filth, and notably ſtrengthens the Tone of the Ear.

A Vapour for the Hæmorrhoids. Take Mullein, and Henbane, of each four Handfuls: Boil in four Quarts of Water to three Quarts, and let the *Vapour* be received hot through a Chair with a Hole in it.

When the Swelling and Pain of the Piles becomes immoderate, this is recommended as a uſeful Remedy.

A pectoral Vapour. Take Balſam of *Tolu*, and Benjamin, of each two Drams; Hyſſop, and Pennyroyal, of each a Handful; Anniſeed, half an Ounce: Boil in three Pints of Milk to a Quart; at laſt, add Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, two Drams: Mix.

This *Vapour* is ſaid to be uſeful to conſumptive People, becauſe it comforts and refreſhes the Parts, and for that it thins and divides ſizy Phlegm, and helps to diſcharge it.

A Vapour for a Quinſey. Take Pepper powdered, an Ounce, and Milk, a Quart: Boil it to a Pint and a half, put it into a Glaſs-bottle with a ſmall Neck, and let the Reek be received as hot as can be endured with open Mouth.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, This is more powerful than any Gargle whatever; becauſe it thins, melts down, and draws forth tough Phlegm, which, by obſtructing the Glands and ſpongy Fleſh, hinders the free Paſſage of the Blood and Humours through them, and thereby occaſions the Inflammation and Swelling.

Aloetic Unguent. Take powdered Aloes, two Drams; Scammony, and Troches of Alhandal, of each half a Dram; Ox-gall, a Dram, and Butter, as much as needful: Make an Ointment.

This is deſigned to be rubbed into Children's Navels to deſtroy Worms.

Aperitive Unguent. Take Oil of Lillies, and of Tamariſk, of each two Ounces; Juice of white Briony-roots, and Smallage, of each an Ounce: Boil to the Conſumption of the Juices, adding Ointment of Marſh-mallows, and freſh Butter, of each an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, half an Ounce, and Wax, as much as needful: Make an Ointment.

Dr. *Fuller* ſays, This Ointment is powerful in a tenſive Swelling of the Liver, Spleen, and Belly; but not in a watry, glandulous, or hard Swelling.

Unguent de Bills. Take white Ointment, half an Ounce; Camphire (ground with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds) and Flowers of Sulphur, of each twenty-four Grains; Flowers of Benjamin, twelve Grains;

Hungary Water, forty Drops; Oil of Rhodium, eight Drops; of Cloves, four Drops: Make an Ointment.

It is deſigned to take away Pimples and Blemiſhes in the Face.

Cordial Unguent. Take Orange-flower-butter, and Palm-oil, of each two Drams; apoplectic Balſam, a Scruple; Oils of Cinnamon, of Cloves, and of Nutmegs, of each four Drops: Mix them.

Crinific Unguent. Take Bees burnt, and Mouſe-dung, of each half an Ounce; Balſam of *Peru*, two Drams, and Honey, a ſufficient Quantity: Mix them.

This is deſigned to be rubbed into any Part, in order to make the Hair grow.

An Eryſipelas Ointment. Take Juice of Elder-leaves (or Rinds) Linſeed Oil, of each two Ounces: Boil to the Conſumption of the Juice, and then add powdered Litharge, a ſufficient Quantity to make an *Ointment.*

The firſt Step to be taken in a St. *Authony*'s *Fire*, is bleeding, then Nitrous Powders ſhould be given inwardly, uſing, at the ſame time, ſome cooling Ointment to the Part.

A frontal Unguent. Take Ointment of Alabaſter, a Dram and a half; Oil of Mace, by Expreſſion, a Scruple, and Opium (diſſolved in a little Roſe-water) half a Scruple: Mix them.

In Head-achs attended with Throbbings, this Ointment is to be rubbed into the Forehead and Temples.

Hemorrhoidal Unguent. Take Poplar Ointment, an Ounce; Oil of Amber, two Drams: Mix them.

When the Piles are outwardly, ſwollen and painful, this Ointment is to be applied.

Ointment to drive back Milk. Take powdered Alum, half an Ounce; Butter, two Ounces, and Wax, two Drams: Mix them.

Pectoral Unguent. Take yellow Wax, ſix Drams; Sperma Ceti, and Oil of Mace expreſſed, of each two Drams; Oil of ſweet Almonds, three Ounces; Oil of Nutmegs, ſixteen Drops, and of Cloves, eight Drops: Mix them.

It has the Virtues of *Pectoral Plaiſter.*

The firſt pleuritic Ointment. Take *Ointment* of Marſhmallows, an Ounce; Linſeed Oil, half an Ounce; Oil of Cummin, half a Dram, and Camphire, half a Scruple: Mix them.

The ſecond pleuritic Ointment. Take *Ointment* of Marſhmallows, an Ounce; Oil of ſweet Almonds, three Drams; Camphire, a Scruple, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Dram: Mix them.

Theſe are intended to be applied to the Part affected, for *pleuritic* Pains.

Podagoric Unguent. Take black Soap, four Ounces; *Barbadoes* Tar, and Honey, of each an Ounce and a half, and the White of one Egg: Mix them.

This is intended to moderate the violent Pains of the Gout, but neither this nor any other outward Application has been yet found ſucceſsful.

