

The general dispensatory, containing a translation of the pharmacopoeias of the Royal Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh: : together with that of the Royal Hospital of Edinburgh, from the last edition. To which are added, the doses, virtues, and uses of the simples as well as compounds. And in what cases they are attended with danger. With a design to render, the practice of physic more safe, easy, and successful. / By R. Brookes, M.D. Author of The general practice of physic.

Contributors

Brookes, R. (Richard), active 1721-1763
Couch, Arthur Charles
Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh. Pharmacopoeia pauperum

Publication/Creation

London : printed for J. Newbery in St. Paul's Church-Yard, and W. Owen at Temple Bar, MDCCLIII. [1753]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/f6v52btj>

License and attribution

This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

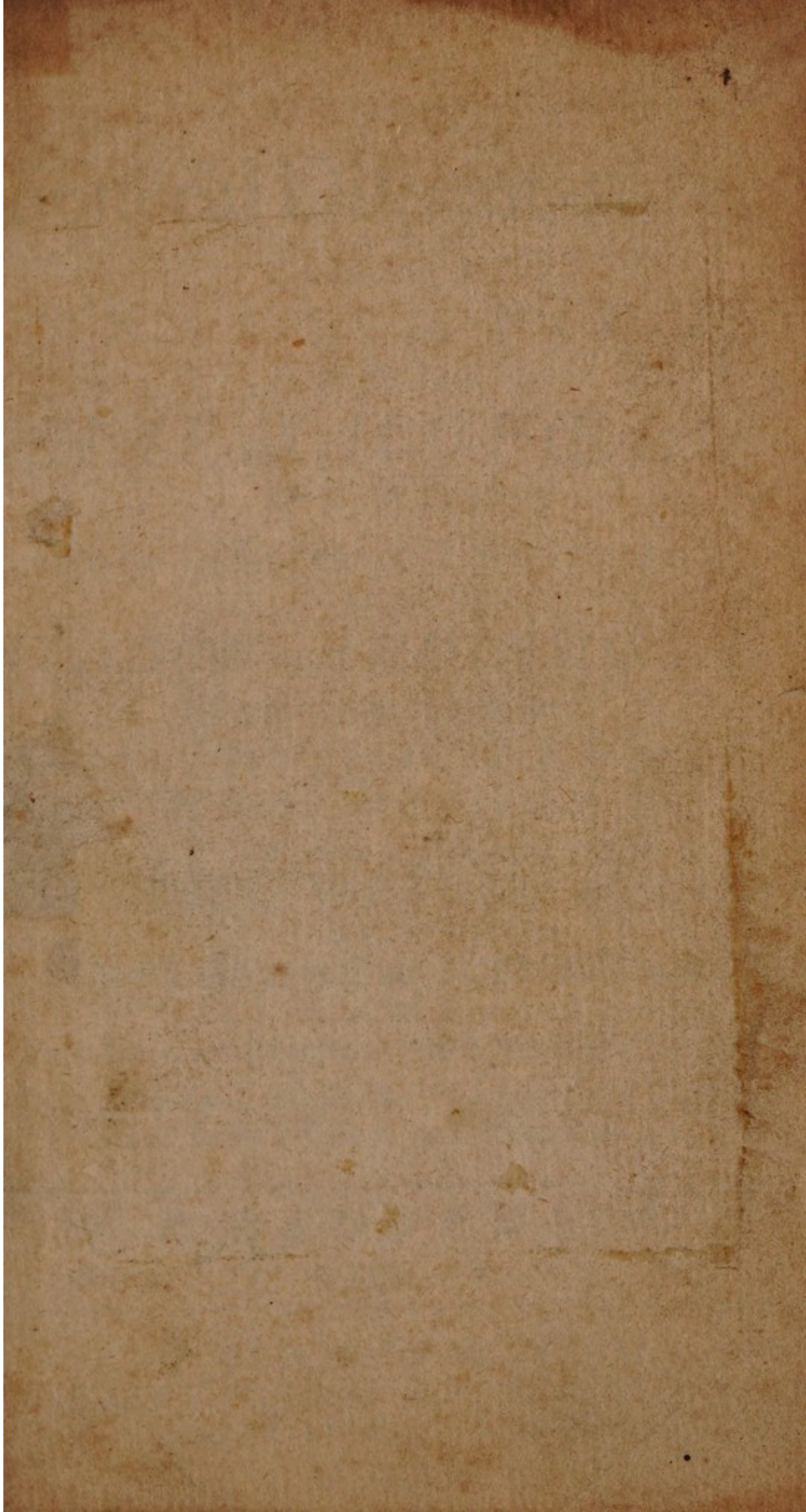


H

pr 15584/A



Arthur Charles Couch





73615

T H E
General Dispensatory,
Containing a
T R A N S L A T I O N
O F T H E
P H A R M A C O P Œ I A S
O F T H E
Royal Colleges of P H Y S I C I A N S
O F
L O N D O N and *E D I N B U R G H* :

Together with that of the
R O Y A L H O S P I T A L of *Edinburgh*,
From the last EDITION.

To which are added,
The D O S E S, V I R T U E S, and U S E S
O F T H E
S I M P L E S as well as C O M P O U N D S.

A N D
In what C A S E S they are attended with *Danger*.
With a Design to render the P R A C T I C E of P H Y S I C
more S A F E, E A S Y, and S U C C E S S F U L.

By R. B R O O K E S, M. D.
Author of *The General Practice of Physic*.

L O N D O N :
Printed for J. NEWBERRY in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*,
and W. OWEN at *Temple-Bar*.

MDCCLIII.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

IT is allowed on all Hands, that no one deserves the Name of a Physician who is not well versed in the Nature and Faculties of the *Materia Medica*; for the End of Theory is Practice; and it is impossible to practise successfully, without a due Knowledge of those Remedies which are to be made use of for the Cure of any Distemper. In order to attain this, we should begin with the most simple Things at first, and then proceed gradually to the Compounds; otherwise we shall never be able to form a right Judgment on any Composition that is offer'd to our Consideration.

For this Reason I have endeavoured, not without Care and Trouble, to determine the *Doses*, as well as the *Virtues* and *Uses* of the *Vegetables*, *Animals* and *Minerals*, contained in the *Dispensatories* of *London* and *Edinburgh*, which will be found more than sufficient to answer any Medical Purpose,

as well as all the Intentions of Cure ; for the *Choice*, not the *Number* of Medicines, is the principal Thing to be regarded in Treatises of this Kind.

Not that we are arrived at the *Ne plus ultra* of Pharmaceutic Knowledge ; for such new Discoveries are daily made, as will redound to the immortal Honour of those industrious Practitioners, who have employed their Skill so successfully for the Benefit of Mankind. And though the Number of Medicaments has not been greatly augmented, yet a more judicious Application of those already known has certainly been made, which has enriched the Medical Store, with equal Advantage to the Art of Healing.

One great Obstacle to the Advancement of this Kind of Learning, has been a Fondness for Compositions, consisting of a great Variety of Ingredients which have been kept in the Shops, and recommended against Diseases of all Sorts. This rendered an Enquiry into the Nature of every *Simple* of little Use, since they were seldom or never trusted to alone, to answer any Intention of Cure. But we now live in a more enlightened Age ; and Medicine seems to be returning back, by hasty Steps, to its original Simplicity ; so that we may hope for a sufficient Discovery of the real Virtues of the most efficacious Part of the whole *Materia Medica*.

Writers on the Nature of Drugs have, indeed, of late been numerous enough; but they have generally transcribed one from another, right or wrong; repeating what has been said upon any *Simple*, without enquiring whether it was true or false. Hence we meet with so many high Encomiums upon various Remedies, in so much that a mere Reader would think it the easiest Matter in the World, to cure the Bite of a mad Dog, and of a venomous Serpent; or to find an Antidote against Poison of all Kinds. As for the Small Pox, malignant and pestilential Fevers, or even the Plague itself, he must wonder any can die of them, when so many *infallible* ANTIDOTES are every where to be had, which can vanquish these Destroyers of Mankind with so much Facility.

Under these Disadvantages I had no Way left to write on this Subject with Hopes of Success but to examine the Works of the most eminent Physicians, and from thence to collect what particular Qualities any *Simple* has been remarkable for, and by that Means to determine, as well as I could, in what Cases any Remedy may be useful; for it is not one Man, nor one Age, can pretend to write tolerably on this Branch of Medicine from their own Experience. I have consulted the best Authors in several Languages, as well as *Memoirs*, German

Ephemerides, Essays, Acts, Journals, &c. in order to make as few Mistakes as possible in so intricate a Study.

The Limits which I had prescribed to myself, would not allow me to expatiate on every Article; but with relation to *Foreign Drugs*, I have been somewhat more particular, that their Goodness and Value might be more readily known; whereas the Description of *Indigenous Herbs* and *Plants* was not so necessary, because they are to be met with in Books which are common enough to be had. For the same Reason some Things have been omitted in their proper Places, the most useful of which, however, are to be found in others; and which the *Index* of *Medicinal Simples* will refer to.

I have generally joined the compound Medicines in both *Pharmacopæias* together, which agree either in the Name or Intention, by which their Agreement or Disagreement will more readily be seen, than by making long Remarks upon each; and by adding that of the *Hospital* of *Edinburgh*, it will appear what the Writers of it thought most necessary to be reformed in that of their own College. The College of *London* have, indeed, retained some which ought to have been expunged; but it was out of Regard to Custom, and not for want of Inclination to have suppress'd them at once.

Setting

Setting aside these, it may be justly affirmed, that it is the best *national Dispensatory* ever yet published.

I had a Design of adding a Set of Prescriptions, intended for the Use of the Camp; but I did not find many of them so necessary at I expected; not to mention that some of them are Shop-Medicines; however, those which are inserted are distinguished by the Letter C. as the rest are with L. E. and H. to denote the *Pharmacopæia* to which they belong. What more are added have the Names of their Authors at length; so that there is no Danger of mistaking one for another. The *Materia Medica* of the London College are printed in *Italic*; the rest belong to that of *Edinburgh*. Those which the *Hospital Dispensatory* thought necessary to retain, are plac'd by themselves, immediately after the general Catalogue.

It will not be improper to observe, That each *Pharmacopæia* refers to its own *Compositions* and *Preparations*, except when that of the *Hospital* mentions any not mark'd with the Letter H; for then the *Medicaments* of the *Edinburgh* are to be understood; which, to prevent Mistakes, are distinguished thus * in the two last Indexes.

The highest *Doses* mentioned in this *Treatise* are chiefly for *Adults* naturally of a strong Constitution; therefore it may be thought necessary to give some *general Rule* how to proportion them for different Ages. Suppose the *Dose* for an Adult is a *Dram*, then *two Thirds*, or *two Scruples*, may be given to a Person from fourteen Years to twenty-one. From Seven to Fourteen,

teen, *one Half*, or *half a Dram*. From Four to Seven, a *third Part*, or a *Scruple*. To one of four Years a *Fourth*, or *half a Scruple*; to one of Two an *Eighth*, or *seven Grains and a half*; and to an Infant of one Year old a *twelfth Part*, or *five Grains*.

E R R A T A occasioned by the Hurry of the Press.

Pag: lin.	Pag. lin.
67 14, for <i>Asthma</i> read <i>Lympha</i>	285 4, after Logwood <i>dele</i> half
89 12, <i>f.</i> a Dram <i>r.</i> half a Dram	30, <i>read thus</i> ; Hartshorn five
160 16, <i>f.</i> four Ounces <i>r.</i> two	Grains, or distill'd Oil
165 24, after two Drams <i>add</i>	of Hartshorn five Drops
Spring-Water a Quart	286 4, after Scruple, <i>add</i> Syrup
173 16, <i>f.</i> two Days <i>r.</i> three	of Sugar, enough to
189 14, <i>f.</i> two Quarts <i>r.</i> one	make a Bolus
192 23, <i>f.</i> a Dram <i>r.</i> an Ounce	287 9, <i>f.</i> fifteen Grains <i>r.</i> twenty five
195 35, <i>f.</i> two Drams <i>r.</i> one	27, <i>f.</i> half a Gallon <i>r.</i> a
196 10, <i>f.</i> two Thirds <i>r.</i> one	Gallon and a half
207 15, after mix them, <i>add</i>	299 19, <i>f.</i> two Ounces <i>r.</i> four
boil to a Quart	301 21, <i>f.</i> Mucis <i>r.</i> Nucis
215 36, after three Drams, <i>add</i>	302 19, <i>f.</i> Marjoram <i>r.</i> wild
Leaves of Pellitory an Ounce	Marjoram
220 16, <i>f.</i> one Dram <i>r.</i> half	330 11, <i>f.</i> half a Pound <i>r.</i> a
227 25, <i>f.</i> twenty Ounces <i>r.</i> 12	Pound and a half
229 11, <i>f.</i> of each two <i>r.</i> three	333 12, <i>read thus</i> ; French Bole
229 12, after Ounces, <i>add</i> Syrup	of each half a Pound,
of Marsh Mallows two Ounces	Colcothar of green Vi-
233 23, after covered, <i>add</i> two	triol three Ounces
or three Hours	339 25, <i>f.</i> half an Ounce <i>r.</i> an
238 13, <i>f.</i> two Pounds <i>r.</i> three	Ounce and a half
31, <i>f.</i> Cinnamon <i>r.</i> Cloves	339 in the last line <i>dele</i> Volatile
239 28, <i>f.</i> Night <i>r.</i> a whole Day	340 21, after Ounces, <i>r.</i> of proof
240 24, <i>f.</i> two Pound <i>r.</i> three	Spirit three Quarts
243 27, <i>f.</i> Aloes <i>r.</i> Sloes	367 13, <i>f.</i> a Pound <i>r.</i> a half
247 22, <i>f.</i> Panchymagon <i>r.</i> Pan-	374 15, <i>f.</i> half an Ounce <i>r.</i> an
chymagogue	Ounce and a half
250 9, <i>f.</i> Saccharus <i>r.</i> Saccha-	376 7, <i>f.</i> an Ounce <i>r.</i> three
ratus	377 15, <i>f.</i> Oil <i>r.</i> Palm-Oil
262 28, <i>f.</i> Hartshorn <i>r.</i> Ivory	379 26, <i>f.</i> three Pints <i>r.</i> two
265 12, <i>f.</i> half an Ounce <i>r.</i> an	384 4, after Ounces, <i>add</i> <i>Affa</i>
Ounce and an half	<i>Fœtida</i>
267 16 <i>f.</i> two Drams <i>r.</i> one	385 28, <i>f.</i> two Pounds <i>r.</i> three
269 10, <i>f.</i> to a Dram <i>r.</i> to half	386 29, <i>f.</i> six Ounces <i>r.</i> four
a Dram	388 11, <i>f.</i> two Pounds <i>r.</i> two
280 15, after half; <i>add</i> Opium	Pounds and a half
dissolved in Canary, a	389 17, <i>f.</i> two Pounds <i>r.</i> three.
Dram and a half	

MEDICINAL SIMPLES;

OR, THE

MATERIA MEDICA.

ABIES, the *Fir-Tree*: Its Wood, Tops, and Rosin. It is of a balsamic Nature, and is reckoned good against the Rheumatism and flying Gout; but more especially the Scurvy, for which it is accounted a Specific. *Michael* relates, that a great Part of the *Swedish* Army were cured of the Scurvy by drinking a Decoction of the Tops and Leaves. Two Handfuls of the fresh Shoots may be boiled for half an Hour in two Quarts of Water, or Wine and Water: The Dose is two or three Ounces several Times in a Day. *Boecler* affirms, that if a Bath be made with ten Handfuls, it is excellent in all external Disorders arising from the Scurvy.

Abrotani Folia, the Leaves of *Southernwood*. These are of the same Nature as *Wormwood*, but not so effectual, and therefore are seldom used. Some commend their Decoction greatly as a Lotion for the Head, against the falling off of the Hair.

Abrotanum foemina, *Lavender Cotton*. This is seldom used; however some have given half a Dram of the Seed against Worms. *Coffeus*, a Physician of *Aix*, as *Garidel* relates, gave a Dram of the powdered Leaves against a Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs, with good Success.

Absinthii Maritimi Summitates, the Tops of *English Sea-Wormwood*, falsely call'd *Roman-Wormwood*.

Absinthium Romanum, *Roman Wormwood*, the Herb.

Absinthii vulgaris Folia, the Leaves of *common Wormwood*. These heat the Body, attenuate viscid Humours, encrease the Oscillation of the Fibres, and promote Perspiration. Hence they restore the debilitated Functions, and open Obstructions. *Wormwood* strengthens the Stomach, excites an Appetite, stops a Looseness, restrains Superpurgations, and appeases the Wind-Colic. It is good in the Jaundice, Dropsy, Green-Sickness, Cachexy, and Agues.

It likewise kills Worms ; But when the Fibres are crisp and tense, or where there is a Tendency to an Inflammation, nothing can be worse. *Simon Pauli* has observed that frequent Drinkers of Wormwood and Bitters have been often thrown into Consumptions. The same has been observed of Purl-Drinkers. The *Dose* of the Conserve is from a Dram to half an Ounce ; of the Juice, from half an Ounce to two Ounces.

Acacia Vera, is the inspissated Juice of the *Ægyptian Thorn* ; it is gummous, of a blackish Brown without, and reddish or of a dusky Yellow within ; it is of a hard Consistence, but becomes clammy in the Mouth, and has an austere astringent, but no ungrateful Taste. The *Ægyptians*, as *Alpinus* relates, give a Dram of it in the Morning against Spitting of Blood ; they also make use of it as an Injection against Hæmorrhages of the Womb, and as a Collyrium to strengthen the Eyes ; likewise as a Gargarism in Quinseys, and as a Fomentation with a Decoction of the Leaves and Flowers in the falling down of the Uterus and Anus. But the *German Acacia* is most common in the Shops, which is black without and shining within.

Acetosa vulgaris, or *Oxalis*, Sorrel ; the Herb, Root, and Seed. This is often used as a Sauce. Taken inwardly, it is cooling, and restrains the fermentative and intestine Motion of the Blood, and renders it less fluid. It takes away the sense of Heat in the Viscera, represses the Ebullition of the Bile, quenches Thirst, excites an Appetite, and resists Putrefaction ; whence it is good in burning, bilious, and pestilential Fevers. The expressed and purified Juice is either given alone, or mixt with some other Fluid. It may be taken with Success in intermitting Fevers of the bilious Kind, especially in the Spring, when the Fit is coming on, from six to eight Ounces. It must be repeated till the Patient recovers. But it must be forborn if the Lungs are unsound ; for its Acidity will encrease the Disorder. *Morinus*, Physician to the *Hotel Dieu* at *Paris*, accounts it a Specific against the Scurvy ; and asserts, that he has cured

cured many scorbutic Patients, by causing them to eat it with their Meals. *Bartholine*, in the *Acta Hafnensia*, says the People of *Greenland* are very subject to the Scurvy, and that they are cured by boiling Scurvy-Grafs and Sorrel together in their Gruel. They most commonly use them as Pot-Herbs in their Mutton, or other Broth. The *Root* is not acid, but bitter, and astringent. It opens Obstructions, and promotes Urine; whence it is often given in aperient Decoctions. When it is dried and boiled, it tinges the Water with a beautiful reddish Colour. The *Seed* is reckoned to be cordial, and has an astringent Quality in the Looseness and Bloody-Flux: Which does not arise from its Stypticity, but from its oily Parts, which blunt the Acrimony of the Humours.

Acetosella, *Wood-Sorrel*; the Herb, Root, and Seed. See *Lujula*.

Acetum, Vinegar. See *Vitis Vinifera*.

Acetum Distillatum, distill'd Vinegar.

Acorus verus, or *Calamus aromaticus* of the Shops.

The sweet-smelling Flag, or *Calamus of Ray*. It is commended by almost all Physicians for strengthening the Stomach, dissolving Wind, and easing the Gripes. As also for resolving Obstructions of the Womb and Spleen, and for promoting the Menses. It likewise encreases the Motion of the Blood and Spirits, and is reckoned an Alexipharmac. The *Dose* in Substance, is from twelve Grains to half a Dram; in Infusion, to two Drams.

Adiantum Verum, or *Capillus Veneris*, *the true Maiden Hair*. It is good to abate the Sharpness of the Crudities of the Stomach, and cures Loosenesses proceeding from thence. It prepares stagnating and viscid Phlegm in the Lungs, and fits it for Expectoration. It is good in obstinate Coughs, the Asthma, difficult Breathing, the Pleurisy, and Inflammation of the Lungs. It cleanses the Viscera from clammy Humours which are apt to cause Obstructions. It cures the Jaundice, and opens the obstructed Glands of the Liver and Mesentery. It is a great Friend to the Spleen, and is thought to be a Specific against its Disorders. It is praised for rectifying the Irregulari-

ties of the Menfes. and in Disorders of the Kidneys. In short, it strengthens the Parts by gently astringing their Fibres, quickens the Circulation of the Humours, and by rendering them fluid, promotes the Secretions. Two or three Handfuls may be put into two Quarts of Water, and may stand for a Night in hot Ashes. This Infusion serves for common Drink.

Ærugo, Verdigrease. It is the green Rust of Copper, and is made in large Quantities in *Languedoc*, and other Places. It is seldom or never used internally; but externally it deterges and dries up Ulcers, consumes fungous and proud Flesh, and eats away Callosities. It enters the *Ægyptian Ointment*.

Ætites, the *Eagle-Stone*. It is a scaly Stone, which seems to consist of several stony Crufts, and is hollow within. In this Cavity another Stone is contained, which being shook, may be heard to rattle. *Geodi* says, it is absorbent, drying, and binding.

Agaricus, *Agaric*, is a fungous Substance, growing to the Body of the Larch-Tree. The best is white, light, and brittle. That which is next the Tree is bad, because it partakes of the dark Colour and ill Qualities of the Bark. Some say it has three noxious Properties; That it loads the Stomach, and causes a Nausea and Vomiting; that it puffs up the Belly, and Hypochondria; and that it works slowly. In Cases wherein it is said to be serviceable, it must be given with so much Caution that the Use of it may well be spared. There is another Sort of *Agaric*, called by *Ray*, *Agaricus pedis equini facie*. In *English*, *Touchwood*, or *Spunk*. It grows to the Ash and other Trees. It is neither lamellated nor porous, but of the same Consistence in every Part: when the Outside is taken off, the inner Substance feels like Buff. It is said to stop Blood in a wonderful Manner, even in the Amputation of a Limb. The Discoverer had a Pension from the *French King*. After it has been teased a little with the Fingers, a Piece must be laid on the Wound big enough to cover it, on this a broader Piece, and over that a Bandage.

Ageratum, or the *Eupatorium* of *Mesue*. *Maudlin*; the Herb. *Simon Pauli* says, a few Drops of the distilled Oil

Oil given to Children, and anointing the Navel therewith, kills Worms.

Agnus Castus, or Vitex, the *chaste Tree*; it is a good Hysteric; the Seed; one Dram is a Dose.

Agrimonia, or the Eupatorium of the *Greeks* and *Avicenna*; *Agrimony*. Ray says, it is a most noble *Hepatic*, and is frequently used in the Jaundice, Dropsy and Cachexy; and that it is beneficial in Catarrhs, Coughs, and Suppression of the Menses. *Etmuller* commends it in Wounds and Ulcers of the Kidneys. *Riverius* prescribes a Dram of the dried Leaves, in Incontinence of Urine. *Wedelius* gives its Decoction in Water for the Gonorrhœa and bloody Urine. *Simon Pauli* recommends it in Decoctions for the venereal Disease, against which it has been thought a Specific. *Dolæus* cries it up against Madness. Four Ounces of its Juice is a *Dose* for an Adult.

Alce, the *Elk*; its Hoofs.

Alchimilla, *Ladies Mantle*: it is an astringent Vulnerary.

Alkekengi, or Halicabum, *Winter Cherries*; the Fruit.

Alliaria, *Jack by the Hedge*; Sauce alone.

†* *Allium*, Garlick; the Root.

Alnus Nigra, or Frangula, *black Alder*; the Bark.

Aloe Caballina, *Horse Aloes*; the inspissated Juice.

Aloe Hepatica, *Hepatic Aloes*; the inspissated Juice.

† *Aloe Socotrina*, *Succotrine Aloes*; the inspissated Juice.

Horse Aloes is of the worst kind, and is heavy, dense, black, full of Dirt and Gravel, exceeding bitter and nauseous both in Taste and Smell. The *Hepatic* is dense, dry, opaque, of the Colour of Liver, and has a more bitter, astringent Taste, and a stronger Smell than the *Succotrine*. This last is bright shining, clear, and is of a Saffron or yellow Colour when powdered: The Taste is bitter, astringent, and somewhat aromatic; the Smell is pretty strong, but not disagreeable. Preparations of Aloes given in a small Dose with bitter Extracts and temperate Balsamics loosen the Belly gently, and restore the Tone of the Intestines, and are good in Obstructions of the Menses; they help Digestion and correct acid Crudities in Hypochondriacs. *Junker* observes, that Aloes has

this Peculiarity, that a few Grains will loosen the Body as well as a whole Scruple ; it is also a good Vermifuge. Externally it is vulnerary and stops Bleeding. Aloetics used too freely may occasion Hæmorrhages, but will certainly cause the Piles.

Alfine, Chickweed; the Herb.

Altheæ Radix Folia, Marshmallows; the Leaves and Roots. The Seeds. Ed. Bismalva, Ibiscus. It is good in the Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder proceeding from the Acrimony of Urine, from the Gravel or Stone ; in Disorders of the Lungs ; in Erosions of the Intestines, and to soften hard Tumors.

† *Alumen, Alum, or Allom.*

Alumen Plumosum, or Sciffile, Plumous Alum; a Stone.

Alumen Romanum, Roman Alum; a Salt

Alumen Rupeum, Rock Alum; a Salt. Roman Alum is brought from *Civita Vecchia* ; it has a reddish Cast, is transparent within, and is of an acid styptic Taste ; it is given from a Scruple to a Dram ; when burnt it destroys proud or fungous Flesh.

Ambra Grisea, Ambergrease; a Bitumen : It is of an Ash-colour, variegated like Marble with white Spots here and there ; it is found floating on the Surface of the Sea ; it seems to be analogous to Musk, and like that may be given to a Scruple, tho' its usual Dose is from half a Grain to four Grains.

Ammeos Semen, the Seed of true Ammi : It is a small, roundish Seed like the Grains of Sand, of a greenish Brown, and smells like Thyme ; the Dose is two Scruples.

Ammi Vulgare, the common Bishopsweed; the Seed.

Ammoniacum Gummi, Gum Ammoniac : It comes from the Kingdom of *Barca* in *Africa* ; and is a concreted Juice between a Gum and a Rosin ; it is yellow without and white within ; it is of a disagreeable Smell almost like that of *Galbanum*, and of a sweetish Taste at first and then bitter. The Tears are better than the Lump, as being much more pure. *Ammoniac* softens hard Swellings, incides gross Humours, resolves those that are thick and tough ; it helps the Asthmatic, dissipates crude Tubercles of the Lungs, resolves

resolves Schirrus's of the Liver, Spleen and Womb ; it promotes the Menses, opens Obstructions, discusses Tophs of the Joints, and sometimes moves the Belly ; it is given in Substance from a Scruple to a Dram, in an Emulsion, Electary, Bolus or Pills.

Amomi Semen, Bastard Stone Parsley Seed.

Amomum Verum, true *Amomum* ; the Seed.

Amygdalæ Amaræ, bitter Almonds.

Amygdalæ Dulcis, sweet Almonds.

† *Amylum*, Starch.

Anas, the Duck ; its Fat.

Anacardia ; the Fruit. It is not a safe Medicine.

Anchusa, or *Alcanna*, *Alkanet* ; the Root.

Anethi Semen, the Seed of Dill.

Angelicæ Radix ab Hispania, *Caules*, *Folia*, *Semen*, the Roots of *Angelica* from Spain ; also the Stalks, Leaves and Seed.

Angelica Sativa, the Garden *Angelica* ; the Roots, Leaves and Seed.

Anguilla, the Eel ; the Liver.

Anime, the *Rosin* ; it is a whitish Rosin almost of the Colour of Frankincense ; it is of an agreeable Smell, and being laid on burning Coals quickly consumes ; its Fumigation strengthens the Head and the rest of the Body affected with Cold.

Anisi Semen, the Seed of Anise ; it is a Carminative ; the Dose is from one Scruple to a Dram.

Anser, the Goose ; the Fat, Dung.

Anthora or *Antithora*, *Monks-hood* ; the Root.

† *Antimonium*, Antimony ; it is a Mineral almost metallic, heavy, shining, consisting of long Streaks like Needles, and of a dark leaden Colour ; it abounds with Sulphur not unlike the common Sort ; its reguline Substance is fusile but not ductile, and shines like polished Iron. *Crude Antimony* finely levigated and taken inwardly from a Scruple to two Drams dissolves the viscid Crasis of the Humours, opens Obstructions, and is a safe Remedy in cutaneous Affections ; some begin with three Grains and increase it by three till it arises to half a Dram, and decrease the Dose in the same Manner. It is said to cure a

Rheumatism, and the Paresis that sometimes happens after Salivation.

Aparine, *Goose-grass*; the Herb.

Aper, the *Boar*; its Lard and Tusks

Apes, *Bees*; the whole Insects, their Honey, white and yellow Wax, and their Glue.

Apium, *Smallage*; the Roots and Seed.

Aquilegia, *Columbine*; the Roots and Seed.

Arabicum Gummi, *Gum Arabic*; it sheaths an acrid Lympha, thickens that which is too thin, and appeases too violent a Motion of the Humours; it is good in Disorders of the Fauces, Hoarseness, Coughs, salt Catarrhs, Spitting of Blood, the Strangury and Heat of Urine. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to two Drams.

Araneæ, *Spiders*; their Webs.

Areca, the *Indian Nut*; its inspissated Juice called *Catechu* or *Terra Japonica*, Japan Earth.

Argentina, *Potentilla* or *Anserina*, *Silver-weed*; the Herb.

Argentum, *Silver*; the Metal.

† *Argentum Vivum*, Quicksilver.

Aristolochia Longa, *long Birthwort*; the Root.

* *Aristolochia Rotunda*, *round Birthwort*; the Root.

Arsenicum Album, *White Arsenic*; a metallic Sulphur.

Arsenicum Flavum or Auripigmentum, *yellow Arsenic*; a metallic Sulphur. *Hoffman*, after various Trials upon Dogs and other Animals, justly concludes, that native Orpiment is no more a Poison than Antimony, till it has undergone some Alterations by Fire.

Arsenicum Rubrum, *Sandarach* of the *Greeks*, *red Arsenic*; a metallic Sulphur.

* *Artemisia*, *Mugwort*; the Herb: It is antihysterical and antispasmodic; it promotes the Flux of the Menses, expels the Fœtus and Afterbirth, and cleanses the Womb from Impurities; whence it is in frequent Use among the Women, not only in Broths and Decoctions, but also in Baths and Lotions. The Decoction of a Handful may be taken at a Time.

Arum,

Arum, Wake Robin or Cuckow-Pint; the *Root*: It may be used either fresh or dried; it incides, attenuates and resolves the thick viscid Mucus that adheres to the Sides of the Stomach and Intestines, and therefore wonderfully restores a lost Appetite; it often cures intermitting Fevers by resolving the thick Juices in the *Primæ Viæ*, or which adhere to the Glands of the Mesentery; it is commended for a moist Asthma and a Cough from a stuffing of the Lungs; it is useful in the Jaundice, Dropsy, Green-Sickness, Cachexy, and other chronic Diseases, by opening Obstructions of the Viscera; it may be successfully used in melanchollic, hypochondriac, hysterical and scorbutic Cases: But it must be avoided in Diseases which arise from a Sharpness of the Humours, a Spasm or Crispness of the Fibres. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to four Scruples. Asthmatic Persons may take two Drams. It has this peculiar Property, that it will cause Persons to sweat freely, who otherwise are very hard to sweat.

Arthanita or Cyclamen, *Sow-Bread*; the *Root*; it is an unsafe Purge.

* *Asarum*, *Asarabacca*; the *Roots and Leaves*; it vomits, purges, sweats and provokes Urine. The *Root* in Powder is given from half a Dram to a Dram; in Infusion from one Dram to four; a Decoction of it in Water has no vomiting or purging Quality, but in Wine it has both. Farriers give an Ounce or two at a Time in Powder to Horses with their Provender to cure the Farcy.

Aspalathus; the *Wood*; it is rare and therefore the Wood of Aloes is often used in its stead.

Asparagus, *Sparagus*; the *Root*.

Asphaltus, *Jews Pitch*; a Bitumen.

† *Assa Fœtida*, the concreted Juice of the *Root Hingisch*; it is very good against hysterical Diseases, flatulent Colics, internally and externally; it promotes the Menfes and Lochia, and expels the Afterbirth; it powerfully procures a Diaphoresis and Sweating; it drives malignant Humours from the Centre to the Circumference; wherefore it is good in malignant Fevers,

Fevers, the Small-pox and Measles; it is useful in Disorders of the Nerves and the Palsy; it is commended in the Asthma taken in a poached Egg; it represses the narcotic Effects of Opium, and by its Smell brings Women out of hysteric Fits. Externally it is good against Swellings of the Spleen. The Dose is from twelve Grains to a Dram, or even two Drams.

Astacus Fluviatilis, the *Crevice* or *Cray-Fish*; the little Stones called *Crabs-Eyes*.

Atriplex Sativa, *Garden Orache* or *Arrach*; the Herb.

Atriplicis Olidæ Folia, the Leaves of stinking Orache.

Avenæ, *Oats*.

Aurantia Malus, the *Orange-Tree*; the Flowers, Fruit and Rind of the Fruit, called *Orange-Peel*.

Aurantiorum Hispalensium Succus & Cortex, the Juice of Sevil Oranges and their Peel. The Peel of Sevil Oranges strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion, attenuates thick, gross Humours, disperses Wind, appeases the Colic, promotes the Menses and Lochia, and kills Worms. It may be given in Powder from a Scruple to a Dram. A whole China Orange eaten before the Fit of an Ague is said to prevent it, and sometimes to cure the Ague.

Auricula Judæ, *Jews-Ear*; the Fungus of the Elder-Tree.

Auricula Muris, or *Pilosella*, *Mouse-Ear*; the Herb.

Axungia Porcina, *Hogs Lard*.

B.

BAlaustia, *Balaustines*. They are used in Clysters for *Diarrhæas*.

Balsamita mas, or *Costus Hortorum*. *Costmary*; the Herb.

Balsamum Capaiwa, or *Capaiba*. Balsam of *Capiwi*. It is a liquid resinous Juice, imported from *Bresil*. It is of the Consistence of Oil while it is fresh, but grows thick and glutinous with long keeping. It is of a whitish yellow, of an acrid, bitter, aromatic Taste, and a fragrant Smell. It heals Wounds, especially

pecially of the Nerves; stops a Looseness, the Bloody Flux, the Whites and *Gonorrhœa*. It is good for the Kidnies, Bladder and Ureters, when ulcerated or obstructed with Gravel or Sand. It abates the Heat of the Urinary Passages, and cleanses them from Filth. *Fuller* commends it in Tubercles of the Lungs, the Beginning of a Consumption, and in Hectics. But these Vertues are suspected by some. Its Dose is from five to twenty Drops. Two or three Drams will purge like *Turpentine*.

Balsamum Gileadense, or *Opobalsamum*. *Balm of Gilead*. This is seldom or never to be had, at least not pure; and therefore we shall be silent as to its Vertues.

† *Balsamum Peruvianum*, Balsam of *Peru*. It is of a reddish black, of the Consistence of *Turpentine*; if it has a greenish Cast, it is adulterated. It has a fragrant Smell like *Benjamin*. It is good in the *Asthma*, Consumption of the Lungs, Pains from the Gravel, and Suppression of the *Menses*. Outwardly it eases Pains arising from cold Humours; and cures Contractions of the Nerves. It heals Wounds of all Sorts, and the Puncture of a Tendon. The Dose is from four to twelve Drops. In the dry Belly-Ach it is given from twenty to forty Drops.

Balsamum Tolutanum, Balsam of *Tolu*. It is a resinous Juice of a middle Consistence, between liquid and dense, of a tawny Colour, some say reddish, inclining to a golden Colour, and of a most fragrant Smell, as also of a most agreeable Taste. It is brought in small thin Shells, shap'd like a *Cocao Nut*. In Time it becomes dry and brittle: It has the Vertues of the Balsam of *Peru*. It may be given from half a Scruple to half a Dram or upwards.

* *Bardana Major*, or *Lappa Major*, the greater *Burdock*; the Roots and Seed. This is preferred by *Simon Pauli*, to the Decoction of the Woods in the Venereal Disease; it is greatly commended in the Gout, Gravel, Pleurisy and purulent Spitting. The Dose of the Root in Powder is a Dram; in Decoc-
tion

tion an Ounce. The Seed is a most powerful Diuretic, given to a Dram in White-Wine.

Bdellium; the gummy Rosin; it is commended in Disorders of the Breast, a Cough, difficult Breathing, Impostume in the Lungs and Gravel. The *Dose* is two Scruples; but it is seldom used unless externally, to soften and ripen Tumors.

Becabunga, or *Anagallis Aquatica*, *Brooklime*; the Leaves; they are deterfive, aperitive, vulnerary, good for the Scurvy, Gravel, Retention of the Urine and Menses. Four Ounces of the depurated Juice is a *Dose*.

Bellis Major, the *greater Daisy*.

Bellis Minor, the *lesser Daisy*.

Benzoinum, Benjamin; the Rosin; it promotes Expectoration, is good in the Asthma, Stuffing of the Lungs, and in an inveterate Cough. Its *Dose* is two Scruples. Outwardly in Plasters it strengthens the Head, Stomach and nervous Parts; its Tincture is good against Tubercles, Spots and Redness of the Face; it is a great Perfume.

Berberis or *Oxyacantha Galeni*, the *Barberry-bush*; the Bark, Fruit and Seed.

Beta, *Beet*; the Herb.

Betonica Vulgaris, the *common Betony*; the Leaves, Tops and Flowers. *Betony* is a discutient, attenuant, aperient, and abstergent; it is good for Disorders of the Liver, Spleen, Breast and Womb; it promotes Urine and helps the Gout; it is particularly recommended in Diseases of the Head; a Handful of the Leaves may be infused in boiling Water and drank as Tea; or four Ounces of the Juice may be drank in the Hemicrania, Vertigo, Numbness of the Limbs and Palsy. Snuff made of its dried Leaves is very good in Diseases of the Head.

Betula, the *Birch-Tree*; the Bark and Sap.

Bezoar Orientale & Occidentale, *Oriental and Occidental Bezoar*. The *Dose* is twelve or fifteen Grains.

Bonus Henricus, or *Lapathum Unctuosum*, *English Mercury*; the Herb. *Simon Pauli* says, a Cataplasm of the

the whole Plant has been used with Success and Safety in the Gout ; it is frequently eaten like Spinage.

Bistorta, Bistort or Snake-weed ; the *Root* ; it is balsamic, vulnerary and astringent, and may be used in all Cases where Astringency is required ; as in Incontinence of Urine, the Gonorrhæa, Overflowing of the Menfes, Lochia, Whites, Hæmorrhages from Wounds, Spitting of Blood, bilious Vomiting, the Dyfentery, and other Fluxes ; it may be taken in Powder from half a Dram to a Dram ; in astringent Ptisans from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Bitumen Judaicum, Jews Pitch. This is not used but in Venice-Treacle.

Bismuth, a *Marcasite* ; *Bismuth*. It is not used internally ; but a *Magistery* is made of it by dissolving it in Spirit of Nitre, and then making it precipitate with Salt and Water ; it is a very white Powder when clean washed, and is used by Women to paint their Faces.

Bolus Armenia, Bole Armenic.

† *Bolus Gallica*, French Bole ; these are astringent, desiccative, good in Loosenesses, Dyfenteries, and Spitting of Blood ; as also to absorb Acids. Outwardly it dries, astringes, and stops Blood in Wounds. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to two Drams.

Borrago, *Borrago* ; the Flower : it is one of the three Cordial Flowers.

Bombyx, the *Silk-Worm* ; its Bags and Silk.

Borax, Borax ; it is brought from the *East-Indies*, and nearly resembles Alum. Its principal Use is to assist Women in Child-birth, to expel the dead Child and After-birth, as also to restore the Menfes when suppressed. *Herman* says, it promotes Urine powerfully, and enters into Compositions against Impotency. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Dram.

Brassica Sativa, *Cabbage* and *Coleworts* ; the Leaves.

Brassica Marina, or *Soldanella*, *Sea Colewort*, the Leaves.

Bryonia Alba, *white Bryony* ; the Root : It is a strong Purge, and the Powder of the dried Root may be given from a Scruple to a Dram ; the Juice from a Dram to half an Ounce in Broth. The Root boiled

in

in Milk or Wine, from three Drams to six Drams, *Geoffroy* says, is good in the Dropsy, hysteric Passion, Asthma, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Palsy, the Gout and other Chronic Diseases; it is excellent in the moist Asthma, Dropsy of the Breast and Womb, and hysteric Suffocations from Obstructions of the Womb; but it is best to correct it with Cream of Tartar.

Bufo, the *Toad*.

Buglossum Sativum, *Garden Bugloss*.

Bugula, or Consolida Media, *Bugle* or *middle Consound*.

Bunias, or Napus Sativa & Sylvestris, *Narzew*; the Seed.

Burfa Pastoris, *Shepherds Purse*.

Buxus, the *Box-Tree*; the Leaves and Wood.

C.

C O C A O, the *Cocoa-Tree*; the Fruit called Chocolate Nuts.

Calaminta Montana, *Mountain Calamint*; the *Herb*:

It incides viscid Humours, excites the Appetite, helps Digestion, provokes Urine and the Menfes, deterges Ulcers of the Kidneys, expels the Lochia and the After birth, promotes Expectoration, helps the Asthmatic and such as have Ulcers of the Lungs; it may be taken in the Manner of Tea.

Calaminaris, *Calamine*; a Stone: It is used in drying up Wounds and Ulcers, but principally in healing the Excoriations of Children.

Calcarius Lapis, *Lime-stone*; which burnt is called, *Calx Viva*, *Quick-Lime*.

Calendula or Caltha, *Marygold*; the Flower.

Campechense Lignum, *Logwood*. This is lately given in Loosenesses. The Method that I have known succeed, is to take two Ounces of chip'd Logwood and boil it in a Quart of Milk and a Quart of Water to one Quart, of which a Tea-cupful must be taken pretty often.

† Camphora, *Camphire*; the *Rosin*: Taken inwardly, it is anodyne and diaphoretic; it resists Poisons and malignant Humours; whence it is used in the Plague, putrid Fevers and malignant Diseases; it promotes Urine and the Menfes; it resolves hysteric Suffoca-

tions,

tions, and heals the Ulcers of the Kidneys, Womb and Bladder ; it is commended in the Gonorrhœa and the Whites in Women. The *Dose* is from three Grains to a Scruple given in a Bolus, or dissolved in Oil of sweet Almonds ; it is used externally in Palfies of the Limbs, in the Pains of the Rheumatism and Gout, to allay Inflammations ; it asswages the Erysipelas, resolves Tumours, drives away Putrefaction, prevents a Gangrene, and is good against Burns, dissolved in Spirit of Wine.

Cancrorum Chelæ, Crabs Claws.

Cancrorum Oculi dicti, Crabs Eyes. These are little white Stones about the Bigness of a Pea ; they lie near the Stomach of a Craw-Fish, on each Side one ; they have no sensible Taste or Smell ; they have an inciding, discussing and absorbing Virtue ; they promote Urine and Sweat, and dissolve concremented Blood. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Canella Alba, white Cinnamon.

Canis, the *Dung* called *Album Græcum*.

Cannabis, *Hemp* ; the Seed. This is recommended by *Sylvius*, *Floyer*, and others, against the Jaundice. Two Ounces may be boiled in a Quart of Milk till they begin to break. Five or six Ounces of this Decoction may be given several Times a Day : It is helpful in the Gonorrhœa and Heat of Urine.

* † *Cantharides*, Spanish Flies. The Use of these Flies in Blisters is sufficiently known, and that Blisters will occasion a Heat of Urine and the Strangury ; they have been given often internally corrected with Camphire to six or seven Grains, with rather more than an equal Quantity of Camphire dissolved in Oil-Olive and made into a Bolus : They are said to prevail against the Leprosy, Gravel, Dropsy, virulent Gonorrhœa, Whites in Women, and Ulcers of the Bladder. In this last Case it may be proper to give the *Cantharides* an Hour or two before the Camphire. When *Cantharides* have been jocosely but rashly given, so as to endanger the Person's Life, a Bolus with a Scruple of Camphire has prevented the dangerous Effects, after having repeated it at the

stance of six Hours. We are obliged to Dr. Greenfield for this Discovery.