Renale Unguent. Take Ointment of Poplar, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Scorpions, and Juice of Lemons, of each half an Ounce; Opium, a Scruple, and Camphire, half a Scruple: Make an Ointment to be uſed to the Reins in a Fit of the Stone.

Saponaceous Unguent. Take *Caſtile* Soap, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Tartar *per diliquium*, an Ounce; *Fuller*'s Earth, three Drams, and Roots of white and black Hellebore, of each a Dram and a half; Elder-ointment (prepared with a Mixture of Broom-flowers in it) two Ounces: Mix them.

It is deſigned to take away Scabs, Spots, and all manner of Breakings out, as well as Foulneſs of the Face and Skin.

Unguent

Unguent for ſhrinking of the Sinews. Take Nerve-ointment, an Ounce; Neats-foot-oil, Oil of Earth-worms, Bullocks-fat, and Marrow (that dropeth out of a boiled Marrow-bone) of each half an Ounce; fine Turpentine, two Drams: liquid Storax, and Sperma Ceti, of each one Dram, and Oil of Anniſeed, twelve Drops: Mix and make an Ointment.

Our Author ſays, When a Limb is ſtruck with a Dead Palſy, begins to grow cold, waſte away, loſe its Motion and ſhrink up; then, ſuch a Remedy as this, uſed with good *Rubbing*, is ſometimes helpful: For, by means of its ſuppling oily Subſtance, it ſoftens and relaxes the dry, hard, and contracted Fibres; and at the ſame time revives and ſtrengthens the weak benumbed Part: However, it is pretty well known now, that bathing in the hot Baths at *Bath* is ſometimes uſed with more Succeſs than all other Means whatever.

Splanchnic Ointment. Take *Ointment* of Marſhmallows, two Ounces; ſtrained Gum Ammoniac, half an Ounce, and Oil of Juniper, twenty Drops: Mix them together.

Splenetic Unguent. Take Gum Ammoniac ſtrained, half an Ounce; Labdanum, two Drams; Hens-greaſe, an Ounce; Oil of Roſes, four Ounces; Juice of Hemlock, three Ounces: Boil to the Conſumption of the Juice; at laſt, when it groweth cold, add Balſam of *Peru*, two Drams.

Stomachic Unguent. Take fine *Venice*-turpentine, and Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, of each a Dram; Wax, and Oil of Juniper, of each two Drams; Oil of Cloves, a Dram; of Mint, two Scruples, and of Wormwood, one Scruple: Mix all together.

If any outward Applications are uſeful to warm, comfort, and ſtrengthen a cold Stomach; proper Fomentations, or warm Plaiſters ſeem to be the beſt.

Unguent for the Stone. Take Ointment of Marſhmallows, an Ounce; Oil of Turpentine, and Aniſe, of each a Scruple: Mix them.

In grievous Fits of the Stone in the Bladder, this Ointment is to be rubbed into the Sides and Bottom of the Belly.

Wafers of Tamarinds. Take *Tamarinas*, an Ounce; maſh them in a Mortar with thin Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth; paſs them through a pulping Sieve; diſſolve alſo *Spaniſh* Juice of Liquorice, two Drams, in the ſame ſort of Mucilage: Mix, and make Troches as thin as *Wafers* to ſeal Letters; which dry in an Oven according to Art.

Theſe are very uſeful Things to hold in the Mouth to quench Thirſt, and take away an ill Taſte in Fevers.

Burdock Water compound. Take Roots of *Burdock*, Avens, Tormentil, and Hound's Tongue freſh gathered, of each four Ounces; Herbs of Ragwort, Herb Robert, Plantain, Celandine, Agrimony, Speedwel, Ground-ivy, Houſleek, of each two Handfuls; Seeds of ſweet Fennel, and Coriander, of each two Ounces, and Whey, two Gallons: Diſtil in a cold Still as long as it runs good.

Chalybeat Water. Take clean Filings of Needles, and white Tartar powdered, of each four Ounces; Spring-water, a Gallon: Stir them well together and let it ſtand cold fourteen Days; or, (if you want it ſooner) let them ſtand three Days in a moderate Heat in an Oven; then carefully pour off the Clear, and keep it for Uſe in Bottles, not corked cloſe; but tied over with a Paper only; for if it be cloſe corked, or too long, it will corrupt and ſtink, and be unfit for Uſe: but if it ſhould, that Inconvenience is not great, ſince it is not very chargeable ſtill to make freſh.

If ſix Drams of crude Tartar commonly called *Argol* be diſſolved in a

Quart of Smith's Forge-water, and the Liquor be filtered it makes as good a Preparation as the former. Dr. *Fuller* adviſes the above *Chalybeat-water* to be uſed thus,

Take *Chalybeat-water*, a Pint; Waters of Mint, and Wormwood compound, of each two Ounces; magiſterial Worm-water, Gentian compound, and Syrup of the five opening Roots, of each four Ounces: Mix and give ſix Spoonfuls twice a Day.

For the Virtues of this Preparation, ſee *Chalybs*.

Horſe-dung-water. Take Brooklime, Water-creſſes, and Hart's Tongue, of each three Handfuls; Juicy Orange-peels, three; Nutmeg, ſix Drams; freſh, moiſt *Horſe-dung*, three Pounds; Whey, nine Pints; Juice of Scabious, of Dandelion, and Hyſſop-water, of each a Pint: Draw off the Water gently in a cold Still, for in an Alembic (which is uſed for Expedition Sake) they are apt to urge it with too much Fire, and then the Water is not ſo pleaſant.

The principal Ingredient in this Compoſition is the *Horſe-dung*, which is very improperly committed to the Still: Being given in Infuſion in ſome pectoral Liquor, it is a powerful Remedy for the Pleuriſy. See *Stone-horſe-dung*.. Page 113.

Juniper-water compound. Take *Juniper*-berries well bruiſed, twelve Ounces; Seeds of Anniſe, Carraway, and Coriander, of each one Ounce; Brandy, ſix Quarts; Water (boiled half away) two Quarts; decrepitated Salt, four Ounces: Diſtil in an Alembic.

It pretty much reſembles the former *Compound Juniper-water.*

Water of Millepedes. Take live *Millepedes*, a Pint and a half; freſh Orange and Lemon-peel, of each three Ounces; white Bread, twelve Ounces; Nutmegs, ſix Drams; Juice of Scabious, and Cleavers, of each a Pint, and Whey, three Quarts: Diſtil them.

This makes a very agreeable and pleaſant *Water*; but it receives no Virtues from the *Millepedes*.

Scelotyrbic-water. Take Horſe-radiſh, Arum-root, and Orange-peel, of each three Ounces; Scurvy-graſs, and Arſmart, of each ſix Handfuls; Water-creſſes, Brook-lime, Sage, and Mint, of each three Handfuls; Nutmegs, three Drams, and ſtale Strong-beer, ſix Quarts: Diſtil in an Alembic.

This reſembles the *Compound Horſe-radiſh-Water.*

Pectoral Snail-water. Take *Snails* beaten to maſh with their Shells, three Pounds; Crumb of white Bread new baked, twelve Ounces; Nutmegs, ſix Drams; Ground-ivy, ſix Handfuls; Whey, three Quarts: Diſtil in a cold Still without burning.

Scorbutic Snail-water. Take *Snails* bruiſed with their Shells, three Pounds; Freſh Orange-rinds, three Ounces; Brooklime, Water-creſſes, and Cleavers, of each three Handfuls; Whey, three Quarts: Diſtil in a cold Still.

Animal Subſtances ſhould never be diſtilled; they are beſt taken in Subſtance or Decoction.

Deopilating Whey. Take Roots of ſharp pointed Dock, and Polypodium, of each four Ounces; Herbs, Liver-wort, Agrimony, Succory, and Hop-tops, of each two Handfuls; Juice of Fumitory, a Pint; Sena, an Ounce; Tamarinds, two Ounces; Whey, three Gallons: Boil to two Gallons, and ſtrain.

Purging Whey. Take white Briony-roots, an Ounce; Sena, and Agaric, of each half an Ounce: Infuſe in a Luke-warmth for a Night, in Whey, a Pint and a half; in the Morning boil to a Pint, adding at laſt, Carraway-ſeeds, half an Ounce; Manna, two Ounces; in the ſtrained diſſolve Syrup of Mugwort, two Ounces: Mix for four Doſes.

It purges Phlegm, and is recommended in a Green-ſickneſs, and after lying-in.

Scorbutic Whey. Take Scurvy-graſs, and Plantain, of each two Handfuls, Brook-lime, Water-creſſes, Fumitory, and Sorrel, of each a Handful: Beat them in a Marble Mortar, pour on them *Whey*, a Quart: Strain out, and boil till it be well clarified.

Bitter Wine. Take *White-wine*, a Quart; Brandy, four Ounces; Gentian-root, four Scruples; Tops of Carduus, Centaury, and Cammomile-flowers, of each eight Scruples: thin yellow Parings of Oranges, two Drams; Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cochineal, each two Scruples: Steep them cold till the Virtues of the Ingredients are drawn out, then ſtrain.

A Glaſs of this warm Stomach-wine may be taken every Day an Hour before Dinner, and three Hours after, to promote Digeſtion, and ſtrengthen the Appetite.

Bitter cathartic Wine. Take *Bitter-wine*, a Pint; Sena, an Ounce; Rhubarb, two Drams: Infuſe cold, and ſtrain.

Rhubarb appears to be a proper Ingredient to be added to *Bitter-wines* on certain Occaſions; but Sena is not ſo well ſuited.

Bitter Chalybeate-wine. Take *Bitter-wine*, and *Chalybeate-wine*, of each a Quart: Mix them.

A moderate Glaſsful is to be taken twice a Day: See the Virtues of *Steel* under *Chalybs*.

Cathartic-wine. Take Sena, two Ounces; white Tartar powdered, eight Scruples; *White-wine*, a Quart; Brandy, four Ounces: Steep them cold three Days, then ſtrain.

The beſt and moſt uſeful purging Tincture is the *London Tincture of Sena*, which is kept ready made in all the Shops.

Chalybeate-wine. Take clean Filings of Needles (without Mixture of Pin-duſt) two Ounces; Juice of eight ſour Oranges; let it ſtand twenty-four Hours, then add White-wine, two Quarts; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Cloves, two Drams; Mace, four Scruples: Steep, and then ſtrain. If it be done cold, the *Wine* will be freſher, but the longer in doing.

This makes an excellent *Steel-wine:* For its Virtues and Method of taking it, ſee the former *Steel-wine*.

Diuretic-wine. Take White-wine, a Quart, and Salt of Wormwood, two Drams: Mix them.