Caprifolium, or Periclymenum, *common Honey-suckle* or *Woodbind*; the Leaves and Flowers.

Capficum, or Piper Indicum, *Guiney Pepper*.

Capparis, the *Caper-Bush*; the Bark of the Root and Buds of the Flowers.

Caranna; the *Rosin*. This is only used outwardly in the Gout, Hip-Gout, Catarrhs, the Tooth-ach, either alone or softened with Oil; it is applied to the Temples in the Tooth-ach, and to the coronal Suture in the Head-ach.

Cardamomum Majus, the *greater Cardamoms*; the Seed.

Cardamomi Minoris Semen, the Cardamoms of the Shops. They are cordial, stomachic, help Digestion, strengthen the Brain, promote Urine and the Menses, and are commended by some to prevent the Vertigo and Apoplexy. The Dose, in Substance, is from half a Scruple to a Scruple; in Infusion, to half an Ounce.

Cardiaca, *Motherwort*; the Herb: The Powder of the Herb mixed with Sugar is excellent against the Palpitation of the Heart, hysteric Affections, and Disorders of the Spleen; it is said to be good against Convulsions, Obstructions of the Viscera and Worms. A Dose of the Powder to be taken with Sugar or Wine is a Dram.

Cardui Benedicti Folia & Semen, the Blessed Thistle; the *Leaves* and *Seed*: The Leaves promote a Diaphoresis, and are a powerful Sudorific; it is used with Success in malignant Fevers and the Plague; it is good in the Beginning of Pleurifies after Bleeding: The continued Use of it before the Fit of an Ague, takes it away, having been vomited with a large Decoction of it first: In chronic Diseases, the Infusion of the Tops with other bitter Herbs may be beneficially drank. The Dose of the Juice is three or four Ounces; of the Powder a Dram; of the Extract a Scruple or half a Dram; of the Decoction six Ounces repeated several Times in a Day: Three Drams of the Seeds are given in Emulsions, against the

the Pleurisy and Rheumatism ; they cause a copious Sweating : The same Emulsion is good to throw out the Small-Pox, Measles and other Eruptions.

Caricæ, dried Figs ; they are emollient, and are good in a Cough, Asthma, Hoarseness, Gravel, Heat and Difficulty of Urine and bloody Urine. Externally they soften, ease and take away Swellings and Inflammations of the Gums, Uvula and Fauces, if they are held in the Mouth or used as a Gargle. The Decoction is good for Children in the Small-Pox and Measles, when they do not come out kindly ; as also for Colic Pains in Plumbers ; five or six Figs are sufficient for a Pint of Decoction. Twelve Figs boiled in a Pint of Water with a Dram of Liquorice to one Half, and then strained, may be given by Spoonfuls in a violent Cough. Two Figs may be steeped in half a Pint of Brandy for a Day, and when the Brandy is strained off it may be set on Fire till it becomes of the Consistence of a Syrup ; it may be given by Spoonfuls in a Cough, Hoarseness and Asthma.

Carlina, or *Chamaeleon Albus*, *Carline Thistle* ; the Root.

Carpobalsamum, the Fruit of Balsam-Tree.

Carthamum, or *Cnicus*, *Bastard Saffron* ; the Seed.

Carui Semen, or *Carum*, *Caraway Seeds* : They incide gross, thick Humours, disperse Wind, appease the Pains of the Colic, help Digestion, promote Urine and the Menses : In all Disorders tending to an Inflammation they are to be avoided. The Dose is from a Scruple to a Dram ; the Oil is given from three Drops to six on Sugar.

Caryophyllata, *Avens*, or *Herb-Bennet* ; the Root ; when fresh it is good against Catarrhs and Obstructions of the Head ; when dried, it is given to cure Loosenesses, the Bloody-Flux, Spitting of Blood, and Hemorrhages. An Ounce of the fresh Root boiled in a Pint and a half of Water to one Half, or infused in half a Pint of Wine for a Night, and drank at the coming on of the Fit of an Ague, often drives it away. A Dram of the powder'd Root in hot Wine is given in Falls to resolve the coagulated Blood.

Caryophylla Aromatica et Oleum eorum stillatitium five essentialiale, Cloves, and their distilled or essential Oil.

The general Use of Cloves is as a Spice; however, they are good against cold Affections of the Brain, the Vertigo, Weakness of Sight, the Head-ach, Fainting, Palpitation of the Heart, Weakness of the Stomach, venereal Impotency, Suppression of the Menfes and hysteric Passion. The *Dose* in Substance is from three Grains to a Scruple; in Infusion from half a Dram to two Drams. Externally, they are put in Bags and laid to the Stomach to stop Vomiting, or to ease Pains in the Stomach from a cold Cause. The Essential Oil is good for the same Purposes. The *Dose* is from one to three Drops. It is also good for a Caries of the Bones and the Tooth-ach. Some anoint the Back and lower Part of the Head with it in an Apoplexy. Being put into a hollow rotten Tooth with a Bit of Cotton, it cures the Tooth-ach.

Caryophylla Rubra, *Caryophyllus Hortensis*, *Clove July Flowers*. They are commended in all Disorders of the Head and Heart, especially in all malignant and pestilential Diseases. *Simon Pauli* affirms, that numberless Patients have been freed from malignant Fevers only by the Decoction of the Flowers, and that they powerfully promote Sweat and Urine without raising great Commotions in the Blood, at the same time strengthening the Heart and appeasing Thirst: He adds, that the reddest and most aromatic Flowers are the best. The Decoction is made of a Pugil of the Flowers to a Handful.

Cassia Fistularis, the Pudding Pipe Tree. The Pulp is a gentle Laxative: It may be given to Children just born; two Drams should be dissolved in six Ounces of Whey; the whole should be given by Spoonfuls in eight or twelve Hours to purge off the Meconium before the Child begins to suck: To others it may be given from two Drams to an Ounce and a half.

Cassia Lignea, *Woody Cassia*; the Bark: It is commended in the Asthma and Coughs to incide and sheath thick and acrid Phlegm; as also in Diarrhoeas
and

and Dyſenteries to ſtrengthen the Inteſtines and ſneath acrid Humours. The *Dofe* in Subſtance is two Scruples; infuſed in half a Pint of White-Wine an Ounce.

Cafumunar, *Cafumunar*; the *Root*: It has a ſharp, pungent, aromatic Taſte, and a fragrant Smell: It ſtrengthens the Nerves, reſreſhes the Spirits, corroborates the Stomach and expels Wind: It is good in the Apoplexy, Epilepſy, Vertigo, Convulſions, Tremblings, the hyſteric and hypochondriac Paſſion and Gripes. The *Dofe* in Subſtance is from half a Scruple to half a Dram; of the Extract from fix Grains to fifteen.

† *Caſtoreum Ruſſicum*, *Ruſſia Caſtor*. This is the *inguinal Glands* of the Bever. The beſt are large, round, hard Cods, and, when cut, are of a red, Liver-Colour. *Caſtor* is given in the Gripes and Wind Colic, but chiefly in the hyſteric Paſſion; it promotes the Menſes and is good for Pains after Child-birth: It is commended in the Palfy, Epilepſy and Lethargy, eſpecially in the laſt: It is advantageous in Spafms and Convulſions. The *Dofe* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

Cauda Equina, *Horſe-Tail*; the Herb.

Centaureum Majus, the greater *Centaury*; the Root.

Centaurei Minoris Summitates, the Tops of the leſſer *Centaury*. *Rulandus* relates, that he cured all Sorts of intermitting Fevers with the Decoction of this Herb, having firſt given a Vomit: it is uſeful in the Jaundice, Suppreſſion of the Menſes, and of the Flux of the Hamorrhoids; it ſtrengthens the Stomach and kills Worms; it helps the Cachexy, Scurvy, Gout and hypochondriac Diſeaſe; it likewise opens Obſtructions of the Liver, Spleen and Meſentery. Outwardly it cures green Wounds and old Ulcers; it cures the Scurvy and ſcald Heads, if a Decoction be made of it in the Water in which Peaſe have been boiled, ſo long as to break them, but not to mix with the Water; this likewise kills Thouſands of Vermin at once, according to *Simon Pauli*. The *Dofe* in Powder is from a Scruple to a Dram. The

Extract is given to a Dram and upwards in intermitting Fevers and Obstructions.

Centinodium, or *Polygonum*, *Knot grass*; the Herb. This is looked upon as a Specific in all Sorts of Hæmorrhages, internally taken, or outwardly applied; it is good for all Fluxes of the Belly; but for the Bloody-Flux it must be boiled in Milk, and the Decoction drank. *Camerarius* mentions a Man who was cured of Vomiting of Blood by drinking the Juice in a little Wine. In Bleeding of the Nose the Decoction must be drank and the expressed Herb put under the Arm-pits. *Wedelius* assures us, that this Herb pounded and put under the Arm-pits stops the enormous Flux of the Hæmorrhoids. Outwardly applied, it cures Wounds speedily. The *Dose* of the Juice is two or three Ounces.

Cepa, Onion; the *Roots*. They agree with a Stomach full of gross, glutinous Humours, and excite a languid Appetite; boiled in Honey, they help Disorders of the Lungs from gross, thick Phlegm. *Chomel* says, if a white Onion is cut in Pieces and steeped for a Night in half a Pint of White-Wine, and the strained Liquor be drank in the Morning fasting, repeating the Dose for three Days together before the New Moon, it will cure the Gravel. Several Ounces of the Juice may be taken to promote Urine in the Dropsy. If Onions are pounded together with Salt they will cure a Burn before a Blister is raised.

Cerasus Niger, the *black Cherry-Tree*; the Fruit and Gum.

Cera Alba, white Bees Wax.

Cera Flava, yellow Bees Wax.

Cete, the *Whale*. See *Sperma Ceti*.

Cervus, the *Stag*; his Horns, Bone of his Heart, and Marrow. See *Cornu Cervi*.

Cerussa, Cerufs, or white Lead.

Ceterach, *Asplenium* or *Scolopendria*, *Ceterach*; the Herb.

Cherifolium, *Chervil*; the Herb: It promotes Urine and the Menfes, brings away Gravel, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, and resolves grumous Blood from

from Falls. Three or four Ounces of the Juice should be taken every third or fourth Hour ; or five or six Ounces of a strong Decoction. *Geoffroy* says, he has known the Juice alone very serviceable in the Dropsy. It is a Diuretic without Irritation, and will even restrain Inflammations ; and if this will not cure the Dropsy, it is scarcely curable, as he affirms. The Herb bruised and laid hot to the Anus will cure the blind Piles. The *Dose* in Powder is a Dram.

Chalybs, Steel. This Metal, or rather *Iron*, has two remarkable Qualities ; it is both opening and astringent ; it promotes the *Menses*, opens the Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and other Viscera ; it stops Hæmorrhages and cures Diarrhæas by astringing the lax Fibres ; it is said to be the Alexipharmac of the hypochondriac Passion, and the Pancea of Cachexies. *Geoffroy* says, Iron is by far preferable to Steel for medicinal Purposes, and that the Filings of Iron reduced to an Alcohol, or an exceeding fine Powder, excels all other Preparations in promoting the *Menses* and opening Obstructions of the Viscera. The *Dose* is from twelve Grains to half a Dram, once or twice a Day, in the Form of a Bolus, Pills or Troches.

Chamædryos Summitates cum Semine, the Tops and Seed of Germander : This incides and attenuates gross, thick Humours, strengthens the relaxed Solids, powerfully promotes Urine and Sweat, helps Obstructions of the Viscera, the Jaundice, Swelling of the Spleen, the Suppression of the *Menses*, obstinate Fevers, an incipient Dropsy, the Scurvy and the Gout. *Ray* says, a Person famed for the Cure of the King's Evil, used to give its Decoction in a Quart of White-Wine boiled to a Pint ; the *Dose* was six Spoonfuls Morning and Evening for a Month. A Pugil or two may be drank like Tea in chronic Diseases and Obstructions of the Viscera. *Alpinus* says, the *Egyptians* give a Dram of it in Powder against intermitting Fevers. Some Countrymen cure Quartans by taking the Powder in Broth for some Days. *Chomel* gives half a Dram of this Powder and as much of the Powder

der of Lesser Centaury, in a Glass of generous Wine, after having been mixt over Night, just before the Fit of an Ague.

Chamæmeli Folia Flores, the Leaves and Flowers of Camomile. These digest, relax, mollify, discuss Wind, mitigate Pain, and are friendly to the Nerves; they are also aperient, anodyne and antispasmodic; they are of great Use in the flatulent Colic, spasmodic Pains and Convulsions; in the Cardialgia, Gravel and intermitting Fevers: The Powder of the Flowers is given from half a Dram to a Dram; the expressed Juice from two Ounces to four; of the Decoction in Wine or Water, about six Ounces. *Morton*, and others affirm, the Powder of the Flowers will cure obstinate Agues: He gave a Scruple of the Powder, half a Scruple of Diaphoretic Antimony, and half a Scruple of Salt of Wormwood, in Posset-drink, every sixth Hour; or in a Bolus or any other convenient Form. Externally, it is applied as an Emollient and Resolvent in Cataplasms.

Chamæpityos Folia, the Leaves of Ground-Pine. It is given in Catarrhs, the Rheumatism and Hip-Gout, in Tremblings and the Palsy. A Dram of the Powder may be given alone, or with Germander in red Wine; or the Decoction may be given in Whey; or it may be drank with Germander as Tea: It is also said to open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, to promote the Menses, to expel the dead Child and the After-birth, and this most powerfully. The Dose of the Extract is a Dram.

Cheiri, or *Leuconium Luteum*, the *Wall-Flower*; the Flowers. These promote the Menses, and expel the Birth and After-birth. In Obstructions of the Viscera a Handful of the Leaves and Flowers may be steeped in a Pint of Wine twenty-four Hours, which serves for two Doses, Morning and Evening.

Chelidonium Majus, the *greater Celandine*; the Herb and Root.

Chelidonium Minus, the *lesser Celandine*; the Herb and Root.

Chermes. See *Kermes*.

China, the *Root*. This is seldom given alone, but with Sarsaparilla, Guaiacum, and the like. The *Dose* in Substance is from half a Dram to a Dram and a half: in Decoction from a Dram to half an Ounce.

China, Cortex Peruvianus, the *Peruvian Bark*. See *Peruvianus Cortex*.

Cicer Rubrum, *red Chick Peas*; the Seed: They are emollient and promote Urine.

Cichoreum, *Succory*; the Root, Leaves, Flowers and Seed.

Cicuta, *Hemlock*; the Herb. This is Poison, taken inwardly.

Cineres Russici, Russian Potashes.

Cinnamomum et Oleum ejus stillatitium sive essentiale, Cinnamon and its chemical Oil: The Bark heats, dries, opens and discusses: It is an Alexipharmac and resists the Malignity of the Humours, drives away Putrefaction, promotes the Menses, hastens the Birth, strengthens the Viscera, cheers the Spirits, helps Digestion and dispels Wind. It is commonly used in Imbecility of Strength, Faintings, malignant Fevers, and in cold Disorders of the Head, Breast, Stomach and Womb; as also in Pains of the Colic; it is astringent and therefore is given in Fluxes from an Atonia of the intestinal Fibres; its Infusion with Leaves of Sage is good in the Overflowing of the Menses, if the Patient is purged with Rhubarb alternately. The *Dose* in Substance is from a Scruple to half a Dram; in Infusion from half a Dram to two Drams. The OIL has a most acrid and burning Quality and therefore is never given alone, but mixed with Sugar and diluted in a proper Liquor; a single Drop given in Wine revives the dejected Spirits in a Moment. In all Cases where the Spirits are deficient it is a high Remedy; and in cold Disorders of the Womb it has not its Equal; it has all the Virtues of the Cinnamon in Substance. The *Dose* is from one Drop to three. If put into a hollow Tooth with Cotton-Wool it cures the Tooth-ach, by drying and burning the Nerve. This Drug is not to be used

- too often, nor when there is a Tendency to an Inflammation,
- Citrea Malus*, the *Citron Tree*; the Fruit, Peel and Seed. The Virtues are not unlike those of Oranges. The yellow Part of the Peel is a stimulating Cordial, mends the Breath, strengthens the Stomach and kills Worms. The acid Juice is cooling and is good against alkaline Acrimony, as well as quenches Thirst in Fevers. The *Dose* of the dried Peel in Powder is from half a Dram to two Scruples.
- Citrullus*, *Water-Melon*; the Seed. They are good against the Acrimony and Heat of Urine. They are given in Emulsions from an Ounce to an Ounce and a half.
- Cimolia Alba*, or *Argilla Alba*, *Tobacco-Pipe Clay*.
- Cinnabaris Nativa*, *native Cinnabar*.
- Cinnabaris Factitia*, *Factitious Cinnabar*. It is good against Disorders of the Head, the Vertigo, Epilepsy and Convulsions. But *Hoffman* says, it is not to be given in less Doses than half a Scruple, and that for several Days together.
- Coccinella*, or *Cochinella*, *Cochineal*. These Insects are said to be cordial, sudorific, alexipharmac, and good in Fevers. The *Dose* is from two to six or eight Grains. *Lemery* says, they are good in the Gravel, Loosenesses, and to prevent Abortion, and that they may be given in Powder from twelve Grains to half a Dram.
- Cochleariæ Hortensis Folia*, the Leaves of Garden-Scurvy-Grass. This is excellent against the Scurvy of the cold Kind, but must not be given in the hot, unless mixed with Acids or Wood-Sorrel; therefore when the Body is hot and feverish, the Bile acrid, the Humours putrid; or when there is an Inflammation, an Atrophy or a putrid Scurvy, this is not to be given. The *Dose* of the Juice is from one Ounce to two; or about two Pügils may be given in Decoction. It is best while fresh. It is likewise good in Obstructions of the Viscera, in the Green-Sickness and in the Asthma.
- Cochlearia Marina*, *Sea Scurvy-Grass* the Herb.

Coffee,

Coffee, the *Berries*. The Drinking of Coffee is good in a Crapula, Weakness of the Stomach, the Want of Appetite, the flatulent Colic, Suppression of the Menfes, Sleepiness, and sleepy Diseases; it helps Digestion, cheers the Spirits, sharpens the Wit, rouses the Dull, and attenuates gross Humours. But Coffee is not good for the Lean and Bilious, nor for those whose Viscera are hot; nor yet for such who are obnoxious to the bleeding Piles or any Hæmorrhage whatever, especially not for Women who have too large a Flux of the Menfes, or are with Child. It is likewise found not to agree with those that are melancholy or hypochondriac, or subject to the Erysipelas. Coffee drank freely in the Cholera Morbus, or in a Vomiting and Looseness has been found to have had a good Effect.

Colocynthis Medulla, the Pith or Pulp of the bitter Apple. This is a violent Purge, and seldom given without Preparation; though some powder the Pulp and give it from five Grains to twenty. It is commended in nervous Disorders and Diseases of the Head and Joints; in the Wind Colic, Dropsy and Leprosy. It is given in Decoctions from half a Scruple to a Dram; in a Decoction for a Clyster, a Dram; and in apoplectic Cases two Drams; but it must be carefully strained lest any of the Pulp get into the Decoction. If too large a Dose has been taken, Oil must be drank and given in a Clyster.

* *Consolida Major*, or *Symphytum Majus*, *Comfrey*; the Roots, Leaves and Flowers. The Root is a Vulnerary and good against the Bloody Flux and Spitting of Blood; it likewise corrects a salt and sharp Serum. The Dose in Powder is a Dram. Outwardly it agglutinates Wounds and is good against Hernias.

* *Contrayerva*; the Root: It promotes Sweat and is an Alexipharmac; it strengthens the Stomach, promotes Digestion, dispels Wind, and is used in malignant Fevers when the Body is too loose. The common Dose is a Scruple; but *Geoffroy* orders a Dram; and two Drams in Decoction.

Columba, the *Pigeon* or *Dove*; the Dung and Blood.

Copal,

Copal, the *Resin*. This is seldom used in Medicine, but often for Varnish.

Corallina, *Sea-Moss*. This is principally given against Worms from half a Dram to a Dram.

Corallium Rubrum, *Album*, *red* and *white Coral*. The red is the best, and is an Absorbent. It may be given in Hæmorrhages, Fluxes of the Belly, and the Whites in Women. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Coriandri Semen, *Coriander-Seed*. They incide viscid Juices in the Stomach and dispel Wind ; it may be useful in Spitting of Blood and Loosenesses. The *Dose* in Powder is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Cornu Cervi, *Hartshorn*. This is useful whenever an Acid predominates. The Gelly is healing in *Aphthæ* or the Thrush. It is seldom given unprepared, though some prescribe the Powder from a Scruple to a Dram.

Cornus, the *Cornel-Tree*. Some give a Dram of the Powder of the dried Fruit against Loosenesses and the Bloody-Flux.

Costus, the sweet *Costus* of the Shops ; the *Root*. This is said to be expectorant, cephalic, and Uterine ; it promotes Urine and a Diaphoresis. The *Dose* is half a Dram in Substance ; two Drams or half an Ounce in Infusion.

Cotula Foetida, *Mayweed* or *fætid Camomile* ; the Herb.

Craffula or *Telephium*, *Orpine* or *Live-Long* ; the Herb. Its chief Use is to heal Erosions caused by the Bloody-Flux.

Creta Alba, *Chalk*. It is an Absorbent, and destroys Acids in the Stomach ; it is good in the Heart-burn, and in a Cough from acrid Phlegm. It is given alone from half a Scruple to a Dram.

Crithmum, *Sampire* ; the Herb. This is more used in Sauce than in Medicine.

Crocus, *Saffron* ; the *Flowers* and *Stamina*. This is called by some the King of Vegetables : It cheers the Spirits, whence it is said to be cordial ; it is given against Fainting-Fits and the Palpitation of the Heart. It strengthens the Stomach and helps Digestion ; frees
the

the Lungs from gross Phlegm, destroys the Acrimony of irritating Serum, and cures a Cough; whence some call it the Soul of the Lungs. It is useful in the Asthma and Consumption, opens Obstructions of the Liver and cures the Jaundice. It is good against Disorders of the Womb and promotes the Menfes. Saffron is looked upon as an Hysteric, eases Pain and causes Sleep: It promotes Urine, excites the venereal Appetite and is good in spasmodic Cases. The Use of it should be moderate and seasonable. Pregnant Women should abstain from it, and those whose menstrual Flux is immoderate. Too large a Dose not only stupifies the Senses and causes Sleep, but provokes excessive and perpetual Laughter, which at last becomes convulsive and ends in Death. It may be given safely from ten Grains to a Scruple. Two or three Drams are sufficient to kill.

Crytallus, Crystal; the Stone. Its internal Use is very rare, nor are its Effects sufficiently known.

Cubebæ, Cubebs. They are like Pepper, but sometimes a little larger: They are good in the Vertigo, Palsy, and Apoplexy; they help a stinking Breath, dispel Wind, strengthen the Stomach, and are good against cold Diseases of the Brain and Womb. They are taken in *India* to excite the venereal Appetite. They are commended against Hoarseness and Loss of Voice. The Dose in Substance is from three Grains to a Scruple; infused in Wine from a Dram to two Drams.

Cucumis Agrestis, Cucumis Asininus; wild Cucumber; the Fruit. The expressed and inspissated Juice is called *Elaterium*; its chief Use is in the Dropsy; and is given from half a Grain to three Grains.

Cucumer Hortensis, the Garden Cucumber; the Seeds.

Cucurbita, the Gourd; the Seeds. These and the former are cooling, and are given in Emulsions against Sharpness of Urine and to procure Sleep. The Dose in Emulsions is an Ounce.

Cuprum, or Venus Copper; the Metal; whence Brass, Verdigrease, Tutty, Pompholix and Spodium.

Cuminum, *Cummin* ; the Seed. These are useful in a flatulent Colic, the Tympany and a Vertigo from bad Digestion. The *Dose* in Powder is two Scruples.

Cupressus, the *Cypress Tree* ; the Fruit. They are good in Fluxes of the Belly, Bloody-Flux and Hæmorrhages. A Dram of the Powder given in Wine is good against Agues ; the same Dose must be repeated every fourth Hour.

Curcuma, Turmerick ; the Root. It is reckoned an excellent Medicine against Obstructions of the Lungs, Liver, Spleen, Mesentery and Womb ; it promotes the Menfes and assists Child-birth ; it is almost a Specific against the Jaundice. The *Dose* in Substance is from a Scruple to a Dram ; in Decoction or Infusion two Drams

Cydonia Mala, Quinces, and their Seeds. The Fruit of the *Malus Cotonea*. They are astringent, are good against Vomiting, and Fluxes of all Kinds ; as also against Spitting of Blood. The Seeds serve to make a Mucilage. In Emulsions they are given to two Drams. The Juice of the Fruit is made into a Syrup, the *Dose* of which is from an Ounce to an Ounce and a half.

Cynoglossum, *Hounds-Tongue* ; the Root. A Decoction of an Ounce of the Root is given in Catarrhs, Coughs, Loosenesses, the Bloody-Flux and Hæmorrhages.

Cymini Semen, Cummin-Seeds. See *Cuminum*.

Cynosbati Fructus, Hips, *Rosa Sylvestris vulgaris Flore odorato incarnato* ; the common wild Briar or Dogs Rose ; also the Hip-Tree. The Conserve of Hips is recommended against a Looseness, to moderate the Heat of the Bile, against Sharpness of Urine and the Dysury. The *Dose* is from two Drams to half an Ounce. They are given in Substance from half a Dram to a Dram.

Cyperus Longus, *long Cyperus* ; the Roots. They attenuate, incise, open Obstructions, promote Urine and the Menfes, comfort a weak Stomach, and are good in an incipient Dropsy ; they heal Ulcers of the Mouth and Bladder. The *Dose* in Substance is a Dram ; in Infusion from two Drams to an Ounce. D.

D.

DAtilifera Palma, the *Palm-Tree bearing Dates*; the Fruit or Dates. They are in Shape like an Acorn but larger. They sometimes enter into pectoral Decoctions with Jujubs, Raisins and Figs.

Dauci Cretici Semen, the Seed of the Candian Carrot; the *Seed*. They are commended in uterine Pains and Disorders, in a chronical Cough, Hiccup, and a flatulent Colic. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Daucus Sylvestris, *wild Carrot*. They incide thick, gross Humours, discuss Wind, open Obstructions, provoke Urine and the Menfes. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to two Drams.

Dens Leonis, *Dandelion*; the Root and Leaves. It opens Obstructions of the Liver, promotes Urine and is good in internal Inflammations. *Fuller* recommends it in Diseases of the Skin, and directs from four to six Ounces of the Juice of the Herb to be taken three times a Day. The *common Dose* of the Juice is three or four Ounces; of the Infusion or Decoction from four to six.

Distamni Cretici Folia, the Leaves of Dittany of *Crete*. It is said to hasten the Birth, bring away the dead Child, Mole and After-birth. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram; its Infusion in Wine from a Dram to half an Ounce. Some recommend it in malignant Fevers.

Digitalis, *Fox-glove*; the Leaves. This is a strong Emetic and Cathartic, and therefore not safe to be given inwardly. *Parkinson* affirms, that the Leaves pounded and applied to scrophulous Tumours, will cure them; or the Juice may be mixed with an Ointment, and so used.

Doronicum Romanum, *Roman Wolfs-bane*; the Root. The internal Use of this cannot be safe, for it will kill Dogs and other Animals.

Dracontium, *Dragons*; the Herb. The Roots and Leaves have the same Virtues as *Arum*, but stronger. The Powder of the dried Root is given from one

Dram to two Drams. Externally the Root is a very good Remedy against ill-conditioned Ulcers. The fresh Root roasted in the Ashes and applied to the Anus cures the Pains of tumified Hæmorrhoids, and resolves schirrous and scrophulous Tumours; it also softens the Hardness of the Spleen.

Dulcamara, or Solanum Lignosum, *Bitter-Sweet*; the Root and Plant. *Parkinson* affirms, it is a violent Purge, from his own Experience.

E.

EBulus, or Chmæactæ, *Dwarf-Elder*; the Herb, Root and Bark. This is a strong Purge, and is given in Dropsies, when the Liver is sound. When an Ascites succeeds the Jaundice, it is not safe. The woody Part of the Root, deprived of its Bark, in the Spring, is a little astringent, and may be given from half a Dram to two Scruples, against the Whites and Overflowing of the Menfes. The dried Bark of the Root may be given as a Purge from a Dram and a half to two Drams; or five or six Drams of the Juice of the Plant; it works very roughly.

Elemi; the *Resin*. That now in Use is brought from *Brasil*, and is of a yellowish or greenish White, and is somewhat transparent, and resembles the Resin of the Pine-Tree; that is best which is pellucid, greenish, fat, tough, and of no unpleasant Smell. Externally applied it resolves Tumours, deterges Ulcers, and eases Pain; it powerfully resists Corruption, and is greatly commended for Contusions of the Head and Tendons. It is seldom or never used inwardly.

Endivia, *Endive*; the Root, Herb and Seed. They are cooling, abstergent and aperient; allay the Heat of the Blood, and restrain the Orgasm of the bilious Humours; they unite with the sharp Salts and too highly exalted Sulphur of the Blood, and carry them off by Urine or Stool; they are useful in burning, bilious and inflammatory Fevers, as well as stop Hæmorrhages; they are used in cooling, aperient Apozems. The *Dose* of the purified Juice is four Ounces, taken.

taken several Times in a Day. Their Seed is one of the four, lesser, cold Seeds, and is given in Emulsions; the bruised Herb is applied externally in Inflammations; they are used in cooling and emollient Clysters, and in Pediluvia, to procure Ease and Rest, either in the Summer-time or in febrile Heats.

Elatines Folia, the Leaves of Female Fluellin. These are vulnerary, aperient and resolvent; they are commended in the Cancer, Gout, Impetigo, Leprosy, Dropsy and the King's-Evil. The Decoction or Infusion are given from four Ounces to six; the Juice from three to five, twice or thrice in a Day. The Dose of the Extract is a Dram. Externally the Plant or its Juice is good to cleanse sordid and cancerous Ulcers.

Eleutheriæ Cortex, the Bark of Eleutheria. This is best known abroad by the Name of *Cascarilla*, and was sold at first for Jesuits Bark; it is still called by some the *Grey Peruvian Bark*. It has a resolvent, diaphoretic and sedative Quality; it is good in Diseases of the Breast, in which it is lenient, discutient and sedative, and is good in the Peripneumony and Pleurisy; in the Diarrhœa of acute Fevers and Dysentery it is very efficacious. *Apinus* extolled its Virtues in malignant and contagious Fevers; but at present they are not allowed. Some prefer it to the Jesuit's Bark mixed with other proper Ingredients, for the Cure of intermitting Fevers. It is useful in all Inflammations except the Quinsy; in Pains, in hypochondriac and hysteric Spasms, in a disorder'd menstrual and hæmorrhoidal Flux, in internal Hæmorrhages, Vomiting of Blood, in a too great a Flux of the Lochia, and in Spitting of Blood; as also in the Hemicrania, enormous Vomiting, Debility of the Stomach after Diseases, and in all Fluxes of the Belly. When the Effect is not speedy, it is not useless, for by its tonic and gently anodyne Virtues it relieves the Patient, and is more safe and convenient than Opiates. It was first used with Tobacco to correct the Smell. The Odour is very agreeable to some, and disagreeable to others and will affect their Heads.

The *Dose* of the Powder is from six Grains to a Scruple; of the Extract from three Grains to eight; in Infusion from half a Dram to a Dram; of the Tincture from ten Drops to twenty. In epidemic, spotted Fevers and Dyfenteries, *Apinus* gave a Dram of the Powder for a Dose three or four times in a Day, which often promoted Sweat; sometimes he gave five Grains of the Extract every sixth Hour; but in slight Cases only Morning and Evening. If there was no Change for the better, in three Days he left it off.

Enulae Campanae Radix, the Root of Elecampane. It helps Digestion, restores the relaxed Tone of the Stomach, incides and expels by Stool the viscid Sarrurra of the Stomach and Intestines. It eases Pain in flatulent Colics, cleanses the Kidneys and brings away Gravel, opens the Obstructions of the Womb and provokes the Menses by attenuating the thick, tenacious and mucous Humours concentered in these Parts; it is good in Hoarsenesses, asthmatic and other Coughs. In trembling of the Joints after Salivations, or which happen to Artificers that use Mercury in Gilding and otherwise, it is very useful, the Decoction mixed with Fennel being frequently drank. Half an Ounce of the dried Root may be infused in six Ounces of White-Wine all Night and drank in the Morning fasting. Two Ounces of the Root may be boiled in a Quart of soft Water for a Ptisan. In Powder it is given from three Scruples to six. Outwardly, the Decoction is good in the Itch. With Mustard-Seed and Yeast a Pultice is made to lay to the Feet in Deliriums.

Brigerum, or *Senecio*, *Groundsel*; the Herb. It is good in the Obstructions of the Mesentery and other Viscera; in the Jaundice, Atrophy and Sciatica; it is commended against Worms and the Epilepsy, in which Cases two Ounces is a Dose; it is also good against the Gripes, and some wear it as an Amulet against Agues. A Handful of it is given in Infusion.

Bruca, *Rocket*; the Seeds. All the Parts of Rocket eaten, excite the Appetite, help Digestion, dissolve the

the viscid Suburra contained in the Stomach, and is therefore good against a decayed Appetite and Want of Digestion. They provoke Urine which is rendered more sharp, and affects the genital Parts with a Titillation, on which Account it is prescribed against Impotency. The Herb eaten crude is good in Scurvies and chronical Diseases, or if the Juice is drank with Wine. The Seed has the same Virtues, and like Mustard-Seed, is good to prevent the Apoplexy. The *Dose* of the Seed is fifteen or twenty Grains; tho' some give it from half a Dram to a Dram.

* *Eryngii Radix*, the Root of Sea-Eringo. It incides gross, thick Humours that stuff the Viscera and opens their Obstructions; hence it is said to be hepatic, uterine, diuretic and nephritic; it cures the Jaundice, provokes Urine, cleanses the Kidneys and the Bladder and brings away Gravel; it opens Obstructions of the Mesentery and promotes the Menses. In Decoctions two Ounces of the Root is allowed to a Quart of Water, half of which may be drank at a Time. It is reckoned a great Provocative in venereal Affairs, either taken fresh or candied. In *Italy*, they apply a Cataplasm of it to the Belly, under the Navel, to prevent Abortion. *Ray* says, candied Eryngo is good for the Lean and Consumptive.

Erysimum, *Hedge-Mustard*; the Herb. It powerfully resolves the viscid Mucus which lines the Canals of the Bronchia and the Vesicles of the Lungs; whence it is good in Disorders of the Lungs, a Hoarseness, a tedious Cough, the Asthma, and a Loss of Voice from a gross Matter; it is good in colic Pains proceeding from a viscid Mucus, and in the Scurvy. The Seed is commended in a Suppression of Urine. The *Dose* is a Dram. A Handful or two of the Herb cut or bruised, and steeped in Water or Hydromel for some Hours, and strained, may be taken warm; I mean the Liquor, not the Herb, which must be always understood when Infusions or Decoctions are mentioned.

Esula Major, the *greater Spurge*; the Root.

Esula

Efula Minor, the *lesser Spurge*; the Root. All the *Spurges* are strong Cathartics, especially their milky Juice taken in small Quantities, and cannot be given without Danger; therefore no prudent Physician will prescribe them.

Eupatorium Cannabinum, *Hemp-Agrimony*; the Plant. The chief Use of this is in the Cachexy, in which it dissolves the thick Blood and restores the Tone of the Liver and Viscera; it cures Catarrhs and promotes Urine and the Menfes. A Handful of the Leaves and Tops may be boiled with a slight Ebullition in a Pint of Whey or Water, which is very good against the Infarctions of the Viscera that supervene to tedious Diseases, especially intermitting Fevers, when the Patient is become œdematous or inclinable to a Dropsy; it is also good after Tapping in the Dropsy Ascites. Oedematous Patients should likewise have the Feet fomented with the Decoction of this Herb in Wine, with the Addition of a little Camphire. It is also given in Broths, or the dried Herb may be taken like Tea. The *Dose* of the Juice is given to three Ounces; the Extract of the Juice to a Dram; externally, the Leaves with the Tops in Flower boiled in Wine, resolve œdematous Tumours and watry Swellings of the Scrotum without Puncture.

Euphorbium, the *Gummy Resin*. This is brought from the inland Parts of *Africa* to *Sallee*, and from thence to us. The best is pure, dry, pale or yellowish and acrid, which being slightly touched with the Tongue sets the Mouth on fire. This is the most acrid and burning Hydragogue of all others; and the Patient cannot go to Stool without Fainting and cold Sweats; it often ulcerates the Intestines, and therefore cannot be taken with Safety; tho' some venture to give from three Grains to eight, in sleepy Diseases, the Lethargy, Apoplexy and Palsy. The Powder snuffed up the Nose irritates so extremely as cause large Hæmorrhages, and sometimes inflames the Membranes of the Brain. Externally, by inciding, it digests thick, gross Humours, brings a Redness upon the
Part,

Part, excites an Inflammation and sometimes an Ulceration. Some add it to Liniments and Ointments, against an Atrophy, Palsy, and the like Affections of the Joints and Nerves. *Herman* dissolves it in Oil, and applies it to schirrous Tumours, letting it lie on for three or four Days. *Cbeselden* makes a suppurative Plaster, with Diachylon, Euphorbium, and Burgundy Pitch.

Euphrasia, *Eye-Bright*; the Herb. It discusses thick, glutinous Humours and Concretions, especially in the Brain, and renders them fit for Circulation; it is a little astringent and restores the Tone of the lax Fibres and Glands of the Brain; for which Reason it is said to be a Cephalic and Ophthalmic. Taken in any Manner, especially the Herb made into Snuff, strengthens the Sight, and restores it when decay'd. *Fuchsius* recommends it in Cataracts and Suffusions. It is given in Powder from one Dram to three. It is common to mix it with an equal Quantity of Fennel-Seed and a little Mace and Sugar. It is to be taken in a Morning, not for Weeks, but for Months and Years; others give a Dram of the Powder three times in a Day; in the Morning, before Dinner, and at Supper. *Konig* says, it is best mixed with the Powder of Millepedes. *Schroder* affirms, it restores a weak Memory; *Ray*, that it cures the Scotomy; and *Hoffman* recommends it against the yellow Jaundice. Some apply the bruised Herb or its Juice, or distilled Water, to the Eyes.

F.

FA B A, *Beans*; the Flowers and Seed. Bean-meal is reckon'd among the four resolvent Farinas.

Ficus, the *Fig-Tree*; its Fruit. See *Caricæ*.

Filipendula, *Dropwort*; the Root. The whole Plant incises gross Humours, and is diuretic. The Roots are of great Use in the Whites and in too great a Flux of the Lochia. *Simon Pauli* says, he has known the Whites to have been cured in a few Days by giving a Dram in the Decoction of the common *Daucus* for a Dose. Some commend it against the Vertigo.

tigo and Falling-Sickness. With Fennel-Seed it is good against Shortness of Breath and Inflations of the Stomach. *Sennertus* recommends it against the King's-Evil. Half an Ounce of the Root may be given in Decoction.

Filix Florida, *flowering Fern* ; the Root.

Filix Mas, *Male Fern* ; the Root. *Simon Pauli* recommends the external Application of the Root of the *flowering Fern* to cure Boys of the Rupture. *Ray* says, it is a Specific against the Rickets. The Dose of the white Part of the Root, for Children, is a Scruple ; for grown Persons a Dram or two : In Decoction from half a Dram to two Ounces.

Fœni Græci Semen, the Seed of Fenugreek. The Farina or Meal softens, digests, ripens and discusses Tumors, and eases Pain. The Use is very frequent in emollient, ripening and discutient Cataplasms and Fomentations ; or its Mucilage extracted with Water. It enters into emollient, carminative and anodyne Clysters to discuss Wind, to destroy Acrimony, and to heal the eroded Intestines, in Colics, Loosenesses and Dysenteries.

Fœniculi dulcis Semen, the Seed of sweet Fennel. All the Parts of Fennel strengthen the Stomach, restore its Tone, help Digestion, dissolve the viscid Mucus adhering to the Coats of the Stomach, especially the Seed. It is very useful for Sickness after eating, for Nauseas, Belching, for a Heaviness, Tension and Inflation of the Stomach, for Dulness, Sleepiness and Pains in the Head arising from Indigestion ; it refreshes the Spirits and is of great Use in flatulent Colics as it expels Wind. The Powder is given in Sugar from half a Dram to a Dram. The same Seed likewise helps the Generation of Milk by rendering the Chyle more fluid. Being mixt with thoracic Medicines it helps the Asthma, and cures obstinate Coughs. The Powder of the Seed is to be taken for Weakness of the Eyes every Morning fasting. The distilled Oil is a very great Carminative and eases Pain in the flatulent Colic, and helps Digestion ; it is given from six to twelve Drops mixt with Sugar,
which

which must be drank in Wine. Taken in Milk or a pectoral Decoction it is good for Coughs and the Asthma.

* *Foeniculum Vulgare*, *common Fennel*; the Herb, Seed, and Root. It has the Virtues of the former.

Formicæ, Ants. There are wonderful Things said of the Vertues of these Insects; that they are good in all Disorders of the Head and Brain and the Weaknesses of Old-age; but from their stimulating Properties they are more likely to be diuretic and to assist paralytic Limbs by outward Application. Violets or Blew-Bottles thrown among them will soon turn red; which is very peculiar; and the Eggs, which smell a little like Nutmegs, given a Person to drink, with the Powder of Nutmegs, will make him break Wind enormously.

Fragaria, Strawberry; the Herb and Fruit. The Leaves are good to allay the Heat of the Blood, and to promote Urine; they are hepatic and cure the Dyscrasy of the Liver; they are good in the Cachexy and Jaundice; they cure Ulcers of the Legs if bruised and applied thereto. Boiled in red Wine and applied like a Cataplasm to the Pubes, they cure the Whites and are good in nocturnal Pollutions and the the benign Gonorrhœa. *Strawberries* are cooling, quench Thirst and allay the Heat of the Stomach; they loosen the Belly, promote Urine, expel Gravel, but yield little Nourishment, and are unwholesome if eaten too plentifully. The *Dose* of the depurated Juice of the Leaves is two or three Ounces; in Decoction or Infusion a Handful of the Leaves.

Fraxinella, or Dictamnus Albus, white or Bastard Dittany; the Root.

Fraxinus, the Ash-Tree; its Bark and Seeds.

Fuligo Lignorum combustorum, Wood-Soot.

Fumaria, Fumitory; the Herb. This is useful in Disorders of the Primæ Viæ, in the hypochondriac Passion, the Jaundice, Scurvy and Cachexy; it renders the Blood more fluid, incides viscid Humours, opens Obstructions, strengthens the Stomach and Viscera, and promotes Urine and the Menses. The *Dose* of
the

the Juice is from three to six Ounces ; of the Powder from half a Dram to a Dram, or two. It is said to be a Specific in cutaneous Disorders ; in the Itch, Ring worm, Impetigo. *Simon Pauli* says, he has cured the most scabby People with the simple Decoction in Whey. Two or three Handsfuls may be given in Decoction.

G.

G Alanga Minor, the *lesser Galangal* ; the Root. This Root is brought from *China* and *India*, where it grows spontaneously. It incises, resolves, attenuates and strengthens ; but as it raises Commotions in the Blood it is to be given only in cold Disorders ; yet it does harm in melancholic and hypochondriac Affections, and often induces the Dropsy. It is good in simple Diarrhœas, and Vertigoes arising from Crudities of the *Primæ Viæ*. The *Dose* is from fifteen Grains to half a Dram in Substance ; in Infusion in Water or Wine from half a Dram to two Drams.

Galbanum. This is a fat Substance, ductile like Wax, semipellucid, shining, and of a middle Nature between a Gum and a Rosin ; for it will burn in the Fire like Rosin, and dissolve in Water like Gum. Its Colour is yellowish and its Taste bitter and acrid, with a strong disagreeable Smell. Its Virtues are much the same as Ammoniac, but weaker ; it dissolves thick Phlegm, whence it is good in an Asthma and an old Cough ; it discasses Wind, cures the Colic, opens Obstructions of the Womb, promotes the Menfes and the Lochia, expels the Birth and After-birth, and is good against hysteric Disorders proceeding from any Obstructions of the Womb ; its Fume is useful in a Suffocation of the Womb and epileptic Fits. Externally it incises, draws, softens and ripens ; therefore it enters several Plasters for maturing Buboës and Carbuncles, and for resolving schirrous Tumors. Applied to the Navel it mitigates hysteric Affections ; it appeases spasmodic Motions of the Intestines, Convulsions of the Limbs and the Palsy, being spread like a Plaster and applied to the Part affected.

fected. The *Dose* in Substance is from a Scruple to two Scruples.