It is a uſeful Remedy againſt a Dropſy, Nauſeouſneſs, Vomiting, and Intermittent Fevers: Doſe a midling Glaſsful, two or three times a Day.

Elecampane-wine. Take green *Elecampane*-root, white Sugar, and Currants cut ſmall, of each four Ounces; White-wine, two Quarts: Infuſe cold.

This is an excellent Medicine to ſtrengthen the Lungs, help the Stomach, purify the Blood, and open Obſtructions: Doſe a midling Glaſsful twice a Day.

The firſt Hydropic-wine. Take *Florentine* Orris, two Ounces; Elecampane, and Squills, of each half an Ounce; Elder, and dwarf Elder-rind, of each one Ounce; *Winter*'s Bark, two Drams; Sena, two Ounces; black Hellebore, Agaric, and Jalap, each two Drams: White-wine, two Quarts: Infuſe cold.

This is certainly an excellent *Wine* for the Dropſy, for it greatly promotes Perſpiration, and carries off the offending Water both by Urine and Stool: Doſe a Glaſsful twice a Day.

The ſecond Hydropic-wine. Take dwarf Elder-rind, and *Florentine* Orris-root, of each two Ounces; inner Rind of black Alder dried, one

Ounce

Ounce and a half; Elecampane, and Squills, of each half an Ounce; Juniper-berries, two Drams and a half; Jalap, half an Ounce; black Hellebore, two Drams; Sena, two Ounces; Salt of Wormwood, four Scruples, and White-wine, two Quarts: Steep them cold, then filtre.

This is recommended for an univerſal Dropſy; to be taken like the former.

Icteric-wine. Take Turmeric powdered, two Ounces; Saffron, two Scruples; Cochineal, four Scruples; Millepedes, three hundred and twenty; *Canary* Wine, two Pints and a half: Infuſe them cold, then ſtrain.

This is a moſt efficacious *Wine* for the Jaundice: It muſt be ſteadily taken twice a Day for ſome time.

Wine called Mirabile. Take *Canary*, or rather *Sherry* Wine, a Quart; Cinnamon-water, four Ounces; Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Cubebs, Cardamoms, Galangal, Cochineal, and Saffron, of each a Dram: Steep them cold, then ſtrain.

It makes a warm, comfortable, ſpicy Cordial, proper to comfort the Head, and raiſe the Spirits.

Pectoral-wine. Take *Spaniſh* Juice of Liquorice, an Ounce; Saffron, a Scruple; Seeds of Coriander, Carraway, and Anniſe, of each two Drams; Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Pennyroyal, and Hyſſop-water, of each four Ounces; *Canary* Wine, a Quart: Steep them cold.

This is good for the Breaſt and Lungs, beneficial in Aſthmas, and uſeful for a Cold: Doſe a ſmall Glaſsful three or four times a Day.

Scorbutic-wine. Take Garden Scurvy-graſs (dry gathered and whole) a Handful; Horſe-radiſh-root ſcraped, half an Ounce; *Winter*'s Bark powdered groſsly, two Drams; Arum-water, and White-wine, of each a Pint: Let them ſtand cold three Days.

A Glaſsful may be taken two or three times a Day.

Stomach-wine. Take Roots of *Virginia* Snake-weed, and Gentian, of each three Drams; Galangal, Cloves, Mace, Cubebs, Nutmeg, and Saffron, of each a Dram; Cochineal, half a Dram, and *Canary* Wine, three Pints: Steep them cold.

This is good to warm a cold and weak Stomach, aſſiſt the Appetite, and promote Digeſtion: Doſe a Glaſsful twice a Day.

Several Compoſitions mentioned in Dr. Fuller's *Diſpenſatory being now not to be found in the Shops, we have propoſed the following Subſtitutes in lieu of them.*

For *Aromaticum Roſatum*, a Powder made with Powder of red Roſe-Leaves, three Parts; Aromatic Powder, two Parts; compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, one Part.

For Conſerves of *Archangel* Flowers, of Borage-flowers, of Cloves, Marjoram, ſtinking Orach, Wood-ſorrel, *&c.* in Caſe the dry Leaves or Flowers can be got, to obſerve the Rules laid down for this Purpoſe, Page 119.

For Electuary of Saſſafras, an Electuary made with four Parts of Powder of Saſſafras, one of Powder of Cinnamon, and a proper Quantity of Syrup of Cloves.

For *Lohoc ſanans*; Syrup of Marſh-mallows, for Troches of Alhandal, a Powder made with ten Scruples of the Powder of bitter Apple, and fifteen Grains of each of the Gums Bdellium, *Arabic*, and Tragacanth.

For *London* Laudanum, Opium. For Spirit of Clary, a Tincture made by ſteeping the Plant in Brandy.

For Ointment of Alabaſter, white Ointment made with Ceruſe, and without Camphire. For Poplar-

ointment,

ointment, Elder-ointment. For *Martiatum*, green Ointment.

For Syrup of Apples, Syrup of Orange-juice. For Syrup of Citron-juice, the ſame. For the Syrups of Colt's Foot, of Comfry, of Ground-ivy, of Horehound, of Hyſſop, of Hounds-tongue, and of Mugwort; Syrup of Marſhmallows. For Syrup of white Water-lillies, the ſame. For Syrup of Pionies, and of *Stæchas*; Syrup of Orange-peel. For Syrup of Coral, Syrup of Quinces. For Syrup of Myrtle-berries, the ſame. For Syrup of Jujubes, Syrup of Elder.