Galega, Goats Rue; the Herb. This is a celebrated Alexipharmac and Sudorific, resisting Poison, especially that of the Plague; it is recommended to expel *Petechiæ*, and in other pestilential Diseases; in the Measles, in the Bites of Serpents, &c. But it is to be feared that it is not equal to the Encomiums which are made upon it. This Herb may be eaten crude or boiled. The *Dose* of the Juice is a Spoonful or two; and in Infusion from a Handful to a Handful and a half.

Gallæ, Galls. They are a powerful Astringent; hence they are praised by many in Loosenesses, Dysenteries and Hæmorrhages; but they have been lately extolled for a febrifuge Quality by *Renealm*, a Physician at *Paris*. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram, just as the Fit of an Ague is coming on; they are most efficacious when the Tone of the Stomach is too lax. Outwardly they strengthen relaxed Parts. The Decoction is used for a Half-Bath against the Falling-down of the Womb and Anus, and against Defluxions upon those Parts; or it may be used as a Fomentation. Some think they are too astringent for internal Use.

Gallina, the Hen; the Skin of the Gizzard, the White, Yolk, and Shell of the Egg.

Gallium, Ladies Bed-straw; the Herb.

† *Gambogia, Gamboge*; the gummy Resin. This is of a reddish yellow Colour when genuine, and must be chosen for its Cleanness and Freedom from Filth and Sand. If dissolved in Spittle it tinges Paper with a clear Yellow; it will dissolve in a great Measure both in Water and Spirit of Wine. This is a strong Cathartic, and purges serous and bilious Humours both upwards and downwards; hence its Use is frequent in Coughs, Dropsies, Asthmas, Catarrhs, the Jaundice, Gout, Itch and other Diseases. Some are afraid of using it at all, and others prescribe it as freely. However, if it be cautiously and seasonably administered, it has this peculiar Advantage, that it

is void of Taste and Smell, is given in a small Dose, and is quick in its Operation. It dissolves the viscid, clammy Humours which stagnate in any Part of the Body; those in the Stomach it expels by Vomit and the rest by Stool. It is given from two to five or seven Grains; fifteen is a very large Dose; from two to four has been given without vomiting; from four to ten will purge upwards and downwards without Violence. Some few cannot bear four without Perturbation of the Stomach. If it be diluted in a sufficient Quantity of Fluid small Doses of it need no Correction. Given in a Bolus or Pills it is more apt to vomit, but more seldom with Mercurius dulcis. Those who do not vomit easily should abstain from it. Three Grains dissolved in six Ounces of Barley-water, with an Ounce of Syrup of Violets, will make a Potion against the Dropsy. It operates best when not mixt with other Purges.

Genista, Broom; the Herb, Flowers and Seed. The Leaves and Tops of *Broom* boiled in Water, or their Juice, are useful in Dropsies, and all Obstructions of the Kidneys and Bladder; they partly purge serous Humours by Stool, and partly by Urine. *Ray* commends a Dram of the Seeds in Hydromel for a tumid Spleen, and against the Dropsy and Jaundice. A Dram and a half of the Seed is a strong Purge. The Flowers, says *Etmuller*, in Decoction, purge downwards, in Substance upwards; yet some say, the Flowers are eaten in Salads without any such Consequence, and that in great Plenty.

Geranium Batrachoides, Crow-foot Cranes-Bill; the Herb.

Geranium Robertianum, Herb Robert; the Herb. *Stocker* says, the Powder of the *Crow-foot Cranes-bill* is drying, and being applied to a Wound staunches Blood and soon heals it; but *Herb Robert* is more in Use and is a great Vulnerary and Astringent, externally and internally. It stops a Flux of Blood, resolves coagulated Blood, cleanses Wounds and Ulcers. If the bruised Leaves are steeped in Wine for a Night, it stops all Hæmorrhages whatever. *Ray* says, it eases

eases Pains of the Colic, and is excellent in Fits of the Gravel. Some commend its internal and external Use in Cancers whether ulcerated or not. It is likewise good in Inflammations of the Breast, and for Ulcers of the Mouth and Pudenda. The *Dose* of the Powder is a Dram in any proper Vehicle; as also the Infusion of a Handful of the Leaves.

- * *Gentianæ Radix*, the Root of Gentian. It is heating, drying and absterging; it resolves Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Womb. A Dram is said to cure Tertian Agues, and sometimes Quartans taken in Wine just before the Fit; or six Ounces of its Infusion given every fourth Hour; but it is much inferior to the Bark. This, like other Bitters is a good Stomachic and helps Digestion. The *Dose* is from one Dram to two. Outwardly it is used to cleanse Wounds and Issues; and Surgeons make Tents of it to dilate Wounds.

Glaustum, or *Isatis*, *Woad*; the Plant. *Ray* says, it dries and astringes, and is therefore good to stop Hæmorrhages; that it cleanses Ulcers and is good to heal recent Wounds.

Gladioli Lutei Radix, the Root of yellow Water-Flower-de-Luce. *Ray* says, it is controverted whether this Root be hot or cold; but that it has a powerful astringent Faculty all agree; wherefore it is good in Fluxes of the Belly and Uterus, and in the Dysentery, also in all Hæmorrhages whatever. *Schroder* says, it heats, dries, attenuates, astringes, strengthens, resolves, and from a peculiar Virtue is good in Disorders of the Nerves and Brain.

- * *Glycyrrhiza*, Liquorice; the Root. This temperates salt and sharp Humours, thickens the Blood and cures Coughs and Disorders of the Breast; it is good in the Gravel and mitigates intense Pain. *Simon Pauli* affirms, that if the Powder of Liquorice is mixed with Pulp of Cassia or with boiled Turpentine, and made into Pills, it will have surprising Effects against the Stone; and that it is an excellent Corrector of *Lignum Guaiacum*, when given against the venereal Disease. It is frequently prescribed in

Ptisans and Decoctions, to allay the Heat of the Blood and abate the Acrimony of the Humours. *Herman* says, it is good in Asperities of the Fauces, in the Pleurisy, Dysury, and Strangury. The *Dose* in Substance is a Dram; in Infusions and Decoctions an Ounce.

Grana Paradisi, *Grains of Paradise*; the Seed. The Virtue is the same as Cardamoms; which see.

Gramen Caninum, *Dog-Grass*; the Roots. They are moderately cooling, aperitive and subastringent; they provoke Urine without Irritation, and are good in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; they are frequently used in diuretic and aperient Ptisans, Broths and Decoctions, to dissolve the Infarctions of the Liver and Spleen. Some give a Dram of the dried Powder against the Worms and Rickets. The *Dose* in Decoction is two Ounces.

Granati Cortex, the *Rind of Pomegranates*: Some call it *Mali Corium*, the Skin of this Fruit. It is astringent and is good in the Whites, Hæmorrhages, Loosenesses and Vomiting, and in the Pica of pregnant Women. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Granata Sylvestris, the *wild Pomegranate Tree*; its Flowers called *Balaustines*.

Gratiola, *Hedge-Hyssop*; the Herb. This is reckoned to be a Hydragogue, and purges upwards and downwards; it is recommended in the Dropsy, against the Hip-Gout, and Fevers whether wandering or Tertian; it frees the Liver and Spleen from Obstructions and expels Worms from the Stomach; but as it is a violent Purge it agrees only with the Robust; in others it will cause Gripes and Super-purgations. The dried Leaves are given in Infusion from one Dram to two; in Substance from one Scruple to two.

† *Guaiaci Lignum, Cortex, Gummi*, the Wood, Bark and Gum of Guaiacum. That Wood is best that is fresh, heavy, resinous, and that has the most of the black Part in it, and whose Bark adheres closely and firmly to it; as also which easily takes fire, and by Heat partly melts into a resinous Magma. That which is
carious

carious and insipid, too pale, dry and without Sap, is to be rejected. The *ROBIN*, improperly called Gum, is brown without, and shining within, with a reddish or sometimes greenish Cast; it is brittle, of an acrid Taste, and when burnt of no disagreeable Smell. *Guaiacum* incises, attenuates, and deterges gross, thick Matter, opens inveterate Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and other Parts, promotes Sweat, strengthens a debilitated Stomach and other Viscera, cures the Jaundice, Dropsy and other Disorders depending thereon, consumes and dissipates cold Humours in all Parts of the Body. exhausts Defluxions of the Head, and cures rheumatic Pains; it wonderfully helps the Gout of all Kinds, whether in the Hands, Feet, Hips or other Joints; it cures all Disorders from the Resolutions of the Nerves; the Asthmatic, Paralytic, and the Stupor or Numbness of the Parts. It brings all cold, hard Tumors to Suppuration. It stops the Progress of all ill-conditioned malignant Ulcers, dries and brings them to a Cicatrix. It is a Specific in the French Pox, with all its Pustules, Tubercles, Ulcers and Pains, without hurting the Body or any Loss of Strength. In this Case it is most effectual in hot Climates or in hot Weather. Some think the Bark more powerful in this Disease than the Wood, because it has a more acrid and bitter Taste, and abounds more with volatile and fixed Salts. The Bark is given in Decoction from three Drams to six; in Powder from half a Dram to two Scruples; the Wood in Decoction from half an Ounce to an Ounce; in Powder from half a Dram to a Dram. But these are seldom given in Substance; instead of which, the Extract may be prescribed from four Grains to two Scruples. The Gum is a very efficacious Medicine, and is often directed against Rheumatisms. The Dose, as an Alterative is from eight Grains to two Scruples; as a Purge, from four Scruples to two Drams

† *Gummi Ammoniacum*. See *Ammoniacum Gummi*.

† *Gummi Arabicum*. See *Arabicum Gummi*.

Gummi Eleni. See *Elemi Gummi*.

H.

Hæmatites Lapis, *Blood-Stone*. This is a metallic, feruginous, hard, ponderous, glebous Substance, of a dark reddish Colour, sometimes approaching to the Hue of Iron, and sometimes more yellowish; it has an earthy and astringent Taste, and when broken it is fibrous like Wood. The best is hard, smooth, free from Sordes, and without Veins. *Hæmatites* has been given in all Ages in any proper Vehicle, against Hæmorrhages of all Sorts, against Spitting of Blood and Ulcers in the Lungs; it dries and heals Ulcers: it is given in the Whites and Loosenesses, also in the Cachexy and Suppression of the Menses. It has much the same Vertues as the aperient Crocus of Iron. The *Dose* in fine Powder is from one Scruple to four.

Hedera Arborea, the *Ivy-Tree*; the Leaves, Berries and Gum. The internal Use of the Leaves is rare. Externally they are employed in drying up and healing Ichors, in keeping open Issues and preserving them from Inflammation. A Leaf is applied daily in curing Ozænas or Ulcers of the Nose, and in easing the Pain of purulent Ears. Bits of the Wood made like Pease are good to put into Issues, and need not be changed above once a Month. The Berries are said to be diaphoretic and good against the Plague. But *Simon Pauli* thinks, no Parts of *Ivy* can be taken inwardly with Safety. The Gum is brought from *Persia*, and is of a dry, hard, compact, resinous Substance, of a dark, brown, rubiginous Colour, and thins when broke. Its Taste is subacid, slightly astringent, and a little aromatic. It is without Smell, but lighted with a Candle it has a Smell which is not disagreeable, and burns bright and long. *Junker* says, the genuine Sort is a safe Medicine, is very resolvent and strengthens lax Fibres; that it is good in a cacochymic and vapid Intemperies of the Blood; in cold, cachectic Diseases, in the Green-Sickness, in mucid Catarrhs, &c. It may be given dissolved in Wine or in Pills. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple.

Hedera

Hederæ Terrestris Folia, the Leaves of Ground-Ivy. *Simon Pauli* says, that the simple Powder of this Herb mixed with an equal Quantity of Sugar, and drank with its distilled Water with a fifth Part Wine, will wear away the Stone in the Kidneys so fast that it exceeds all belief. Its Decoction in Clysters is prescribed for the Colic and Dysentery. *Ray* says, the Juice of this Herb snuffed up the Nose cures violent Head-achs. *Boecler* affirms, that it resists Putrefaction, is good in internal Wounds and Ulcers, in spitting and pissing of Blood. By some it is called the *Panacea* of the Breast. It is praised for the Gout, Jaundice and Plague. *Willis* mightily commends its Powder in obstinate Coughs; and it is reckoned to do Wonders in Tubercles and tartarous Indurations of the Lungs; it is likewise good against Worms. Externally it is cried up against Ruptures, Fistulas, inveterate Ulcers, the King's-Evil, &c. Boiled in Wine it takes away Deafness and Noise in the Ears. In Half-Baths it promotes the Menfes and is good in Fits of the Gravel. *Bayrius* says, it cures the Tooth-ach if the Juice is dropped into the Ear on the pained Side. Its Dose in Infusion is from one Handful to two; of the depurated Juice from two Ounces to three; of the Powder from one Dram to two.

Hellebori albi Radix, the Root of white Hellebore.

* *Hellebori nigri Radix*, the Root of black Hellebore. The Black is said to be a proper Purge for maniacal and melancholy Patients; for the Epileptic, Podagric, Apoplectic, Paralytic, Hysteric, and those that are afflicted with the Leprosy and obstinate Quartans; but it is a rough Purge and is given only to the very Robust, and then but seldom in Substance, from fifteen Grains to two Scruples; in Decoction from a Dram to two Drams. The Extract made with Rain-water is more frequently prescribed from twelve Grains to a Scruple. The *white Hellebore* is a strong Vomit, and is never given in Substance. *Boerhaave* says, ten Grains is a Dose, but it is best to be omitted entirely. *Hoffman* directs *black Hellebore* in hysteric and hypochondriac Cases, when mixt with *Asa Fœtida*,

tida, Sagapenum, Opoponax and Castor. And here I cannot but observe that *Quincy* says, he has given fifteen or twenty Grains frequently as an Alterative and Sudorific with good Success; which may mislead those who have never tried it, for all the Writers on the *Materia Medica* of Note, unanimously agree about its purgative Quality; such as, *Simon Pauli*, *Schroder*, *C. Hoffman*, *Herman*, *Boecler*, *F. Hoffman*, *Geoffroy*, &c. and therefore it could not be the true black *Hellebore* that *Quincy* made use of.

Helexine, *Pellitory of the Wall*; the Herb. See *Parietaria*.

Hepatica Nobilis, *Noble Liver-wort*; the Herb.

Hepatica Terrestris, *Ground Liver-wort*; the Herb.

Herba Paris, *Herb Paris*, *True-Love* or *One-Berry*; the Herb and Fruit. *Simon Pauli* thinks the Use of it unsafe.

Hermodyctylus, *Hermodyctyl*; the Roots. They are said to cleanse the Joints from thick, gross Humours, but their purgative Quality is but weak; for this Reason they are seldom prescribed alone. The Dose in Substance is from half a Dram to two Drams; in Decoction an Ounce.

Herniaria, *Rupture-wort*; the Herb. This is said to cure Ruptures after Reduction. Some give a Dram of the Powder in Wine, or Broth, or in a Bolus; others infuse a Handful of the Herbs in a Pint of Water or Wine; fix or eight Ounces of the Colature is a Dose. They likewise lay a Poultice of the Herb to the Part affected. *Hollerius* gave from two to four Ounces of the expressed Juice for nine Days successively.

Hippoglossum, *Double-Tongue*; the Herb. It is said to be a Vulnerary, and good for Ruptures in Boys, if a Dram and a half of Powder is given every Morning in Comfrey-Water. *Simon Pauli* says, the Decoction is good in Gargles for the Inflammation of the Fauces.

Hipposeelinum, or *Smyrnum*, *Alexanders*; the Herb, Root and Seed. *Ray* says, this is eaten commonly both raw and boiled. The Seed is good for the flatulent

tulent Colic and the Asthma ; and enters into carminative Compositions. The *Dose* of the Seed is from two Scruples to a Dram.

Hircus, or Capra, the *Goat* ; the Blood, Suet and Milk.

This last is drank as Affes Milk.

Homo, *Mankind* ; the Blood, Urine, Fat, Milk, Skull, Mummy.

Hordeum disticum, Barley.

Hordeum perlatum, French, or Pearl Barley.

Horminum sativum, *Garden Clary* ; the Herb and Seed.

This is said to be good in the Colic, hysteric Passion and Whites, and may be drank as Tea. *Hoffman* places it among the Class of Sedatives, which serve to restrain the unbridled Motions of the Solids and Fluids ; and to remit and relax the painful spastic Strictures of the Parts. A Mucilage may be made of the Seed, which applied to the Eyes will serve to extract strange Bodies and to sheath the Acrimony of the lachrymal Lympha. *Junker* says, a Grain of the Seed put into the Eye serves for the same Purpose.

Huso, the *Isinglass-Fish* ; the Glue called Icthyocola, or Isinglass. It is made of the Entrails, Skin, Fins and Tail of the Fish. This is a Sea-Fish, which often ascends into fresh Water, and is chiefly taken in the *Danube* ; it is sometimes twenty-four Foot long and weighs some hundreds of Pounds ; the Flesh of the Back eats like Veil, and of the Belly like Pork. The Milts or soft Rows are accounted a great Delicacy. It is seldom used in Physic ; however, it may be useful in thin Catarrhs, spitting of Blood, and to sheath an acrid Bile as well as to cure Diarrhœas, and Gripes proceeding from thence ; it is good likewise when the Blood is prone to Ebullitions and in bleeding of the Gums. It is best made into a Gelly, and may be taken by Spoonfuls from half a Pint to a Pint in a Day ; it is also mixed with other Gellies. Some account it good in Consumptions and the Whites.

Hybernicus Lapis, or Tegula vel Ardefia Hybernica, *Irish Slate*. It is thought to have the same Vertues as Sperma

ma Ceti, and is frequently used by the common People internally for Bruises, for it resolves coagulated Blood. Some say it will cure Quartans. The *Dose* in fine Powder is from one Dram to two.

Hydrolapathum, the *great Water-Dock*; the Root. It is laxative, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, and is given in rheumatic, arthritic and ischiadic Pains, and is useful in chronic and obstinate Diseases, as also in all Diseases of the Skin. The *Dose* of the fresh Root in Broths, Apozems and Infusions, is from one Ounce to two; of the Powder of the dried Root from one Dram to two.

Hyosciamus albus, *white Henbane*; the Seeds.

Hyosciamus niger, *black Henbane*; the Leaves. These applied externally are emollient and resolvent; but this and the internal Use promote Sleep, ease Pain, and mitigate the Acrimony of Humours; but they disturb the Mind and bring on ridiculous Deliriums, fantastic Dreams and Extasies. The Effect is the same whether taken in Clysters, smoak'd, or the Fumes when burning are received up the Nostrils. Some pretend the Juice of Henbane mixt with Gum Ammoniac and applied to the Teeth will make them drop out without Pain; yet many Physicians have formerly prescribed the Seed for spitting of Blood. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple. *Mayerne* advised the Seed to be taken forty Days together against the Epilepsy, beginning with six Grains and augmenting the Dose gradually to a Scruple, every Morning fasting, in a Scruple of the Juice of House-Leek. But it is much the safest Way not to meddle with it at all, at least with the utmost Caution. If it has been swallowed by Accident, a Vomit must be given mixt with Oil, immediately, and then the same Remedies as against Opiates; such as, acid Liquors, the Juice of Oranges, Currants, Vinegar, Spirit of Vitriol or Sulphur, sharp Clysters, sneezing Powders of Pellitory, &c. should be blown up the Nose. Volatile Salts should be taken inwardly; Blisters, Sinapisms and Epispastics should be laid to the Soles of the Feet and Neck; likewise Cuppings,
Scarifi-

Scarifications, Burnings, Punctures, and painful Frictions ; for all these Things highly stimulate the nervous Membranes and restore the Tone of the Parts.

Hypocistidis Succus, the inspissated Juice of *Hypocistis*. This is not unlike *Acacia*, and is black, shining, and of an austere Taste ; it is brought from the Eastern Countries and the south Parts of *France*. It should be chosen pure, shining, black, and not burnt at all. It is a powerful Astringent and used against spitting of Blood, overflowing of the Menfes, the Cœliac Passion and Dysentery. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Hypericum, *St. John's Wort* ; the Herb, Flower and Seed. This is in great Esteem as a vulnerary Plant, and is used for Wounds and Ulcers, both inwardly and outwardly, as a Cleanser and Healer ; it cures spitting and pissing of Blood, resolves coagulated Blood ; it kills Worms, promotes Urine and the Menfes, expels Gravel and small Stones, and is commended in hysteric and hypochondriac Cases, Melancholy and Madness. A Handful of the Tops in Flower are given in Decoction or Infusion ; the Leaves and Seeds are prescribed to a Dram, either alone or with other Vulneraries. Outwardly it has a peculiar Virtue in healing Contusions, Wounds and Ulcers of the nervous Parts ; for this Reason it enters several Balsams.

Hyssopi Folia, the Leaves of Hyssop. They have an inciding, attenuating and discutient Virtue, and are chiefly appropriated to tartareous Disorders of the Lungs ; for by their aromatic Acrimony they incide the viscid Mucus of the Lungs which stuffs up their Vesicles, and promote Expectoration ; whence they are accounted a Specific in the moist Asthma. In like manner they cure the Inflation of the Stomach, create an Appetite and help Digestion. Some prefer it to Wormwood for strengthening the Stomach. They are said to be helpful in most Disorders of the Brain and Nerves, and for that Reason are good in Catarrhs and the Falling-Sickness. It is given from half a Handful to two Handfuls in Infusion or Decoction.

coction. The *Dose* in Powder is a Dram. It is good in Sugillations and blood-shot Eyes from Bruises or straining to Vomit, if the Tops are tied in a Rag and immersed in boiling Water or Wine and then laid to the Eye as a Poultice at Bed-time, when the Eye is shut; but it must be only warm. *Ray* affirms, that a Person being bruised with the Kick of a Horse was cured in a few Hours both of the Pain and the livid Marks, with the Application of Hyssop shred small and mixed with unsalted Butter, and then applied as a Poultice.

Hydrargyrus, *Argentum Vivum* or Mercurius, *Quick-Silver*. It is heavier than all the Metals, Gold excepted. It amalgamates with all Metals and metallic Bodies, but unites with Iron and Antimony with very great Difficulty: It penetrates and dissolves Metals and renders them brittle; hence it has been accounted the first Matter of all Metals; but this Opinion is not sufficiently established. Fire will divide it into very fine Parts, in the Form of a Fume, and so it flies off and vanishes. It dissolves readily in Spirit of Nitre, but not in Oil or strong Spirit of Vitriol, unless with very great Trouble. It is not altogether innoxious, for those that work in the Mines, tho' never so robust, seldom continue sound above four Years, but are affected with a Trembling and a Palsy, and die miserably. All Artificers that use Mercury know very well what an Enemy the Fumes of it are to the Nerves; and a Paresis is not seldom the Consequence of a Salivation. *Quick-silver* is good in Tumors, Infarctions of the Glands, in a schirrous Spleen, Liver, Mesentery, &c. in Ganglions and strumous Swellings, and other Disorders of the same Kind. It destroys Acrimony, when it is effectual in venereal Tumours, Buboës and Ulcers, in cutaneous Pustules and the Itch of all Kinds, as well as all Diseases of the Skin; Universals being first premised, that is, Bleeding, Emollients, Baths, Diluents and Purgatives: Then the Patient is to be put into a warm Place lest insensible Perspiration be stopped, which should likewise be promoted by gentle

the Exercise. Its Power of Salivation is known to all, as well by anointing with it outwardly, as taking it inwardly. It must be pure; which is known by putting a little of it over the Fire in a silver Spoon: If it all flies away it is good. It is generally purified by passing it through shammy Leather, but the best Way is to distil it in a Retort, from Lime, or Potashes, or Filings of Steel. Crude Mercury is given to kill Worms, from a Scruple to a Dram, levigated in a Glass Mortar with Sugar and a Drop or two of Oil of Almonds. It is common to boil a Pound of *Quicksilver* in three Quarts of Water, and give the Decoction to Children for their common Drink. Mercury is also given largely in Oil, even to a Pound or two, in the Iliac Passion, to open Obstructions, and force down the Faces. Some make Girdles with it, but this must be with Caution, against cutaneous Diseases. It must be beat up with the White of an Egg till they are both turned into Froth, which being imbibed by a Cotton Girdle may be worn round the Middle.

I.

Jacobeae, *Ragwort*; the Herb. It is extremely nauseous, therefore little used.

Jalapii Radix, the Root of Jalap. This is a celebrated Purge, and much used among the common People, because it has no Smell, is not disagreeable, and is not taken in large Doses. It carries noxious, particularly the serous Humours downward, and without working roughly. It should not be given in too large a Dose, from twelve Grains to twenty is sufficient; tho' some give it from a Scruple to half a Dram, and even to a Dram. The *Dose* of the Resin is from eight Grains to twelve or sixteen; but the Root in Substance is much the safer Purge, and better on all Accounts. *Jalap* is not proper in acute Fevers, nor in hot and dry Constitutions; but agrees with the Cold, and those that abound with Serum; in the Dropsy, Anasarca, and the Cachexy: For this Reason it agrees better with Children than Adults,

dults, and even two or three Grains may be given to Infants. It needs no Corrector, and those that are used as such generally do more Harm than Good; for Salts increase the Acrimony of the Purge, and aromatic Oils render them more inflammatory.

Jasminum, Jessamine; the Flowers. These are seldom or never used.

Iberis, Scitica, Cressies; the Herb and Seed. See *Nasturtium*.

Imperatoria, Masterwort; the Root. This is good in the Colic and flatulent Disorders, in Suppressions of the Menfes, and for Frigidity in Men. It helps Digestion, opens Obstructions, cures the Jaundice, and is taken in Asthmas. Its principal Use is in cold Disorders of the Brain, Catarrhs, the Palsy, Apoplexy, &c. A Dram of the Powder is given in generous Wine a little before the Fit of a Quartan Ague. It promotes the Saliva, being held in the Mouth, and cures the Tooth-ach. The Dose in Substance is from half a Dram to a Dram; and in Infusion two Drams. *Simon Pauli* says, it cures obstinate Ringworms, if the recent Root is powdered and mixt with a little Hogs-Lard to anoint the Part affected.

Ipecacuanbæ Radix, the Root of Ipecacuanha. There are three Sorts, but I shall only mention the Ash-colour'd or Grey, as preferable to the rest. It is brought from *Peru*, and is about the Thickness of a Goose-Quill, crooked and rough, with annular Wrinkles. It is dense, hard, brittle, resinous, with a String or Nerve which runs along the very Middle of the Root; it is of a subacid, bitterish Taste, with but little Smell. It is used frequently in Loosenesses, but chiefly in confirm'd Dysenteries; for it often cures them like an Inchantment in twenty-four Hours. It has been usually given from ten Grains to half a Dram, but by *Geoffroy* from six Grains to ten; and he affirms, that ten Grains will vomit as violently as two Scruples. After various Experiments, he concludes it is best given in Substance. When the Patient is well cleansed upwards and downwards with

Ipeca-

Ipecacuanha, he gives a few Grains of it every Day divided into several Doses so as not to be strong enough to purge, and then it will cleanse and dry the Exulcerations of the Intestines: By this Means a Dysentery is safely cured without Danger of a Return. He observes likewise that it is not so effectual in other Fluxes, and is more certain when a Dysentery is confirmed, than when recent.

Iridis Radix, the Root of Florentine Orris. This attenuates and incises the thicker Lympha adhering to the Lungs, and promotes its Expectoration; whence it is good for Coughs, a Shortness of Breath and an Asthma; it is useful also in the Gripes of Infants; it is mixt likewise in sneezing Powders and Provokers of Spittle. The Dose is from a Scruple to a Dram. *Junker* says, a Grain or two may be given to Infants when their Lungs are oppressed with Mucus.

Iris nostras purpurea, common purple Flower-de-Luce; the Root. It both purges and vomits, and two or three Ounces of the depurated Juice are given in a Dropsy, alone or mixt with White-Wine, in a Morning fasting, every other Day; but its Acrimony is so great as to cause a Burning in the Stomach, Fauces and Intestines; it is commended in oedematous and cachectic Disorders. Others prescribe the juice from half an Ounce to an Ounce, and the Powder of the dried Root from two Scruples to four. Externally the Juice is used as an Errhine, it draws a great Deal of Serum from the Head; and mixt with Bean-meal and applied, it takes off Freckles.

Judaicus Lapis, the Jews Stone. It is found in Syria, Judea, and other Places; it is shaped like an Olive and of the Size of an Acorn. It has Streaks or Furrows which run regularly from one to the other. It is of a whitish Ash-Colour, is brittle and shines when broke. It promotes Urine, is good for the Gravel and is said to break the Stone, but that may justly be doubted. The Dose is a Dram in any convenient Vehicle.

Juglans, the Walnut-Tree; the Fruit and its Shell.

Jujubæ, Jujubs; the Fruit. When these are a little dried in the Sun they are wrinkled, of the Size of an Olive and of a reddish Yellow; the Pulp is whitish, soft and spongy, with an oblong Stone, sharp at both Ends; they have a sweet, vinous Taste. The best are fresh, large, heavy, and full of Pulp. They are brought from *Italy* and the south Parts of *France*. They appease Irritations of the Breast and Lungs, allay Coughs, and sheath the Acrimony of tickling Phlegm; they are good for the Kidneys, and abate the Heat of Urine and Pains of the Bladder. They may be drank in Decoction, boiling an Ounce in six Pints of Water to five, for common Drink. They are used in pectoral Decoctions with other Ingredients.

Juniperi Baccæ, Juniper-Berries; also the *Wood* and *Gum*. The Berries powerfully resolve, discuss, attenuate, heat, absterge, and strengthen; they are good for a cold Stomach, dissolve viscid Mucus, and cure Flatulencies thence arising; they ease the Colic, help Digestion, cleanse the Kidneys and Bladder, and cure the Gravel; they resolve the viscid Pituuit that stuffs the Lungs and promote Expectoration; cure Coughs and moist Asthmas; they are useful in Catarrhs and Suppression of the Menses; they render the Blood fluid, increase its Motion and promote Sweat. In short, they are useful in all pituitous Disorders, and when there is a Weakness or Atonia of the Fibres: But when there is any Tendency to an Inflammation of the Stomach, Intestines or Kidneys, they will bring on a Suppression of Urine, an Inflation of the Stomach, and generate Wind very plentifully. A Dram of them may be eaten now and then in a Day, or from thirty to fifty Berries may be taken in Infusion like Tea, or they may be steeped in Wine for a Night, and the Colature may be given the next Morning fasting against the Gravel. Some have eaten about a Pugil in a Day for the same Purpose with Success. The Wood is directed to be burnt to clear the Air from noxious and contagious Particles. Some think the Decoction of it equal to that of Guaiacum against

against Catarrhs and the Lues Venerea; the *Dose* of which, so used, is from half an Ounce to an Ounce. The GUM has much the same Virtues as Ambar, and strengthens, resolves, absterges and promotes Urine. It is used internally and externally against Ulcers; in Consumptions of the Lungs, Hæctics and Ulcers of the Kidneys, it is inferior to few Balsams. Besides, in the Itch, Gonorrhœa, Cachexy, Dropsy and Obstruction of the Glands it is very useful. The *Dose* is a Scruple made into Pills.

Juncus odoratus. See *Schœnanthus*.

K.

KALI, *Glass-wort*; the Herb: *Cineres Clavellati*; *Pot-ashes*. The Herb is of little or no Use in Physic; and the Ashes are chiefly used by Soap-Makers, on account of the lixivial Salt. What the Virtues of these Salts are shall be shewn hereafter.

Kermes Succus, *Kermes-Juice*. This is a membranaceous Bag of the Size of a Pea, smooth, shining, and of a dusky red, covered with a fine Down or an ash-colour'd Dust; it is turgid, with numberless reddish very small Eggs or Animalcules, which rubbed with the Fingers pour out a crimson Liquor, of a subacid bitterish Taste, and of no disagreeable Smell. It adheres to the Leaves and tender Twigs of a Kind of an Ilex, in the warm Climates, in *May* and *June*, in hot Years, and then the Juice is expressed. It is common in *Italy*, *Spain*, and the south Parts of *France*. *Lister*, as *Ray* informs us, has met with these Berries on Cherry-trees in *England*. It is chiefly used in difficult Births to support the Strength, to appease Vomiting and to strengthen the Stomach; as also to prevent Abortion. The Powder of the Berries is given from half a Scruple to half a Dram; and the Syrup, which has three fourths Sugar, from half an Ounce to an Ounce; so that the *Dose* of the pure Juice is from one Dram to two.

L.

L *Abdanum* ; the Rosin. This is a rosinous Substance, of which there are two Sorts : One is in large Cakes of the Consistence of an Extract, and sticks to the Fingers, of an agreeable Smell and of a blackish red Colour ; it is wrapped in Bladders or Skins : The other is dry, hard and brittle, but softens with Heat and is mixt with black Sand ; it is of a black Colour and of a weaker Smell than the former. It is made in Rolls of the Thickness of ones Finger, and wound up like Wax-Candle. It is seldom used inwardly, but when it is, it is given to strengthen the Stomach, to help Digestion, to cure Catarrhs and the Bloody-Flux. Outwardly it is emollient, and ripens, attenuates and dissolves. It is applied to the Head in a cold Intemperies of the Brain ; to the Stomach for its Weakness, and to the Temples for the Tooth-ach. It is commended for old sinuous Ulcers with Swelling and Hardness, and to cure the Disorders of the Womb. It is used by the Perfumers.

Lacca, *Lac* ; the Gum. There is *Stick-Lac*, *Shell-Lac* and *Seed-Lac*. *Stick-Lac* is a rosinous Substance with an unequal Superficies, and as it were granulated. It is hard, of a dusky Red, of a rosinous Taste, and of a fragrant sulphureous Smell when kindled, and very agreeable to the Spirits. *Seed-Lac*, are small, hard, brittle, reddish, pellucid, rosinous Grains, and of the same Taste and Smell as the former. *Shell-Lac* is made of the finest *Seed-Lac*, and is melted down into a fine transparent Mass. It has been given in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Lungs, in the Dropsy and Jaundice, from half a Dram to a Dram ; but it is now neglected, and is only used to fasten loose Teeth, and in the Scurvy of the Gums ; for which Purposes it is dissolved in Spirit of Wine.

Lactuca, *Lettice* ; the Herb and Seed. This has an anodyne Quality, which does not proceed from a noxious, narcotic Principle, but from its aqueous, nitrous Juice, which is proper to temperate the Effervescence of the Humours, to mitigate the Heat of
the

the Stomach, Liver and other Viscera, to relax their crisped and too greatly oscillating Fibres, and so by restoring their Functions to procure Sleep. They are good against Costiveness, and consequently help the Hypochondriac and Scorbutic. The Seed is one of the four lesser cold Seeds and has the Virtues of the Herb, and is given in Emulsions from a Dram to a Dram and a half. The *Dose* of the depurated Juice of the Herb is from one Ounce to two.

Lamii albi Flores, the Flowers of the white Archangel. The *Herb* and *Flowers* are commended against the Whites in Women, Disorders of the Lungs, Tumors and Indurations of the Spleen, uterine Hæmorrhages and to conglutinate Wounds. Daily Experience shews they are good in the Whites and Hæmorrhages of the Womb. Their Tops in Flower may be infused in hot Water like Tea, and a Cup may be drank of it three or four Times in a Day. The Flowers macerated in the Sun with Oil-Olive make an excellent Balsam for Wounds of the Tendons, as *Dodart* declares.

Lapis Bezoar Orientalis, Oriental Bezoar-Stone. This according to *Kæmpfer*, comes from *Laar*, a Province in *Persia*, and is bred by a Mountain Goat, called by some *Capricervæ*, and by others *Cervicapra*: It is a most timorous Animal, and delights in the Mountains, seldom descending into the Plains. It is lodged in the Pylorus, but whether bred there originally or not is uncertain. These Stones shine on the Outside, and are as smooth as if they were polished. Outwardly they are of a blackish Green, or bluish black Colour, and sometimes between both. They are of various Shapes and Magnitudes, but always consist of several *Laminæ* or thin Plates, in the Manner of Onions; in the Middle there is a Bit of Straw, Hair, Fibres, or some such Thing. They are thought to be genuine that are of a middle Substance between a Stone and a Rosin; insomuch that when they are bruised they will dissolve in Spirit of Nitre or Spirit of Salt, which will imbue the Liquor with a red Colour and with their Virtues. They are
cried

cried up as an Antidote against all Manner of Poisons, against the Plague, contagious Diseases, malignant Fevers, the Small-pox and Measles; they are good in the Pleurisy, Peripneumony, Jaundice, Diseases of the Womb, difficult Birth, Melancholy, &c. Their real Virtue is much the same as prepared Pearls and Crabs-Eyes, and perhaps are more esteemed only for their great Price. They absorb Acids, temperate Acrimony, and resolve Humours. It is usually given to about twelve or fourteen Grains. The OCCIDENTAL BEZOAR is of a larger Size than the other, is not so smooth nor so shining, it is likewise of an ash or whitish Colour, but is not so fine in any Respect, and is much weaker in Virtue. It is generated in the Belly of a wild Goat. The Dose is from a Scruple to half a Dram. There is another Kind of Bezoar, called PEDRO DE PORCO; it is found in the Gall-Bladder of the Porcupine at Malacca in the East-Indies; it is round, compact, and of the Size of a Nutmeg or Walnut, of an unctuous Substance and a bitter Taste; it is excessive dear and much sought after by great Persons; a single Stone has been sold in Holland for near twenty Pounds. When they use it they hang it a few Hours in a Draught of Water, which it renders bitter, and communicates its Virtue without losing above a Grain in Weight. It is reckoned a high Cordial and Alexipharmac, and a most efficacious Medicine in the Jaundice, putrid and malignant Fevers, and in all Obstructions of the Viscera.

Lapis Calaminaris, Calamine; is a Fossile, and of a middle Consistence between a Stone and an Earth; it is of various Colours, sometimes of an Ash-Colour, sometimes whitish, yellowish, or of a reddish Black. It is sprinkled with ferruginous Globules of the Size of a Pepper-Corn, and has whitish Veins. It contains Iron; for the greatest Part of it may be attracted with a Load-stone. They use it to make Brasses. See *Calaminaris*.

Lapis Hæmatites, Blood-stone. See *Hæmatites*.

Lavendulæ

Lavendulae Flores, Lavender Flowers: *Lavendula Vulgaris*, common *Lavender*; the Herb and Flowers. It is good for the Head, Nerves and Womb; by its salino-sulphureous, aromatic, subtile, active Particles, it stimulates the nervous Fibres to an Oscillation, restores their weak and relaxed Tone, dissolves thick Humours and renders them fit for Motion; whence it is proper for Defects of Sense and Motion; and is used in Catarrhs, the Apoplexy, Palsy, Vertigo, Cramp, Lethargy, and Trembling of the Limbs. It is sometimes used to promote Urine, the Menses, and to assist in expelling the Fœtus, as also in flatulent Gripes. The Powder of the Seed or Flowers is given from a Scruple to a Dram; or the Flowers may be drank as Tea. The *Dose* of the Conserve is half an Ounce; of the distilled Oil from two Drops to six. The Flowers and Leaves held in the Mouth or chew'd promote the Spittle; and used in this Manner they are good in Catarrhs, sleepy Diseases and in the Palsy of the Tongue. The Flowers smoaked as Tobacco are good for trembling Hands.

Laureola, *Spurge-Laurel*; the Leaves and Berries. These have a most violent Operation both upwards and downwards, and are therefore generally condemned; they are so hot they almost burn the Mouth and Throat and inflame the Stomach; yet some have ventured to give the Bark or Leaves in Dropsies from six Grains to ten; or three or four of the Berries.

Lauri Folia, *Baccæ*, the Leaves and Berries of the common Bay-Tree. The Leaves strengthen the Stomach and cure the flatulent Colic, if taken as Tea, or if a Dram of the powder'd Leaves be given. The Berries are more heating, and resolve thick, clammy, viscid Humours; they excite a languid Appetite, open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, promote Urine and the Menses, and expel the After-Birth; they likewise cure the Colic, are good in the Palsy, and in Disorders of the Womb. The *Dose* in Infusion is from two Scruples to a Dram.

Lapis

Lapis Lazuli, Azure Stone. This is a bright blue Stone, with Veins and Specks of Gold and Silver: It is found in Gold, Silver and Copper Mines, and will bear the Fire. It is brought from *Asia* and *Africa*. There is a worse Sort which comes from *Germany*, and will not bear the Fire. It will both vomit and purge, but is now never used in Medicine.

Lemnia Terra, Lemnian Earth. It is an argillaceous Earth, and is fat, tenacious and smooth, and of a palish red Colour. It is brought in Sticks or little Cakes of about four Drams each, with various Characters imprinted thereon. The best is fat, without Sand, and when broken with the Teeth seems like Suet. It is an Absorbent, and is given inwardly in the Bloody-Flux, in Hæmorrhages, the Small-pox, Measles and malignant Fevers, as a Bolus or dissolved in Liquor. The Dose is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

Lens vulgaris, Lentils; the Seed. These, tho' eaten by some, are very bad Food, and productive of various Disorders. They are seldom or never used in Physic.

Lentiscus, the Mastic-Tree; the Wood and Rosin. See *Mastiche*.

Lepidum, Dittander or Pepper-wort; the Herb. This opens Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and is reckoned by *Etmuller* a great Antiscorbutic. It incides viscid Phlegm adhering to the Stomach, and the Leaves eaten fasting excite a languid Appetite and help Digestion; they cure hypochondriac Disorders by inciding and absterging the viscid Phlegm which is lodged in the *Primæ Viæ*. The Leaves dried and powdered may be given in Wine from two Drams to half an Ounce, in a Morning fasting. They promote Urine powerfully, and are good in the Dropsy. Externally they are rubifying, and draw the Blood, Spirits and Humours to the Skin; beaten with Butter and Lard or applied, they relieve the Hip-Gout.

Lepus, the Hare; the Fur, the Gall, the *Astragulus* or Huckle-Bone, the *Coagulum* or Rennet, a milky Concretion in the Stomach of Leverets that suck. The

Fur

Fur is good to stop Bleeding, being applied to the Wound. The *Gall*, applied externally, is a good Deterfive for the Eyes, and dropped into the Ears helps Deafness. The *Huckle-Bone*; one of these powdered and given, is commended in the Gravel, Convulsions and Epilepsy. The *Rennet* dissolves coagulated Blood, cures the coeliac Passion, Dysenteries and Overflowing of the Menses; taken in Vinegar it cures the Falling-Sickness. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Levisticum, Lovage; the Root and Seed. The Root strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion, discusses Wind, attenuates viscid Humours, eases the Colic, helps the Asthma, opens the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and is a Specific in the Jaundice; it brings down the Lochia, expels the dead Child and the After-birth. The *Dose* of the Root powdered is from half a Dram to a Dram; and of the Seed, which has the same Virtues, from a Scruple to half a Dram. *Forestus* gave three Ounces of the Juice of the Leaves to bring away the After-birth.

Lichen Cinereus Terrestris, Ash colour'd Ground Liverwort. It is reckoned a Specific against the Bite of a mad Dog. See *Pulvis Antilyssus*.

Lignum Rhodium, Rose-Wood or Rhodium. This was formerly brought from *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*; but that which is used now comes from the *Canary* and *Caribbee* Islands; there is likewise a Tree of this Kind which grows in *Jamaica*. The Wood and essential Oil is said to be cordial and to strengthen the Brain; but they are at present used chiefly in Perfumes; and a Dram or two is sometimes put into Decoctions to give them an agreeable Smell; the Oil is also used to scent Pomatums, &c. Some will have it to be a Root.

Lignum tinctile Campechense, Logwood. See *Campechense Lignum*.

Limaces terrestres, or *Cochleæ terrestres*, Garden Snails. These are much of the same Nature as Gellies, when boiled in Milk, and are good in Coughs, Consumptions, spitting of Blood and other Disorders of the Lungs.