For *Species lætificans Galeni*; the aromatic Powder, with Muſk, Ambergreaſe, and Camphire, of each a Grain in every Dram of it.

For the Waters of Borage, of Celandine, Cleaver, Cuckowpint, Colt's Foot, Bugloſs, Corn-poppy, Purſlane, Fumitory, Arſmart, Lime-flowers, Goat's Rue, Mugwort, Oak-bud, Plantain, Meadowſweet, Succory, Scabious, and Wood-ſorrel; a Tea made with the Plants, either green or dry. For Frog-ſpawn-water, Roſe-water. For *Aqua Celæſtis*, compound Piony, *Langius*'s Epileptic, magiſterial Worm-water, compound Gentian, and pectoral Snail-waters; *Aqua Mirabilis*, or Nutmeg-water.

From VARIOUS AUTHORS.

Mrs. Stephen's *Medicine for the Stone.*

IT conſiſts of a *Powder*, a *Decoction*, and *Pills*.

The Powder *is thus prepared.*

Take Hens Egg-ſhells well drained from the Whites, dry and clean; cruſh them ſmall with the Hand, and and fill a Crucible of the twelfth Size (which contains nearly three Pints) with them lightly; place it in the Fire, and cover it with a Tile; then heap Coals over it, that it may be in the Midſt of a very ſtrong, clear Fire, till the Egg-ſhells be calcined to a greyiſh white, and acquire an acrid ſalt Taſte: This will take up eight Hours at leaſt, after they are thus calcined, put them into a dry, clean, earthen Pan, which muſt not be above three Parts full, that there may be Room for the Swelling of the Egg-ſhells in flaking. Let the Pan ſtand uncovered in a dry Room for two Months and no longer. In this time the Egg-ſhells will become of a milder Taſte, and that Part which is ſufficiently calcined will fall into a Powder of ſuch a Fineneſs, as to paſs through a common Hair-ſieve, which is to be done accordingly.

In like Manner,

Take Garden-ſnails with their Shells, cleaned from the Dirt; fill a Crucible of the ſame Size with them whole; cover it, and place it in a Fire as before, till the Snails have done ſmoking, which will be in about an Hour, taking Care that they do not continue in the Fire after that; they are then to be taken out of the Crucible, and immediately rubbed in a Mortar to a fine Powder, which ought to be of a very dark-grey Colour.

Note, If Pit-coal be made uſe of, it will be proper, in order that the Fire may the ſooner burn clear on the Top, that large Cinders, and not freſh Coals, be placed on the Tiles which cover the Crucibles.

Theſe *Powders* being thus prepared, take the Egg-ſhell Powder of ſix Crucibles, and the Snail-powder of one: Mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and paſs them through a Cypreſs-ſieve. This Mixture is immediately to be put into Bottles, which muſt be cloſe ſtopped, and kept in a dry Place for Uſe. I have generally added a ſmall Quantity of Swines-creſſes burnt to a Blackneſs, and rubbed fine, but this was only with a View to diſguiſe it.

The Egg-ſhells may be prepared at any Time of the Year; but it is beſt to do them in Summer. The Snails ought only to be prepared in *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*; and I eſteem thoſe beſt that are done in the firſt of thoſe Months.

The Decoction is thus prepared.

Take four Ounces and a half of the beſt *Alicant* Soap, beat it in a Mortar with a large Spoonful of Swines-creſſes burnt to a Blackneſs, and as much Honey as will make the whole of the Conſiſtence of Paſte; let

let this be formed into a Ball. Take this Ball, and green Cammomile, or Cammomile-flowers, ſweet Fennel, Parſley, and Burdock-leaves, of each an Ounce; when there are not Greens, take the ſame Quantities of Roots; cut the Herbs or Roots, ſlice the Ball, and boil them in two Quarts of ſoft Water half an Hour; then ſtrain it off, and ſweeten it with Honey.

The Pills are thus prepared.

Take equal Quantities, by Meaſure, of Snails calcined as before; of wild Carrot-ſeeds, Burdock-ſeeds, Aſhen-keys, Hips and Haws; all burnt to a Blackneſs, or, which is the ſame thing, till they have done ſmoking: Mix them together, rub them in a Mortar, and paſs them through a Cypreſs-ſieve; then take a large Spoonful of this Mixture, and four Ounces of the beſt *Alicant* Soap, and beat them in a Mortar, with as much Honey as will make the whole of a proper Conſiſtence for Pills, ſixty of which are to be made of every Ounce of the Compoſition. When there is a Stone in the Bladder or Kidneys, the Powder is to be taken three times a Day, *viz.* in a Morning after Breakfaſt, in the Afternoon about five or ſix, and at going to Bed. The Doſe is a Dram *Averdupois*, or fifty-ſix Grains, which is to be mixed in a large Tea-cupful of White-wine, Cyder, or ſmall Punch; and half a Pint of the Decoction is to be drank, either cold or milk-warm, after every Doſe.

Theſe Medicines do frequently cauſe much Pain at firſt, in which Caſe it is proper to give an Opiate, and repeat it as often as there is Occaſion.

If the Perſon be coſtive during the Uſe of them, let him take as much Lenitive Electuary, or other laxative Medicine, as may be ſufficient to remove that Complaint, but not more; for it muſt be a principal Care at all times to prevent a Looſeneſs, which would carry off the Medicine; and if this does happen, it would be proper to increaſe the Quantity of the Powder, which is aſtringent, or leſſen that of the Decoction which is laxative; or take ſome other ſuitable Means by the Advice of Phyſicians.

During the Uſe of theſe Means, the Perſon ought to abſtain from ſalt Meats, Red-wines, and Milk, drink few Liquids, and uſe little Exerciſe; that ſo the Urine may be the more ſtrongly impregnated with the Medicines, and the longer retained in the Bladder.

If the Stomach will not bear the Decoction, a ſixth Part of the Ball made into Pills muſt be taken after every Doſe of the Powder.

Where the Perſon is aged, of a weak Conſtitution, or much reduced by Loſs of Appetite, or Pain, the Powder muſt have a greater Proportion of the calcined Snails, than according to the foregoing Directions; and this Proportion may be increaſed ſuitable to the Nature of the Caſe, till there be equal Parts of the two Ingredients. The Quantity alſo of both Powder and Decoction may be leſſened for the ſame Reaſons. But as ſoon as the Perſon can bear it, he ſhould take them in the above mentioned Proportions and Quantities.

Inſtead of the Herbs and Roots above mentioned, I have ſometimes uſed others, as Mallows, Marſhmallows, Yarrow, both red and white, Dandelion, Water-creſſes, and Horſe-radiſh-root; but do not know of any material Difference.

This is my Manner of giving the Powder and Decoction. As to the Pills, their chief Uſe is in Fits of the Gravel, attended with Pain in the Back, and Vomiting, and in Suppreſſion of Urine, from a Stoppage in the Ureters. In theſe Caſes, the

Perſon is to take five Pills every Hour, Day and Night, when awake, till the Complaints be removed: They will alſo prevent the Formation of the Gravel, and Gravel-ſtones, in Conſtitutions ſubject to breed them, if ten or fifteen be taken every Day. Theſe are Mrs. *Stephens*'s Directions.

Tar-water. Pour a Gallon of cold Water on a Quart of *Tar*, and ſtir and mix them thoroughly with a Ladle or flat Stick for the Space of three or four Minutes, after which the Veſſel muſt ſtand eight and forty Hours, that the *Tar* may have time to ſubſide, when the clear Water is to be poured off for Uſe, no more being made from the ſame *Tar* which may ſtill ſerve for common Purpoſes.

This is that very *Water*, whoſe Virtues were every where about ſeven Years ago ſo greatly extolled, and about which Dr. *Berkley*, Biſhop of *Cloyne*, wrote a learned Treatiſe of about 150 Pages: It contains, in ſome Degree, the Virtues of *Tar*.

Eau de Carmes. *Carmelite-water.* Take of the freſh Leaves of Balm, four Ounces; of the freſh outer Rind of Lemons, two Ounces; of Nutmegs and Coriander-ſeeds, each an Ounce; of aromatic Cloves, Cinnamon, and the Roots of *Bohemian* Angelica, each half an Ounce. Bruiſe the Leaves and the other Ingredients, and put them in a Glaſs Cucurbit; then pour on them a Quart of Brandy; ſtop the Mouth of the Cucurbit, and leave them to ſteep two or three Days in a warm Place; then add a Pint of the beſt ſimple Balm-water, ſhake them together, fix a Head to the Cucurbit, and to that a Receiver; then diſtil in a *Bath-heat* ſo as to make one Drop follow another; continue this till the Ingredients are almoſt dry; when cold, take away the diſtilled Water and keep it in Glaſſes well ſtopped.

In this Compoſition all the Ingredients are well ſuited to Diſtillation, and, no doubt, they make a moſt reviving Cordial: The *Carmelites* in *France* make no ſmall Advantage by ſelling it, where it is made uſe of againſt all ſorts of Fits, even Apoplexies, and ſometimes for the Gout in the Stomach: Doſe two or three common Spoonfuls. It is ſo fragrant and delightful that it muſt needs be of uſe to bathe the Temples with in Faintings.

Eau de Arquebuſade. Take of the Leaves and Roots of Comfrey, of the Leaves of Sage, of Mugwort, and of Bugle, each four Handfuls; of the Leaves of Betony, Sanicle, Ox-eye, Daiſy, of the greater Figwort, of Plantain, of Agrimony, Vervain, Wormwood and Fennel, of each two Handfuls; of St. John's Wort, of long Birthwort, of Orpine, Paul's Betony, of the leſſer Centaury, Yarrow, Tobacco, Mouſeear, Mint and Hyſſop, of each one Handful: Cut and bruiſe theſe, then put them into a large earthen Veſſel and pour twenty Pints of White-wine on them; ſtir them with a Stick; ſtop the Veſſel cloſe, and let them ſteep three Days in a Dung-hill, or any other ſuch Heat; afterwards, pour them into a large copper Cucurbit, whoſe Inſide is covered with Tin; then having fitted a Head and Refrigeratory to it diſtil with a moderate Heat.

By theſe Means you obtain a moſt ineſtimable Water, of mighty Importance among the *Ladies*; who well knowing how to put a true Value upon Things, are furniſhed with Stopple-bottles to keep cloſe the Virtues of Ingredients abounding with ſuch *volatile Parts*

Sir Hans Sloane's *Ointment for the Eyes.* Take Tutty prepared, one Ounce; Blood ſtone prepared, two Scruples; beſt Aloes prepared, twelve Grains; Pearls prepared, four Grains; rub them with a Stone-peſtle in a Marble-

Marble-mortar very carefully, adding Viper's Greaſe, or Viper's Fat, enough to make an Ointment.