Lungs. Some say they are good outwardly to break Carbuncles, to cure Wounds, heal Ulcers, mitigate Inflammations and stop Hæmorrhages. The Shells are diuretic and good in the Gravel and Dropsy. Four Ounces of Snails may be boiled in a Pint of Milk till nearly dissolv'd, which may be sweetened with Sugar, and a little Cinnamon may be added for the Sake of the Stomach. Six Ounces is a *Dose*, to be taken two or three Times in a Day. Some give four, six, or eight Snails in Decoction, for a *Dose*; others dry them in an Oven, and prescribe from half a Dram to a Dram of the Powder. The Powder of the Shells is directed from a Scruple to half a Dram.

Lilium album, the *white Lilly*; the Root and Flower. The Flowers are anodyne, but are seldom used inwardly; they ease Pain, digest and ripen, and are therefore used in Poultices, and in emollient Decoctions for Clysters. The Roots are much used for Maturation and Suppuration in Cataplasms.

Lilium Convallium, *Lilly of the Valley*; the Roots and Flowers. The Flowers are thought to be useful in the Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Convulsions, Palsy, Catarrhs, and other cold Diseases of the Head; they strengthen the relaxed nervous Fibres and render their Oscillations more brisk, and restore the Tone of the Brain as well as invigorate the Spirits. Their *Dose* in Powder is a Dram; in Conserve an Ounce. Dried and powdered they cause Sneezing. The Roots are seldom used.

Limonum Succus, *Cortex et Essentia dicta*, the Juice, Peel and Essence of Lemons. These are much of the same Nature as Oranges and Citrons, only the Juice is more acid and consequently more cooling; it is said to be very efficacious in dissolving the Stone, and in deterging the urinary Passages. The Peel excites the languid Spirits, cheers the Heart, comforts the Brain and helps Digestion. The *Dose* of the Juice is from half an Ounce to an Ounce; and of the Peel from half a Dram to two Scruples. There is a compendious Way of making an *Olco-Saccherum*, which is, to take a Piece of Loaf-Sugar and rub it on the
Outside

Outside of a whole Lemon, till all the yellow Peel is taken off by the Sugar ; then so much of the Sugar that has imbibed the Oil may be shaved off into a proper Vessel, which must be kept close stopped up for Use ; five or ten Grains of which is a *Dose*. It is more effectual than the Peel itself because it preserves the essential Oil. The like may be done with Oranges or Citrons.

Linaria, Toad-Flax ; the Herb. It is seldom or never taken inwardly. Outwardly it resolves congealed Blood and Lympha which are extravasated, and abates their Acrimony, relaxes over-tense Parts and eases Pain. It is greatly cried up for easing the Pain of the blind Piles, when boiled in Milk either alone or with Camomile Flowers, and applied to the Part. The fresh Leaves bruised have the same Effect.

Lingua Cervina, Harts-Tongue ; the Herb. It is drying and binding, and strengthens the Tone of the Viscera ; it is particularly good for the Swelling of the Spleen. It dissolves thick, concreted Humours, opens Obstructions and sheaths the Acrimony of the Humours ; it is useful in hypochondriac Diseases, stops Loosenesses and spitting of Blood. Outwardly it dries and heals Wounds and Ulcers. The *Dose* of the Powder of the dried Herb is a Dram or two. Ray says, if it is taken in Small-Beer or Posset-drink it is good for Obstructions of the Liver, Palpitation of the Heart, uterine Suffocations and Convulsions. A Handful of the Herb may be taken in Infusion.

Lini Semen, the Seed of common Flax, or Linseed. This, on account of its temperate Mucilage, is anodyne and sheaths the Acrimony of the Humours, and is therefore given in demulcent Pisans and Apozems, especially in Heat and Difficulty of Urine. The *Dose* of the Seed macerated in Water is from one Pugil to two ; in Emulsions from two Drams to four. Linseed-Oil cold drawn may be taken by Spoonfuls ; or even from two Ounces to four in Coughs, Pleurifies, or to promote Expectoration ; in Clysters from six to eight Ounces ; the Farina or Meal resolves,

solves, mollifies, ripens and eases Pain when applied in Cataplasms.

Linum Catharticum, *purging* or *wild Dwarf-Flax*, or *Mill-Mountain*; the Herb. It is a Purge, and a Dram or two of the bruised Leaves may be taken as a Bolus; or a Dram of the Powder of the dried Herb, with a little Cream of Tartar and Anniseed, and then it works easily.

Liquidambra, *Liquid-Ambar*. This is a resinous Juice of the Consistence of Turpentine; it is brought from *New-Spain* and *South-America*. It was formerly used by the Perfumers, but is now almost forgot.

Lithospermum, or *Milium Solis*, *Gromwell*, *Gromell* or *Gray-Mill*; the Seed. This is a great Diuretic, promotes Urine and gently stimulates the Kidneys and Bladder, and is therefore commended against the Gravel; it cleanses the Kidneys from Viscidities, and defends them against the Acrimony of the Urine. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Emulsions from six Scruples to half an Ounce; in Decoctions the same.

Lithargyrus, *Litharge*. This is made in separating Silver from baser Metals, and is nothing else but vitrified Lead, either alone or mixt with Copper. It may be dissolved in Oil and fat Substances to the Consistence of a Plaster, and is the Basis of many other Plasters. It dries moderately and absterges with a gentle Attrition; it cicatrises Ulcers and is good for galling of the Thighs.

Lotus Urbana, *sweet Trefoil*; the Herb and Seed. It absterges, digests, eases Pain, resolves coagulated Blood and heals Wounds. A Dram of the Tops in Flower boiled in Wine or Hydromel, promotes Sweat and is said to cure the Pleurisy; it promotes Urine and the Menfes. Some say a Dram of the Seed drank in Wine is good against Poison. Outwardly it is used in vulnerary Decoctions and Fomentations.

Lucius, a *Pike*; the Jaw-Bone. This has the same Virtues as Crabs Eyes, but is said to be more efficacious in the Pleurisy and Peripneumony. The *Dose* in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Lujulæ Folia, the Leaves of Wood-Sorrel. These quench Thirst, extinguish the Heat of the Stomach, mitigate febrile Heat, allay the Fervor of the Blood and temperate a caustic Bile; they resolve thick Blood and amend it when too much dissolved by Salts by sheathing their Acrimony; they are said to cool the Liver and strengthen the Heart, and are esteemed as a great Antiscorbutic; it is useful in acute, burning, malignant and pestilential Fevers. The *Dose* of the Leaves in cooling Broths and Apozems is a Handful, especially when there is a violent Heat of the Humours, an Inflammation of the Brain, or a Danger of a Delirium, or when it is actually present. When there is a Dryness and Blackness of the Tongue and Fauces, and when Hemorrhages supervene, its sedative and temperating Virtue is best increased with a little Nitre. An Ounce or two of the depurated Juice may be given in the above Disorders; or from half a Dram to a Dram of the Extract; or three or four Drams of the Conserve. It is often mixt with Scurvy-grass, and other warm Antiscorbutics.

Lupinus, *Lupines*; the Seed. They are one of the four resolving *Farinas* when ground. Their inward Use is laid aside.

Lumbrici Terrestres, *Earth-Worms*. They are diuretic and diaphoretic, and are given in Pains of the Colic and in the Gout; as also in the Palsy, Cramp, Convulsions. Their *Dose* in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram. *Junker* says, they are a Specific in Convulsions and of good Effect in the Epilepsy, if given as above; or their expressed Juice may be mixt with Wine and given by Spoonfuls.

Lupulus, *Hops*; the Leaves. They help Digestion, open Obstructions of the Viscera, especially the Spleen, promote Urine and loosen the Belly; they are good in the hypochondriac Passion, the Scurvy and Diseases of the Skin, if given as an Alterative in Whey or Broths. The depurated Juice may be given from two to four Ounces; the Decoction of the Tops from one to two Handfuls, and half a Dram of the Seed may be given against Worms.

M.

MACIS, Mace. This being a common Spice, the Colour, Shape and Consistence are very well known; but many are not acquainted that the Nutmeg is included in a hard, woody Shell, on which the Mace grows like Network, which they take carefully off before they break the Shell to come at the Nutmeg. That which has the strongest and finest Smell, which is recent, tough, oily, and much of the Colour of Saffron is best; it is stomachic, helps Digestion, stops Vomiting, strengthens the Viscera, discusses Wind, eases the Pains of the Colic, cures Loosenesses, encreases the Motion of the Blood, resists Poisons and is very serviceable in Catarrhs and in cold Diseases of the Nerves; in short, it hath the same Virtues, and is to be used with the same Cautions as *Nutmegs*: which see. The *Dose* in Powder is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

Majoranæ Folia, the Leaves of Marjoram. These are used by some with Food to take away its Flatulency. They digest and attenuate gross, viscid Humours, and excite the torpid and languidly oscillating Fibres of the Parts, help the Distribution of the inactive Spirits, and render the fermentative Motion of the Blood more vivid; they restore and open the flaccid and, through Laxity, subsiding minute Passages of the Brain, and cure the cold Disorders of the Head and Brain, taken in any Manner; they are prevalent in Diseases of the Breast, remedy the cold Diseases of the Womb, carry off watry Humours by Urine and promote the Menses; they help Disorders of the Liver and Spleen, are good in the Vertigo, Palsy, trembling of the Limbs, and particularly in Catarrhs, the Coryza and Loss of Smelling. The *Dose* in Powder is from a Scruple to half a Dram; of the depurated Juice from half an Ounce to an Ounce; or the Leaves may be drank in Infusion like Tea. The Powder is a Sternutatory of the highest Note. The essential Oil is very useful in paralytic and nervous Disorders, if a Drop or two be taken with Sugar, or applied

applied externally to the Nape of the Neck and the Spine of the Back. *Etmüller* says, it restores the Smelling by anointing the Top of the Head. When the Noses of Children are so stopped they cannot suck, a little of it applied externally to the Nostrils dissolves the Mucus, for it is too acrimonious to be put into the Nostrils.

Malabrathum Folium, the Indian Leaf. This is only used in Venice Treacle and Mithridate; and even then, Mace is allowed by the College to supply its Room.

Malva Folia, Flores, the Leaves and Flowers of common Mallows, as also the *Seeds*. They are humecting, emollient, and ease Pain, and are used for emollient Clysters and Cataplasms; they are good in all Complaints arising from Acrimony, in Obstructions of the Kidneys and urinary Passages, in Stranguries and in the Gravel: But MARSH-MALLOWS is more effectual for these Purposes. The depurated Juice is given from two Ounces to eight; the Seed from a Scruple to a Dram; and the Flowers in Infusion may be taken as Tea.

Manati, the *Sea Cow*; the Bone or Stone that is taken out of the Head. It stops the Bleeding Piles and other Hemorrhages, but not with Safety.

Malus Hortensis, the *Apple-Tree*; the Fruit.

Malus Sylvestris, the *Crab-Tree*; the Fruit.

Mandragora, *Mandrake*; the Leaves. This is a Narcotic and only used in outward Applications.

Manna. This is gathered in *Calabria*, from the twentieth of *June* to the End of *July*, from the Trunk and larger Boughs of two Kinds of Ash. It flows spontaneously like a limpid Liquor from Noon till the Evening, which coagulates, grows hard and white. If the Night happens to be serene without Rain or Fogs, they collect it the next Morning, scraping it off with wooden Knives; otherwise it melts and is quite lost. When they have gathered it, they put it into unglazed earthen Vessels; afterwards they expose it to the Sun in clean Paper upon Tables till it will not stick to the Fingers. After the End of *July*,

the Rustics make Incisions in the Ash and wild Ash to the very Wood; then from Noon till the Evening there flows out Liquor which congeals into larger Pieces. Sometimes the Juice is so copious that it runs down to the Bottom of the Tree where it forms large Masses, like Wax or Rosin, which are suffered to remain a Day or two that they may evaporate to a greater Consistence; then it is divided into small Bits and laid in the Sun to dry, as before. This they call *Manna Forzata*, forced Manna. This looks redish, nay, often blackish, from the Filth it contracts from the Earth. The third Kind is, *Manna di Fronda*, Manna of the Leaves. This exsudes from the Leaves in *July* and *August*, in transparent Drops, which are greatest near the largest nervous Fibres. These being dried by the Heat of the Air into small Grains; the Trees in *August* look quite hoary. This was formerly much used, but is now neglected, it being difficult to gather. This Account is taken from *Geoffroy*, but is not originally his, it having been published in *England* and elsewhere above sixty Years ago; which *Quincy*, it seems, never read, for he has only published some Conjectures about it from *Dale*. Manna is often adulterated, from its likeness to Sugar or Honey; but the best is in Flakes and Tears, of a white or pale yellow Colour, and free from Dirt and other Filth. The Manna which is like Honey is not so good. Those who are well acquainted with the Taste of Manna cannot be deceived by the adulterated Sort. *Hoffman* observes, that it stimulates the Belly, obtunds the Acrimony of acid, saltish Humours, and appeases the spasmodic Constrictions of the intestinal Fibres; whence it is good in hypochondriacal Disorders, and Diseases of the Breast, and excels all other Purges whatever. If it wants a Stimulus it may be mixed with Rhubarb or Sena; or to make it more powerful, three Ounces of Manna may be mixt with five Grains of emetic Tartar, and may be given by Spoonfuls till it produces the desired Effect. The Dose is from one Ounce to three; *Hoffman*, in some particular Cases gives four.

Magnes,

Magnes, the *Loadstone*. It has little or no Use in Physic.

Margaritæ, Pearls.

Mater Perlarum, *Mother of Pearls*. The Virtue of these is no greater than Crabs-Eyes ; and even prepared Oyster-shells will do as well.

Mari Syriaci Folia, the Leaves of Syrian Herb-Mastic.

Mari vulgaris Folia, the Leaves of Herb-Mastic. They are very little used.

Marrhubii Folia, the Leaves of White Hore-Hound.

They open and dissolve viscid Humours, and are a very good Remedy in the moist Asthma, as also in all chronic Diseases arising from a thick, viscid, tenacious Asthma ; they promote the Menses, hasten the Expulsion of the After-birth, and kill Worms, as Ray observes. They are good in the Jaundice, in Obstructions and Schirrosities of the Liver, and in the Dropsy succeeding the Jaundice. In these last Cases a Handful of the Leaves must be infused in half a Pint of White-Wine and taken every Morning for a Month together. The Dose of the Juice is from an Ounce to three Ounces ; and in Powder from two Scruples to a Dram. For the Worms, a Dram or two must be given.

Mastiche, Mastic. This is a Resin, brought from the Island of *Cbio* or *Scio*, in the *Archipelago*. It is dry, transparent, of a palish Yellow, in Tears of the Size of a small Pea or a Grain of Rice ; it is brittle and breaks between the Teeth, but the Warmth soon makes it melt like Wax ; and thrown upon live Coals it flames, and yields no ungrateful Smell. Its Taste is a little aromatic, resinous and subastringent. The best is pale, inclining to a Citron Colour, transparent, dry, brittle, snaps when broken, and is of a good Smell. The green, livid, black or impure is worth nothing. It is subastringent and stomachic, and strengthens the lax Fibres of the Viscera ; it sheaths the Acrimony of the Humours, and is given from half a Scruple to half a Dram, in spitting of Blood and in an inveterate Cough. It helps Digestion and stops Vomiting, but causes Belching if taken

taken immoderately ; it cures Catarrhs, stops Loosenesses, and temperates the Acrimony of Purgatives. Being chew'd it is good for the Gums and renders them firm. Chewed for some Time it promotes Spitting and helps Deafness. Externally applied to the Region of the Stomach it eases Pains in that Part, and cures Vomiting and a Nausea. Laid to the Navel it stops Loosenesses and Superpurgations. Applied to the Temples it hinders Defluxions and cures the Tooth-ach. Half an Ounce must be boiled in three Pints of Water to two for common Drink, in Loosenesses. Half a Dram may be given in Conserve of Roses for ferine Coughs and Catarrhs.

Matricariæ Folia, the Leaves of Fever-Few. These are useful in all Cases where Bitters are required, and are very efficacious in uterine Disorders ; they dispel Wind, strengthen the Stomach, help Digestion, and are good in the Colic from a viscid Mucus. Four Ounces of the Juice will purge Phlegm and black Choler. The Dose in Powder is from one Scruple to two ; of the depurated Juice from one Ounce to two ; in Infusion they may be drank as Tea. They promote the Menses and the Lochia, expel the After-birth, ease Pains in Childbed, and restrain uterine Suffocations. Externally they may be used, with Camomile-Flowers, for many of the same Purposes. Being bruised and laid to the Top of the Head, it will ease the Head-ach. But all these forcing Medicines must be used with Caution, and after due Preparation of the Body, especially if the Patient is plethoric.

Mel, Honey. This has a very penetrating and abstergent Virtue ; it temperates acrimonious Humours, is friendly to the internal Parts that are hurt, and for that Reason in Pain ; it deterges and resolves the Sordes and Viscosities of the Primæ Viæ. Potions made with Honey agree with a Stomach that is loaded with a viscous Phlegm, and are profitable in Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, in Coughs, Asthmas, and the like Diseases. They are good in Distempers of the Kidneys and urinary Parts ; to Persons

sons advanced in Years, and to the Pituitous ; but it is hurtful to the Bilious, to the Hypochondriac, the Hysterick, and the Melancholic ; for it is the Property of Honey to turn bilious. It enters Clysters and Gargles ; mollifies, suppurates, cleanses Wounds and Ulcers, and resists Putrefaction. It is sometimes mixt with Water, and may be taken by Spoonfuls. The *Dose* alone is from one Ounce to two.

Mechoacanna, Mechoacan ; the Root. It is brought from *South-America*, and should be chosen fresh, whitish, compact and heavy. If it be black and carious it is good for nothing. It is a mild Purge, and works pretty gently, strengthens the Parts and resolves Obstructions. It is not unpleasant because it has very little Taste, and brings away gross, serous Humours from the whole Body, particularly the Head, Breast and Joints ; whence it is good in catarrhus and cold Diseases, in the Epilepsy, Asthma, King's-Evil, Gout and the French Pox ; it opens Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Mesentery ; and it is affirmed, nothing can be a milder or safer Purge in the Dropsy. It is chiefly given in Substance, and the *Dose* is from one Dram to two ; in Infusion from three Drams to four. Decoction destroys its purgative Quality.

Melilotus, Melilot : the Herb and Flowers. These are seldom given inwardly, but outwardly they are used much in the same Manner as Mallows and Marsh-Mallows ; they are rather more resolvent, and are often mixt with Camomile Flowers.

Melissæ Folia, the Leaves of Balm. They are cordial, cephalic, and strengthen the Stomach. It is used in the Apoplexy, Epilepsy, and Stupor of the Senses ; it is prevalent against Melancholy, malignant Fevers and the Plague. *Simon Pauli* says, it was common among the Women of his Time to drink the Infusion to promote the Menses ; and that it was even sufficient to put it in their Stockings. If a Handful be slightly boil'd in Veal-Broth, it is an excellent Remedy against the Vapours. The Infusion may be taken in the Manner of Tea ; when the Leaves are
fresh

fresh a Pugil is sufficient ; but when they are dry half a Handful is not too much. The Leaves are used in uterine Baths and Pediluvia, when the Menfes are deficient. *Foreſtus* recommends Balm for the Palpitation of the Heart, and for Syncopeſ ; *Rondeletius*, for the Palfy, the Vertigo and Epilepfy ; *Riverius*, for Madneſs ; and, *Baglivii* affirms, that when there is a Dripping of putrid Serum from the Womb, it often cures it. *Junker* ſays, it is a great Friend to the Head, Stomach and Womb, and that it revives weak, pregnant Women that are in Danger of Abortion, and eaſes the ſpurious Pains after Child-birth.

Melo, *Melon* ; the Seed. They are one of the greater cold Seeds.

Menthaſtrum, *long-leaved Horſe-Mint*.

Menthae vulgaris Folia, the Leaves of common Mint.

Menthae Piperitidis Folia, the Leaves of Pepper-Mint.

All Mints in general are proper to reſtore the Functions of the Stomach, to facilitate Diſteſtion, to ſtop Vomiting, and to cure Hiccuping ; they are ſaid to diſpel Wind, to eaſe the Pain of the Colic, and to open the Obſtructions of the Liver and other Viſcera. Some preſcribe them to promote Urine and the Menſes ; but, as I think, improperly. Outwardly, in a Poultice, they reſolve coagulated Milk, and drive it back, whence childbed Women uſe it with Succeſs. HORSE-MINT is ſaid to kill Worms, to be good in the Aſthma, to promote the Menſes, and to help Hardneſs of Hearing. Some bruife this Herb and apply it to the Part in the Sciatica, where it will raiſe Bliſters, which when broken eaſe the Pain. PEPPER-MINT has a biting Taſte like Pepper, and is eſteemed by ſome a Specific in the Gravel. It is the beſt of all the Mints, and is excellent in Weakneſs of the Stomach and a Loofeneſs depending thereon. The Herb alone, or the diſtilled Water, may be uſed with Succeſs. The depurated Juice of *Mint* may be taken from an Ounce to an Ounce and a half ; the Infuſion of the freſh Leaves is preſcribed from one Handful to one and an half ; the dried Leaves may be drank as Tea. The Doſe of the diſtilled

distilled Water is two or three Ounces ; or it may be made into a Julep and taken by Spoonfuls.

Mercurialis Mas et Fæmina, Male and Female French Mercury ; the Herb. The Virtues of this are doubtful ; it is sometimes ordered in Clysters.

Mespilus, the Medlar-Tree ; its Fruit. Unripe Medlars are astringent, and said to be good in Fluxes, in Vomiting, and in the Longing of pregnant Women ; but they must be given with great Caution, or rather not at all.

Meum Athamanticum, Spignel ; the Root. This is resolvent, strengthening, and attenuating ; it is prevalent in ferous Disorders and discusses Wind ; it is good in hysteric Suffocations, and Pains after Child-bearing ; it promotes Urine, the Lochia and the Menses. Some account it a Specific in the Whites, especially if a few Spoonfuls of the distilled Water are taken Morning and Evening. It incides and attenuates viscid, tenacious Humours, and is therefore good in the moist Asthma ; it likewise cures the flatulent Distention of the Stomach and the Gripes. The Dose in Substance is from half a Dram to a Dram ; in Infusion from a Dram to two Drams in Wine or any other Liqueur.

Mezereon, Mezereon, or Spurge-Olive ; the Root, Bark and Berries. These have the same Properties as *Laureola* ; which see.

Millopedæ, Wood Lice or Hog Lice. The principal Virtue of these is the Diuretic ; whence they are good to prevent and cure the Gravel ; they are excellent in the Cachexy and Dropsy, by attenuating and evacuating the gelatinous Serum ; they are prevalent in the Tympany, in which Case *Willis* directs them to be taken with Nutmeg in a diuretic Water ; they are praised in Infarctions of the Liver, in Disorders of the Spleen and Hypochondria. *Etmuller* affirms, there is not a more powerful Remedy in Infarctions of the Lungs and in the Asthma. In an incipient Phthisis, and a Hooping-Cough they are no way despicable. They are good in Palsies, Epilepsies, and all nervous Distempers ; and *Riverius* gives Instances

Instances of the Wonders they have performed, in Strumas, scrophulous Tumours and inveterate Ulcers. They are likewise given in Obstructions of the Viscera, and particularly in the Jaundice. *Junker* says, he knew a celebrated Physician give them successfully against Dimness of Sight, and to destroy the first Rudiments of a Cataract. The *Dose* in Substance is from a Scruple to a Dram; the expressed Juice mixed with Wine may be taken by Spoonfuls; or twenty Hoglice and upwards, even to sixty, may be bruised, and White-Wine poured thereon, and the Juice expressed for a Dose in the Morning fasting.

Milium, Millet; the Seed. Bags filled with *Millet* and derepitated Salt, are by some applied in Catarrhs of the Head, in the Head-ach of Women, in Noise of the Ears, Deafness, the Gripes, and Tumours of the Feet.

Millefolium, Yarrow; the Herb. Scarce any Herb ever received greater Encomiums from different Authors than this; the Substance of which is; that it is astringing and drying, with a temperate Heat and Bitterness. It cures Wounds, Tumors and Inflammations, without Repulsion; it is good in the Plague, Fevers, Epilepsies, Hæmorrhages, and Fluxes of every Kind, of the Nose, Womb, of the hæmorrhoidal Veins, Wounds, spitting of Blood, vomiting and pissing of Blood; Loosenesses, the Bloody-Flux, Whites and Gonorrhœa; it prevents Abortion, is anodyne, paregoric and carminative; cures the Head-ach, Tooth-ach, Gripes, Tumors of the Piles and Genitals. Besides all this, *Hoffman* says, the Infusion frequently used is a Specific to prevent the Breeding of the Gravel and Stone; *Stahl*, that it is a most certain Remedy against hypochondriacal Convulsions and hysteric Fits; and, *Junker*, that it is of great Use in the Pains of the blind Piles. In Hæmorrhages, Loosenesses, and Incontinence of Urine it may be drank as Tea. The *Dose* of the Herb in Powder is from one Dram to two; in the Whites and Gonorrhœa an Ounce of the Juice may be taken in Milk. *Chomel*, in an internal Bleeding from the Veins

Veins of the Intestins, has given six Ounces of the Juice, with as much of the Juice of Nettles, for two Doses, within an Hour after each other, together with Clysters made of a Decoction of the same Herbs.

Morus Diaboli, or Succisa, *Devils-Bit*; the Herb and Root. Most Authors look upon this as alexiterial and vulnerary. *Dodonæus* assures us, that a Gargle made with this is excellent in Inflammations of the Fauces which advance slowly to a Suppuration. *Simon Pauli* affirms, he has used it with Success not only in the Quinsy but in venereal Ulcers of the Mouth and Throat; as also *Bontius*, in the Dropsy of the *East-Indies*, and an Abscess of the Liver. *Diamerbroeck* praises the Juice of the Plant taken inwardly against malignant Ulcers, Buboes and Carbuncles. Some extol it in epileptic Fits. The Dose of the Juice is from one Ounce to two; of the Leaves in Infusion from one Handful to two.

Morum, Mulberries. Those that are unripe are cooling and astringent; the ripe have a vinous Taste, quench Thirst, and render the Belly slippery; but are noxious to a weak Stomach. Used in Gargarisms they are deterfive. The Bark of the Root is said to be abstergent and binding, to open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and to stop Loosenesses, and is good against Worms. The Dose in Powder is a Dram.

Moschus, Musk. *Schroekerius* says, that the Musk-Animal is of the Goat Kind, whose Skin is striped, and has a Head like a Wolf, with two Teeth hanging downward from the upper Jaw. The Bag in which the Musk is contained is nearer the Genitals than the Navel; it is hairy on the Outside and of the Size of a Hen's Egg, and the Cavity will contain a Nutmeg very easily. This is not of a Carnous but a membranous Substance, with a peculiar Duct, whose Orifice has a Sphincter Muscle, to prevent the unnecessary Loss of the Musk. The inner Surface has a proper Pellicle or Skin which contains the Musk; in which, besides the Blood-Vessels about the Orifice

of the moschiferous Ducts, there are several Glands which doubtless serve for the Secretion of the Musk, and in which the Roots of the Hairs that surround the Orifice are implanted. This animal is chiefly found in *Tartary*, the *East-Indies* and *China*. The best Musk is that which is taken by the Hunters from the Bag; but there is another Sort which is composed of the Blood, Kidneys, or Testicles; this is not to be rejected intirely, provided it smells strong near, and sweet at a Distance. *Tavernier's* Account agrees pretty well with this, in those few Particulars that he mentions; he likewise acquaints us, that the Musk at first looks like clotted Blood, and that they adulterate it with the Blood and Liver minced together; as also that the largest Bag never contains above half an Ounce of Musk. The Integrity of the Bags and the Bitterness of the Taste are Marks of its Goodness. Musk has been accounted a Cephalic, and Cordial, as also an excellent Preservative and Cure for Diseases of the Nerves, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Weakness of Memory, Dulness of Sight, Loss of Smell, and a stinking Breath; likewise of great Efficacy against malignant Fevers, Barrenness, Impotency, Melancholy, the Gout, Worms, &c. If it has failed in many of these Cases, it has been owing to the Smallness of the Dose; for since fifteen Grains at a Time have been given in the *East-Indies* against the Bite of a mad Dog with Success; it has been ordered here in large Doses in Convulsions, Epilepsies and Madness, in which last Case I have known twenty-five Grains to be given at one Dose, with a good Effect. Dr. *Wall of Worcester*, has made some successful Trials; who asserts, that ten Grains will procure a Diaphoresis. It gives no Uneasiness, but on the contrary, eases Pain, raises the Spirits, and after the Sweat breaks out, usually procures a refreshing Sleep. Hysterical Persons who are averse to the Smell, can take it easily in a Bolus; and when strong Convulsions prevent its being given by the Mouth, it proves of excellent Service in Clysters. He adds, that convulsive Hiccups, attended with the worst Symptoms, have

have been removed by a Dose or two of ten Grains of Musk. A Grain or two put into the Ear with Cotton cure Hardness of Hearing. The *China-Musk* is accounted best.

Myrobalani Citrini, &c. the *Citron* or *yellow Myrobalans*, &c. They are of five Sorts; the *Indian* or Black, the Yellow or Citron, the Chebule, the Bellerick, and the Emblick. These are not all gathered from the same Tree, as some have thought, but from different Trees, and are brought from the *East-Indies*. The *yellow Myrobalans* are dried, oblong, roundish Fruit, shaped like a Top, almost an Inch and quarter long, and three quarters broad, with five large Furrows and as many small ones; they are a Kind of Plum; but as they are seldom or never used, a Description of the rest is altogether unnecessary.

Myrrha, Myrrh; the *gummy Resin*. This is brought to us in Bits or Tears of various Sizes; the largest scarce ever exceed the Bigness of a Hazle Nut. It is of a yellowish dusky Red, brittle and shining; the Taste is bitter, subacid and aromatic, but a little nauseous. The Smell is strong while it is pounded, and not disagreeable when burnt. The best is brittle, light, all of a Colour, bitter, acid, and of a fragrant Smell. When it is black, heavy, and mixt with Dirt, it is bad. It comes from *Æthiopia*. It dissolves thick, gross Blood, grumous Bile, and glutinous, concremented Humours. It is taken inwardly in Diseases of the Womb, and Obstructions of the Viscera; it promotes the Menfes, Lochia, and Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, brings away the After-birth and dead Child, and dissolves the Infarctions of the Lungs; it is excellent in the Asthma and Cough, and resolves Tubercles of the Lungs; it is useful in the Jaundice, scorbutic and cachectic Diseases; it kills Worms, strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion and dissolves Wind. In putrid, malignant, pestilential Fevers, and in the Small-pox and Measles, it resists Putrefaction, promotes a gentle Diaphoresis, and hastens the cutaneous Eruption. It is a singular Balsam for internal and external Ulcers, and corrects the ulcerous Putre-

faction and Corruption of all Parts of the Body ; whence it is good in the Empyema, Ulcers of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Womb, and the other Viscera ; it is of great Use in a Dysentery ; it is an excellent Vulnerary, is good in Gangrenes and the Caries of the Bones. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram, in a Bolus or Pills ; some give a Dram. It is noxious to those that are subject to Hæmorrhages of any Kind, and is dangerous for Women with Child, for it may cause Abortion.

Myrrhis, *Sweet Cicely* ; the Herb and Seed. This is much of the same Nature as Chervil.

Myrrthus, the *Myrtle-Tree* ; its Berries.

N.

NAPI Semen, the Seed of Navew-Gentle. They are of the same Nature as Mustard-Seed, but weaker. They are abstergent, attenuating, and open Obstructions of the Viscera. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Nardus Celtica, Celtic-Nard ; the Root. This is useful in Catarrhs, to strengthen a weak Stomach, and to help Digestion ; it is prevalent in cold Distempers, promotes Urine and the Menses, and opens Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Mesentery, and dissolves Wind. The *Dose* in Substance is from half a Dram to two Drams ; in Infusion half an Ounce.

Nardus Indica, Indian Spikenard ; the Root. The Virtues and *Dose* are the same as the former. *Riverius* says, it is excellent against Bleeding at the Nose, taken in Broth, Plantain-Water, or any other Liquor.

Nasturtii Aquatici Folia, the Leaves of Water Cresses. They are good against a tumid Spleen and tartareous Concretions in the Lungs ; in the Phthisis, Asthma, and specifically in the Scurvy ; in a Quartan, hypochondriac Disease, the scorbutic Gout, in the Pleurisy, and all Diseases arising from a viscous Blood : They promote Urine, expel the Gravel, promote the Menses, and purify the whole Mass of Blood. They are good in a scorbutic Atrophy, and kill Worms.

They

They are eaten as a Sallad. Some order them in Powder from a Scruple to a Dram. The *Dose* of the depurated Juice is from one Ounce to two ; in Infusion they may be given from one Handful to one and a half.

Nasturtium Hortense, *Garden Cresses*; the Herb and Seed. It purifies the Blood, is opening and attenuating ; it is prevalent in all Diseases arising from a viscous Blood ; promotes the Menfes, hastens the Birth, and incides the tartareous Mucilage of the Lungs ; it is antiscorbutic, but not so powerful as Scurvy-grass. It is used in Sallads. The *Dose* of the Juice is from two Ounces to three ; in Decoction a Handful.

Nepetæ Folia, the Leaves of Nep, or Catmint. They are accounted excellent in Diseases of the Womb, and to promote the Menfes and Lochia. They are commended in Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, the Jaundice, Coughs, the Asthma, and to incide the tartareous Mucilage of the Lungs. The Juice snuffed up the Nose is said to bring away Phlegm and to sharpen the Sight. The *Dose* is half a Dram in Powder ; and in Infusion from half a Handful to a Handful.

Nephriticum Lignum, *Nephritic Wood*. This Wood is white, but being soaked in Water for half an Hour, it renders the Water of various Colours, according to the Light you behold it in. It was reckoned an excellent Remedy against the Gravel, but *Geoffroy* says, it has not answer'd Expectation.

Nicotianæ Folia, Leaves of Tobacco. There have been so many Treatises written for and against Tobacco, as it is variously used, and so many contradictory and absurd Things said of it, that it may be passed over without being esteemed an Omission ; especially as it is not now prescribed for inward Use, and as we have no Room for Controversy in this Compendium.

Nitrum, Nitre, or Salt-Petre. This is a white, crystalline Substance, of a pungent and bitterish Taste, with a Sense of Cold ; which shoots into prismatic

Cryſtals, which are ſmall, long, equally thick, and have fix Sides; the Ends terminate in a Point like a Pyramid. It is eaſily diſſolved in Water, melts readily over the Fire without Conflagration, unleſs ſomething ſulphureous, or Charcoal be added, for then it ſoon takes fire and riſes in a Flaſh. It is the Property of Spirit of Nitre to diſſolve Silver, whence it is uſually called Aqua Fortis, and it communicates the ſame Power to Spirit of Vitriol and Spirit of Sulphur, which would not be equal to the Taſk without the Spirit of Nitre. Aqua Fortis will not touch Gold, which is only diſſolvable in Aqua Regia. *Nitre* is cooling and proper to allay the Heat of the Blood; hence the moſt ſkilful Phyſicians have uſed it to reſtrain febrile Effervescences, to quench Thirſt, and to drive away Putrefaction in malignant Fevers. *Riverius* affirms, it has a diaphoretic Virtue, and many have declared it to be anodyne. It is preſcribed in burning and putrid Fevers, in the Pleuriſy, Peripneumony, Quinſy, and all kinds of Inflammations; in a Suppreſſion of Urine from the Inflammation of the Kidneys or Bladder; in ſpitting of Blood, in Hæmorrhages, in Pains of the Gout, and in melancholic Affections: nor is there any Danger of its producing a Diarrhœa, as *Stahl* has rightly obſerved; for he preſcribes Nitre in a Diarrhœa, which ſupervenes to malignant Fevers; for as theſe Evacuations are only ſymptomatical, and ariſe from too great a Colliquation of the Blood, *Salt-Petre*, by gently thickening the Blood, not only mitigates the Diarrhœa and other grievous Symptoms, but, mixt with Abſorbents and fixed Diaphoretics, puts an intire Stop to it or renders the Evacuation ſalutary. In the Small-Pox, two or three Doſes, of two, three or four Grains each, according to the Patient's Age, given every ſecond or third Hour, have entirely cured the Diarrhœa. The Diarrhœas which ariſe from the Uſe of Nitre, he affirms, are ſalutary, as they proceed from a Diminution or abſolute Ceſſation of the Inflammation of the Viſcera, whence the depraved Humours, which render'd the Veſſels and Glands

Glands turgid, breaking their Prison, rush into the Intestines, and procure themselves an Exit: As also that Salt-Petre gives great Relief in the Heat and Suppression of Urine: that it eases inflammatory Pains in the Head, Eyes, Ears and Teeth; cures erysipelaceous Disorders; and that when Women in Child-bed labour under a Suppression of the Lochia, and are afflicted with dangerous febrile Heats; after the Nitre has allay'd the Heat, the Lochia return in a very gentle Manner: He likewise recommends it in the Cholera Morbus, or a Vomiting and Looseness, attended with great Anxiety and Heat of Blood; in the flatulent and spasmodic Heartburn which hypochondriacal Patients are subject to, from an Afflux of Blood to the Stomach; and the Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn and Vomiting of Gouty Persons; as also in arthritic Paroxysms, when the Pains not only attack the Joints but the Diaphragm, not without imminent Danger. *Hoffman* says, that a few Grains of depurated Nitre quite extinguish the preternatural Fervour of the Blood, allay Thirst, stop the Hæmorrhagic Commotions of the Blood, and is a Specific in Hæmorrhages; brings a Moisture on the Skin, and renders the Belly slippery: As also that when the Pulse is great and rapid, it makes it more moderate, and that, contrary to the Opinion of others, if the Powder of Nitre is sprinkled on thick, black Blood, it renders it more fluid and florid. And lastly, if Nitre be mixt with a very little Camphire, it is a Specific against Inflammations. *Stabl* says, that to stop spitting of Blood, Nitre must be given from half a Dram to a Dram at a Time, at proper Intervals; that it is good in chronic Deliriums; and when used in Gargles it leaves the Fauces and Palate moist. The Dose is from two or three Grains to a Scruple, repeating it three or four Times in a Day: Some give a Dram. I have known a Dram taken in a Morning every Day, cure a most desperate Dropsy, when the Patient had been given over as incurable.

Nephriticus Lapis, the Nephritic Stone.

Nigella,

Nigella, *Fennel-Flower*; the Seeds. These promote the Menfes and Urine, are good in Disorders of the Lungs from a thick, gross, viscid Phlegm; they kill Worms and are said to be a Specific in Agues. The *Dose* is from two Scruples to two Drams; in Infusion from a Dram and a half to four Drams.

Nummularia, *Money-wort*; the Herb. It is a great Vulnerary, and is good in Consumptions of the Lungs, spitting of Blood, a Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all Fluxes whatever. It is antiscorbutic, and is praised against the Hæctic and Ruptures of Children. The *Dose* in Powder is half a Dram; in Decoction a Handful; the Juice may be taken from one Ounce to two.

Nux Moschata, et *Oleum ejus stillatum, sive essentielle, Oleumque ejus expressum, Macis vulgo dictum*. Nutmeg, and its essential Oil, as also its expressed Oil, commonly called Oil of Mace. These are well known. It is a Stomachic, helps Digestion, stops Vomiting, strengthens the Viscera, discusses Wind, eases the Colic, stops Loosenesses, encreases the Motion of the Blood, resists Poisons, and is very good in Catarrhs and cold Affections of the Nerves; but as it brings on Sleepiness, its immoderate Use is to be avoided; for candied Nutmegs have been observed in the *East-Indies* to render Persons drowsy, heavy, loath to stir, and forgetful. The Powder of Nutmeg mixt with Alum is said to be good in Hæmorrhages, and to cure Agues. The astringent Powder of Nutmegs is increased by Toasting, and it is then best in Loosenesses and a Dysentery. The *Dose* in Substance is from half a Scruple to half a Dram; toasted, to a Dram. The essential Oil is good in the Gripes, and Pains from the Gravel, taken from one Drop to four. Outwardly it is commended in Affections of the Nerves, the Palsy, Catarrhs and Gout. It strengthens the Stomach, stops Vomiting and the Hiccup, and helps Digestion, if the epigastric Region be anointed therewith. Applied to the Navel it cures the Gripes in Children. If the Temples are anointed with it, it procures Sleep. *Ray* says,

says, that if it is applied to the Breasts of young Girls that are too flat, it will make them swell in a short Time. It is often added to rosinous Cathartics as a Corrector.

Nux Pistachia, the *Pistachio*, or *Fistic-Nut*.

Nymphæa alba, *white Water-Lilly*; the Root and Flower.

O.

OCHRA, *Oker*. An Earth.

Ocimum, *Basil*; the Herb.

Oleum Olivæ, Oil-Olive. This is emollient, lenient, and sheaths all Kinds of Acrimony; whence it is excellent against all Kinds of corrosive Poisons. It loosens the Belly, mitigates Gripes, eases Coughs, relaxes the urinary Passages, and helps in the Dysury, Gravel and Stone, and kills Worms. Taken with hot Water it procures Vomiting. Taken by Spoonfuls it has cured the Bloody-Flux. Rubbed upon the Belly it renders it laxative and eases the Colic. In Clysters it must always be mixt with the Yolk of an Egg, otherwise it will not unite with Water. When the Excrements are to be softened, Clysters of all Oil are convenient; which likewise ease Pain in the Iliac Passion.

Olibanum, Olibanum. This is a Resin of a palish Yellow; and that is best which is transparent, pure, clean and dry. Its internal Use is commended in various Diseases of the Head and Breast, in Fluxes of the Belly and Uterus, Coughs, spitting of Blood, the Diarrhæa and Dysentery. It temperates and sheaths the acrid Humours of the human Body, particularly a salt Serum. The Dose is from a Scruple to two Drams. It is accounted a Specific against a Pleurisy, especially when it is epidemic. *Quercetan* says, if an Apple be made hollow and filled with a Dram of Olibanum, being afterwards stopped up again, and then roasted in the Ashes and taken, drinking three Ounces of Carduus Benedictus Water after it, and then sweating in Bed, it will cure the Pleurisy. *Riverius* confirms this by Experiments; but *Geoffroy* says,

says, it will sometimes fail. If the first Dose does not procure a Sweat, he must repeat it again in six Hours Time. Outwardly it is used in Fumigations, for Catarrhs, Vertigoes, and Coryzas; as also for the falling-down of the *Anus*, provided the Fume is made in a Close-stool. It is good in Wounds of the Nerves, incarns and cicatrizes Ulcers.

Ononis, *Anonis* five *Resta. Bovis*, *Rest-Harrow*; the Root. It powerfully resolves inspissated Humours, is good in obstinate Obstructions of the Liver and the Jaundice; gives great Relief in Fits of the Gravel, resolves and evacuates thick Mucus in the Kidneys and Bladder, it is prevalent in Suppressions of Urine and brings away Gravel and small Stones. *Simon Pauli* greatly recommends it for these Purposes; and *Etmuller* gave it high Encomiums for its Virtue against a Sarcocoele; but others are persuaded he was mistaken. The Dose of the Powder of the Bark of the Root is a Dram; in Decoction half an Ounce.

Ophioglossum, *Adders-Tongue*; the Herb. It is said to be a great Vulnerary taken internally and applied externally. It is commended particularly for Ruptures in Children. Some would have it good in a Looseness, the Whites, spitting of Blood, &c. The Dose in Powder is a Dram.