Sir *Hans* ſays, The Way to make this Ointment moſt effectual is to bleed and bliſter in the Neck and behind the Ears, the better to draw off the Humours from the Eyes; afterwards, if the Inflammation be great, to make a Drain by a perpetual Bliſter, or Iſſues between the Shoulders: As to waſhing the Eyes, he thinks Spring-water beſt, and much preferable to any thing ſpirituous: For inward Medicines, he recommends Conſerve of Roſemary-flowers; the Powder called *ad Guttetam*, Betony, Sage, Roſemary, Eye-bright, wild Valerian-root, *&c.* waſhed down with Tea made of ſome of the ſame Ingredients; as alſo Drops of Spirit of Lavender, and Sal volatile. If the Inflammation returns, ſix Ounces of Blood is to be taken from the Temples by Leeches, or by cupping between the Shoulders. The *Doctor* ſays, He has ſometimes been ſurpriſed at his Want of Succeſs in curing ſore Eyes, till at length he found that the Cauſe was a lurking intermittent Fever, every Fit of which affected the Eyes; but upon taking away the Fever by the Bark, the Cure has been effectually performed.

This Ointment is to be uſed to Eyes covered with Films and Scars occaſioned by Inflammations and Impoſtumes of the Coats of the Eyes: This Diſorder happens to People of all Conditions, but moſt commonly to poor People, many of whom it totally deprives of Sight: The Ointment is to be applied with a ſmall Hair-pencil, the Eye winking or a little open, and this to be repeated Night and Morning.

The *Doctor* alſo ſays, That *mercurial* Purges are hurtful in Diſeaſes of the Eyes; and that hoodwinking them as ſoon as poſſibly they can bear the Light is not to be practiſed, becauſe it keeps them too hot.

The *London* Receipt for Extract of *Guaiacum-wood*, ſoft and hard. Take a Pound of Shavings of *Guaiacum-wood*; boil it four times, or oftner, in a Gallon of Water to half; when ſtrained, unite all the Liquors, and boil away to a due Thickneſs; but before it is quite finiſhed, add a ſmall Quantity of rectified Spirit, that the Maſs may be uniform and ſtiff.

Gum Guaiacum, of which we have ſpoken, Page 53, richly contains all the Virtues of this Wood, and will operate in ſmall Quantities; ſo that this Preparation appears unneceſſary.

As a Confirmation of the extraordinary Virtues of *Muſk*, of which we have ſpoken, Page 70. ii. We ſhall here add a Receipt brought by Sir *George Cobb* from *Tonquin* in the *Eaſt-Indies*; and which has been found to be no leſs effectual againſt the Bite of a mad Dog here in *England* than it was in *China*.

Take native and factitious Cinnabar, of each twenty four Grains; beſt *Muſk*, ſixteen Grains; white Sugar, a Dram: Rub them well together, then add of Plague and Rue-waters, each half an Ounce: Mix and make a Draught to be taken going to Bed.

Magneſia alba. Take any Quantity of the Mothers which remain after the Shooting of the Salt Petre in the Refinement of Crude Nitre: Add to them gradually a Solution of fixed alcaline Salt, as long as any Turbidneſs of the Fluid appears to be produced: By theſe Means a Powder will be precipitated, which being ſeparated from the Fluid, firſt by filtering or Decantation, and afterwards by the common Methods of drying is the *Magneſia alba*.

An eaſy Receipt to make it, by many thought to be not leſs effectual.

Take three Pounds of *Epſom* Salt, and diſſolve it in a Gallon of Water;

then add of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, a Quart; let them ſtand a Night, whereby a white Powder will be thrown down to the Bottom; the Liquor being then poured off, the Powder is to be waſhed three or four times, and dried on Paper.

This Powder is highly extolled by ſome for blunting and purging off that Sourneſs commonly found in Children's Stomachs and Bowels, and which produces a Variety of Diſeaſes; but whether it will anſwer the great *Encomiums* given of it is greatly to be queſtioned. From one Dram to two Drams may be given in a Day, by a little at a time, mixing it with their Food.

Mr. *Liſle*'s *Powder for Fevers ſent by a Friend from Italy*. Take a Pound of Hartſhorn-ſhavings: Boil them in a large Quantity of Water for ſix Hours, then ſtrain out the Water, and dry the Hartſhorn by a ſlow Fire; rub it into a fine Powder, then put an equal Weight of the Hartſhorn and Antimony into a Crucible, and ſet it on a moderate Fire, keeping it ſtirring all the while with a long Iron for eight Hours, or as long as it ſmoaks.

This Powder is now in great Reputation, and has been ſo ſome Years, having been ſucceſsfully given ſometimes in Fevers when the Caſe was deſperate, and hardly any Hopes left: Twenty Grains is a moderate Doſe for a Man; ſometimes it is given to thirty: It is ſeldom repeated above three or four times, and never at leſs than ſix Hours Diſtance between each Doſe: The firſt or ſecond Doſe will often occaſion Sickneſs and a ſlight Vomiting, it will ſometimes purge, but more frequently occaſion a plentiful Sweat. This is not recommended in Fevers attended with a Lowneſs of Spirits, or Dejectedneſs: It has been given with moſt Succeſs in full Habits, in Lightheadedneſs, when the Tongue has been parched and black, the Pulſe high, great Heat, *&c.* But even here it has been hardly ever allowed of, till Bleeding, Glyſters, Pultices with Muſtard-ſeeds, and all other Means have been tried.