Opium; the gummy Resin. *Opium* is taken inwardly in a proper or too large a Dose. Three Grains is the utmost that can be taken with Safety; yet when Use has made it familiar, some can dispense with a Dram. If it is given in a liquid Form, it exerts its Operation in half an Hour; given in a Pill in about an Hour and half. When given in a suitable Dose it excites an agreeable Sensation about the Heart, cheers the Spirits like Wine; banishes Care and Sorrow, and sometimes renders the Mind more fit for Business; whence Boldness, Confidence, Fortitude, Magnanimity and Contempt of Danger: On this Account the *Turks* take it before a Battle. It restrains the impetuous Motions of the Blood and Spirits, eases Pain, raises the Body cast down with Labour, and stops Hemorrhages from the Fervor of the

the Blood. It abates all other Evacuations except Sweat and insensible Perspiration; it renders the Pulse great, high and slow, makes the Mouth dry and causes Redness and Itching in the Skin. It increases the Semen and raises the venereal Appetite, especially if taken in a larger Dose. The Effects are greater in a hot and moist Season, and in Persons of lax Fibres, as in Women and Children. There are other Effects which a proper Dose will produce, tho' not always. It often procures Sleep, but not constantly, for some are more wakeful after taking it. It generally occasions agreeable and pleasant Dreams, stops Vomiting and Hiccups, and sometimes excites them; as also Spasms and convulsive Motions. It renders Digestion slow, blunts the Appetite, and promotes the Lochia which were suppressed by the Irritation of the Fibres and convulsive Motions. It assists the Birth and brings away the After-birth, helps the Expulsion of Sand and Gravel, increases the Milk in Nurses, and causes a Swelling in the Breasts. There are some Effects less frequent, as slight Palsies, especially of the Bladder, stammering, a Relaxation of the lower Jaw, Suppression of Sweat, Evacuation of the Water in Dropsies, as *Willis* observes; a Cure of the Stupor of the Joints from external Cold, Suffocations, Anxieties about the Heart, Hiccups, Vomiting, spasmodic Motions, Swooning and Fainting, and sometimes Death; which last is exceeding seldom, unless in Bodies highly plethoric, or in Bodies excessively weak, which have been a long time exhausted; whence the Use of Opium after enormous Hæmorrhages is greatly to be dreaded. On the contrary, there is sometimes a strange Revival of the Spirits in Persons half dead. Sometimes it produces no Effect, being involved in the thick, glutinous Humours of the Stomach. Too large a Dose of Opium has Effects much like Drunkenness; viz. Mirth, immoderate Laughter, Weakness, Disturbance of the Mind, Loss of Memory, Swimming of the Head, Dimness of the Eyes, Stammering, a profound Sleep, a great and slow Pulse, Redness

Redness of the Face, Relaxation of the Jaw, Swelling of the Lips, difficult Breathing, Madness, and Burning at the Stomach, sometimes Heaviness therein ; venereal Heats, Priapisms, Hiccapping, Vomiting, an unequal Pulse, now depressed, then high ; Convulsions, cold Sweats, Fainting, Swooning, Death. Which Symptoms do not attack all Sorts of Persons, nor all at once, nor with equal Violence, but differ according to the different Constitutions of the Body, the greater or less Dose of Opium, and other Circumstances. Those who escape Death are delivered by a copious Flux of the Belly, profuse Sweats which smell of Opium, with great Itching of the Skin. It is most dangerous to those who have a weak Stomach and a lax Texture of the Skin, as it renders some mad and others stupid ; the Mad have a better Chance than the Stupid and Comatose. A constant Use of Opium produces a Relaxation and Debility of all the Parts ; Negligence, Languor, Unfitness for Labour, renders the Body torpid, the Mind dull and stupid, unless when just taken ; it destroys the Appetite, hinders Digestion, brings on the Dropsy, Trembling of the Limbs, premature Old-Age, with Acrimony and Depravation of the Blood. When it once becomes habitual, it cannot be left off without extreme Danger, and intolerable Dejection of Mind. When too large a Dose has been taken, it will be best to bleed and vomit, if the Strength will permit ; and then to give Acids, as Vinegar, the Juice of *Seville* Oranges, Lemons, or the Spirit of Vitriol or Sulphur properly diluted ; then sharp Clysters, blowing likewise a little Powder of Pellitory or Euphorbium up the Nose : To these add Blisters or Sinapisms applied to the Soles of the Feet and Nape of the Neck ; Scarifications, Burnings, pricking and painful Frictions ; in short, every Thing that stimulates. The *Dose* is from one Grain to two.

Opobalsamum, Balm of Gilead. *Alpinus* informs us, that this either flows spontaneously out of the Tree, in *July* or *August*, or from Incisions made in it designedly. First it is whitish, then green, afterwards

of

of the Colour of Gold, and at last like that of Honey. Whenever this can be obtained, the Method of trying its Purity is this : When a Drop is let fall into a Vessel of Water, it immediately rises to the Top, and expands itself over the whole Surface like a white Pellicle which will concrete soon after, and may be taken off with the Point of a Knife, but its yellow Colour will be gone. If a Drop of Balm falls on Cloth, it will not sink in, but may be washed off with warm Water ; or, if dried on, rubbed off with the Fingers. It has somewhat of a Turpentine Smell, but is much more sweet and fragrant ; the Taste is bitter, acrid and astringent. If this can be met with genuine, which is very difficult, as was said before in a former Article, its Efficacy is very great in Chronic Fevers ; nor can any Thing be more prevalent against cold, viscid Humours, and Obstructions of the Viscera, if two or three Scruples are taken inwardly every Day. Given from twelve Drops to twenty, it is excellent in a Gonorrhœa, if taken every Morning fasting ; as also for the Whites, and in a Dysentery. It is likewise commended for dissolving crude Tubercles of the Lungs, to incise their Infarctions, and in a Phthisis, as it temperates the Acrimony of the exuding Serum. Hence also it is good in Asthmas and in Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder, provided the Ulcer is not of the erysipelatous Kind, for then, as *Hoffman* observes, all Balsams, Rosins, and oily Medicines are hurtful ; nor will it agree better with inflammatory Fevers. Its external Use against Wounds and Ulcers has been universally acknowledged. It may be given wrapped up in Sugar, or dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, and mixed with any proper Vehicle, from six Drops to half a Dram.

Opoponax, Opoponax. It is a gummy, rosinous Juice, which is concreted into Drops of the Size of a Pea ; they are of a yellowish Red outwardly, and of a whitish Yellow inwardly. They are fat, but brittle ; of a Taste intensely bitter and acrid. The Smell is strong and a little nauseous. The black and dirty

are good for nothing. It is brought from the *East-Indies*. It incides, gross, viscid Humours, discusses Wind and purges without Uneasiness; whence it is good in Diseases of the Nerves and Brain, in the Palsy, Epilepsy, moist Asthma, old Coughs, Obstructions of the Mesentery and Viscera, and is given with Success in Obstructions of the Menses. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram. Outwardly it softens and discusses Tumours, resolves Nodes and Ganglions.

Origani Folia, the Leaves of wild Marjoram.

Orobus, or Ervum, *Bitter Vetch*.

Oryza, Rice.

Ostreorum Testæ, Oister-Shells. They are absorbent, and of the same Nature as other Testaceous Medicines. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Osteocolla, the *Bone-Binder*. This is of a middle Consistence between an Earth and a Stone; it is white, brittle, rough with Tubercles, crustaceous, oblong, from the Basis terminating in an acute Point. Some think it is a petrified Root, for it is always hollow in the Middle. It is found in sandy and gravelly Places. It is said to have a peculiar Virtue in generating a Callus, and that it is good in the Whites and intermitting Fever. The *Dose* is from one Dram to two.

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

Oxylapathum, *sharp pointed Dock*; the Root. It enters into Compositions for opening the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen.

P.

P*æonia*, Male and Female Piony; the *Roots, Flowers* and *Seed*. The Male is preferred before the Female. It is used against Convulsions, the Night-Mare, Epilepsies, Palsies, the Vertigo, the Vapours, and other Diseases which proceed from the Irritation of the nervous System. The *Dose* of the Root in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Decoction from two Drams to half an Ounce. The Seeds in Infusion

Infusion are given from half an Ounce to an Ounce ;
in Emulsions from two Drams to half an Ounce.

Palma, the *Palm-Oil-Tree* ; the Oil. This Tree grows spontaneously in *Guiney*. The Oil is as thick as Butter and as yellow as Gold ; it has an agreeable Smell like *Orris*, and is gained by Decoction from the Fruit. It is used by the Natives to anoint their Skins, to render them supple and smooth. It is useful to mitigate the Pains of the Gout and Rheumatism, to strengthen the Nerves, to relax Contractions, and to attenuate cold Humours, outwardly applied.

Panax Heracleum, *Hercules's All-Heal* ; its Gum called *Opoponax* : which see.

Panicum, *Panic* ; the Seed. It is not much unlike Millet ; and in some Places it is made into Bread.

Papaveris albi Capita, *Succus concretus sive Opium*, white Poppy-heads, and their concreted Juice called *Opium* ; which see. White Poppy-heads are of the same Nature as *Opium*, but milder. There is Syrup made of them by Decoction called *Diacodium* ; the *Dose* of which is from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Papaveris erratici Flores, the Flowers of Red Poppy, or Corn-Rose. These are of the same Nature as the former, but milder ; they dissolve coagulated Blood, and are useful in all Inflammations external and internal ; they are said to be a Specific against the Pleurisy ; they are good in Catarrhs, bleeding at the Nose, spitting of Blood, Dysentery, and overflowing of the Menfes. They may be properly used in the same Manner as Tea. The *Dose* of the Syrup is from one Ounce to two.

Papaver Nigrum, *Black Poppy* ; the Heads, Seeds and Leaves. This is so called from the Blackness of the Seeds, and is sown in Gardens. A skilful Apothecary has affirmed, that he used the Heads of these and the white Poppies promiscuously in making the Syrup, and could perceive no sensible Difference in their Effects. *Quincy*, with his usual Accuracy says, they grow wild among the Corn ; which shews, he had never read *Ray's Synopsis of Indigenous British Plants*.

Paralyfis Flores, Cowslip Flowers. These are said to good against the Apoplexy and Palsy; they have something of a somniferous or sleepy Quality; they suppress Vapours, and cure the Vertigo in Girls who are irregular in their Menfes. Ray affirms, the Juice of the Herb and Flowers taken with Milk cured an inveterate Head-ach that would yield to nothing else; and from *Hulse*, that the Decoction of the Roots is a good Remedy against the Vertigo. The Infusion of the Flowers may be drank as Tea.

Pareira Brava, or *Butua*; the *Root*. This is a hard, woody, crooked Root; outwardly of a dark Brown, and rough with various Wrinkles, as well circular as longitudinal; inwardly it is yellowish, and as it were interwoven with various lignous Fibres; for if it is cut in two transversly, there are a Number of concentric Circles which are intersected with a Multitude of Rays or Fibres, which run from the Centre to the Circumference. It has no Smell, is bitterish, with a kind of a sweet Taste not unlike Liquorice. Some of these Roots are no thicker than ones Finger, but others are as thick as a Child's Arm. They are brought from *Brasil*. Taken inwardly it stops the Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Gonorrhoea, Whites, spitting of Blood, and all Hæmorrhages whatever. It cures the Pleurisy and Quinsy, taken inwardly or applied outwardly in the Form of a Cataplasm to the grieved Part. It is an Antidote against Poisons, the Bites of venomous Beasts, and poisoned Arrows. *Geoffroy* has experienced its Efficacy in nephritic Complaints, and in Suppressions of Urine; in which the Patient has been relieved in an Instant, and freed from the Pain by a copious Flux of Urine. He adds, that it cures Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder, when the purulent Urine could not be excreted but with great Difficulty, for it renders the Urine fluid, cleanses the Ulcer, and with a little Balsam Capivi quite heals it. He tried its Infusion in the moist Asthma with Success, for after a plentiful Expectoration it cured the Patient. A Woman had a violent Colic, from an inspissated grumous Bile,

Bile, and an acute Pain under the Liver, in the right Hypochondrium; her Skin was tinged with yellow in a few Hours, her Stools were white, and her Urine thick and of a Saffron Colour. After Bleeding, he gave her in an Hour and a half's Time three Cups of the Decoction of the Root. After the third Cup the Pain went off, and by drinking a Cup of the same every fourth Hour, her Stools became yellow, and the Colour of the Urine and Skin were restored to their natural State. When the Liver is tumid, hard and schirrous it will not succeed. The *Dose* in Substance is from twelve Grains to a Dram; in Decoction from two Drams to three. *Note*, Two Drams must be boiled in a Pint and a half of Water to a Pint, which must be sweetened with Sugar, and divided into three Doses, to be given every half Hour. *Note* also, Too large a Dose creates a Heat in the Kidneys, and may endanger an Inflammation

Parietaria Folia, the Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall. They are used in emollient Clysters, Cataplasms and Fomentations. The Juice purges the Kidneys from Sand and Gravel, and is said to stop Hæmorrhages. It cleanses the Womb, and is good in Disorders of the Breast. The *Dose* of the Juice is from two Ounces to three.

Pastinaca Hortensis, *Garden Parsnip*; the Seed.

Pastinaca Sylvestris, *wild Parsnip*; the Seed. The Seed of both Kinds are cried up as a Specific in hysteric Fits. The *Dose* is a Dram.

Pastinaca Aquatica, or *Sium*, *Water-Parsnip*; the Herb.

Pavo, the *Peacock*; the Dung. They say, a Dram of this steeped in Wine over Night, and taken next Morning fasting, is good for the Vertigo and Epilepsy. It must be continued long.

Pintaphylli Radix, the Root of Cinquefoil, or five-leaved Grass. It is astringent and said to be good in intermitting Fevers, and to promote Sweat and Urine. But it is not depended upon in these or any other Cases. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram or two Drams.

Pepo, common *Pompion* or *Melon*; the Seed. They are seldom or never used.

Perfica Malus, the *Peach-Tree*; its Flowers and Fruit. A Syrup made of the Flowers used to be a Puke for Children, given from two Drams to an Ounce.

Perficaria Mitis, *Dead Arsmart*: the Herb. *Tournefort*, in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, says, that this Kind of *Arsmart* is one of the greatest Vulneraries that he knows, and that its Decoction in Wine will stop the Gangrene in a surprising Manner.

Perfica urens, hot or biting *Arsmart*; the Herb.

Petasitis, *Butter-Bur*; the Root. This is possess of a diaphoretic Virtue; whence the Decoction of it is given in the Small-Pox and Measles; it promotes Expectoration in old Coughs and the Asthma, as also Urine and the Menfes, and is good against Worms. Externally, when bruised, it is applied to Buboës and malignant Ulcers. The Powder of the Root sprinkled on venereal Warts will cure them. The Decoction of the dried Root is given from two Drams to half an Ounce; of the fresh, from one Ounce to two.

Peruvianus Cortex, *Jesuit's Bark*. The best is of a reddish or Cinnamon Colour, of an aromatic, bitter Taste, and not very disagreeable; it should be brittle when broken with the Teeth; not viscid, nor glutinous, nor woody; much less old and dead; nor should it be insipid, nor adulterated with any other Bark tinged with the Juice of Aloës. The febrifuge Quality of this Bark is now universally known, and its peculiar Efficacy in curing intermitting Fevers; besides which, it strengthens the Stomach, excites the Appetite, helps Digestion, and discusses Wind. It is more efficacious in fine Powder than in Infusions and Decoctions, and has more happy Effects in a vinous Menstruum than in Water. It should be repeated every third or fourth Hour, after the Patient has premised Evacuations, for sometimes it is necessary to bleed and purge on the well Days, and then the Operation will be more safe and speedy, and the Fits not so apt to return; nor will the Patient be so long in recovering his Strength. But as the Bark rarifies the Blood

2

and

and enlarges the Pulse, it is more necessary to bleed than purge, especially since the Bark on the first Day is generally a Purgative itself. A Dose is to be given as soon as the Fit is over, and repeated five or six Times in twenty-four Hours; after the Fits cease, the Patient must take four Doses in a Day for eight Days; and then three for another Week; and lastly two for eight Days more. He must take no Cathartic for several Weeks after, without evident Necessity, and then the Bark must be repeated; that is, two or three Doses must be taken in a Day. Now, as *Morton* has judiciously observed, that intermitting Fevers lie hid under various other Complaints; if these Complaints are periodical, the Bark will seldom fail to drive them away, as daily Experience testifies. *Morton* likewise advises the Use of the Bark in the Declension of the Measles and Small Pox, that is, if after the Eruption, the Fever still remains, and begins to observe the Type of a continual Remittent. *Mouro* gives from ten to forty Grains in some rich Syrup, in an aromatic distilled Water, every four or five Hours, in the confluent Small-Pox with Petechiæ; and he asserts, that it fills the empty Vesicles with Matter, changes the watry Sanies into thick, white Pus, gradually turns the Petechiæ or Spots to a pale Colour, and causes the Pox to blacken sooner than ordinary. It is a common Opinion that the Bark hurts the Lungs when Persons are inclineable to a Consumption; but we are taught by Experience, says *Geoffroy*, that it may be given with Success, in the remitting or intermitting putrid Fevers, which succeed a Peripneumony or a Pleurisy, or accompanies an Empyema or Ulceration of the Lungs; if it be joined with Pectorals, Balsamics, and Abstergents, the Fever will be quite extinguished, the Pus evacuated, and the Ulcers healed. Likewise *Morton* affirms, that consumptive Patients who have been given over, have by the Use of the Bark, not only protracted their Lives for Months, but Years. The Bark has likewise been found a good Medicine in Gangrenes and Mortifications from internal and external

ternal Causes. Half a Dram of the Bark is to be given in a Bolus every fourth Hour daily, and the Part anointed with Oil of Turpentine, or other proper Topic. The *Dose* of the Bark in Powder is from half a Dram to two Drams; and if an Ounce is infused in a Pint of generous red Wine, six Ounces is a Dose. The same Quantity is taken of the Decoction of an Ounce of the Bark, in a Pint and a half of Water boiled to a Pint. Sometimes the same Decoction is given in a Clyster when the Bark cannot be taken by the Mouth. *Geoffroy* says, a Pint for an Adult, and half a Pint for an Infant; but to me the Quantity of Liquor seems to be too large to be given at once.

Petroleum Barbadiense, Barbadoes Tar.

Petroleum, *Rock-Oil*; a Bitumen. This is of different Colours; the best is white and clear; the next is the yellow; then the red; the black is thought to be the worst. *Barbadoes Tar* is of a reddish-black Colour, of a disagreeable Smell, and of the Consistence of common Tar. It is a Native of several Countries, and either swims on the Surface of Fountains, or distils from Rocks, or is found in their Clefts, or even rises from the Earth. They are all inflammable, readily take fire, and burn quite away. It is used externally to soften Tumors, and to cure Whitlows; it is good in the Palsy, Contraction of the Tendons, and Pains of the Rheumatism. That which is brought from the *East-Indies* is thought to be best in Sprains and Luxations, to strengthen the Ligaments. It is certainly very penetrating and is excellent for the Nerves; as also for oedematous Feet. They give *Barbadoes Tar*, inwardly, in that Island, for the dry Belly-ach. The *Dose* is two Drams, thrice a Day, which must be continued a long while till the Disease is quite conquered. Outwardly it is an excellent Thing, when mixt with an equal or double Quantity of Rum, to anoint the Back-Bone and Joints when there is the least Suspicion of a Palsey coming on.

Petroselinum

Petroselinum Macedonicum Semen, the Seed of Macedonian Parsly.

Petroselinum vulgare Semen, the Seed of common Parsley.

Peucedanum, Hogs-Fennel; the Root.

Pimpinella Saxifragæ Radix, the Root of the lesser round-leaved Burnet-Saxifrage. This is prevalent against Catarrhs and ferous Disorders; it opens Obstructions, promotes the Menses, and is good against external and internal Ulcers.

Pinus, the Pine-Tree; its Fruit and Rosin.

Piper album, white Pepper.

Piper nigrum, black Pepper. These are too well known to need a Description. The white is nothing but the black decorticated by Maceration in Water. They strengthen the relaxed Fibres of the Viscera, and excite an Oscillation therein, clear the Spirits, attenuate gross, thick Humours, and encrease the Motion of the Blood. Their chief Use is in Coldness and Crudities of the Stomach, Pains of the Colic from a cold Cause, and a cold Intemperies of the Brain. Some say, seven, eight or nine Grains, grossly bruised, and taken two Hours before the Fit of an Ague, will cure it. It is excellent against coagulating Poisons, Vertigoes and Catarrhs. The frequent Use of Pepper is noxious, and disposes the Stomach, Intestines and Viscera to an Inflammation, and greatly heats the Blood and Humours, and therefore cannot agree with hot constitutions. The Dose in Substance is from one Grain to ten; in Infusion to a Scruple. Outwardly it is used in Gargarisms and sneezing Powders. In the former; when a gross Lympha stuffs the Glands and the Fauces.

Piper longum, long Pepper. This is an unripe Fruit dried, of an Inch or an Inch and an half long, like a Birch-Nut, containing small, black Seeds in Cells. It is of the same Nature as the other Peppers, and to be taken in the same Dose.

Piper Jamaicense, Jamaica Pepper. The chief Use of this is as a Spice. In the Shops there is a Water distilled from it.

Pisum, Peas; the Seed.

Pix liquida, Tar. This has seldom been given inwardly till of late, and now not in Substance, but in a Kind of Infusion well known by the Name of *Tar-Water*; the making of which will be shewn in its proper Place. Outwardly, *Tar* is an excellent Remedy against many Diseases of the Skin; as the Itch, Scabs of all Sorts, Tetters, Ring Worms, Scald-Heads, and, as some say, the Leprosy itself. It is generally mixt with Mutton-Suet, to render it more mild.

Pix arida, Pitch.

Pix Burgundica, Burgundy Pitch. This is a Composition made of white Rosin, Turpentine and Oil of Turpentine. The white Rosin is gained by wounding a Kind of a Pine-Tree, in the south Parts of *France*; the Liquor that runs from the Wounds or Incisions, is received into little Pits, the Top of which being inspissated by the Heat of the Sun, is called white Rosin or white Frankincense. It has been commonly applied to cure old Achs and Pains in any Part of the Body. Mixt with Soap it is good to cure Fellers and Whitlows, and to ease the Hip-Gout, by drawing out, not repelling the Humour. It is often applied to the Nape of the Neck to draw Humours from the Head, Eyes and Teeth.

Polii Summitates, the Tops of Poley-Mountain.

Plantago latifolia, great Plantain or Waybread: the Leaves and Seed. *Plantain*, says *Simon Pauli*, is useful in all Kinds of Inflammations, external and internal; Agues, burning Fevers, creeping and all Kinds of Ulcers; Wounds, if not very deep; applying either the Juice or the Leaves themselves. The fresh Root just taken out of the Earth, scraped and put into the Ear cures the Tooth-ach like a Charm. A Ptisan made with Plantain is useful in the Dysentery, in spitting of Blood, the Whites, and all Sorts of Hæmorrhages, unless they are critical. *Chemel*, a skilful Physician at *Paris*, assures us, he has often cured Loosenesses with a Dram of the Seed boiled in Milk, or powdered and given in Broth: and this Remedy is common among Country-People.

Lanzoni

Lanzoni says, the depurated Juice given three Mornings successively, will have the same Effect. The Antidote against the *American* Poison is three Ounces of the Rcots of *Plantain* and *Horehound* boiled in two Quarts of Water to one Quart, for three Doses, to be taken three Mornings one after another, and so continued till the Patient is quite cured. *Plantain* will be effectual alone. *Henninger* asserts, that it is good in all Fluxes, a Diarrhæa, Dysentery, spitting of Blood, Vomiting, pissing of Blood, in too large a Flux of the Menses and Lochia, and Gonorrhœas of every Kind; and that it is said to be good against the Bite of a mad Dog, the Poison of Serpents, and Stings of venomous Insects. The Leaves, either bruised or whole, laid to old Ulcers will heal them, according to the Voice of various Physicians, and as I have lately found by Experience. They are good for Excrescences about the Anus, the Pains of the Piles, Ulcers of the Mouth-Tonsils and Uvula. *Garridel* assures us, that the Decoction of this Plant made with Lime-water is excellent in Ulcers of the Legs, as he has often tried with Success. *Gabriel* affirms, he has cured an Inflammation which threatened a Gangrene, with the Leaves of *Plantain* a little bruised and warmed. Some say, the Juice of *Plantain* kills Worms, cures the Jaundice, the Consumption of the Lungs, and Hiccapping. The depurated Juice given from two to four Ounces, in the Beginning of intermitting Fevers, often cures them. The Dose of the Seed is from one Dram to two; of the Juice from three Ounces to five, and of the Leaves in Decoction from one Handful to two.

Plumbum, *Lead*; a Metal. Whence Litharge of Gold, and Litharge of Silver. *Lead*, and its Preparations, are Enemies to the Nerves, for taken inwardly they cause the most violent Gripings, suppress both Urine and Stool, produce Spasms and Trembling of the Limbs, Difficulty of Breathing, and at length Suffocation. This, Multitudes have experienced, who have fallen into the most grievous, and often incurable Disorders, from the drinking of sour Wine that
had

had been rendered Sweet with Litharge. *Henninger* gives us a particular Instance of this in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*. Therefore every Thing proceeding from *Lead* should be applied only to external Use.

Polypodium Quernum, *Polypody of the Oak*; the Root. This is commended in the Cachexy, Jaundice, Schirrosities, and in Obstructions of the Mesenteric Glands; as also in the hypochondriac Passion, Coughs, Asthmas, Disorders of the Kidneys, and anomalous Hæmorrhages. The *Dose* in Powder is from two Drams to three; in Decoction from six Drams to an Ounce.

Polytrichum, *English, black Maiden-Hair*. See *Trichomanes*.

Populus nigra, *black Poplar*; the Buds.

Porcus, the *Hog or Sow*; the Lard, Huckle-bone, and Dung.

Porrum, the *Garden Leek*; its Root.

Portulaca, *Purslain*; the Herb and Seed. It is cooling, allays Heat, is good against Worms, and is useful in Fevers, Heat of Urine and the Scurvy. Externally, the Leaves are applied in Heat, Pain and Inflammations of the Breasts. The *Dose* of the Seed is from two Scruples to a Dram; of the depurated Juice from three Ounces to five; of the Herb in Decoction from two Handfuls to three.

Primula Veris, *Primrose*; the Herb and Root.

Pruna Gallica, French Prunes. They are used in making the Lenitive Electury.

Pruna Damascena, the *Damask Prune*.

Pruna Sylvestria, Sloes.

Prunella, *Self-Heal*; the Plant.

Ptarmica, *Sneeze-wort*, *Bastard-Pellitory* or *Goose-Tongue*; the Root. This may serve instead of Pellitory; and being chew'd provokes Spittle and cures the Tooth-ach. It is called *Sneeze-wort*, because the Powder of the dried Leaves cause Sneezing.

Pulegii Folia, Leaves of Penny-Royal, or Pudding-Grafs. This is aperitive and hysteric, and proper for the Diseases of the Breast and Stomach, for it is good in Infarctions of the Lungs, and is excellent in obstinate Coughs and in inveterate Catarrhs. *Boyle* says,

says, it is a good Remedy for the Hooping-Cough. *Chesneau* orders a Glass of the Decoction, sweetened with a little Sugar, against Hoarseness, taken at Night going to Bed; it facilitates Expectoration and helps the Asthmatic; it is prevalent in the Vertigo, and the Whites, as also to promote the Menes, hasten the Birth and expel the After-birth. The best Way of taking it is as Tea. A Spoonful of the expressed Juice must be given to Children with a little Sugar-Candy for the Hooping-Cough.

Pulegium Cervinum, *Hart Penny-Royal*; the Herb.

This has the same Virtues as the former, but stronger.

Pulmonaria Maculosa, *Sage of Jerusalem*; the Herb.

It is principally used in Disorders of the Lungs, as Ulcers, Consumptions and spitting of Blood. It is given in Broths for these Purposes; or the depurated Juice may be taken from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Pyrethri Radix, *Pellitory of Spain*. This being very acrid, opens the salival Ducts and provokes Plenty of Spittle; hence it is a Specific for the Tooth-ach from Obstructions and Catarrhs; and because it vellicates the Nerves, if it be held in the Mouth and chewed, it is very efficacious in sleepy Diseases, and the Palsy of the Tongue.

Pumex, *Pumice-Stone*. This is a light, spongy, ash-colour'd Stone, which is thrown out of burning Mountains into the Sea, and from thence is brought back by the Waves to the Shore. Some give it inwardly against Loosenesses; others praise it for the King's Evil and the venereal Disease. It enters Dentrifices, and cures Galling of the Thighs. The Decoction of it is given from a Dram to two Drams.

Q.

QUercus, the *Oak*; the Buds, Bark, Acorns and Cups. All the Parts of *Oak* are astringent more or less, and should therefore be given inwardly with Caution. Some say, the Wood may be used instead of *Guaiacum*, and that the Decoction of its Rasping will cure the Tumours of the Dropsy. Some pre-

K

tend

tend, the Leaves are good in the Colic and Plague : Others give the Decoction of the Bark against the Whites, Diarrhœa, Lientery, and in the Dysentery ; to stop spitting of Blood and other Hæmorrhages. The Sap, gained by boring a Hole in the Tree, cures pissing of Blood. A Dram or two of the Powder of the roasted Acorns has been used in the Dysentery ; and *Ledelius* affirms, there is nothing better than a Decoction of the Bark for the same Purpose. *Simon Pauli* says, the Cups and the inner Bark are used in the like Cases. The Leaves and Buds are given in Decoction from half a Handful to a Handful ; the Bark from two Ounces to five or six

R.

R A N Æ, *Frogs* ; the Sperm.

Raphani Rusticani Radix, the Root of Horse-Radish. *Boerhaave* says, the expressed Juice mixed with Honey, and given in a Morning fasting, and drinking a Draught of Whey after it, cleanses the Stomach, Kidneys and Lungs ; it cures Coughs, and inveterate Hoarseness proceeding from acrid, viscous Phlegm ; but it should not be given in Coughs attended with Dryness of the Breast and spitting of Blood. Experience has often shewn, that it is good in the wandering Rheumatism, the Dropsy and the Scurvy, as also to kill Worms. For the Rheumatism the Decoction may be taken, made with Milk, sweating after it in Bed. It is likewise prevalent against the Cachexy, Obstructions of the mesenteric Glands, the Jaundice, the Palsy, sleepy Diseases, the Lientery and Cœliac Passion. In sleepy Diseases it may be laid as a Poultice to the Feet ; as also in the Deliriums of Fevers with Mustard-Seed or salt Herrings, or alone. Beaten in a Mortar with Vinegar, it is good to cure the Palsy of the Arms succeeding the dry Belly-ach. The Parts must be rubbed with it Morning and Evening, at the Mouth of an Oven or Furnace. It hath been serviceable in Pains of various Kinds, applied as a Topic. It has this remarkable Quality, that it does not inflame the Blood
and

and Humours, tho' it is exceeding penetrating. The Juice mixt with Sugar is best in the Gravel and Dropsy. The *Dose* of the Juice is from a Dram to half an Ounce; the recent Root in Decoction from half an Ounce to an Ounce; but it must be done quick lest the volatile Parts should fly off.

Rapum, the *Turnep*; the Root and Seed. *Lanzoni*, in the *German Ephemerides*, says, a large Spoonful of the Decoction of *Turneps* is good in all Diseases of the Breast, in difficult Breathing, in convulsive and moist Asthmas; and that it causes a copious Excretion of thick, glairous Matter. *Etmuller* affirms, it makes an excellent Gargarism for the Thrush. It is best to bake the Turneps in a deep, earthen Vessel, well covered, and then express the Juice for the Purposes above mentioned. The Seed has been reckoned an Alexipharmac. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Refina alba, *white Resin*

Rhabarbarum verum, true Rhubarb. It is brought from *China* in Pieces about four, five or six Inches long, and about three or four thick. It is of a yellowish Brown on the Outside, but within it is variegated with Saffron-Colour and Yellow like a Nutmeg. It is a little furgous, of a subacid, bitterish and slightly astringent Taste. Its Smell is aromatic, but not very agreeable. All Physicians agree, that this Root has two Faculties; the one of evacuating bilious Humours; the other of strengthening the Stomach and Intestines by a gentle Astringion. It opens Obstructions of the Liver, whence it is called by some, the Soul of the Liver. It is good in the Jaundice, Diarrhoeas, and Whites, and is said to kill Worms; it is given as a Chologogue and an Alterative, and is an excellent Medicine, which may be given safely to Infants, Adults, old Persons, pregnant and childbed Women. However, when there are great Heats in the Blood and Viscera, or in febrile Disorders, it is not quite so safe. *Simon Pauli* says, too constant a Use of Rhubarb has brought on the Vertigo. It is often chewed and swallowed before Meals, to help

Digestion and to strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, as also to open Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Mesentery. The Infusion is given in the Cachexies of Infants, and to kill Worms. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Dram; in Infusion two Drams. Toasting it is useless, for it may be joined to other Astringents when necessary.

Rhamnus Catharticus, *Buckthorn*; the Berries. See *Spina Cervina*.

Rhaponticum, the *true Rhapontic*; the Root. This purges moderately, if given in Powder, from two Drams to half an Ounce. It is more astringent than Rhubarb, and is therefore no despicable Remedy in a Diarrhœa or Dysentery.

Rhodium, *Rose-Wood* or *Rhodium*; the Wood. See *Lignum Rhodium*.

Ribes, *red Currants*.

Rorismarini Summitates, Flores, the Tops and Flowers of Rosemary. These are used to strengthen the Brain, are good against the Epilepsy, Palsy, and hysteric Fits; as also against Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Womb, caused by thick, viscid Humours; for they incide and attenuate these Humours, excite the Oscillation of the nervous Fibres and restore their relaxed Tone. They are good for the Jaundice and the Whites; strengthen the Memory and the Sight, and cure Disorders of the Nerves which proceed from viscid Humours. They have often cured inveterate Diarrhœas and Leucophlegmatias. The essential Oil of *Rosemary* is excellent for Disorders of the Brain and hysteric Fits. *Boerhaave* looks upon it as the best Medicine against the Epilepsy, and to promote the Menfes and the Lochia, when they are suppressed by the Weakness and Atonia of the Parts. *Simon Pauli* says, he has known four or five Drops, given in a proper Vehicle, cure tertian Agues, a little before a Fit, disposing the Patient to sweat after it. The usual *Dose* of the Oil is from four Drops to six; of the Conserve of the Flowers from one Dram to four; of the Powder of the Tops from half a Dram to

to a Dram ; or the Infusion of them may be drank in the Manner of Tea.

Rosa Damascena, the Damask Rose. These serve to make a solutive Syrup, and a simple Water, which are very useful.

Rosa rubra, the red Rose. Of these Roses a Conserve is made.

Rubia Tinctorum, Madder ; the *Roots*. They open Obstructions of the Viscera, and resolve concremented Blood ; they are good in the Jaundice, Dropsy, and Suppression of the Menses. In the *Philosophical Transactions*, and in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, we have Instances of their turning the Bones of Animals that have fed upon them, red: *Boerhaave* affirms, that Flannel dyed with these Roots and applied to the naked Skin, will ease the Gout. The *Dose* in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram ; in Decoction from half an Ounce to two Ounces

Rubrica Fabrilis, red Oker ; an Earth. Its chief Use in Physic is in vulnerary and drying Plasters.

Rubus vulgaris, the *Bramble* or *Blackberry-Bush* ; its Leaves and Fruit. *Simon Pauli* says, they are astringent, and good for an incipient Inflammation of the Mouth and Fauces, and to heal Ulcers in various Parts of the Body. The ripe Fruit are refreshing and proper to quench Thirst.

Ruscus, *Butchers-Broom* ; the Root. It is given in the Jaundice, Dropsy, Whites and Gravel. *John Bauhine* affirms, the most deplorable Dropsies have been cured by the Decoction of this Root. Similar Effects in the like Cases are confirmed by *Riverius* and *Boerhaave*. This last adds, that it likewise is good for the Gravel, if a Glass of the Decoction of the Leaves is given every Morning in White-Wine. The *Dose* of the Root in Decoction is from one Ounce to two.

Rutæ Folia, Garden Rue ; the *Leaves* and *Seed*. This incides, attenuates and discusses ; is proper to promote the Menses, for hysteric Fits, for flatulent and humoral Colics, for the Worms and the Lites of venomous Beasts. *Herman* says, it is useful

in the most obstinate chronic and malignant Diseases, especially in the Plague, Small-Pox, Measles, Epilepsy, hysteric Passion, and in sleepy Diseases; externally in a Gangrene and Mortification. A Pugil or two, when the Leaves are fresh, infused in a Glass of Wine, or a Dram of the Powder, when they are dry, is very proper to promote the Menfes, and to do service in hysteric Fits. If Children eat a few Leaves of *Rue* every Day with their Bread and Butter, when afflicted with the King's-Evil, it is no despicable Remedy, or they may drink some of the Juice. When contagious Diseases rage, two Spoonfuls, with as much generous Wine, is a good Preservative against infectious Air; or a Glass of the Mixture may be taken in the Morning, and another after Dinner. The Conserve is good in the same Cases taken with its Vinegar, or with Wine-Vinegar. The *Dose* of the Conserve is from two Drams to half an Ounce in the Morning fasting.

S.

S *Abinæ Folia*, the Leaves of Savine. They are looked upon as inciding, penetrating and aperitive; they promote the Menfes, hasten the Birth and expel the After-birth. Some say they are too forcing, and cause Abortion, and by promoting a Hæmorrhage endanger the Lives of the Persons that take them. Others affirm that Midwives, by giving them improperly to hasten the Birth, have killed the unhappy Mother. Others again, as may be seen in the *German Ephemerides*, for 1730, will allow no such Power to this suspected Remedy. However, it is safest not to give it in the Suppression of the Menfes, or a difficult Birth, unless there is a Laxity or Atonia of the Parts. The *Dose* of the Leaves in Powder is a Dram, in a Glass of White Wine; in Infusion half an Ounce. *Ray* says, the Juice of *Savine* mixt with Milk and sweetened with Sugar, is an infallible Medicine against the Worms, if a Spoonful is given to Children now and then. *Boerhaave* recommends a Poultice of Savine made with the Leaves bruised with

with Salt, and mixt with Oil-Olive, for a stiff Joint, and for scald Heads in Children. The Leaves bruised with Honey, and laid to the Navel are good for the Worms in Children.

Saccharum purissimum, double-refined Sugar.

Saccharum rubrum, brown Sugar.

Saccharum candum, *Sugar-Candy*. Almost all Physicians recommend Sugar in Disorders of the Breast and Lungs; and it is prescribed to sheath the Acrimony of Phlegm, and to sooth the Roughness of the Throat and Lungs. For this Purpose they would have Loaf-Sugar, or Sugar-Candy held in the Mouth till it dissolves, which lining the Inside of those Parts, defends them from the acrid Phlegm. It promotes Expectoration, if brought into the Consistence of Syrup, with Linseed-Oil or Oil of Sweet-Almonds. Taken any Way it eases Pains in the Colon, allays Coughs, cures Hoarseness, absterges Ulcers of the Lungs, promotes Urine, loosens the Belly, and is salutary in the Pleurisy and Peripneumony. *Boerhaave* says, Sugar is a natural Soap, and is convenient where Laxatives and Emollients are required, and wherever an oily Acrimony is in Fault; for being diluted by the Humours of the Body, it yields a saponaceous Lixivium which dissolves all oily viscous Matter, and readily resolves but never generates Phlegm; that it is good for the Hot and Plethoric, and contrary to the common Opinion; neither increases or turns into Bile, but opens, attenuates and divides. The chief Danger is, that it will relax the Solids too much, and is therefore hurtful in the Rickets and Scurvy. But *Pringle*, having found Sugar to be an Antiseptic, thinks it is a Preservative not only from the hot Scurvy, but from putrid Diseases in general, such as Leprosies, Plagues, pestilential Fevers, Dysenteries, and the like, which were formerly so frequent. Some have objected, that there is an acid, corrosive, noxious Salt in Sugar; and it is acknowledged that by Fermentation such an Acid may be gained, but not in such Plenty as from Nitre and Vitriol; but this does not prove that Sugar
is

is noxious on this Account ; for the same may be said of Barley, Wheat, Beer, Ale, Bread and Wine. On the other hand, an ardent Spirit may be gained from Sugar, which will blunt the most corrosive, acid Spirits, as is evident in the making of dulcified Spirit of Nitre ; for if it be rightly performed, it will not ferment with an alkalious Salt. Sugar is so far from rotting the Teeth, that *Slare* used nothing else but Loaf-Sugar to keep them white and clean for many Years ; for he was well aware of the antiseptic Power of this Substance, inasmuch as it would preserve Flowers, Fruits, Roots, Flesh, &c. from Corruption a very long Time. Sugar has likewise been accused of causing Consumptions, which is so far from being true, that many reckon Sugar of Roses a Specific in this Disease. That many have been cured by this, *Montanus, Valeriola, Forestius, and Riverius*, are Witnesses. A consumptive Apothecary made himself so much of it that he almost lived upon it, and was cured. *Slare* informs us, that a late Duke of *Beaufort* did not die till seventy, and yet had eaten above a Pound of Sugar a Day for forty Years. And as for its causing the Scurvy, it is well known that that Disease appeared long before the Use of Sugar ; and even now, the poorer Sort of People who use least Sugar, are more afflicted with the Scurvy than the Rich. This is true also of common Sailors, who generally eat more salt Meat and less Sugar than the Officers aboard the Ship, and are more subject to this dire Disease. Externally, Sugar is a great Vulnerary, especially if mixt with a little Brandy, for then it will heal Wounds, cleanse Ulcers, and hinder Putrefaction. A little Powder of Sugar Candy, or Loaf-Sugar blown into the Eye, will dissolve the Albugo or Spot on the transparent Cornea.

Sagapenum, *Sagapenum* ; the gummy Resin. This is brought from *Persia* and the *East-Indies*. The best is outwardly of a reddish Yellow, and within full of whitish or yellowish Spots, grows soft when handled, and emits a strong, and somewhat of a Garlick Smell. It has a biting, acrid Taste, which is a Medium between

twice that of Galbanum and Asa Foetida. It is a powerful Aperient, Discutient, and Attenuant, and not a little abstergent. Hence it is commended in Diseases of the Breast arising from a thick Phlegm; as also in hard and callous Tumours, particularly of the nervous Parts, and in all Cases where gross, inspissated, coagulated Humours are to be dissolved and attenuated. The Dose is from a Scruple to a Dram; but it is seldom given alone. It is useful in the Asthma, Dropsy, Obstructions and Tumors of the Liver and Spleen: in Diseases of the Nerves, Spasms, Epilepsy, trembling of the Limbs, and Palsy; it promotes the Menses, and is said to kill the Foetus, wherefore pregnant Women should abstain from it. *Rolincius* affirms, it has so great a Power in removing Obstructions, that externally applied it takes away those of the Viscera like a Charm; it likewise eases Pains in the Side, and cures the schirrous Disorders of the Spleen.

Sago, Sago. It is made of the Pith of a Tree in the *East-Indies*, and is eaten there when Rice is scarce. It is nourishing and restorative.

Sal Ammoniacus, Sal-Ammoniac. This is given inwardly to incide and attenuate thick, viscid Humours and expel them by Urine, Sweat, or a Diaphoresis. It is commended highly against intermitting Fevers, given to half a Dram, with a Scruple of Crabs-Eyes. A Scruple or half a Dram mixt with the Extract of wild Poppies is excellent to promote Sweat and Expectoration in Pleurifies. Used as a Gargle it is efficacious in the Swelling of the Uvula and Tonsils, and in a Palsy of the Tongue which arises from pituitous, viscid Humours.

Sal catharticus amarus, Epsom Salt. This was at first gained from the mineral Spring at *Epsom*, and was recommended to the World by *Dr. Grew*. But that which is now called *Epsom Salt* is made from the Bittern which is left after the Coagulation of common Salt. This, how much soever despised by *Quincy*, has some peculiar Properties which are taken notice of by *Hoffman*; who observes, that an Ounce
of

of Water will imbibe an Ounce of this Salt, which, as he asserts, is certainly a very wonderful Thing; and that if you pour highly rectify'd Spirit of Wine upon the Solution, the Salt immediately coagulates into a solid, firm Mass like Ice. He adds, that if this Salt be put with Powder of Charcoal into a Crucible, it all flies off with a sulphureous Fume, filling all the Room. Hence he concludes, that this Salt, consisting of such subtile Parts, is a better Purge than all other neutral Salts whatever; because it insinuates deeper into the Coats of the Intestines than any of the rest. If it be taken from half an Ounce to an Ounce it purges gently, without causing any Commotion of the Blood or hurting the Appetite, or weakening the Body. It is much more safe than stronger vegetable Purges, especially in those Diseases and Bodies where there is Plenty of gross, tenacious Humours, either in the first Passages, or in the Vessels.

Sal commune, common Salt.

Sal marinus, Sea Salt. This used moderately hinders too great a Fermentation and Corruption of the Aliments, and restrains the violent Heat of the Fluids of the Body, joins itself to the volatile, urinous Salts, and changes them into a Kind of Sal-ammoniac, abates the Sharpness of the Humours and promotes their Depuration by Urine. Add to this, that it renders the Oscillations of the Fibres more vivid, by a gentle Stimulus; whence the Functions of the Body are performed with greater Facility. The immoderate Use of Salt, by vellicating the Membranes, makes the Oscillation of the nervous Fibres too vehement; whence a Heat is kindled in the Body which hurts the Exercise of the Functions. By this Means likewise the Fluids are rendered too sharp, which hindering insensible Perspiration, a gross and acrid Matter is lodged in the Skin, and grows corrosive; whence the Itch, Scabs, and other cutaneous Eruptions. Salted Meats are far from being so innocent as Salt itself.

Sal

Sal Gemmæ, Sal-Gem. This is a fossile Salt, and of the same Nature as the former. It is added as a Stimulus to Clysters, from a Dram to an Ounce.

Salviæ Folia, the Leaves of common Sage.

Salvia hortensis minor, *Sage of Vertue*; the Herb. *Sage* is justly looked upon as a Cephalic, and to be good against the Apoplexy, Palsy, and trembling of the Limbs. It is also an anti-hysterick and prevalent against the Vapours; it is likewise diuretic and promotes the Menfes. It is particularly excellent in cold Diseases of the Head and Breast, in Catarrhs, the Vertigo, Asthma, Tremblings, Palsy, and Weakness of the Stomach. It is good in the Phthisis, Stone and Gout, tho' it will not subdue them. In short, the Virtues of this Plant are so numerous that many have esteemed it as a Panacea, or an universal Medicine. There cannot be a better Method of taking it than the common, which is, to drink it as Tea. Used as a Gargle it is good to fasten loose Teeth from the Scurvy in the Gums.

Salvia Sylvestris, *Wood-Sage*; the Herb. It is much of the same Nature as *Scordium*.

Sambuci Flores, *Baccæ*, *Folia*, *Cortex*, the *Flowers*, *Berries*, *Leaves* and *Bark* of Elder. These are aperitive and purgative. The middle Bark is given successfully in the Dropsy; for which Purpose an Ounce may be put into six Ounces of boiling Water, with fifteen Grains of Salt of Wormwood, and a Scruple of Cinnamon; they must stand all Night on the hot Cinders, and the Colature is a Dose to be taken in the Morning. *Hoffman* says, this is good in the Jaundice, unless the Body be too weak, for it dissolves the viscid Bile and brings away Stones from the biliary Ducts. An Handful of the young Leaves or Buds purges gently. The Flowers put into a Pancake and eaten, are laxative, and bring away the Excrements almost insensibly. The Flowers, when dry, are diaphoretic. The Rob of the Berries is an excellent Diaphoretic; an Ounce of which dissolved in Broth and given in Bed, cures the Tooth-ach, as *Hoffman* affirms; especially if some of it is dissolved
in

in Beer and used as a Gargle at the same Time; this he calls a Specific. Half an Ounce or upwards given in a Dysentery, hath had an excellent Effect. It promotes Urine as well as Sweat. The Rob and Flowers are highly beneficial in the Erysipelas; the Flowers may likewise be powdered and sprinkled on the Part affected, as *Hoffman* advises. *Simon Pauli* asserts, he has eased the intolerable Pains of the Gout by the Application of the middle Bark, with great Safety. The same is an excellent and certain Remedy in Burns.

Sanguis Draconis, Dragons-Blood; the *Rosin*. This is brought from the *East-Indies*; that is best which consists of pure, clean Drops, of an obscure red Colour, and when powdered of a fine Crimson; it is without Taste or Smell, unless when kindled, and then the Fume is subacid, not unlike Benjamin. The genuine Sort will not dissolve in Water, but in Spirit of Wine and oily Substances. It thickens, dries and binds, and is good in the Bloody-Flux and all Hemorrhages; as also in internal Ulcers, given from half a Dram to a Dram. Externally, it dries up Ulcers, heals Wounds, fastens loose Teeth, and gives a Firmness to the Gums. *Helvetius's* famous Styptic is made of one Part of this and two Parts of crude Alum. *Mead's* Improvement of it is, three Parts of burnt Alum, and one of Dragons-Blood. *Thomson of Montross*, recommends equal Quantities of burnt Alum and Dragons-Blood. The Alum is to be burnt in a Crucible, and the Dragons-Blood must be powdered and added to it. This, he says, never fails in Hemorrhages of the Womb, whether to correct the frequent Return of the Menes, or their too great Abundance, or to stop the Flooding of Women with Child, or to moderate the Flux of the Lochia. In the Whites it has likewise surprising Success. In violent Bleedings he gives half a Dram every Hour; and three Drams or half an Ounce seldom fail to stop the Flux.

Sanicula, or *Diapensia*, *Sanicle*; the Herb. This is good against spitting of Blood, overflowing of the Menes,

Menses, in the Whites, Bloody-Flux, and Hæmorrhages of all Kinds. It may be either drank as Tea, or two or three Ounces of the Juice may be given for a *Dose*. This is likewise good for internal Ulcers accompanied with a slow Fever. The Leaves bruised and applied to Wounds cure them without Suppuration. *Ray* declares, many Children have been cured of the Exomphalos, Protuberance or strutting of the Navel, by a Poultice of this Herb, kept on close with a Bandage.

Santalum album, *white Sanders*; the Wood.

Santalum citrinum, *yellow Sanders*; the Wood.

Santalum rubrum, *red Sanders*; the *Wood*. Of these Woods the yellow is more inciding than the white, and the red is more astringent than both. They are recommended to strengthen the Heart, open Obstructions of the Liver, and to restore the Tone of the Viscera. *Riverius* recommends their Decoction in the Beginning of a Consumption, in thin, salt Catarrhs, and in Bleedings proceeding from the Heat of the Blood. The *Dose* of the yellow in Substance is from a Scruple to a Dram; of the red to two Drams; in Decoction half an Ounce; or you may take two Ounces of the red and yellow Sanders, and let them steep twenty-four Hours in a Quart of Water, and then boil them to a Pint. This may serve for common Drink.

Santonium, *Worm-Seed*. This is good against Worms of all Kinds, discusses Wind and provokes an Appetite. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram, in any proper Vehicle. Some give it to Children in Treacle or Molossus.

Sapo albus, *Hispanicus*, *white Spanish Soap*.

Sapo durus, *hard Spanish Soap*. This lubricates greatly, attenuates, thick, gross, glutinous Humours, dissolves viscid Bile that plugs up the biliary Ducts and cures the Jaundice. As it readily mixes with all Kinds of Substances, it is very efficacious in opening all Obstructions of the Viscera and other Parts of the Body. It promotes Urine, dissolves and expels the Gravel, and taken to an Ounce in a Day, with three Pints of

Shell-Lime-Water, it dissolves the Stone in the Bladder. In common Cases, *Boerhaave* gave a Dram or two in a Day; *Sylvius*, the Quantity of a Nutmeg for a Dose; but there is no Danger in giving it more freely. The Daughter of Count *de Pas* was cured of an Epilepsy by giving *Alicant Soap* before the Fit. The Violence of the Fits diminished daily, and in thirty Days she was quite cured, and continued well ever after. *Hoffman* says, *Venice Soap* dissolved, is a useful Clyster when Children are much griped from acid, green, corrosive Stools.

Sapo mollis, common soft Soap.

Sapo niger, black Soap. This will cure Burns if applied before the Skin rises in a Blister. Anointed upon the Part, it cures Lice of all Sorts.

Sarcocolla, Sarcocol, the gummy Resin. This is a very small Tear, in little Grains like very small Gravel, of a whitish Yellow, with a Mixture of some that are reddish. It is of a bitterish sweet Taste but somewhat nauseous; it is clammy between the Teeth, will dissolve in Water, and being held to the Candle boils a little at first, but at length breaks out into a clear Flame. It is brought from *Persia* and *Arabia*. The internal Use is suspected; but outwardly, dissolved in Asles or Breast-Milk, it is good for Inflammations and Fluxions of the Eyes, which it cures by sheathing the Acrimony of the Humours. It cleanses, consolidates and cicatrises Wounds.

Saponaria, common Soapwort; the Herb and Root. The chief Use of this is external, for the Itch and Ulcers.

Sarsaparillæ Radix, the Root of Sarsaparilla. This is brought from *New Spain* and *Brazil*. It consists of a great Number of slender Roots of the Thickness of a Goose-Quill, hanging from one Head, which are flexible, with longitudinal Furrows, and will readily split into small Strings. Within is a white, mealy Substance which may be easily rubbed small between the Fingers. It has a clammy, bitterish, but not disagreeable Taste; the Heart is woody, tough, and not easily broken; the Bark is brownish or ash-colour'd. It is a Sudorific, and attenuates
and

and divides thick, gross Humours. It is much esteemed in the French Pox, Gout, Catarrhs, Palsies, and all chronic Diseases arising from thick, gross Humours; and all preternatural obstinate Tumours; as also against all cutaneous Diseases and Ulcers. It is thought to promote a more copious Sweat than *China* or *Guaiacum*. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to two Drams in Substance, and half an Ounce in Decoction. It is not good in acute Diseases.

Sassafras; the Root and Bark of the Root; the *Wood* and *Bark*. Some take this to be a Wood, and some a Root. It is a light, spongy Wood or Root, with a fungous Bark, ash-coloured on the outside, and of a ferruginous Colour within. The Taste is acrid, sweetish, and spicy, and of a fragrant Smell. It is brought from *Virginia*, *Brazil* and other Parts of *America*. It stimulates, and promotes insensible Perspiration, Sweat and Urine; it incises and resolves gross, thick Humours, and is prevalent against the Cachexy, Green-Sickness and Dropsy; it is good in the Palsy, cold catarrhal Disorders, and allwages the Pain of the Gout. It is useful in venereal Diseases. It is an excellent Thing, according to *Boerhaave*, when Nature is so languid as not to be able to expel the morbid Matter by Sweat; in the cold Fit of an Ague; in a Peripneumony after Suppuration; in a Vomica Pulmonalis, and in Madness. The *Dose* in Powder is a Dram; but it is seldom given in Substance; in Infusion or Decoction it is taken from half an Ounce to two Ounces. It is generally drank like Tea.

Satureia, *Savory*; the Herb. This is good for a cold Stomach; and its Infusion promotes Expectoration of thick, viscid Humours which stuff up the Lungs; it is likewise good in the Attacks of the moist Asthma. It is best drank as Tea.

Satyrio Mas, *Male Satyrion*; the Root. Some cry this up for its wonderful Effects in Cases of Impotency; and that it strengthens the Memory, disposes the Womb to Conception, and is not to be despised in the Dysentery. The *Dose* in Substance is a Dram.

Saxifraga alba, *white Saxifrage*; the Herb. This hath a resolvent and detergent Virtue, promotes Urine and the Menses, brings away the Gravel, and is good in the Strangury. The *Dose* is a Handful or a Handful and a Half in Infusion.

Saxifraga vulgaris, *Meadow Saxifrage*; the Herb and Seed.

Scabiosa vulgaris, *common Field-Scabious*, or *double-flowered Scabious*; the Herb. It is aperient, discutient, attenuant, abstergent, and subastringent; it promotes Sweat and expels Malignity through the Pores of the Skin; it blunts the Points of Salts, incides thick, viscid Humours in Coughs and Asthmas, promotes Expectoration, cleanses Ulcers and cures the Itch; it is good against Worms, and stops the Flux of the Piles. Externally, it is used in almost all Diseases of the Skin. The *Dose* of the depurated Juice is from two Ounces to three; of the Herb in Decoction from two Handfuls to three.

Scammonium, *Scammony*; the *gummy Resin*. This is a concreted Juice, and is brought from *Aleppo* and *Smyrna*, but the former is best. It should be chosen clear, brittle, light, and of a greyish Black; it should bite the Tongue when touched with it, and turn white and milky. It is frequently used to purge bilious, pituitous and serous Humours from the remote Parts, and is best for cold, serous Bodies; it is also good in Agues and Crudities, if the Patient is robust and at Man's Estate; but it is not proper for Infants, pregnant Women, the Weak, in burning Fevers, nor in hot Diseases and Constitutions. When corrected with the Fumes of Sulphur it is called *Diagridium*. The *Dose* is from ten Grains to twelve.

Scœnanthus, *Camels-Hay*; the Plant, with the Flower. This is a Stalk with Leaves, and sometimes with Flowers, of a red, Carnation Colour; it is brought from *Arabia*, and is dry, stiff, clean, smooth, except where knotted, about a Foot long, filled with a fungous Pith, and is not unlike Barley-Straw. The Colour at the Root is pale or yellowish, and near the Top green, or inclining to a purple. The Taste

Taste is warm, subacid, of a spicy bitter, but not disagreeable, somewhat like Pennyroyal but much stronger; the smell is very fragrant, and is a Medium between that of Pennyroyal and Roses. Its chief Use among the Moderns is against Obstructions of the Viscera, particularly the Liver, Spleen and Womb; in the Inflation of the Stomach, Vomiting, Hiccuping, and Difficulty of Urine. The *Dose* in Powder is a Dram; decocted in Wine or Water two Drams. Some reckon it a Specific in Ulcers of the Bladder.

Scilla, Squill or Sea-Onion; the Root. They are to be chosen fresh, plump, sound and full of Juice. They have the same Virtues as *Arum*, but are much more acrid; they are attenuant, aperient, discutient and diuretic. Their principal Use is to open Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and biliary Ducts. They are excellent in Diseases of the Lungs caused by a thick, viscid Phlegm, which stuffs up the Bronchia and hinders Expectoration. Hence it performs Wonders in the Paroxysms of the moist Asthma, in a suffocating Catarrh, and in a Disposition to a Dropsy. They have seldom been used but in Infusion in Vinegar, which they render emetic, which mixt with Honey and boiled to the Consistence of a Syrup, is called *Oxymel of Squills*. But they are now given in Powder with very great Success, in Disorders of the Breast arising from gross Phlegm, in the Cachexy, Oedema, Dropsy, Jaundice, Quartans, indurated Glands, and other chronic Diseases. The *Dose* of the Powder is from four Grains to twelve; of the Vinegar for a Vomit, from one Ounce to three; of the Oxymel to incide gross Humours, from two Drams to an Ounce. The Powder is generally diuretic, but sometimes vomits and purges. *Squills* have one Property not taken notice of by Authors. If you handle them after they are cut to Pieces, and then touch any Part of your Body with your Fingers, it will make it itch intolerably.

Scordii Folia, the Leaves of Water-Germander. This is highly esteemed as a great Alexipharmac in the Small-Pox and Measles, in malignant, contagious,

and pestilential Fevers ; it is also praised in Catarrhs of the Breast, obstinate Coughs, internal Ulcers, Loosenesses and the Bloody-Flux ; in the Stone, Dropsy, Suppression of the Menfes, and the Bites of venomous Beasts. It is best used in the Manner of Tea : some give the Powder from a Dram to two Drams ; or the Juice from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Scincorum Ventres, the Bellies of Skinks. They are used in making Mithridate.

Scorpio, the *Scorpion* ; the whole.

Scorzonera, *Vipers-Grafs* ; the Root. This excites Urine, strengthens the Stomach, promotes Sweat and the Menfes ; it is esteemed for its good Effects in the Small-Pox and Plague, and for resisting Poisons. *Boerhaave* would have Persons that are afraid of being poisoned, take three Ounces of the Juice of this Root every Morning ; and recommends it as an excellent Remedy in hypochondriac Diseases and Obstructions of the Viscera. *Simon Pauli* says, he has cured Obstructions of the Liver with it ; as also obstinate Jaundices, and Dropsies when they are not confirmed. The Dose of the Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram : in Infusion from two Pugils to four. But *Boerhaave* says, you should only bruise them, and by pouring Barley-Water upon them, and beating them together, extract the Virtues.

Scrophularia vulgaris, common knobby-rooted Figwort ; the Herb and Root. The Leaves are emollient and resolvent, detergent and vulnerary ; they are praised for their Efficacy against the King's Evil, and the Pains of the blind Piles. The Dose of the Root in Powder is a Dram ; of the Leaves in Decoction from two Pugils to four. Externally, a Poultice of the fresh Leaves, as it is affirmed, will cure the King's-Evil in six Weeks, if applied before the Swellings are broken. The Juice of the Leaves will cleanse the foulest, nay, even cancerous Ulcers.

Scrophularia Aquatica major, *Water-Figwort* or *Water-Betony* ; the Leaves. This has much the same Virtues as the former.

Sebesten,

Sebesten, the *Sebesten*. It is a Kind of Plum which grows in *Egypt* and *Asia*. The common Use of it is to blunt the Acrimony of salt Humours ; particularly in Coughs, Difficulty of Breathing, Pleurifies, Inflammations of the Lungs, Hoarseness and Heat of Urine. The *Dose* is from twelve Grains to twenty in Decoction, taken several Times in a Day.

Secale, *Rye* ; the Seed. Many make Bread of this Corn, or mix it with Wheat for the same Purpose, which some are very fond of even in *London*. It is not so nourishing as Wheat, and agrees best with Persons of strong Stomachs. It is said to keep the Body open, and is good for those who are subject to the Piles, Giddiness in the Head, and Palpitation of the Heart. The Meal is applied in Poultices to disperse Tumours and ease Pain. Some use it in Bags to ease the Pain of the Gout.

Sedum majus, *House-Leek* ; the Herb. This is very cooling and somewhat astringent. Its principal internal Use is in bilious Fevers. It quenches Thirst and allays Heat. *Boerhaave* recommends this in burning Fevers and Inflammations which threaten a Gangrene, and in all Cases wherein the Heat is excessive. For these Purposes he would have the Leaves steeped in Water. In some Parts of *Africa* they give ten Ounces of the Juice, in a Bloody-Flux, with Success. *Etmuller* says, when the Tongue is excessively dry and chop'd, in burning Fevers, if the Juice is applied to the Parts, without swallowing it, it will cool and heal them. *Apinus* mentions a Man who had a running, ichorous Ulcer in his Leg for above a Year, which would yield to no Remedies ; at last, he sprinkled the Powder of dried House-Leek thereon, which cured it in twenty-four Hours, to the Astonishment of all.

Seneka, *Rattle-Snake-Root*. This has been found effectual against the Bite of a Rattle-Snake ; as also in Inflammations of the Pleura and Lungs. If the Patient is plethoric and has a Fever, he must bleed in the Arm opposite to the pained Side, to ten Ounces. If there is a Pain in both Sides, bleed in the Ankle ;
then

then three Spoonfuls of the following Tincture must be taken every sixth Hour, giving the first Dose immediately after Bleeding, and continuing the Remedy till there is a Remission of the Symptoms. Take three Ounces of Rattle-Snake-Root, and an Ounce and a half of Wild Valerian; pound them together in a Mortar, then add a Quart of good old Sack; digest them six Hours in a Sand-Heat, in a close Vessel, and then decant the Tincture for Use. Then take fifteen Drops of Balsam Capivi, and as many of Sal Volatile Oleosum, and give them in a convenient Vehicle every second Hour, between the Doses of the Tincture. The Vehicle may be a Decoction of three Ounces of the Roots of Marshmallows, boiled in a Quart of Water to a Pint. Thirty-five Grains of the Root may be given in Powder, but is not so efficacious as the Tincture. If the Patient has been ill some Days before the Tincture is used, the Balsam must be continued tho' he seems much mended. If the Fever does not remit, Bleeding must be repeated the second Day: But there is seldom Occasion for it. Sometimes this Remedy will purge and vomit, which may be stopped with the testaceous Powders, or twelve Grains of Salt of Tartar. In nervous Fevers which imitate the Pleurisy or Peripneumony, the Tincture is alone sufficient for the Cure.

Sennæ Folia, the Leaves of Sena. *Senna Alexandrina*, *Alexandrian Senna*. This is a very common and a safe Purge; it carries off thick, gross Humours, and is good in Melancholy, the Epilepsy, and all Diseases of the Skin. It is apt to gripe, and is therefore corrected with Carminatives or alkaline Salts. The Dose in Substance is from a Scruple to a Dram, but this is seldom prescribed. In Infusion or a slight Decoction it is given from a Dram to half an Ounce.

Sepia, the *Cuttle-Fish*; the Bone. It is a white testaceous Substance, a little convex on both Sides; the upper is a little hard, the lower fungous, rough and brittle. It grows on the Back of the Fish, and tastes a little Saltish, but has no Smell. It is given in the
benign.

benign Gonorrhœa, the Whites and other Fluxes. The *Dose* is from one Scruple to two. *Junker* justly observes, there is Danger in stopping Fluxes of any Sort by this Medicine, unless proper Remedies have been premised. Some use the Powder to clean the Teeth.

Serpentariæ Virginiana Radix, Virginian Snake-Root. This is a fibrous, slender, light Root; brown externally, and yellowish within. The Smell is fragrant and aromatic, and the Taste subacrid and bitterish. It is diuretic, diaphoretic and alexipharmac. It kills Worms and expels the verminous Putrefaction. Besides, it has a febrifuge and anti-hysterical Virtue, and is often prescribed in most Kinds of Fevers, especially the malignant Sort. It is very useful in nervous and paralytic Cases which proceed from cold, pituitous Humours. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple; of the Infusion of an Ounce in a Quart of Brandy, the *Dose* is a Glass.

Serpyllum, the common Mother of Thyme; the Herb.

Sesamum, the oily purging Grain.

Seseli Massiliense, French Hart-wort; the Seed.

Sevum Ovillum, Sheeps-Suet.

Sinapis Semen, Mustard-Seed. This attenuates gross, viscid Humours, and greatly stimulates the urinary Passages. It is very useful in all Diseases proceeding from tough Phlegm, and Crudities in the first Passages; in obstinate Agues, hypochondriac Disorders, Affections of the Spleen, the Jaundice, Dropsy, Cachexy, Green-Sickness, moist Asthmas, cold Catarrhs, and sleepy Diseases. It provokes the Appetite, helps Digestion, and is excellent for Persons in Years. Bruised and mixed with White-Wine it is excellent against the Scurvy. Applied outwardly it is good for the Hip-Gout; if laid to the Feet with Horse-Radish, in Fevers with a Delirium, it relieves the Head. The expressed Oil is serviceable in the Rheumatism and Palsy, if the Part affected is appointed therewith. The usual *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram; but, Dr. Bates, as I have seen in a Manuscript of his, orders a Spoonful of the bruised Seed to be taken every Day for a Month together,

gether, in sleepy and paralytic Distempers, drinking a Draught of Beer after each Dose.

Sigillum Solomonis, *Solomon's Seal*; the Root. This is seldom taken inwardly, but applied outwardly it is good in Bruises, and the black and blue Marks arising therefrom, which it is said to take away in a Night's Time.

Siler Montanum, *common Hartwort*; the Seed.

Silesiaca Terra, *Silesian sealed Earth*.

Silex, the *Flint*. The Use of this is said to be, to resolve tartarous Mucilage, and to open Obstructions. The Way of powdering them is to heat them leisurely and quench them in Water; this must be repeated several Times. I am informed, that *Cockburn's Secret* for the Cure of Loosenesses was *Flints* gathered on *Epsom Downs*.

Solanum vulgare, *common Night-Shade*; the Herb and Berries. It cools excessively; whence some use it externally in the Erysipelas, Pain in the Head, Swelling of the Glands behind the Ears, and the Swelling of the Piles. But this is no radical Cure, and may be attended with bad Consequences.

Solanum Lethale, *Deadly Night-Shade*. This taken inwardly is poisonous, especially the Berries, which induce Sleepiness, a Lethargy, and Madness. Externally it is applied to the Breasts to soften hard Tumors; and it is said to cure those of the cancerous Sort; but it must be used with great Circumspection.

Sophia Chirurgorum, *Flix-Weed*; the Seed. It is drying and binding, and stops Looseness, the Bloody-Flux, and the Menfes. The Dose of the Seed is from half a Dram to a Dram. *Herman* says, it promotes Urine and expels Gravel.

Sorbus Sylvestris, the *Quicken-Tree*; the Bark.

Spica vulgaris, *Lavender-Spike*; the Leaves. The Virtues agree with those of Lavender; which see

Sperma Ceti dictum, Sperma Ceti; so called. It is got out of the Brain of a Whale, called the *Parmasitty-Whale*. The Brain is boiled in a Lixivium of Pot-Ashes till all the Humidity is extracted, and it changes.

changes into a thick Consistence like Soap, which they put into suitable Pots till it is cold : then they melt the solid Mass over again, and when it is cold, they cut it with Knives into thin Flakes. It is used in acrimonious Catarrhs of the Breast, Coughs, Asthmas, Heat of Urine and the Gravel ; nor does it want Efficacy in the Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs, if seasonably taken. It has an anodyne Virtue, allays Spasms, eases Colic Pains, Pains of the Joints, spasmodic Pains of the Abdomen, and dissolves concremented Blood. It is excellent in the suffocating Catarrh, if the Patient first of all is let blood. It is likewise good in the hysteric Passion, and to attenuate coagulated Milk ; as also to cure all internal Ulcers, and to restore the Mucus of the Bowels when abraded in Diarrhoeas and Dysenteries. Outwardly, it resolves the hard Tumors of Women's Breasts ; and used in Time prevents the Pitting of the Small-Pox by destroying the Acrimony of the hardened Pustules. Mixed with Oil of Tartar it is a Cosmetic, and takes away Spots from the Skin and renders it clear. The *Dose* is a Dram. It may be taken in a Bolus, or in hot Broth, or with a pectoral Syrup, or may be reduced into Powder with Sugar.

Spina alba, the white Thorn or Hawthorn ; the Flowers and Berries.

Spinæ Cervinæ Baccae, Buckthorn Berries. These purge bilious and ferous Humours, and are good in the Cachexy, Dropsy, and other Diseases of the like Kind. The *Dose* of the ripe Berries is from ten to twenty. When they are dried and reduced to Powder, a Dram and a half. The Extract is given from half an Ounce to six Drams, and the Syrup from one Ounce to two.

Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, rectified Spirit of Wine.

Spiritus vinosus tenuior, the same Spirit mixt with one half Water. This is commonly called Proof Spirit ; the best is made of French Brandy ; but for common Uses a Melasses Spirit will do well enough. See *Vitis*.

Spongia, Sponge. This, when burnt, has been given of late in the King's-Evil with Success. The *Dose*

is half a Dram Morning and Evening. Some get the most gritty Sponges they possibly can, and dry them in an Oven till they are fit to powder. *Turner* gave a Spoonful of this Night and Morning.

Staphysagria, *Staves-Acre*; the Seed. This vomits and purges, and is so hot and pungent that it burns the Throat and almost strangles the Patient; wherefore its internal Use is not safe. Some sprinkle the Powder of them on the Head to kill Vermin.

Stannum, Tin. This is the lightest of all Metals, and is, with regard to Gold, as 3 to 8. It melts readily, and may be reduced into a whitish Calx. This was seldom given inwardly, but the Filings are now prescribed often for the Worms. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram. Some mix it with the same Quantity of red Coral, and give a Dram of the Mixture in the Conserve of Sea-Wormwood. *Dr. Alston* gives half an Ounce in two Ounces of Treacle. It cures the Pain in the Stomach caused by Worms immediately, but the Worms do not come away till some Days after. It kills the Tape-Worm.

Stachas Arabica, French Lavender; the Flowers. It grows naturally in the south Parts of *France* and in *Spain*. It is reckoned good in cold Disorders of the Head and Nerves, promotes the Urine and Menfes, and resists Poisons. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram; in Infusion from two Pugils to half a Handful.

Styrax calamita, Storax, or Cane-Storax. This used to be brought from *Pamphylia* in Reeds or hollow Canes, whence it had its Name. It is a solid, resinous Substance, clear and somewhat fat, softens between the Teeth, and consists of whitish and reddish Grumes. It is of a resinous, subacid Taste, and a most fragrant Smell. It takes fire readily and gives a clear Light. The common Storax is of a yellowish Red, and is fat, shines, is a little soft, and mixed with whitish Specks; it is of the same Taste and Smell with the former; it comes from *Syria* and the *East-Indies*. That which is commonly sold is full of Saw-dust and good for little. It strengthens the
Brain,

Brain, cheers the Spirits, and restrains their inordinate Motions ; it has an anodyne Virtue, eases Pains of the Head, and allays an inveterate Cough by destroying the Acrimony of the Humours. It is not so detergent as Benjamin, and therefore is not so good in the moist Asthma, or to discuss the Infarctions of the Lungs, or to resolve their Tubercles. It cures Hoarseness and is excellent in Catarrhs. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. Applied outwardly, it strengthens the Stomach and helps Digestion. It is prevalent in the Palsy, and Pains from a cold Cause.

Styrax liquida, liquid Storax ; a Resin. The best is a Juice of the Consistence of Honey, and semi-transparent like Turpentine. It is of a yellowish Red, and of a strong Smell somewhat like Cane-Storax, but disagreeable. The Taste is a little acrid, aromatic and oily. Another Sort is full of Dregs and more of an Ash-Colour. It seems to be the Settling of the former, and is not fit for Use till cleansed. It hath the same Virtues as other Balsams, and is given inwardly from three Drops to twelve, to heal internal Ulcers. It is greatly recommended for Bruises, Wounds and external Ulcers, especially the scorbutic ; as also to resist Putrefaction, and to stop a Gangrene.

Suber, the Cork-Tree ; its Bark. This is astringent and detergent ; it is good in Hæmorrhages, the Looseness and Bloody Flux, in the Gonorrhœa and Whites. The *Dose* in Powder is from half a Dram to a Dram ; in Decoction from half an Ounce to an Ounce. A Dram of the Ashes of *Cork* is extolled for the stopping of Hæmorrhages, and for the curing the Colic. *Chomel* has experienced the Ashes mixt with Oil of sweet Almonds for asswaging the external Piles, and reducing them insensibly.

Succinum, Amber ; white and yellow. They are found in *Polish Prussia* and *Pomerania*, near the *Baltic* ; and even that which is thrown upon the Shore by the Sea, seems to be detached from the Hills by the boisterous Waves of that stormy Element. It is very

remarkable that generally wherever Amber is discovered, there is a Kind of fossile Wood which consists of several Laminæ laid flat upon each other; not like vegetable Wood, whose Fibres are variously contorted and interwoven among themselves. This is thought to be the Matrix of Amber, because it is plentifully found in its Veins. It is dissolvable in Spirit of Wine, as also in Oil of Spike, Oil of Lavender, and Linseed-Oil, tho' with more Difficulty. Amber is reckoned excellent in a cold Intemperies of the Brain, and to be a Specific in Catarrhs. It is prevalent also in Pains of the Head, sleepy and convulsive Diseases, in Suppression of the Menses, in the hysteric and hypochondriac Passions, in a Gonorrhæa, in the Whites, and in Hæmorrhages. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram in a poached Egg, or any other proper Vehicle. It is to be reduced into an impalpable Powder by Levigation.

Sulphur, Brimstone. It is a mineral concreted Juice, which is solid, dry, brittle, melts at the Fire, is readily kindled, and yields a bluish Flame and a strong Smell; it emits a subtle Acid which is offensive to the Nose and Lungs. It is divided into native and factitious. The latter is that which has been purified by Fire. The Native is either transparent or opaque. The Opaque is the most common, and is dug up in hard Masses at the Feet of burning Mountains, or near sulphureous Springs, and in other Places. The internal Use of Sulphur is commended against Diseases of the Lungs; it promotes Expectoration and is very prevalent in Consumptions, Asthmas, Catarrhs and the Piles. It has always been in high Esteem for its Efficacy in almost all Diseases of the Skin, internally taken or externally applied. It loosens the Body and promotes Perspiration to a great Degree, insomuch that it will discolour the Money in ones Pocket. By its being suddenly diffused throughout the Body, it, as it were, lays hold of and destroys the acrimonious Salts, and restores the balsamic Quality of the Blood; whence the little Ulcers of the Skin and Lungs are easily cured.

cured. For the Itch, two Drams of the Flowers may be taken Morning and Evening in Milk or a poached Egg, and the Body may be anointed with Flowers of Sulphur mixt with fresh Butter. The same *Dose* may be taken in the Piles and other Disorders.

T.

TAcamahaca, *Tacamahac*; a Resin. There are two Sorts; but that which is common in the Shops is in Grains or Clots of various Colours, *viz.* white, yellowish, greenish, reddish or variegated. They are semi-transparent, of a fragrant Smell, and a bitterish, aromatic Taste. It is brought from *Mexico* and *New-Spain*. Its Use is only external, in resolving Tumours and easing Pain. A Plaster of *Tacamahac* is good in Luxations, Pains in the Stomach, Flatulences, the Colic, and a Looseness. It eases all Pains arising from cold Humours and Flatulences. Laid to the Temples or behind the Ears, it prevents and cures Defluxions on the Eyes and other Parts of the Face, and cures the Tooth-ach. Applied to the Navel it abates hysteric Fits. *Potenus* affirms, it is a Specific in Pains of the Stomach, when laid to that Region. *Michael* used it with Success in malignant Fevers, when the Patient complained of an Anxiety about the *Præcordia*; and *Etmuller* commends it against Vomiting. *Hocsteter* declares, he cured himself of Deafness by applying it to his Head when shaved. It is good in the Wounds of the Nerves and Tendons.

Talcum, *Talck*; a Stone. It is shining, transparent, fissile, and divides into thin, flexible Laminæ or Plates. It neither melts in the Fire nor loses its Colour. Many Attempts have been made to gain the Oil of Talck, but without Success. What has been produced is the Offspring of the Things which were added, not of the Stone itself.

Tamarindus, the Tamarind. This is the Fruit of a Tree formerly brought from *Arabia*, but now from the *West-Indies* and other Parts. They have a gentle

purgative Quality, temperate the Acrimony of the Humours, and abate the Heat of the Bile and Blood. They quench Thirst, stop Vomiting, allay the Heat of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines, and are good in the Jaundice, burning Fevers, and the Plague. They are found by Experience to be good in the Piles, Inflammations, bilious Diarrhœas, Diseases of the Kidneys and the Gonorrhœa. The *Dose* of the Pulp passed through a Sieve, is from one Ounce to two; in Decoction as a Purge from two Ounces to four.

Tamariscus, the *Tamarisc-Tree*; the Bark and Leaves. These are aperitive, and open Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Mesentery, and attenuate tartarous and melancholic Humours. The *Dose* of the Bark is from half a Dram to two Scruples; in Decoction from one Ounce to two. The *Dose* of the Leaves in Decoction is a Handful, or a Handful and a half.

Tanacetifolia, the Leaves of Tansey; also the *Flowers* and *Seed*. *Cesalpinus* affirms, the Infusion of the Leaves in Wine promotes the Menfes; and that two Drams of the Juice, with four Ounces of Plantain-Water, cure Agues. Three or four Ounces of the Juice taken at once are excellent in the Cachexy, Whites and Dropsy. The Seed is good against Wind, the Worms and Dropsy. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram; of the Leaves in Infusion or Decoction from two Pugils to a Handful.

Tapus Barbatus, or *Verbascum*, *Mullain*; the Leaves, *Tartarum*, Tartar.

Tartari Crystalli, Cream of Tartar. These incide gross, viscid Humours, are aperitive, and purge gently. They are good in Obstructions of the Viscera, the hypochondriac Passion, the Cachexy, Dropsy and Fevers. They temperate the Heat and Acrimony of the Bile, appease Thirst in burning Fevers and restore a lost Appetite. The *Dose*, when taken as an Aperitive, is from half a Dram to a Dram; as a Purge from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Taurus, Vacca, Bos, the *Bull, Cow, Ox*; the Suet, Marrow, Gall, Milk, Butter, Oil of the Feet, called *Neats-Foot-Oil*.

Tere-

Terebinthina Argentoratensis, Strasburgh Turpentine ; from the Fir-Tree.

Terebinthina Chio, Chio Turpentine ; from the Turpentine-Tree.

Terebinthina communis, common Turpentine ; from the Pine-Tree.

Terebinthina Cypria, Cyprus Turpentine ; from the Turpentine-Tree.

Terebinthina Veneta, Venice Turpentine ; from the Larch-Tree. The *Chio* or *Cyprus* Turpentine has a remarkable Efficacy in cleansing and absterging internal Ulcers, and is prescribed in Ulcers of the Lungs, Bladder, Kidneys, and of all the Viscera. It is good in an obstinate Cough, purulent Spitting, and the Beginning of a Consumption. It promotes Urine and gives it a Violet Smell ; is prevalent in Heat and Suppression of Urine, Fits of the Gravel, and to prevent them by expelling the Cause. It is praised in the Gout and all Diseases of the Joints. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram and a half in a Bolus, or in any convenient Vehicle dissolved with the Assistance of the Yolk of an Egg. *Venice Turpentine* has the same Virtues as the former, and is preferred by some for internal Use. It is of great Use in a Gonorrhœa and the Whites ; as also for resolving or ripening internal Imposthumes. Some say it removes the purulent Matter from the Part affected, and carries it off by Urine. The *Dose* is the same as the former. *Turpentine* is very properly added to Clysters, in the Bloody-Flux, Ulcers of the Intestines, Pains from the Gravel, and in Suppression of Urine ; for which Purpose half an Ounce may be dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, and mixt with an Ounce of Honey of Roses and half a Pint of Milk. *Strasburgh Turpentine* is thought to consist of finer Parts, and is therefore oftner prescribed in internal Ulcers. Some allow from two Drams to half an Ounce for a *Dose*.

Thapsia, Deadly Carrot ; the Root. It purges upwards and downwards, but not safely.

Thea, Tea. It has a gentle Astringtion whereby it strengthens the Stomach and prevents the hot Water from relaxing it too much. By the same Virtue it opens slight Obstructions of the Viscera, and restores the Tone and Oscillation of the Fibres. It is good in Loosenesses and the Bloody-Flux, and will hinder the Working of a gentle Purge. It tends to thin the Blood and to attenuate the viscid Lympha; it promotes Urine and insensible Perspiration, eases Pains of the Head and prevents Sleep. It likewise cures Catarrhs, if after drinking it plentifully the Patient endeavours to sweat. It is good to prevent the Gravel, but that may perhaps be owing to the hot Water that dissolves the Salts of the Blood, which are the Cause of Gravel and Stones, and fits them to pass off by Urine. In the Looseness or Bloody-Flux half an Ounce of Tea must be infused in half a Pint of Milk, and sweetened with two Ounces of fine Sugar for a Dose.

Thlaspi Semen, the Seed of Treacle-Mustard.

Thus vulgare, common Frankincense; the dried Resin of the Pine-Tree.

Thymelæa, Spurge-Flax; the Berries. They burn the Mouth and Fauces, and are a very unsafe Purge.

Thymi citrati Folia, Lemon-Thyme; the Leaves.

Thymus, Thyme; the Leaves.

Tilia Flores, the Flowers of the Lime-Tree. These are commended in Disorders of the Head, Nerves and Spirits, particularly in the Vertigo, Convulsions, Epilepsies and hypochondriac Fits. They are greatly extolled for the convulsive Fits of Children. They are best drank as Tea.

Tormentillæ Radix, the Root of Tormentil. This is of Use in Diseases which require Astringents; and may be very serviceable in Loosenesses, the Bloody-Flux, and Hæmorrhages, but must be used with Caution; for these Fluxes are not to be stopped too hastily. The Dose in Powder is from a Scruple to a Dram; in Decoction from two Drams to half an Ounce.

Tragacantha, Gum Tragacanth. It is a gummy juice, brought to us sometimes in small, slender Pieces variously

riously contorted like Worms, or wound up like Tape; sometimes in concreted Clots, semi-transparent, of a white Colour, or of a light or deeper Yellow. The red and black are not esteemed. It thickens the Humours, lessens their Motion, and temperates their Acrimony. It mitigates Pain by covering the raw, excoriated Parts with a Mucus; whence it is prescribed in a dry, sharp Cough, in a Hoarseness and in other Disorders of the Breast proceeding from an acrid Lympha. It is also good in all Cases attended with an Acrimony of Urine, in a Dysury, Strangury, and Ulcers of the Kidneys. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to two Drams.

Trichomanis Folia, the Leaves of English, black Maiden-Hair. All the *Maiden-Hairs* abate the Sharpness of the Crudities of the Stomach, and cure Hiccuping and Diarrhoeas depending thereon. They promote Expectoration and are prevalent in an obstinate Cough, the Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, the Pleurisy and Peripneumony. They cleanse the Viscera from inspissated Humours which create Obstructions; cure the Jaundice and open the Glands of the Liver and Mesentery. They are a great Friend to the Spleen, and are thought to be a Specific in all its Disorders. In short, by their gentle Astringency they strengthen the Fibres, enliven the Functions, quicken the Circulation, and promote the Excretions. The *Dose* in Decoction is from a Handful to a Handful and a half; or they may be drank as Tea.

Trifolii paludosi Folia, the Leaves of Marsh-Trefoil, or Buck-Beans. This incises gross, tartareous Humours residing in the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Spleen and Pancreas, and then digests and expels them, opens, and by its balsamic Virtue strengthens the Viscera. It cures the Jaundice, is good in Obstructions of the Menfes, is excellent in the Asthma, hypochondriac Passion, the Cachexy, and other chronic Diseases; especially those wherein an Acid and acid Humours are predominant, through the Sluggishness or Defect of the Bile. It is likewise extolled

toll'd in the Dropsy and wandering Gout, but chiefly against the Scurvy; in which Case *Simon Pauli* prefers it to Scurvy-Grass, as being more agreeable to the Stomach, and as having had Proofs of its extraordinary Efficacy. It is good in a scorbutic Consumption, in the Itch, and other cutaneous Diseases. It is used in Gargles for the Rottenness of the Gums and to fasten the Teeth. It is given in Powder from a Scruple to a Dram and upwards. In Broth, Water or Whey a Handful or two when decocted.

Tritici Farina et Amylum, Wheat-Flower, Starch, and Bran.

Tussilago, *Colts-Foot*; the Herb and Flowers. These are dedicated to the Lungs; they are reckoned excellent in Coughs, Shortness of Breathing, Ulcers and Impostumes in the Lungs, Catarrhs from salt Serum, and by some in the Pleurisy. The Leaves and Flowers are to be drank as Tea.

Turpethum, *Turbith*; the Root. It not only resolves and melts down the Humours, but powerfully stimulates the Passages; hence it is placed in the Class of strong Purges. However, it is not to be given but to robust Patients and in obstinate Diseases, such as the Dropsy and Leprosy. The Dose in Substance is from one Scruple to two; in Infusion from a Dram and a half to three Drams.

Tutia, Tutty. This is not a Recrement of Copper but Brass, or rather of *Lapis Calaminaris* melted with Copper. It is sublimed to the upper Part of the Furnace, where it sticks to the Iron Bars in thick Crusts. When it is knocked off it has somewhat the Appearance of Bark, smooth and yellowish on the Inside, but outwardly sprinkled with Grains of an Ash-Colour, inclining to blue. It is reckoned a good Medicine for the Eyes, because it cleanses and dries without Corrosion or Sharpness; whence it is successfully prescribed in Ulcers of the Cornea and Eye-Lids, in Itching of the Eyes, in obstinate Ophthalmias or Inflammation of the Eyes, and to stop their Weeping, and in their Fistulas. It is prepared
by

by heating it red-hot and quenching it in Rose-Water three or four Times, and then levigating it on a Marble. A Dram of this may be mixt with an Ounce of Rose-Water, or Eye-Bright-Water; or with half an Ounce of each, for the Purposes aforesaid.

V.

Valeriana Hortensis major, the greater Garden Valerian; the Root.

Valerianæ Sylvestris Radix, the Root of the greater Wild Valerian. This is esteemed as a good Remedy against the Epilepsy, and is sudorific, uterine, and proper to promote the Menses. Several Authors concur in declaring its admirable Effects in the Epilepsy or Falling-Sickness, from their own Experience. The Dose is a Dram in Powder, to be continued several Days. Some give a Dram and a half in a Spoonful or two of White-Wine. Children may take half a Dram in the same Manner, or in Milk. When they fall into a Sweat, or purge downwards, or void Worms, it is a Sign of a Cure. *Lentilius* declares, he has tried its Virtues, in hysteric Fits or Convulsions from a Stoppage of the Menses. *Tournefort* says, he has seen wonderful Effects from it in the most violent Paroxysms of an Asthma, and in hysteric Fits. He orders a Pint of boiling Water to be poured on an Ounce of the Root, which is to be covered up close, and to give it the Patient by Glassfuls. *Simon Pauli* affirms, its Decoction in Wine is good in the Strangury, and that it promotes the Lochia in childbed Women.

Verbena, *Vervain*; the Herb and Root. This, Authors recommend in many Distempers; but as they are unsupported by any proper Experiments, we justly doubt whether it is to be depended upon or not.