Antimony has at all times, ſince its medicinal Virtues were firſt diſcovered, afforded the *Quacks* their moſt boaſted Secrets, as may be known by the Irregularity of their Operations; for *antimonial Remedies* have this ſingular Property, that they will ſometimes operate with great Violence; and ſometimes, even in the ſame Doſe and ſame Perſon, without any viſible Alteration of Circumſtances, ſhall have no ſenſible Operation at all; prudent and ſkillful *Phyſicians* do not care to truſt to Remedies ſo uncertain, and oftentimes ſo very dangerous in their Effects.

The five opening Roots.

Smallage, Sparrowgraſs, Fennel, Parſley, Butcher's-broom.

The four leſſer hot Seeds.

Biſhops-weed, Smallage, Stone-parſley, and wild Carrot.

The four cordial Flowers.

Borage, Bugloſs, Roſes, Violets.

The four leſſer cold Seeds.

Endive, Lettuce, Purſlane, Succory.

The four greater hot Seeds.

Anniſe, Carraway, Cummin, Fennel.

The four greater cold Seeds.

Cucumbers, Gourds, Melons, and Water-melons.

The five emollient Herbs.

Marſhmallows, Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, Mercury, and Violets.

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INDEX.

We have here united three Indexes together, but we have every where in the Names of the Medicines followed the *Engliſh*, except when the *Latin* Names happen to be better underſtood than the *Engliſh* ones, as *in Calamus Aromaticus*, *Aſa fœtida*, &c. Under the Names of Diſeaſes we have put a few Remedies of *real Merit*, in order to ſave Trouble, and avoid deceiving our Readers.

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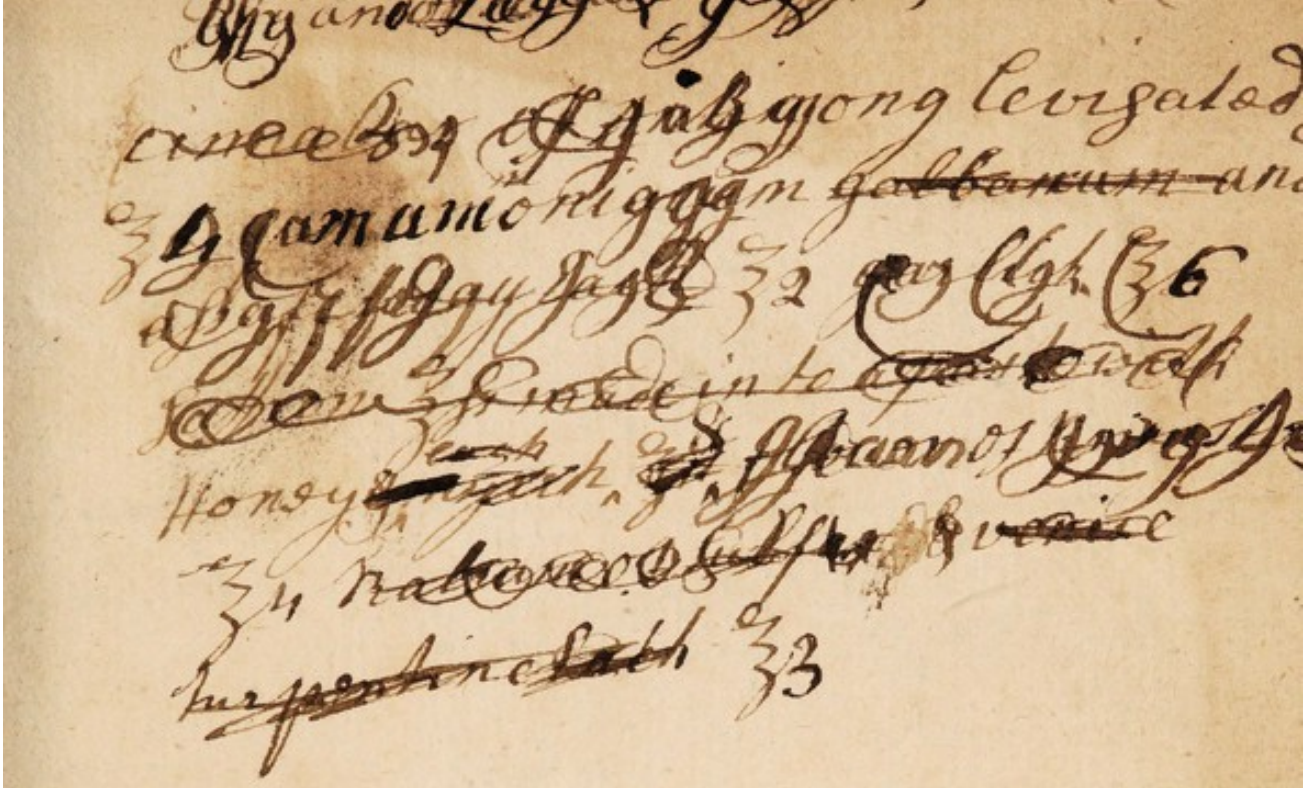
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