Veronica Mas, *Male-Speedwell*; the Herb. This is called by some, the *European Tea*, and is greatly celebrated by various Writers. It cleanses the Blood, promotes Sweat, is a great Cephalic, Carminative and

and Alexipharmac. It is good in Crudities of the first Passages, in the hypochondriac Disease, the Jaundice, Scurvy, Itch, in the Gravel with bloody Urine, the Asthma, Empyema, Hætic and all Obstructions and Ulcers of the Viscera, if not too inveterate, and in intermitting Fevers. *Stahl* says, if you macerate this Herb ten or twelve Days in Wine, and then distil off a small Spirit, it will be very efficacious in Diseases of the Breast, Hætics, Consumptions of the Lungs, Hoarseness, and the Asthma in old Persons. We are told, daily Experience shews its good Effects in the Gravel, Retention of Urine, and the nephritic Colic, and that it renders the Head clear and more fit for Application and Study. The best Method of taking it is to drink it commonly as Tea; or a small Handful may be drank in Decoction.

Veronica Fæmina, or *Elatine*, *Female Fluellin*; the Herb.

Vincetoxicum, *Hirundinaria*, or *Asclepias*, *Swallow-wort*; the Root. This is alexipharmac and sudorific; and is commended in the Plague and other malignant Diseases. It promotes Urine and the Menfes. The *Dose* in Powder is a Dram; in Infusion and Decoction from half an Ounce to an Ounce. When it is fresh it will sometimes vomit. *Tournefort* would have the Decoction, that is, an Ounce to a Quart of Water, serve for common Drink, in the Small-Pox, Measles, and malignant Fevers, to promote a Diaphoresis and a Sweat. The same Decoction is useful in the Suppression of the Menfes and the King's-Evil. *Tragus* says, half a Pound of the Root steeped in Wine over Night, and boiled to the Consumption of one Third in the Morning, and then drank hot on an empty Stomach, will strangely drive out the Water by Sweat in a Dropsy, insomuch that it will break out at the Soles of the Feet,

Vinum album, White, or Mountain-Wine.

Vinum Canarinum, Sack, or Canary Wine.

Vinum Rheninum, Rhenish Wine.

Vinum rubrum, *Red Port Wine*. Generous Wine used
with

with Moderation is one of the greatest Cordials in the World ; and in low, nervous and Hospital-Fevers it performs Wonders. It strengthens the Viscera, helps Digestion, cheers the Spirits, invigorates the Blood, and assists Nature in performing all her Functions ; but drank to Excess it heats the Blood, disturbs the Secretions, corrupts the Fluids, causes Drunkenness, creates Fevers, and many chronic Diseases ; the Palsy, the Dropsy, the Lethargy, and the Apoplexy.

Viola, Purple Sweet Violets ; the *Leaves*, *Flowers* and *Seed*.

Vipera, the Viper or Adder. The Flesh of Vipers is looked upon as a great Restorative, to be very balsamic, an Enemy to all Malignity, and excellent to purify the Blood : hence it is given to prolong Life, to resist Poisons, to destroy Malignity in Diseases ; in the French-Pox, Consumptions, ferine Itch, the Leprosy and inveterate Ulcers. Viper-Broth is recommended in all these Cases ; the half of one is sufficient for a Day ; the Liver and Gall of Vipers dried, is called Animal Bezoar ; the *Dose* is half a Dram. It is said to cure a malignant epidemical Bloody-Flux. The *Dose* of the Flesh is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. The Gall promotes Sweat ; the *Dose* is two Drops : It is good outwardly to deterge the Eye and to dissolve a Cataract ; it must be mixed with a little Sugar. The Fat will cause a Sweat, if taken to a Dram. It is extolled against the Itch, Strumous Swellings, the King's-Evil, Wrinkles, and Spots in the Skin, used alone or with Balsam of Peru. It clears the Sight if the Eyelids are anointed with it, or if it be dropt into the Eyes twice or thrice in a Day. *Hoffman* says, it is a Specific against Films which obstruct the Sight. It takes away Spots in the Eyes occasioned by the Small-Pox, and is an excellent Remedy when they are wounded.

Virga Aurea, *Golden-Rod* ; the Herb. Its principal Use is in Difficulty of Urine, in the Gravel, nephritic Colic, and in the Beginning of a Dropsy. *Hoffman* and *Boerhaave* commend it from Experience in these

these Cases, because it is detergent and strengthens the Tone of the Viscera. The *Dose* in Powder is two Drams ; in Decoction a Handful, or a Handful and a half.

Viscus Quernus, *Mistletoe of the Oak*; the Wood and Leaves. This is commended as an excellent Remedy against the Epilepsy or Falling Sickness. The Wood is to be dried and given from one Dram to two ; or it may be infused in White-Wine ; half an Ounce of the Wood sliced in six Ounces of the Wine is a *Dose*. It is also good in the Vertigo, and to prevent an Apoplexy. *Simon Pauli* values it greatly in the Pleurisy, and orders a Dram of the Powder in four Ounces of Barley-Water, which promotes a plentiful Sweat. *Ray* says, if taken in White-Wine it will cure Quartans. *J. Baubinus* recommends it against Worms.

Vitriolum album, white Vitriol.

Vitriolum cæruleum, blue, or Roman Vitriol.

Vitriolum viride, green, or English Vitriol, or Copperas.

White Vitriol is got out of the Vitrolic Mines at *Goslar* in *Germany*, and appears like a Kind of Lanugo, which dissolved in Water is boiled to a proper Thickness till it coagulates into a white Mass like Loaf-Sugar. Sometimes there are shining Pieces like Crystal found in these Mines. *Blue Vitriol* is dry to the Touch, and formed into blue Crystals like Sapphire-Stones, of a rhomboidal Figure, and like a depressed Decahedra. It is prepared in several Places, but chiefly in *Cyprus* and *Hungary* ; whence it is called *Cyprian* and *Hungarian* Vitriol. It abounds with Copper, is of a bright blue Colour, and of an austere and very biting Taste ; this is usually but improperly called Roman Vitriol. *Green Vitriol* is made in several Places, particularly in *England*, at *Deptford*. That which comes from abroad is in large Crystals of a rhomboidal Figure ; ours is a Coacervation of various crystalline Grains, which sometimes are a little unctuous and stick to the Fingers when handled. The Taste is styptic and sharp ; it partakes of Iron. The medical Use of Vitriol is to
cause

cause Vomiting, to kill Worms, to stop Hæmorrhages, to deterge Ulcers, and to restrain Inflammations. But it is seldom used internally without Preparation. Externally, the White is in high Esteem to make Collyriums for the Eyes, to temperate and discuss Inflammations and to prevent Fluxions. A Scruple or half a Dram of white Vitriol may be dissolved in four Ounces of Rose or Plantain-Water, which must be strained through a Cloth and dropped into the Eyes. If this should vellicate too much, an Egg may be boiled hard and the Yolk taken out, and while it is yet very hot the Vitriol may be put in its Room, where it will dissolve; this being put into a Cup, together with the Egg, pour the Rose-Water to it, and then strain the Liquor through a Cloth as before.

Vitis Vinifera, the *Vine*; the *Leaves*, *Tears* or *Sap*, *Raisins*, *Currants*, *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Vinegar*, *unripe Juice*, and *Tartar*. We shall take notice of such Things only as are not mentioned elsewhere. The *LEAVES* are a little Astringent and restore the Tone of the Fibres; whence they are good in Diarrhœas, Lienteries, the Bloody-Flux, Vomiting, and recover a lost Appetite. Two or three Ounces of the Juice are good in the above Complaints, and to prevent or cure the Longing of pregnant Women. Some dry the Leaves in the Shade, and give a Dram of the Powder. The *TEARS* are the Sap which distils from the Vines in the Spring, after they are pruned, which are aperitive and good for the Gravel; if the Eyes are washed with them, they take off the Gum and clear the Sight. *RAISINS*, when stoned, relax the Belly, and are good for the Breast, Lungs, Wind-pipe, Kidneys, Bladder, and Liver. They soften the Roughness of the Mouth and Throat, promote Expectoration and are good in all Diseases of the Breast and Lungs; but if eaten with the Stones they are binding, help Digestion, and are prevalent in all Fluxes of the Belly. They are prescribed in pectoral Decoctions; one Ounce of Raisins to a Pint of Liquor. They are not good in inflammatory Fevers,

nor when there is an Effervescence of the Humours. Being eaten too frequently, they corrupt the Gums and dispose them to Putrefaction. BRANDY, Rum, and other wholesome Spirits taken moderately, and more out of Necessity than for Pleasure, may contribute much to Health; for they assist Digestion, and are distributed into all Parts with Facility, as being very subtile. They repair the Strength, give fresh Vigour to the Blood, and readily restore by their volatile and exalted Particles, the Dissipation of the Spirits exhausted by too great a Fatigue or long Watching; wherefore they are good for Persons advanced in Years, greatly debilitated, or who have a cold, phlegmatic Constitution. These Spirits serve for a Menstruum for almost all Medicines where a Stimulus is required, and which are used in the Palsy, Lethargy, and Apoplexy, and the like Diseases, wherein thick, gross Humours are to be attenuated. Outwardly, they are employed to open the Pores, because they dissolve and rarify whatever obstructs the Passages; hence they are proper in cold, oedematous Tumours, Bruises, and other Disorders where Resolvents are necessary, and when the Oscillations of the Fibres are to be restored. When these inflammatory Liquors are drank too freely, they are pernicious to Health, by throwing the Humours into an excessive Agitation, and so destroying the balsamic Parts of the Blood. Hence the Solids wanting a due Reparation, cease to perform their Functions, which causes a Want of Appetite, Atrophies, Cachexies, Obstructions of the Viscera, especially of the Liver, and Dropsies. The Spirits flag for Want of a regular Supply, and obliges the unhappy Wretches to have constant Recourse to their Bane for Assistance, whence they become weak, dull, stupid, forgetful, and at length fall into a Lethargy, Palsy, or Apoplexy, or the Diseases before mentioned. *Good VINEGAR* is astringent and refreshing, provided it is taken in a moderate Quantity; for then it excites the Appetite, helps Digestion, and temperates the Heat of the Bile. It is best for hot Constitutions, in
the

the hottest Climates, and in the most sultry Seasons of the Year, inasmuch as it prevents the excessive Rarefaction of the Humours, nips many Diseases in the Bud, and prevents the bad Effects of an inclement Air. It sometimes cures the Hiccup, stops Vomiting, and is good in Quinsseys and Hæmorrhages; but taken to excess it hurts the Stomach and Intestines, weakens the Nerves, and causes Shaking of the Limbs. It is pernicious to spare, lean Persons, who have weak Breasts, who are apt to cough much and breathe with Difficulty, or are subject to hysteric Fits. Persons of a melancholy Constitution, or who are advanced in Years, ought to abstain from it entirely. It is a good Preservative against pestilential Fevers, and even the Plague itself; but it is generally medicated with Rue, Zedoary, or some Drug of the same Kind. The UNRIPE JUICE is astringent and serves to temperate the Heat of the Stomach, to stop a bilious Looseness, and to restore the Appetite. In the Heat of Summer with Water and Sugar, it makes a refreshing Beverage, especially for bilious Constitutions.

Uvæ passæ majores, Raisins of the Sun.

Ulmaria, Meadow-Sweet; the Herb.

Ulmus, the Elm-Tree; the Bark. It is subastringent, strengthens the Fibres, and incides Phlegm. An Ounce infused in Water or Wine is said to be purgative. In the *German Ephemeridis* for 1727, *Ernest Gothof Struvius* affirms, he has cured several Persons of the Dropsy Ascites, with the Decoction of this Bark given for common Drink for five or six Weeks. He adds, that we must not be astonished if the Remedy should not have any Effect on the first Days, or even if the Swelling should increase; for after some Days the urinary Passages will be opened and such a Flux of Urine ensue as will be a Fore-runner of a happy Cure. *Ray* says, if you boil the Bark in Water to the Consistence of a Syrup, and then add one third Part of Brandy, it will cure the Hip-Gout, if you bathe the Part affected with it before the Fire. For common Drink an Ounce or an

Ounce and a half of the Bark may be allowed to a Quart of Water.

Urtica major vulgaris, the *greater common Nettle*; the Herb and Seed.

Urtica Romana, the *Roman Nettle*; the Herb and Seed. The depurated Juice of Nettles stops Spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Nose, and the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids; it is likewise good for the Bloody-Flux and for the Whites. The *Dose* is from two Ounces to four, a little warm. Drank as Tea it is good for the Rheumatism, Gout, Stone and Gravel. The Juice is also good to promote Expectoration, in an obstinate Cough, in the moist Asthma, and is a good Remedy against the Jaundice and the Pleurisy, if in this last Case a Cataplasm of the Leaves is also laid to the Side.

W.

Winteranus Cortex, *Winter's-Bark*. This is good against the Scurvy, Cachexy, Obstructions of the Viscera, Disorders of the Stomach and Irregularity of the Menfes. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Z.

Z*edoaria*, Zedoary: a Root. The best is large, thick, compact, weighty, not wrinkled, nor worm-eaten, and of a strong aromatic Smell and Taste. It is an Alexipharmac, promotes Sweat, and powerfully incides Phlegm in the Lungs when there is a Shortness of Breath, and in an Asthma. It dissolves viscid Phlegm in the Stomach, discusses Wind and cures the Colic proceeding from Flatulence. It strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion, stops Vomiting, restrains Loosenesses, restores the Tone of the Viscera and renders the Oscillation of their Fibres more vivid; it gives fresh Life to a vappid Blood, and is good in the Scurvy, Palsy and Apoplexy. The *Dose* is from six Grains to half a Dram: or two Drams may be infused in hot Water and drank as Tea.

Zingiber ejusque Conditura, Ginger and Candied Ginger. These strengthen the Stomach, promote Digestion, dissipate

diffipate Phlegm in the Stomach and Lungs by drying up the superfluous Moisture ; strengthen the Brain and Memory, and are good in Weakness of Sight proceeding from Moisture. They stimulate to Venery and disperse Wind. *Boerhaave* says, Ginger is good in all Disorders proceeding from Acids ; and where there is a thick, cold, gross Phlegm. It is hurtful to hot Constitutions and when there is a Fer-
 vour of the Blood ; in melancholic Diseases too large a Dose tends to render the thick, fixed Humours more immoveable, as *Herman* observes.

The MEDICINAL SIMPLES of the Hospital Dispensatory of Edinburgh.

Radices, Roots of

A LLII, <i>Garlick.</i>	Imperatoria, <i>Masterwort.</i>
Althææ, <i>Marsh-</i>	Ipecacuanhæ, <i>Ipecacuanha.</i>
mallosæ.	Iridis Florent. <i>Florentine</i>
Ari, <i>Cuckow-Pint.</i>	Orris.
Aristolochiæ long. <i>Long-</i>	Oxylapathi, <i>Sharp-pointed</i>
Birthwort.	Dock.
Bardanæ maj. <i>Greater Bur-</i>	Pæoniæ, <i>Piony.</i>
dock.	Petroselinæ, <i>Parsley.</i>
Calomi aromat. <i>Sweet</i>	Polypodii, <i>Polipody.</i>
Smelling Flag.	Pyrethri, <i>Pellitory.</i>
Consolidæ maj. <i>Comfrey.</i>	Rhabarbari, <i>Rhubarb.</i>
Contrayervæ, <i>Contrayerva.</i>	Scillæ, <i>Squill.</i>
Curcumæ, <i>Turmeric.</i>	Senekæ, <i>Senega or Rattle-</i>
Eryngii, <i>Sea-Eringo.</i>	Snake-Root.
Fœniculi, <i>Fennel.</i>	Serpentariæ Virg. <i>Virginian</i>
Gentianæ, <i>Gentian.</i>	Snake-Root.
Glycyrrhizæ, <i>Liquorice.</i>	Tormentillæ, <i>Tormentil.</i>
Helenii, <i>Elecampane.</i>	Valerianæ Sylv. <i>Wild Va-</i>
Helleborii nigri, <i>Black</i>	lerian.
Hellibore.	Zedoariæ, <i>Zedoary.</i>
Jalappæ, <i>Jalap.</i>	Zingiberi, <i>Ginger.</i>

Herbæ, Folia, Flores, Summitates.

Herbs, Leaves, Flowers, Tops.

Abſinthium vulg. <i>common</i> <i>Wormwood.</i>	Parietaria, <i>Pellitory of the</i> <i>Wall.</i>
Artemiſia, <i>Mugwort.</i>	Plantago latif. <i>Plantain.</i>
Aſarum, <i>Aſarabacca.</i>	Rosæ rubræ, <i>red Roſes.</i>
Betonica, <i>Betony.</i>	Rosmarinus cum flor. <i>Rose-</i> <i>mary and Flowers.</i>
Carduus bened. <i>Bleſſed</i> <i>Thiſtle.</i>	Ruta, <i>Rue.</i>
Centaurium min. <i>leſſer Cen-</i> <i>taury.</i>	Sabina, <i>Savine.</i>
Chamæmeli flor. <i>Camomile</i> <i>Flowers.</i>	Salvia, <i>Sage.</i>
Crocus, <i>Saffron.</i>	Sambuciflor. <i>Elder Flowers.</i>
Hedera terr. <i>Ground-Ivy.</i>	Scordium, <i>Water-German-</i> <i>der.</i>
Lavendulæ flor. <i>Lavender-</i> <i>Flowers.</i>	Senna, <i>Senna.</i>
Lichen ciner. terr. <i>Aſh-Co-</i> <i>lour'd Ground Liverwort.</i>	Tanacetii flor. <i>Flowers of</i> <i>Tanſy.</i>
Majorana, <i>Marjoram.</i>	Trichomanes, <i>Engliſh black</i> <i>Maidenhair.</i>
Malva, <i>Mallows.</i>	Trifolium aquat. <i>Water-</i> <i>Trefoil.</i>
Marrubium alb. <i>white</i> <i>Horebound.</i>	Tuſſilago cum flor. <i>Colts-</i> <i>Foot and Flowers.</i>
Mentha ſativa, <i>Garden-</i> <i>Mint.</i>	Viſcus quernus, <i>Miſſetoe of</i> <i>the Oak.</i>

Semina, Baccæ, Fructus, &c.

Seeds, Berries, Fruits, &c.

Amygdalæ dulc. <i>Sweet-</i> <i>Almonds.</i>	Caryophylli aromat. <i>Cloves.</i>
Angelicæ Sem. <i>Seeds of</i> <i>Angelica.</i>	Caſſia fiſtula, <i>Caſſia Fiſtula.</i>
Aurantia Curaſſavencia, <i>Se-</i> <i>ville Oranges.</i>	Colocynthis, <i>Coloquintida.</i>
Cardamomum min. <i>leſſer</i> <i>Cardamoms.</i>	Coriandri ſem. <i>Coriander-</i> <i>Seed.</i>
	Cubebæ, <i>Cubebs.</i>
	Cumini ſem. <i>Cummin-Seed.</i>
	Dauci

Dauci filv. fem. <i>wild Carrot-Seed.</i>	Nux mosch. et macis, <i>Nutmegs and Mace.</i>
Fœniculi dulc. fem. <i>sweet Fennel-Seed.</i>	Papav. hort. capita, <i>white Poppy Heads.</i>
Fœni Græci fem. <i>Fennugreek-Seed.</i>	Piper Jamaicense, <i>Jamaica Pepper.</i>
Juniperi baccæ, <i>Juniper-Berries.</i>	Santonium fem. <i>Worm-Seed.</i>
Lauri baccæ, <i>Bay-Berries.</i>	Sinapi fem. <i>Mustard-Seed.</i>
Levistici fem. <i>Lovage-Seed.</i>	Tamarindi, <i>Tamarinds.</i>
Lini fem. <i>Linseed.</i>	

Ligna, Woods.

Campechense, <i>Log-wood.</i>	Santalum rubrum, <i>Red Sanders.</i>
Guaiacum cum cort. <i>Guaiacum, Wood and Bark.</i>	Sassafras cum cort. <i>Sassafras, Wood and Bark.</i>

Cortices, Barks.

Canella alba, <i>white Cinnamon.</i>	Granatorum, <i>Pomegranate-Bark.</i>
Cinnamomum, <i>Cinnamon.</i>	Peruvianus, <i>Peruvian Bark.</i>
	Quercus, <i>Oak-Bark.</i>

Gummi, Resinæ, Olea, Succi, aliaque ex vegetabilibus provenientia.

Gums, Rosins, Oils, Juices, and other Things proceeding from Vegetables.

Aloë hepatica, <i>Hepatic Aloes.</i>	Affa foetida, <i>Affa Foetida.</i>
Aloë Succotrina, <i>Succotrine Aloes.</i>	Bals. Peruvianum, <i>Peruvian Balsam,</i>
G. ammoniacum, <i>Gum Ammoniac.</i>	Bals. copaiba, <i>Balsam Capivi.</i>
G. Arabicum, <i>Gum Arabic.</i>	Benzoinum, <i>Benjamin.</i>
	Camphora, <i>Camphire.</i>
	Catechu,

Catechu, feu terr. Japon, <i>Japan-Earth.</i>	Pix Burgundica, <i>Burgundy-Pitch.</i>
G. Elemi, <i>Gum Elemi.</i>	Pix liquida, <i>Tar.</i>
Fuligo ligni, <i>Wood-Soot.</i>	Pix ficca, <i>Pitch.</i>
Galbanum, <i>Galbanum.</i>	Refina alba, <i>white Rosin.</i>
Glycyrrhizæ succ. Hispan. <i>Juice of Spanish Liquorice.</i>	Saccharum album, <i>white Sugar.</i>
G. guaiaci, <i>Gum Guaiacum.</i>	Sanguis draconis, <i>Dragons Blood.</i>
Manna, <i>Manna.</i>	Sapo albus Hispan. <i>Alicant Soap.</i>
Myrrha, <i>Myrrh.</i>	Scammonium, <i>Scammony.</i>
Oleum laurinum, <i>Oil of Bays.</i>	Styrax liquida, <i>liquid Storax.</i>
Oleum lini, <i>Linseed-Oil.</i>	Tacamahaca, <i>Tacamabac.</i>
Oleum macis express. <i>Oil of Mace by Expression.</i>	Tartarus albus, <i>white Tartar.</i>
Oleum Olivarum, <i>Oil of Olive.</i>	Terebinthina Ven. <i>Venice Turpentine.</i>
Oleum palmæ, <i>Palm-Oil.</i>	
Olibanum, <i>Olibanum.</i>	
Opium, <i>Opium,</i>	

Animalia, et ex iis desumpta.

Animals and their Parts.

Axungia porc. præp. <i>Lard.</i>	Moschus, <i>Musk.</i>
Cantharides, <i>Spanish Flies.</i>	Ostreorum test. præp. <i>prepared Oyster-shells.</i>
Castoreum Russ. <i>Russian Castor.</i>	Sal ammoniacum, <i>Sal-ammoniac.</i>
Cera flava et alba, <i>white and yellow Wax.</i>	Sperma cæti, <i>Sperma Ceti.</i>
Cochinilla, <i>Cochineal.</i>	Verrucæ equinæ, <i>Warts of Stoned-Horses.</i>
Mel, <i>Honey.</i>	
Millepedæ præp. <i>Hoglice prepared.</i>	

Mineralia & Fossilia.

Minerals and Fossils.

Ærugo, <i>Verdigrease.</i>	Antimonium, <i>Antimony.</i>
Alumen rupeum, <i>Rock-Alum.</i>	Bolus Armena præp. <i>prepared Bole Armeniac.</i>
	Calamin.

Calamin. lap. præp. <i>prepared Calamine.</i>	Nitrum, <i>Salt-Petre.</i>
Calx viva, <i>Quick-Lime.</i>	Stanni pulv. <i>Powder of Tin.</i>
Cerussa, <i>White Lead.</i>	Sulphur, <i>Brimstone.</i>
Creta alba, <i>Chalk.</i>	Vitriolum album, <i>white Vitriol.</i>
Ferri limatura et rubigo, <i>Filings and Rust of Iron.</i>	Vitriolum cæruleum, <i>blue Vitriol.</i>
Hydrargyrus, <i>Quicksilver.</i>	Vitrolum viride, <i>Copperas.</i>
Lithargyrus præp. <i>Litharge prepared.</i>	Tutia præp. <i>prepared Tutty.</i>

Troy WEIGHTS, and Wine MEASURES.

A Pound	} contains	{	Twelve Ounces,
An Ounce			Eight Drams,
A Dram			Three Scruples,
A Scruple			Twenty Grains.

A Pint	} contains	{	Sixteen Ounces.
An Ounce			Eight Drachms,
A Gallon			Eight Pints.

A Spoonful is the Measure of half an Ounce.

E.

GENERAL TITLES *including several* SIMPLES.

The five opening Roots.

Smallage, Asparagus, Fennel, Parsley, Butchers-Broom.

The five emollient Herbs.

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

The four cordial Flowers.

Flowers of Borage, Bugloss, Roses, Violets.

The four greater hot Seeds.

Aniseed, Caraway-Seed, Cummin-Seed, Fennel-Seed.

The

The four lesser hot Seeds.

Seeds of Bishops-Weed, Stone-Parsley, Smallage, Wild-Carrot.

The four greater cold Seeds.

Seeds of Water-Melons, Cucumbers, Gourds, Melons.

The four lesser cold Seeds.

Seeds of Succory, Endive, Lettuce, Purslain.

E. GENERAL RULES *for the Collection of* SIMPLES.

I. **A** *Annual Roots* should be plucked up before the Appearance of Stalks or Flowers. The *Biennial*, or those that continue two Years, should be generally gathered in the Autumn of the same Year in which the Seed was sown. The *Perennial*, when the Leaves fall off, which is generally in the Autumn. The Roots should be cleansed from Filth, and the withered and corrupted Fibres taken off; after which they should be hung up in the Shade where the Wind has a free Passage, that they may dry moderately. The thicker Roots should be cut lengthways, or transversely into Slices; then the Pith or Heart should be taken out, and the cortical Part preserved. Those Roots which lose their Virtue by being dried, should be covered with dry Sand and carefully preserved.

II. *Herbs* should be gathered in their full Vigour, when the Leaves are perfect, and before the Flowers are blown; except those whose Tops in Flower are directed to be used together, as having then most Virtue. They are to be dried as the Roots.

III. *Flowers* should be cropped before they are fully blown, before Noon, on a bright, clear Day. *Roses* for Conserves, should be gathered before they are blown.

IV. *Seeds* should be gathered when ripe, and begin to be dry, but before they begin to fall off of themselves.

The

The same Rule must be observed with regard to *Fruits*, unless when the *unripe* are prescribed.

V. *Woods* are best which are felled in the Winter-Time; and the *Barks* which are then taken off.

VI. *Animals* and *Minerals* should be as perfect as possible, unless when otherwise prescribed.

The MORE SIMPLE PREPARATIONS.

Adeps Præparatus.

The Preparation of Fat.

E. **A**FTER taking out the Membranes, Blood-Vessels and Fibres, the Fat must be washed often in Water till it ceases to be bloody, or is colourless; then it must be melted and strained, and kept from the Injuries of the Air.

L. Axungiae Porcinae, Seviqve Ovilli Curatio.

The Purification or Trying of Hogs-Lard and Mutton-Suet.

These being chopt into small Pieces, melt them at a gentle Fire, with the Addition of a little Water; then strain them that they may be separated from the Membranes that are intermixt.

L. Axungiae Viperinae Curatio.

The Purification of Vipers Fat.

After the Fat is separated from the Intestines, melt it at a gentle Fire: then express it through a fine, thin Linen-Cloth.

E. Aloë præparata, seu lota.

Aloes prepared, or washed.

Diffolve Aloes in a sufficient Quantity of Spring-Water with a gentle Heat; then strain it, and rejecting the Fæces, evaporate to the Thickness of Honey. Very fine Aloes need no Washing.

E. Am-

E. Ammoniacum Gummi præparatum.

Gum Ammoniac prepared.

Dissolve Gum Ammoniac in Vinegar or Water, strain it and then evaporate the Menstruum with a gentle Heat.

E. Apes præparatæ. Bees prepared.

Include the Bees in a proper Vessel, and then dry them with a very gentle Heat.

E. Bolus Armena præparata.

Bole Armenic prepared.

Powder the Bole and then dissolve it in Spring-Water; and after the Vessel has been agitated sufficiently, pour off the Water saturated with the impalpable Powder. Pour fresh Water on the Remainder, as before, till all the Bole is dissolved, leaving the Gravel and Stones behind. Mix the turbid Waters together, and let them settle till the Bole is subsided; then decant the Water and let the Bole be dried.

In the *Hospital Dispensatory*, Antimony is judiciously directed to be prepared in the same Manner.

E. Bufo præparatus. Toads prepared.

Put live Toads into an earthen Pot, and let them be dried in an Oven moderately heated, till they are so crisp as to be fit to be reduced to Powder.

E. Calaminaris Lapis præparatus.

Calamine prepared.

Make Calamine red hot three Times, and quench it as often in Spring-Water; then reduce it into Powder, and levigate it on a Marble, and by the Affusion of Water get a very fine Powder in the same Manner as Bole Armenic.

L. Terreorum aliorumque, quæ Aquâ non dissolvuntur, Corporum Præparatio.

The Preparation of earthy and other Bodies that will not dissolve in Water.

Powder these Bodies first of all in a Mortar, then levigate them into an impalpable Powder upon a hard
and

and smooth Marble with a little Water; afterwards dry them upon a Chalk-stone; and lastly, let them be put in a warm Place, or at least one that is very dry, for some Days.

In the same Manner may be powdered, *Amber*, *Antimony*, *Bezoar*, which must be levigated with Spirit of Wine instead of Water: *Blood-Stone*, first calcined by the Makers of Brass: *Chalk*, *Coral*, *Crabs-Claws*, *Crab-Eyes*, so called, *Egg-shells*, first freed from their Skins or Membranes by boiling: *Oyster-shells*, first cleansed; *Pearls*, *Verdigrease*, *Tutty*.

In *Antimony*, *Calamy*, and *Tutty*, great Care ought to be taken to reduce them into a most impalpable Powder.

E. Chæla Cancrorum præparatæ.

Crabs-Claws prepared.

They are to be powdered as in the last Article, as well as the other earthy and testaceous Powders.

L. Cornu Cervi calcinatum.

Burnt Hartshorn.

Burn Pieces of Hartshorn in a Potter's Furnace, till they are perfectly white; then reduce them into Powder in the same Manner as the rest of the earthy Bodies.

B. Galbanum præparatum.

Prepared Galbanum.

This is prepared as Gum Ammoniac.

E. Lithargyri Preparatio.

Prepared Litharge.

This is prepared as Bole Armenic.

E. Martis Limatura præparata.

Prepared Filings of Iron.

Put Filings of Iron, cleansed by the Help of a Magnet, into a moist Place that it may be turned into Rust, which is to be reduced into an impalpable Powder. It is likewise prepared by moistening it with Vinegar.

* This Method ordered by the College is not only tedious but uncertain, and therefore need not be used ; especially as they may be had of the Smiths, free enough from any other Mixture. They should be powdered in an Iron Mortar with an Iron Pestle.

L. Millepedarum præparatio.

Hog-Lice prepared.

Include the Hog-Lice in a thin, Canvas Cloth, and suspend them in a covered Vessel, over heated Spirit of Wine, so that being killed by the Vapours, they may be rendered crisp and fit to powder.

E. Prepare them in the same Manner as Bees.

L. Mellis despumatio.

The Clarifying of Honey.

Melt the Honey, by setting the Pot that contains it into hot Water ; then take off the Scum as it rises.

E. Opium præparatum, vulgo Extractum Opii.

Prepared Opium, or, Extract of Opium.

This is to be done in the same Manner as Aloes.

L. Opium colatum vel Extractum Thebaicum.

Strained Opium, or, the Thebaic Extract.

Take a Pound of Opium cut into Bits, let it be dissolved into a Pulp with a Pint of boiling Water, and carefully avoid letting it burn to ; while it continues hot press it strongly through a Linen-Cloth, to separate it from the Dregs. Lastly, by the Help of a Balneum or other gentle Heat, let the Opium be reduced to its first Consistence.

Opium being softened with a little Water, passes the Strainer unaltered in its Substance, leaving only the Dregs behind ; but if it is dissolved in a large Quantity of Water, the gummy Part will be separated from the resinous.

After the same Manner the rest of the Gums may be purified ; such as, Gum Ammoniac, Asa Foetida, Galbanum, and the like, but a greater Quantity of Water may be safely used without Danger ; for if the resinous
Part

Part sinks to the Bottom, it may be taken out and added again towards the End of the Inspissation, and then it may be united into one Mass with the rest.

Any Gum that melts easily, as Galbanum, may be purified by putting it into an Ox-Bladder, and holding it in boiling Water till it is soft, and then pressing it from the Dregs through a Canvas Strainer.

E. Opopanax præparatus.

Prepared Opoponax.

This is to be prepared as Gum- Ammoniac ; as also,

E. Sagapenum.

L. Pulpy Fruits, if unripe: or if ripe, being dry, should be boiled with a little Water that they may grow soft; then press the Pulp through a Hair-Sieve, and afterwards boil it over a gentle Fire in an earthen Vessel, taking care to stir it often that it does not burn, till it is reduced to a proper Thickness.

In like Manner the Pulp of Cassia Fistula is to be extracted from the bruised Pod by Boiling, and then it is to be reduced to a proper Thickness by evaporating the Water.

Fruits, when they are ripe and fresh, are to be pressed through a Sieve without boiling.

E. Sanguis Hirci præparatus.

Goats Blood prepared.

Take away Blood from a middle-aged Goat in the Beginning of the Summer, by opening a proper Artery. The Blood received into a clean Vessel, should be dried in the Sun, or in an Oven moderately heated.

L. Rhabarbari et Nucis Moschatæ Torrefactio.

The roasting of Rhubarb and Nutmeg.

Roast them with a gentle Heat till they become brittle and fit to powder.

L. Spongiæ Uftio.

The burning of Spunge.

Burn the Sponge in a close earthen Vessel till it grows
O 2 crisp

crisp and blackish. Then reduce it to a Powder in a Glass or Marble Mortar.

L. Styracis Colatio.

The straining of Storax.

Boil Storax in Water till it is soft, then press it out between warm Iron-Plates, that the purified Storax may be separated from the Water.

L. Scillæ Coctio.

The baking of Squills.

Having separated the outer Skin, and the hard Part to which the fibrous Roots grow, put the Squill into a Paste made of Wheat-Flower, then bake it in an Oven till the Paste is very dry and the Squill tender quite through.

L. Scillæ Exsiccatio.

The drying of Squills.

After taking off the outward Skin, cut the Squill transversely into thin Slices, and dry it in a very gentle Heat.

E. Tutia præparata.

Prepared Tutty.

This is done in the same Manner as Calamine.

E. Whenever these occur in the Dispensatory, the prepared ones are always understood, unless otherwise ordered.

DISTILLED WATERS.

E. Aquæ stillatitiæ Sim-
plices,

Angelicæ,
Artemisiæ,
Cardui benedicti,
Cerasor. nigr. *Fruct. contus.*
Nucleis,
Chamæmeli, *Flor.*
Fœniculi,
Hyssopus,
Melissæ,
Menthæ,
Petroselinî,
Pulegii vulgaris,
Rosarum *Flor.*
Rutæ,
Sabinæ,
Sumbuci *Flor.*

Simple distilled Waters of,

Angelica,
Mugwort,
Carduus benedictus,
Black Cherries, with the
Stones bruised,
Camomile-Flowers,
Fennel,
Hyssop,
Balm,
Mint,
Parsley,
Pennyroyal,
Roses,
Rue,
Savin,
Elder-Flowers.

GENERAL RULES for the Distillation of Simple Waters.

I. **T**HE Plants and all their Parts ought to be fresh gathered.

II. When they have been a little bruised, pour on a triple Quantity of Spring-Water: The more dry require more, the succulent less. Black Cherries want little Water. Let them be dissolved in an Alembic with a Refrigeratory, the Joints being luted; which may continue as long as the Water has any Taste or Smell, taking care to prevent an *Empyreuma*.

III. Plants that have a fragrant, aromatic Oil, should be distilled immediately; but as for those whose Oil is more fixed; or which owe their Virtues to a Salt, how volatile soever, as Carduus benedictus, Mugwort, Camomile, let them be partly fermented, by adding Barm or Yeast; that is, the Distillation must be per-

formed when the Fermentation is begun, but not perfected. *Balm* and *Rue* require a Cohobation.

IV. If any Drops of Oil appear on the Surface of the Water, they are to be carefully taken off.

E. Aqua Cinnamomi sine Vino.

Cinnamon Water without Wine.

Take of Cinnamon, one Pound; Spring-Water, a Gallon and a half; let it sleep for two Days, and then distil off the Water till it ceases to be whitish.

L. Aqua Cinnamomi simplex.

Simple Cinnamon Water.

Take of Cinnamon, one Pound; of Water, enough to prevent it burning to; distil off a Gallon.

E. Aqua Cinnamomi cum Vino.

Cinnamon Water with French Brandy.

Take of Cinnamon a Pound; of French Brandy a Gallon; let it sleep for two Days, and then distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Alexiteria simplex.

Simple Alexiterial Water.

Take of the fresh or green Leaves of Spear-Mint, a Pound and a half; of the fresh Tops of Sea-Wormwood; of the fresh Leaves of Angelica, of each a Pound; of Water, enough to prevent the burning to; distil off three Gallons.

L. Aqua Seminum Anethi.

Water of the Seeds of Dill.

Take of the Seeds of Dill one Pound; of Water, sufficient to prevent the burning to; distil off one Gallon.

* This Seed is good in the Colic and windy Disorders of the Intestines, which proceed from a cold Cause, from the *Atonia* of the Fibres, or the Viscidity of the Humours. It helps Digestion, cures the Hiccup and Vomiting, provided they arise from thick, acrid Humours adhering to the Coats of the Stomach which
velli-

vellicate the Membranes. It promotes Urine and the Menfes, cleanses the Kidneys and the Womb, encreases the Milk in Nurses by rendering the Chyle more fluid, and has an anodyne Virtue. The *Dose* of the Seed is a Dram. The Water has the same Virtues, but weaker. The essential Oil is excellent, given from two Drops to four. This was before omitted.

L. Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum simplex.

Simple Water of Orange-Peel.

Take of the dried outward yellow Peel of *Seville Oranges* * four Ounces; of Water, sufficient to prevent the burning to; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Castorei.

Water of Castor.

Take of *Russian* Castor an Ounce; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Quart.

L. Aqua Fœniculi.

Fennel Water.

Take of Seeds of Sweet-Fennel a Pound; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis simplex.

Simple Pepper-Mint Water.

Take of the dried Leaves of Pepper-Mint a Pound and a half; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Menthæ vulgaris simplex.

Simple Spear-Mint Water.

Take of the Leaves of dried Spear-Mint a Pound and a half; of Water, sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua

* *Pemberton* directs the yellow outward Rind of *fresh Seville Oranges*; I suppose with a Design to amend the Original;

L. Aqua Piperis Jamaicensis.
Water of Jamaica Pepper.

Take of *Jamaica Pepper* half a Pound ; of Water, sufficient to prevent an *Empyreuma* ; distil off a Gallon.

L. Aqua Pulegii simplex.

Simple Pennyroyal Water.

Take of the dried Leaves of Pennyroyal a Pound and a half ; of Water, sufficient to prevent an *Empyreuma* ; distil off a Gallon.

E. Aqua Reginae Hungarii.

Hungary Water.

Take of the Flowers of Rosemary two Pounds ; of rectified Spirit of Wine two Quarts ; let the Flowers be quite fresh, and distilled immediately.

L. Aqua Rosarum Damascenarum.

Damask-Rose-Water.

Take of fresh Damask-Roses six Pounds ; of Water, sufficient to prevent an *Empyreuma* ; distil off one Gallon.

L. N O T E,

That all these Waters may keep the better, it will be proper to add, after Distillation, about a twentieth Part of proof Spirit.

These, and the Spirituous Waters which follow, are best distilled in an Alembic, with a large Refrigeratory, as is used in obtaining essential Oils.

The Herbs, if they are very good, ought to be taken according to the prescribed Weight. Where the fresh are ordered, such only should be used. Some dried Herbs are directed to be used, because they are always to be had ; tho' at the same time it must be owned, the Green would make more elegant Waters. All the Weights must be varied when the Green are substituted instead of the Dry, which must be left to the Judgment of the Operator ; as also, when through the Inclemency of the Season the Herbs are weaker in Virtue than in more favourable Years.

All.

* All Simple Waters have the Virtues of the Substances from whence they are drawn, tho' in a much weaker Degree. For which Reason, they are not to be depended upon for the Cure of any Distempers, especially where efficacious Medicines are required. Their principal Uses are for Juleps and Draughts, which serve only as Auxiliaries, and to keep up the Spirits of the Patient. Draughts, indeed, are seldom prescribed, unless it be necessary to determine the Dose, as in Vomits, Purges, and sleeping Potions; and then these Waters are used chiefly as a Vehicle, from an Ounce to two or three. Juleps are generally compounded of six, seven or eight Ounces of a simple Water, two Ounces, or two Ounces and a half of a spirituous Water, and an Ounce of Syrup. The strong or spirituous Waters are seldom given alone, and then not above two, three or four Spoonfuls at a Time. Indeed, the common Use of these Waters, the Hysteric especially, has brought many of the Fair-Sex into a Habit of drinking Drams, which they have been never able to vanquish. However, when they are properly applied, and sufficiently diluted, they are not without a desirable Effect, if the Languor of the Patient and the Nature of the Disease conspire to render them necessary; and in some Cases, a small Glass of these Waters alone may be indulged or prescribed at some particular Times, when Nature wants to be roused by a very powerful Stimulus. But the Physician is the properest Person to determine when they are useful and when not.

SPIRITUOUS DISTILLED WATERS and SPIRITS.

E. Aqua Absynthii composita.
Compound Wormwood-Water.

TAKE Roots of Calamus Aromaticus, outward Peel of fresh Oranges, Cinnamon, of each four Ounces; Leaves of Roman Wormwood, half a Pound;

Pound ; Leaves of Garden Mint, three Ounces ; the Lesser Cardamoms, Mace, of each an Ounce. These being cut and bruised, pour on them two Gallons of *French Brandy* ; let them steep four Days, and then distil off two Gallons.

* The Ingredients of this Water are astringent and aromatic, and therefore it may be prescribed in Juleps to chear the Spirits, stop Vomiting, restore the Strength, prevent Fainting, and is good in Fluxes from an Atonia of the Intestines. It may be very serviceable in nervous, Goal and Camp Fevers, as well as in Flatulence of the Stomach, and Colics proceeding from Wind and Indigestion.

E. Aqua Alexiteria.

Alexiterial Water.

Take fresh Flowers of Elder, fresh Leaves of Water-Germander, of each two Pounds ; fresh Leaves of Angelica and Balm, of each a Pound ; fresh Leaves of Rue and Mint, of each half a Pound ; Spring-Water three Gallons. Distil according to Art.

H. Aqua Alexiteria.

Alexiterial Water.

Take of the Flowers of Elder, moderately dried, three Pounds ; of the fresh Leaves of Angelica, two Pound ; Spring-Water a sufficient Quantity. Distil off three Gallons.

* These Sort of Waters are designed against all Fevers where there is a Malignity of the Humours, or a Tendency to Putrefaction, or when a Diaphoresis is to be promoted. But in putrid Fevers, when the Blood is receding from a natural State, or actually appears to be mere Gore, if any is inadvertently taken away ; then acidulated Waters are best, which may be made so with Vinegar, Juice of Lemons, or Elixir of Vitriol. But if the Strength is very low and the Circulation languid, then, besides Blisters, generous Alexipharmacs must be added. Of the two following, that with Vinegar is best to mix up in Juleps for Cases of this Sort,
not

not neglecting Bolus's, with the Root of Contrayerva, Saffron, the Cordial Confection, &c.

L. Aqua Alexiteria spirituosa.

Spirituos Alexiterial Water.

Take fresh Leaves of Spear-Mint, a Pound ; fresh Leaves of Angelica, fresh Tops of Sea-Wormwood, of each four Ounces ; proof Spirit a Gallon ; Water sufficient to prevent an Emyreuma. Distil off one Gallon.

L. Aqua Alexiteria spirituosa cum Aceto.

Spirituos Alexiterial Water with Vinegar.

Take fresh Leaves of Spear-Mint, the fresh Leaves of Angelica, of each half a Pound ; the fresh Tops of Sea-Wormwood four Ounces ; proof Spirit one Gallon ; Water sufficient to prevent an Emyreuma. Distil off a Gallon, and then add a Pint of Vinegar.

L. Aqua Seminum Anisi composita.

Compound Aniseed-Water.

Take Aniseeds and Angelica-Seeds, of each half a Pound ; proof Spirit a Gallon ; Water, sufficient to prevent an Emyreuma. Distil off a Gallon.

* As the Virtues of these were omitted in the Catalogue of Simples ; I shall take this Occasion to supply that Defect. *Angelica* is stomachic, cordial, sudorific, vulnerary and alexipharmac, and is said to be an Antidote against malignant Diseases, Poisons, and the Plague itself. The Root and Seed are generally preferred before the other Parts. In the Time of the Plague the Roots are to be steeped in Vinegar, and either held to the Nose, or chewed, or put under the Tongue, or the Vinegar may be drank fasting. Some sprinkle the Powder on their Cloaths. A Dram of the powdered Root may be taken in a Glass of generous Wine. The candied Root is good against contagious Air, cold Disorders of the Lungs, and mends a stinking Breath. The Powder of the Seed is given from half a Dram to two Drams.

Aniseeds are good in a Hoarseness, Cough, Asthma, difficult Breathing, and pricking Pains of the Breast, which

which proceed from crude, tenacious or viscid Humours; and is called by some the Soul of the Lungs. It is good in difficult Digestion from Crudities of the Stomach, in the Colic, Hiccups, Pain of the Head, Watching, Diarrhœas, and Shortness of Breath; it prevents the Coagulation of the Milk in Nurses, and is good for the Gripes in Children from a gross Phlegm. The *Dose* in Powder is from a Scruple to a Dram, either alone or with Sugar. The chemical Oil is given from two Drops to twenty, in the same Cases, especially in difficult Breathing, the Asthma, or a dry Cough. The Navels of Infants may be anointed with it for the Gripes. It is not good in Consumptions of the Lungs or hectic Fevers, or where there is a Tendency thereto; *Forestus* commends it against the black and blue Marks from Bruises, if applied outwardly; and chiefly in Contusions of the nervous Parts; hence the Virtues of the above Water are sufficiently manifest.

H. Aqua Aromatica.

Aromatic Water.

Take of Winters Bark half a Pound; of the external Part of fresh Lemon-peel four Ounces; of the Lesser Cardamoms two Ounces; of *French* Brandy two Gallons; let them steep four Days, and then distil off two Gallons.

* This is good to discuss Wind, in Catarrhs, and in all Disorders of the Stomach and Intestines proceeding from a cold Cause. The Sailors, as *Willis* observes, have used Winters Bark to cure the Scurvy. He recommends it likewise in paralytic Cases; but it is best taken in Substance from a Scruple to a Dram. For, these Waters, as I observ'd before, cannot be depended upon alone for the Cure of any Disease; there being but six Drams of the Ingredients to a Pint of the Brandy, which is too little to perform any great Matter, if all their Virtues came over the Helm; since the inebriating Quality of the Spirit will not allow large Doses to be taken. However, this, and others of the same Kind, serve very well for Juleps.

H. Aqua

H. Aqua Antihysterica.

Antihysterical Water.

Take of wild Valerian Root a Pound and a half ;
 Seeds of Lovage half a Pound ; Savine three Ounces ;
French Brandy two Gallons. Let them steep four
 Days, and then distil off two Gallons.

E. Aqua Bryoniæ composita.

Compound Bryony-Water.

Take Roots of Bryony a Pound ; Roots of wild Valerian four Ounces ; Leaves of Pennyroyal and of Rue, of each half a Pound ; Leaves of Mugwort, of Feverfew, and Tops of Savine, of each an Ounce ; the external Part of the Peel of fresh Oranges, Seeds of Lovage, of each two Ounces ; after being cut and bruised, pour on them two Gallons and a half of *French Brandy*. Let them steep for four Days, and then distil off two Gallons and a half.

* Both these Waters have the same Intention ; the former being an Amendment of the latter. They are designed against Womens Diseases, to promote the Menfes and to prevent hysterical Fits. They are cephalic, good in paralytic Cases, strengthen the Nerves, and are very serviceable in the Vertigo and Epilepsy, and also to promote Perspiration. The first is much the best for Diseases of the Head. The *Dose* is from half an Ounce to two Ounces. These are as likely to produce the desired Effect as any thing of this Kind.

L. Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum spirituosæ.

Spirituous Water of Orange-Peel.

Take of the outward Part of dried *Seville Oranges*, half a Pound ; of proof Spirit a Gallon ; Water sufficient to prevent burning to. Distil off a Gallon.

* Here *Pemberton* again directs the Peel of fresh Oranges, which is certainly best, because in drying, the fine aromatic Parts fly off which abound in the fresh. This is a good cordial aromatic Water, and may be prescribed in Juleps as an Assistant in cold, pituitous and flatulent Diseases.

158 *Spirituos distilled Waters*

L. Aqua Seminum Cardamomi.

Water of Cardamom Seeds.

Take of the decorticated Seeds of the lesser Cardamoms four Ounces; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon. See *Cardamoms*.

L. Aqua Seminum Carui.

Water of Caraway-Seeds.

Take of Caraway-Seeds half a Pound; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon.

* See *Carui Semen*, in the Catalogue of Simples.

L. Aqua Cinnamoni spiritiosa.

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water.

Take of Cinnamon a Pound; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma.

H. Aqua Epidemia.

Plague Water.

Take of the Roots of Masterwort a Pound and a half; Seeds of Angelica, Flowers of Elder, of each half a Pound; of *French Brandy* three Gallons. Let them steep four Days, and distil off two Gallons and a half. Then add of distilled Vinegar two Quarts; mix them.

E. Aqua Epidemia.

Plague-Water.

Take Roots of Masterwort and Butter-Bur, of each four Ounces; of *Virginian Snake-Root* and Zedoary, of each two Ounces; of Seeds of Angelica and Bay-Berries, of each three Ounces; of the Leaves of Scordium six Ounces. These being cut and bruised, pour on two Gallons of *French Brandy*. Let them stand in Digestion four Days, and then distil off two Gallons.

* The Titles shew the original Design of these Waters; but the former is best in all malignant and pestilential Fevers; for when the Blood and Humours recede

cede from their natural State and tend to Putrefaction, Acids are good Antiseptics, and proper to prevent their putrid Dissolution, and to stop the Progress of the Disease.

L. Aqua Juniperis composita.

Compound Juniper-Water.

Take of Juniper Berries a Pound; Seeds of Caraway and Sweet-Fennel, of each an Ounce and a half; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon.

* This is a good Water in all cold Disorders of the Stomach and Intestines, in the Wind-Colic and other Complaints proceeding from Flatulencies. It is also proper to expel Sand and Gravel from the Kidneys.

L. Aqua Menthæ Piperitidis spirituosa.

Spirituos Pepper-Mint Water.

Take of the Leaves of dried Pepper Mint a Pound and a half; of proof Spirit a Gallon; Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon. * See *Mentha*.

E. Aqua Mirabilis.

The wonderful Water.

Take of Cinnamon two Ounces; of the outward Part of Lemon-peel an Ounce; the Seeds of Angelica, the Lesser Cardamoms and Mace, of each half an Ounce; of Cubebs two Drams; of the Leaves of Balm six Ounces. These being bruised, pour on them a Gallon of *French Brandy*. Let them stand in Digestion four Days, and then distil off a Gallon.

* Waters under this Title have been mightily, tho' falsely, cried up for the Cure of various Diseases. It is an aromatic cordial Water, and may be proper to cheer the Spirits, to comfort the Stomach and Intestines when labouring under cold Disorders; but cannot be depended upon alone for any very valuable Purposes.

L. Aqua Nucis Moschatæ.

Nutmeg Water.

Take of Nutmegs two Ounces; of proof Spirit a Gallon; of Water sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon. * See *Nux Moschata*.

*E. Aqua Petroselini composita.**Compound Parsley-Water.*

Take of the Roots of Parsley four Ounces ; of fresh Horse-Radish Roots three Ounces ; of Juniper Berries six Ounces ; the Tops of St. John's-wort, the Leaves of Biting-Arsmart, Elder-Flowers, of each two Ounces ; Seeds of Wild Carrot, Fennel and Parsley, of each an Ounce and a half. These being cut and bruised, steep them four Days in two Gallons of *French Brandy*. Distil off two Gallons.

* This being designed to relieve the same Diseases as the Horse-Radish Water, is very little prescribed, that being of much greater Efficacy.

*E. Aqua Pœoniæ composita.**Compound Piony-Water.*

Take of the Roots of Piony four Ounces ; of the Roots of Wild Valerian an Ounce and a half ; of the Roots of White Dittany an Ounce ; of the Seeds of Piony six Drams ; of the fresh Flowers of the Lilly of the Valley four Ounces ; Flowers of Rosemary and Lavender, of each two Ounces ; the Tops of Betony, Marjoram, Rue and Sage, of each an Ounce. These being cut and bruised, pour on them a Gallon and a half of *French Brandy*. Let them steep four Days, and then distil off a Gallon and a half.

* This is good against all Diseases of the Nerves and Head, Palsies, Epilepsies, the Vertigo, Convulsions, the Night-Mare, hysterick Disorders, and the like.

*L. Aqua Pulegii spirituosa.**Spirituus Penny-Royal Water.*

Take of the dried Leaves of Pennyroyal a Pound and a half ; of proof Spirit a Gallon ; Water sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon.

* See *Pulegium*.

*L. Aqua Raphani composita.**Compound Horse-Radish-Water.*

Take of the Leaves of fresh Garden Scurvy-Grass four Pounds ; the fresh Roots of Horse-Radish, the yellow

low Part of the Peel of fresh *Seville* Oranges, of each two Pounds ; of Nutmegs nine Ounces ; of proof Spirit two Gallons ; Water, as much as is sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. Distil off two Gallons.

E. Aqua Raphani composita.

Compound Horse-Radish Water.

Take of the fresh Roots of Horse-Radish three Pounds ; the Leaves of Garden Scurvy-grass and Water-Cresses, of each two Pounds ; the outward Peel of Oranges and Lemons, of each three Ounces ; of Canella alba four Ounces ; of Nutmegs an Ounce. These being cut and bruised, pour on three Gallons of *French* Brandy. Let them steep for two Days, and then distil off three Gallons.

H. Aqua Raphani composita.

Compound Horse-Radish Water.

Take Roots of fresh Horse-Radish, Garden Scurvy-grass, of each three Pounds ; the outward Part of the Peel of fresh *Seville* Oranges, Juniper-Berries, of each half a Pound ; of Canella alba four Ounces ; of *French* Brandy two Gallons. Steep the Canella and the Berries in the Brandy for four Days, and then distil off two Gallons.

* By Canella alba, in the *London Dispensatory*, is meant, *Winter's Bark* ; but *Geoffroy* says, it is not the original Bark of that Name, but is commonly substituted in its room, as being most common. The College of *Edinburgh* keeps to the same Distinction, and calls it Spurious *Winter's Bark*. It is looked upon as an Antiscorbutic, and falls in very well with the Intention of this Water, which is evidently designed against the Scurvy ; it is likewise diuretic, and cleanses the Stomach, Kidneys and Lungs. It is a proper Auxiliary in all Disorders proceeding from a cold, viscous Phlegm ; in the Jaundice, Palsy, and sleepy Diseases. In the last of these three Compositions the volatile Parts of the Ingredients are best preserved in not ordering the Horse-Radish to be steeped ; by which the Water is rendered much better.

E. Aqua Theriacalis.

Treacle Water

Take of the Roots of Butter-Bur a Pound ; the Roots of Angelica and Masterwort, of each half a Pound ; of Zedoary four Ounces ; the Leaves of Rue and Water-Germander, of each six Ounces ; of Theriaca a Pound ; of *French Brandy* three Gallons. Digest them for four Days, and then distil off two Gallons and a half ; to which add two Quarts of distilled Vinegar.

* This is calculated against pestilential and other contagious and malignant Fevers ; and by the Mixture of Vinegar with it may have a good Effect in Diseases of that Kind ; otherwise it would be but a very indifferent Medicine, some of the Ingredients being very improper for Distillation.

E. General Rules for the Distillation of Compound Waters.

I. **L**ET the Herbs and their Parts be moderately and newly dried, unless when they are ordered to be fresh.

II. After they have been steeped as long as directed, add as much Spring-Water as is rather more than sufficient to prevent their burning to.

III. The first Liquor that comes off is put by, by some, and kept under the Title of a Spirit, and the Remainder is by Art deprived of its milky Colour ; but it is better to mix them all together, without any Depuration at all, that the Waters may contain the Virtues of the Plants entire, without having any Regard to their Clearness or Sightliness.

E. Spiritus Vini rectificatus.

Rectified Spirit of Wine.

Take any Quantity of *French Brandy*, and distil it to one half with a very gentle Fire ; to this add a fourth Part of Salt of Tartar, well dried and finely powdered, and digest them for two Days ; then distil this Spirit in a Glass Cucurbit with a very gentle Heat, and so it will become Alcohol.

E. Spiritus

E. Spiritus Cochleariæ.

Spirit of Scurvy-Grass.

Take of Scurvy-Grass fresh gathered and bruised, ten Pounds; of rectified Spirit of Wine five Pints. Let them steep for twelve Hours, and distil off five Pints with the Heat of a Water-Bath.

* For the Virtues, see *Cochlearia*. The Dose of this Spirit is from twenty to forty Drops two or three Times a Day. It is observable that this Spirit does not agree with all Constitutions, because it raises Com-motions in the Blood, brings on Anxieties, the Head-ach, and throws out the Spots in the Scurvy too fast. Therefore *Etmuller* would always have this Spirit mixt with acid Liquors. It is also bad for those who have a red Face and are subject to Palpitations of the Heart.

L. Spiritus Lavendulæ simplex.

Simple Spirit of Lavender.

Take of fresh Flowers of Lavender a Pound and a half; of proof Spirit a Gallon. Distil off five Pints in the Heat of a Water-Bath.

* For the Virtues, see *Lavendula*. The Dose is from thirty to fifty Drops two or three Times in a Day. In a Palsy some enlarge the Dose to an hundred and up-wards, and repeat it ofener.

L. Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of simple Spirit of Lavender three Pints; of Spi-rit of Rosemary one Pint; Cinnamon and Nutmegs, of each half an Ounce; of red Sanders three Drams. Digest them together and then strain off the Spirit.

H. Spiritus Lavandulæ compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of fresh Flowers of Lavender a Pound and a half; of fresh Flowers of Rosemary half a Pound; of the outward Part of the Peel of fresh Lemons three Ounces; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Gallon and a half. Distil in a Water-Bath to a Dryness; then steep in it for two Days, Cloves, Cubebs, and Saw-
dust

dust of red Sanders, of each two Ounces, and strain off the Spirit.

E. Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of *French* Brandy three Gallons ; and then drop in by Degrees, 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 a Dram. Take half of this Spirit thus saturated with the Oils, and distil off two Thirds in a Water-Bath ; and then suspend, tied up in a Linen-Cloth, in the distilled Spirit, of red Sanders an Ounce ; Cochineal and *English* Saffron, of each two Drams. If you would have the Spirit perfumed, add of Ambergrease a Scruple ; of Musk half a Scruple.

* These compound Spirits are good in the Palsy, Vertigo, Lethargy, and other Diseases of the Brain and Nerves from a cold Cause ; as also in a Suppression of the Menfes from a Sluggishness of mucous Humours, and the Laxity of the Vessels. They are likewise carminative, and prevalent in Disorders of the Stomach and hysteric Diseases. But the Use of these Spirits is not proper in hot Constitutions, nor in hot Disorders, for they have a Tendency, when used immoderately, to heat the Blood and irritate and inflame the external Parts. They are also bad when the Patient is full of Humours, unless their Use is preceded by Bleeding and Purging. Their Strength is very different. The *Dose* of the *first* may be from twenty to forty Drops ; of the *second* from thirty to sixty ; and of the *third* from ten to twenty.

L. Spiritus Rorismarini.

Spirit of Rosemary.

Take of fresh Rosemary-Tops a Pound and a half ; of proof Spirit a Gallon. Distil off five Fints in the Heat of a Water-Bath.

* This

* This is of the same Nature as the Hungary-Water of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory* ; but that is made with the Flowers, this with the Tops. *Bates* directed the *Dose* of the stronger Sort to be a Spoonful at a Time, twice a Week, against the Wandering and Hip-Gout. It is diaphoretic, and good in Disorders of the Head, Brain and Nerves from a cold Cause ; in Convulsions, Cramps, Palsies, Lethargies, and hysterical Disorders. Its *Dose* is from one Dram to two or three in a proper Vehicle.

Infused Waters and Vinegars.

L. Aqua Aluminosa.

Alum-Water of Bates.

TAKE Alum and White Vitriol, of each half an Ounce ; of Water a Quart, Dissolve the Salts by boiling them in the Water, and when the Faces are subsided, filtre through Paper.

* This is proper to wash Wounds, Ulcers, and Fistulas ; and will cure Ringworms, Tetters, and other Breakings out in any Part of the Body.

E. Aqua Aluminosa.

Alum-Water.

Take corrosive sublimated Mercury, and Roch Alum, of each two Drams. Let them be ground to Powder and boiled in a Glass Vessel to the Consumption of one half ; after the Liquor is settled, decant off what is clear.

* This is stronger than the former, and must be used with greater Caution, on account of the Mercury. It is better adapted for venereal Sores, Ulcers and Cancers. Some use it to prevent a Gangrene.

E. Aqua Calcis seu Benedicta.

Lime-Water, or the Blessed Water.

Take of Quick Lime a Pound ; of hot Spring-Water a Gallon. After the Lime has been well stirred in the Water,

Water, let it settle ; then decant off the clear Liquor, which must be kept in Bottles well corked. It may be made in the same Manner with calcined *Oyster-shells*.

L. Aqua Calcis simplex.

Simple Lime-Water.

Take of Quick Lime a Pound ; of Water a Gallon and a half. Pour on the Water by Degrees. After the Ebullition, let the Lime settle, and filtre the Liquor.

L. Aqua Calcis minus composita.

The lesser compounded Lime-Water.

Take of Liquorice an Ounce ; of Sassafras-Bark half an Ounce ; of simple Lime-Water three Quarts. Steep them for two Days without Heat, and then strain.

L. Aqua Calcis magis composita.

The greater compounded Lime-Water.

Take of the Raspings of the Wood of Guaiacum half a Pound ; of Liquorice an Ounce ; of Bark of Sassafras half an Ounce ; of Coriander-Seed three Drams ; of simple Lime-Water three Quarts. Let them steep as before, and then strain off.

E. Aqua benedicta composita.

Compound Lime-Water.

Take of Raspings of the Wood and Bark of Sassafras two Ounces ; of Nutmegs three Drams ; of Liquorice thinly sliced an Ounce ; of fresh Lime-Water two Quarts. Digest for two Days in a Vessel well stopped ; and to the strained Liquor add Syrup of Balsam two Ounces.

N. B. The *Hospital Dispensatory* omits the Syrup.

* Lime-Water in general is an excellent Medicine to sweeten the Blood and render it balsamic ; it is prevalent in the King's-Evil, the Empyema, in watery Tumours of the Scrotum, the Whites, Diabetes, and the moist Asthma. *Morton* affirms, it is good in external and internal Ulcers, particularly in those of the Lungs ; as also in the strumous Swellings that succeed the Measles.

fles. The common *Dose* is from four to eight Ounces, three Times a Day. *Whytt* prefers the Lime-Water made of Cockle or Oister-shells, which he has found by Experience to do Wonders in the Stone, if three Pints are taken in a Day, with an Ounce of *Alicant* Soap. If the Soap is taken in Pills, it must be divided into three Doses; the largest must be taken early in the Morning, fasting; the second at Eleven before Noon; and the third at Five in the Afternoon, drinking after each Dose a large Draught of Lime-Water; the Remainder of which may be drank at Meals. If the Patient cannot take Soap, he may drink larger Quantities of the Lime-Water alone, beginning with smaller Quantities at first. *Mead* confirms the Virtues of this Lime-Water taken alone. It must be continued for Months, and if the Stone be large, for Years.

E. Aqua Ophthalmica.

An Eye-Water.

Take of Bole Armenic unprepared two Ounces; of Tutty unprepared an Ounce; of white Vitriol half an Ounce; of Camphire two Drams. After they are reduced to Powder, pour on them two Quarts of hot Spring-Water; boil them a little, and stir them often. After the Powder is subsided, pour off the Water.

H. Aqua Ophthalmica.

An Eye-Water.

Take of white Vitriol half an Ounce; of Spring-Water two Quarts. Boil them till they are dissolved, and then filtre the Water.

* This dropped into the Eyes is good against Inflammations, and to cure Fluxions. It is more simple than the former, but not less efficacious.

L. Aqua Vitriolica camphorata.

Camphorated Vitriolic 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, and when the Fæces have subsided, filtre through Paper. * This

* This is stronger than the former, but not so strong as some Surgeons use it. The Camphire renders it more discutient than that of the *Hospital*; tho' some will hardly allow it communicates any Virtue to the Water at all. It was called a Styptic Water in the first Draught of the *Dispensatory*; but the College have thought proper to alter that Title.

L. Aqua Vitriolica cærulea.

The blue Vitriolic Water.

Take of blue Vitriol three Ounces; Alum, and the strong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol, of each two Ounces; of Water a Pint and a half. Boil the Salts in the Water till they are dissolved; then add the Oil of Vitriol, and filtre the Mixture through Paper.

* This is originally *Weber's*; but he directs two Quarts of the Phlegm of Vitriol, instead of Water; and the Oil of Vitriol is only one Ounce to twelve Ounces of the Vitriol and Alum together. He orders Pieces of Linen several Times doubled, to be dipped in the Water, and then applied to the Orifice of a bleeding Artery, or to the Trunk of a Limb after Amputation, with a proper Ligature; he says it immediately coagulates the Blood and stops the Hæmorrhage. *Sydenham* advises it to stop Bleeding at the Nose.

E. Aqua Styptica.

Styptic Water.

Take blue Vitriol and Roch Alum, of each six Ounces; of Spring-Water two Quarts. Boil till the Salts are dissolved, and then filtre the Liquor; to every Pint of which add a Dram of the Oil of Vitriol.

* In this the Proportion of the Oil of Vitriol is less by one half, than in *Weber's* original Prescription.

E. Aqua Phagædenica.

Phagedenic Water.

Take of Lime-Water a Pint; of corrosive sublimated Mercury half a Dram, which dissolve in the Water.

* This is used to cleanse old Ulcers, to consume fungous or proud Flesh, and to stop a Gangrene.

L. Aqua

L. Aqua Sapphirina.

Sapphire-coloured Water.

Take of Lime-Water a Pint; of Sal-Ammoniac a Dram. Let them stand in a Copper Vessel; or with Bits of Copper, till the Water has gained a Sapphire Colour.

E. Aqua Sapphirina.

Sapphire-coloured Water.

Take of fresh Lime-Water a Pint; of Sal-Ammoniac two Drams. After it is dissolved, let the Liquor stand in a Brass Vessel till it has acquired a blue Colour.

* *Le Febure* asserts, this Water has scarce an Equal in all Disorders of the Eyes; to which, *Etmuller* assents, and declares, it cures the *Pterygium* or *Unguis* of the Eye. *Bate* says, it is a Remedy for all Ulcers, Fluxions, Pustules and Suffusions of the Eye, three or four Drops being dropped therein at a Time.

H. Aqua Picea.

Tar-Water.

Take of Tar two Pounds; of Spring-Water a Gallon. Let them be well stirred together with a Stick, and after standing for two Days, the Water may be poured off.

* This Water, as the Bishop of *Cloyne* observes, is best made in an earthen Vessel well glazed; and when it is warmed, it must be in a well glazed Earthen Pipkin, not in any Vessel made of Metal. He likewise makes it a Rule that those who in Chronic Disorders use it as a Preservative, must in acute Cases drink no more. It may be taken from a Pint to three Pints in a Day

It is good in Agues, the Small-Pox, Measles and Fevers; in Colics, and Disorders of the Bowels: as also in the Gout and Rheumatism. In all which Cases it must be drank WARM. In other Cases, cold or warm, as the Patient likes best. In Fevers, the Patient cannot begin too soon, nor drink too much.

It has cured many Children of Inflammations of the Throat, Breast and Lungs. An old Woman of Sixty-Eight had an Ague, Colic and Jaundice, and was cured in a Fortnight by taking three Pints every Day warm.

Tar Water strengthens the Stomach and Bowels; throws bad Humours out on the Surface of the Skin; agrees well with Infants, who may be brought to take it by Spoonfuls, the Nurse drinking it at the same time, which will preserve them from Fits and render them brisk, forward and sprightly. An Infant may take a quarter of a Pint in a Day.

Tar-Water is prevalent in obstinate Sores and Ulcers, particularly in Womens sore Breasts, washing them with a strong Lotion of it at the same Time. The Bishop asserts it will both prevent and cure a Cancer. It is strongly recommended in the King's-Evil, Leprosy, and the foul Disease. This is confirmed by various Experiments among the Slaves in *America*. A Quart in a Day, taken for a few Months, will cure an hereditary King's-Evil.

In Fractures, Contusions and Wounds, a Quart or two drank in a Day, while the Patient is under Cure, doth very much assuage the Pain and hasten the Recovery. It is a sovereign Remedy against Gangrenes and Fevers.

It is a good Preservative against those Disorders which attend the Cessation of Womens monthly Evacuations, especially the Tendency to Cancers about that Time; for it is a Specific in all cancerous Cases, even the bleeding Cancer. It is an excellent Remedy in all Tumours, Wens, and preternatural Excrescences

It is likely to cure a Polypus of the Heart, and so prevent Tremors, Palpitations of the Heart, irregular Pulses, Apoplexies, and sudden Deaths. Sometimes it has cured Head-achs and other nervous Disorders, which would yield to no other Medicine. It is very diuretic, and yet does not cause, but has cured a Diabetes. It has cured the Dropsy when a Patient has been turned out of the Hospital as incurable. In this Case it is purgative.

It has cured Fevers, Pleurifies, Inflammations of the Lungs, Gout in the Stomach, Scurvies, and Ulcers in the Bladder, when the Cases have been desperate. The Bishop himself has been cured of a Fever, by drinking a Gallon of Tar-Water in two Hours.

L. Lotio Saponacea.

The Saponaceous Lotion or Wash.

Take of the Water of Damask Roses twelve Ounces ; of Oil-Olive four Ounces ; of the Lye of Tartar half an Ounce. Rub the Lye of Tartar and the Oil together till they are mixt, and then add the Water by little and little.

E. Acetum distillatum, seu Spiritus Aceti.

Distilled Vinegar, or the Spirit of Vinegar.

Put what Quantity you please of the best Vinegar into a glazed earthen Vessel, and in a gentle Water-Bath evaporate about a fourth Part ; then distil the Remainder in an Alembic with a Glass Head, with a Fire encreased gradually, as long as the Spirit comes off clear.

L. Acetum distillatum, seu Spiritus Aceti.

Distilled Vinegar, or the Spirit of Vinegar.

Distil the Vinegar with a gentle Heat, as long as the Drops come off free from an Empyreuma. If some of the Spirit that comes off first be rejected, the Remainder will be stronger.

L. Acetum Scilliticum.

Vinegar of Squills.

Take of dried Squills a Pound ; of Vinegar three Quarts. Steep the Squills in the Vinegar in a gentle Heat ; then press it out and set it by, that the Fæces may settle. Lastly, add to the depurated Vinegar about a twelfth Part of proof Spirit, that it may keep the longer from growing fæculent

E. Acetum Scilliticum, *Vinegar of Squills.*

Take of Squills cut into small Bits a Pound : of the best Vinegar three Quarts ; let them be set in the Sun in

a Vessel well stopped, for forty Days, and then press out the Liquor.

* This is good in all Cases where tough, gross, viscid Phlegm is to be incided; particularly in the Paroxysms of the moist Asthma, for it greatly promotes Expectoration. It is likewise prevalent in the Cachexy, Dropsy, Jaundice and Quarian Agues. The *Dose* is from one Ounce to three.

E. Acetum Rosaceum.

Vinegar of Roses.

Take of Red Roses, with the white Heels cut off and dried a Pound; of the best Vinegar a Gallon. Set them in the Sun for forty Days in a Vessel well stopped, and then strain off the Liquor. This may be done sooner by keeping them boiling hot in a Water-Bath for some Hours.

After the same Manner is made Vinegar of Rue, Vinegar of Elder, &c.

E. Acetum Theriacale.

Treacle Vinegar.

Take of Treacle of *Venice* or *Edinburgh* a Pound; of the best Vinegar two Quarts. Digest them in a very gentle Heat for three Days, and then strain off the Liquor.

* This may be useful when contagious, malignant, and pestilential Fevers are common, if a Spoonful is taken in a Morning fasting, as a Preservative against them, and to prevent Infection. Some rub their Temples and Nostrils with Vinegars of this Kind.

E. Acetum Lithargyrites.

Litharge Vinegar.

Take of Litharge of Gold four Ounces; of the best Vinegar a Pint. Digest them in a Sand-Heat for four Days, often shaking the Vessel. and then filtre the Liquor.

* *Bate* says, it is intended against Redness and Pustules of the Face. But all repelling Medicines must be used with great Caution.

TINCTURÆ, ELIXIRIA, & VINA MEDICATA.

Tinctures Elixirs, and Medicated Wines.

L. Tinctura Amara.

The bitter Tincture.

TAKE of Gentian Roots two Ounces ; of the yellow Part of dried *Seville* Orange-Peel an Ounce ; of the lesser Cardamoms husked half an Ounce ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest without Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

E. Elixir Stomachicum.

The Stomach Elixir.

Take the Root of Gentian, and the external Part of fresh Orange-Peel, of each two Ounces ; of Cochineal half a Dram ; of *French* Brandy a Quart. Let them steep for two Days and then filtre the Liquor.

* These are proper to strengthen the Stomach, create an Appetite and help Digestion. The *Dose* is from half a Spoonful to a Spoonful. They are also good in the Scurvy.

L. Tinctura Antimonii.

Tincture of Antimony.

Take of any fixed Alkaline Salt a Pound ; of Antimony half a Pound ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart. Powder the Antimony and mix it with the Salt ; then melt them together in a strong Fire for an Hour ; pour out the Mixture and reduce it to Powder, and pouring on the Spirit digest them for three or four Days ; at last strain off the Tincture.

* This Tincture is sudorific ; sometimes it is a little purgative and promotes Urine. It purifies the Blood, absorbs Acids, and removes Obstructions ; it is good in Obstructions of the Menfes, in the hypochondriac Melancholy, the hysteric Passion, the Itch and the Scurvy.

It is likewise commended by *Wilson* and *Geoffroy* in malignant Fevers. The *Dose* is from twenty Drops to fifty or sixty, twice in a Day.

E. Tinctura Antimonii.

Tincture of Antimony.

Take Antimony and Salt-Petre, of each two Ounces ; Rub them to Powder ; melt four Ounces of Salt of Tartar in a Crucible in a strong Fire, and then throw in the Powder by little and little, and let the whole remain in Fusion for half an Hour. Then pour out the whole into a dry, hot, iron Mortar. Powder the Mass while it is hot and put it into a heated Matrafs ; afterwards pour in a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine and digest them in a Sand-Heat for eight Days, and then filtre the Tincture.

* This has much the same Virtues as the former. The *Dose* is forty Drops and upwards twice in a Day.

E. Tinctura antiphthisica.

The antiphthisical Tincture.

Take of Sugar of Lead an Ounce and a half ; of Vitriol of Iron an Ounce ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Pint. Extract a Tincture without Heat.

* All Preparations of Lead taken internally are justly to be suspected. This Tincture is designed against Disorders of the Lungs, hectic Fevers, Spitting of Blood, &c. but I am afraid the Vitriol of Iron will not entirely prevent the pernicious Effects of the Lead ; for it often occasions terrible Gripes, obstinate Costiveness, Suppression of Urine, Trembling of the Limbs, &c. The *Dose* is from five Drops to thirty, twice in a Day.

L. Tinctura Aromatica.

The Aromatic Tincture.

Take of Cinnamon six Drams ; of the lesser Cardamoms husked three Drams ; Long Pepper and Ginger, of each two Drams ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

* This has a Carminative Virtue, and is good in Sick-

Sickness of the Stomach, Wind, Vomiting, Faintings, Colic from a cold Cause, and in cold Disorders of the Head, Breast and Womb ; it strengthens the relaxed Fibres of the Viscera, excites an Oscillation therein, cheers the Spirits and increases the Motion of the Blood. The *Dose* is from thirty to sixty Drops, in any convenient Vehicle ; but the too frequent Use of Spices is noxious, and therefore they should always be used with Caution. With this the Elixir of Vitriol is made.

E. Tinctura Balsamica.

The Balsamic Tincture.

Take of Balsam of Capivi an Ounce ; of Balsam of Peru three Drams ; of Balsam of Tolu two Drams ; of Benjamin half a Dram ; of Saffron a Scruple ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Pint. Digest them for four Days in a Sand-Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

* This is an excellent Pectoral, and is good in Coughs, Colds, and Asthmas when the Lungs are stuffed with a viscid Phlegm, and in the Beginning of Consumptions. It is an Antispasmodic, and is good in Cramps, Stitches, and Colics. It is a Friend to the Nerves, cleanses the Kidneys and expels the Gravel. Outwardly it cures Wounds, and heals Ulcers if not too foul. The *Dose* is from twenty Drops to forty, three or four Times in a Day.

L. Balsamum Traumaticum.

The vulnerary Balsam.

Take of Benjamin three Ounces ; of Storax Calamite strained two Ounces ; of the Balsam of Tolu one Ounce ; of Aloes Succotrine half an Ounce ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart.

* This has all the Virtues of the Balsamic Tincture, and is very effectual for the same Purposes. The *Dose* is from fifteen Drops to thirty. It cures the Tooth-ach by applying it to the Tooth with a Bit of Cotton-Wool.

E. Elixir

E. Elixir Pectorale.

The Pectoral Elixir.

Take of Balsam of Tolu two Ounces ; of Benjamin an Ounce and a half ; of Saffron half an Ounce ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart. Digest in a Sand-Heat for four Days, and then strain off the Elixir.

* The Title shews for what it is designed. It may be taken from twenty Drops to forty.

L. Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides bruised two Drams ; of Cochineal half a Dram ; of proof Spirit a Pint and a half. Digest, and filtre the Tincture through Paper.

* This is a stimulating Diuretic, and is good to cleanse the Kidneys, Bladder and urinary Passages. It is given against the Gravel, in the virulent Gonorrhœa, the Whites, Ulcers of the Bladder, and venereal Impotency. The *Dose* may be from thirty to sixty Drops, twice in a Day. If it should cause the Strangury, half a Scruple of Camphire will take it off, repeating it in six Hours Time if there be Occasion.

H. Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides half an Ounce ; of rectified Spirit of Wine three Pints. Digest them for two Duys, and then filtre off the Tincture ; to which add three Ounces of Balsam of Capivi, and digest again in a Sand-Heat till the Balsam is dissolved ; then add half an Ounce of Camphire.

* In this and the following Tincture, the Cantharides is joined to its Antidote and rendered Balsamic ; and consequently more proper for Erosions of the Urethra, and Ulcers in the urinary Passages ; especially as Camphire alone is good against Ulcers of the Kidneys, Womb and Bladder. The *Dose* is from thirty to forty Drops.

E. Tinctura

E. Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides two Drams ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Pint and a half. Digest in a very gentle Heat for two Days ; then pour the strained Tincture upon Balsam of Capivi an Ounce ; Gum Guaiac half an Ounce ; Cochineal half a Dram. Digest in a Sand-Heat for four or five Days. Strain the Tincture, and then add two Drams of Camphire and a Dram of distilled Oil of Juniper.

L. Tinctura Cardamomi.

Tincture of Cardamoms.

Take of lesser Cardamoms husked half a Pound ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

* This is cordial, stomachic, carminative, cephalic, and uterine. It helps Digestion, is good for a stinking Breath, promotes Urine and the Menfes, helps in Obstructions of the Viscera, and excites the venereal Appetite. It may be taken from a Dram to half an Ounce.

L. Tinctura Castorei.

Tincture of Castor.

Take of Russian Castor reduced into Powder two Ounces ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest for ten Days without Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

E. Tinctura Castorei.

Tincture of Castor.

Take of Russian Castor an Ounce and a half ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Pint. Digest in a gentle Heat for four Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* These Tinctures are good in sleepy Disorders, the Lethargy, Colic, hysteric Diseases, and Fits, the Green-Sickness, Hiccuping, the Pain in the Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Palsy and Epilepsy. The Dose of the first is from forty Drops to sixty, two or three Times in a Day ; of the latter from thirty to fifty.

L. Tinct-

L. *Tinctura Cinnamoni.**Tincture of Cinnamon.*

Take of Cinnamon an Ounce and a half; of proof Spirit a Pint. Digest without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

* This may be given from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

L. *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani simplex.**The simple Tincture of the Jesuit's Bark.*

Take of the Peruvian Bark four Ounces; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest and strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is a large Spoonful in a Glass of generous Wine, repeated several Times in a Day.

E. *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.**Tincture of Jesuit's Bark.*

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder three Ounces; Virginian Snake-Root and Gentian, of each two Drams; of French Brandy a Quart. Steep them for four Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is a large Spoonful every four Hours, or two Spoonfuls every six Hours. It is a warmer Medicine than the simple Tincture.

L. *Tinctura Corticis Peruviani volatilis.**Volatile Tincture of Jesuit's Bark.*

Take of Peruvian Bark four Ounces; of Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac a Quart. Digest without Heat in a Vessel well stopped, and strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* of the Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac alone, according to *Wilson* and *Geoffroy*, is from six Drops to a Dram: and in this Tincture there are seven Grains and a half of the Bark to a Dram of the Spirit. The Spirit itself promotes a Diaphoresis and Sweating, corrects the acid Juices lurking in the Body, assists the Circulation of the Blood, excites the Oscillation of the Nerves, and opens Obstructions. Hence it is evident in what Cases the united Force of the Spirit and Bark are likely to do any Service.

E. *Tinctura*

E. Tinctura Croci.

Tincture of Saffron.

Take of Saffron an Ounce ; of *French* Brandy a Pint. Digest for three Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is forty Drops, twice or thrice in a Day. See *Crocus*.

L. Vinum Croceum.

Saffron Wine.

Take of Saffron an Ounce ; of Canary a Pint. Steep without Heat, and then strain off the Wine.

* The *Hospital Dispensatory* directs forty Drops of the above Tincture for a *Dose* ; but as there is but seven Grains and a half of Saffron to two Drams of the Brandy or Wine, the *Dose* may be regulated and enlarged accordingly.

E. Tinctura Cephalica.

The Cephalic Tincture.

Take of Piony-Roots two Ounces ; the Roots of Camphair and white Dittany of each six Drams ; the Roots of wild Valerian and Mistletoe of the Oak, of each one Ounce ; of Peacocks Dung and Rosemary-Flowers, of each half an Ounce ; of *French* White-Wine three Quarts. Digest them together for four Days, and then filtre the Tincture.

* This Tincture thus compounded is far from being elegant. I am surprised that Physicians are not agreed to banish all stercoreous Medicines, and all those taken from a human Body quite out of Practice.

E. Tinctura Cephalica purgans.

The purging Cephalic Tincture.

Add to the former Tincture, of the Leaves of Senna two Ounces ; of the Roots of black Hellebore an Ounce ; of *French* White-Wine a Quart.

L. Tinctura Fœtida.

The Fœtid Tincture.

Take of *Assa Fœtida* four Ounces ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart. Digest and strain off the Tincture.

* This

* This is good in hysteric Fits, in Disorders of the Womb and Swellings of the Spleen. The *Dose* is from a Dram to two Drams, in any proper Vehicle.

L. E. *Tinctura Fuliginis.*

Tincture of Wood-Soot.

Take of shining Wood-Soot two Ounces ; of *Assa Fœtida* an Ounce ; of proof Spirit or *French Brandy* a Quart. Digest and strain off the Tincture.

* Soot has been esteemed to be of great Efficacy in the Falling-Sickness ; and the meaner Sort of Women in *Germany* use it frequently in hysteric Fits with Success. It is accounted good in Diseases of the Head, Brain and Womb. The *Dose* is from twelve Grains to two Scruples. Hence it appears for what Purposes this Tincture may be given. In the Epilepsy it must be taken three or four Days before the New and Full Moon. The *Dose*, *Sculzius*, and the *Hospital Dispensatory* say, is thirty Drops ; but as half an Ounce of the Tincture does not contain much above a Scruple of the Ingredients, it may certainly be prescribed in a larger Quantity.

L. *Tinctura Guaicina volatilis.*

Volatile Tincture of Gum-Guaiacum.

Take of Gum-Guaiacum four Ounces ; of volatile aromatic Spirit a Pint and a half. Digest without Heat in a Vessel well stopped, and then strain off the Tincture.

E. *Tinctura Hellebori nigri.*

Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of black Hellebore four Ounces ; of Cochineal half a Dram. These being bruised, pour on them a Quart of *Spanish White-Wine*. Digest in a gentle Heat for four Days, and then filtre off the Tincture.

L. *Tinctura Melampodii.*

Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of the Root of black Hellebore four Ounces ; of Cochineal

Cochineal two Scruples ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest and filtre through Paper.

* There is a Dram of the Hellebore to every Ounce of the Wine or Spirit. It is given in obstinate, chronic Diseases, in the hypochondriac Passion, Jaundice, Gout, Scurvy, Melancholy, and Madness. The *Dose* is a Spoonful.

L. Tinctura Jalapii.

Tincture of Jalap.

Take of the Root of Jalap eight Ounces ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest and strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is from one Dram to two. It will purge off serous Humours and is good in the Dropsy.

E. Tinctura Jalappæ.

Tincture of Jalap.

Take of gross Powder of the Roots of Jalap three Ounces, on which pour a Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine. Digest in a gentle Heat for eight Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The Menstruum used for this Tincture extracts nothing but the resinous Part of the Roots, and therefore is not so good as the former, for it is more apt to gripe, nor will it work so easily.

E. Tinctura Jalappæ composita.

Compound Tincture of Jalap.

Take of the Roots of Jalap six Drams ; of the Roots of black Hellebore three Drams ; Juniper-Berries and the Saw-dust of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce ; of French Brandy a Pint and a half. Digest for three Days, and strain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Japonica.

Tincture of Japan Earth.

Take of Japan Earth three Ounces ; of Cinnamon two Ounces ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest, and strain off the Tincture.

* *Japan Earth* is a gentle Astringent, heals the *Aphthæ* and Ulcers of the Mouth when held therein ; is
R helpful

helpful in the Quinsy and stops spitting of Blood; it checks Catarrhs and is good in a Cough and Hoarseness; it corrects sharp Phlegm, strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion, cures a Looseness and the Diabetes, lessens the Overflowing of the Menfes and stops Hamorrhages. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. The Cinnamon in this Tincture renders it more effectual in Fluxes, and to restore the Tone of the Stomach and Intestines, as well as in cold Disorders and Imbecillity of Strength. It may be taken from twenty to sixty Drops.

E. Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.

Tincture of Ipecacuanha.

Take of the Powder of Ipecacuanha-Root an Ounce; of Cochineal a Scruple; of *Spanish* White-Wine a Pint. Digest for two Days, and filtre the Tincture.

H. Omit the Cochineal.

L. Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.

Ipecacuanha Wine.

Take of Ipecacuanha-Root two Ounces; of the yellow Part of the Peel of *Seville* Oranges dried, half an Ounce; of Canary a Quart. Steep without Heat, and strain off the Wine.

* An Ounce or an Ounce and a half of either of these may be given as a Vomit. See *Ipecacuanha*.

L. Tinctura Florum Martialis.

Tincture of Ens Veneris, or the Martial Flowers.

Take of the Martial Flowers four Ounces; of proof Spirit a Pint. Digest, and strain.

* It may be given from forty to sixty Drops. See *Flores Martiales*.

B. Tinctura Laccæ.

Tincture of Gum Lac.

Take of Gum Lac an Ounce; of Myrrh half an Ounce. Powder them, and then with Oil of Tartar per Deliquium make them into a soft Paste, which being dried by a slow Fire, add Spirit of Scurvy-grass

a Pint and a half. Digest in a Water-Bath for four Days, and strain off the Tincture.

* This rubbed upon the Gums cures the Scurvy, heals scorbutic Ulcers of the Mouth, and fastens loose Teeth.

L. Tinctura Martis in Spiritu Salis.

Tincture of Iron in Spirit of Salt.

Take of Filings of Iron half a Pound; of Glauber's Spirit of Sea-Salt three Pints; of rectified Spirit of Wine three Pints. Steep the Filings in the Spirit of Salt without Heat, as long as the Spirit will eat the Iron. After the Fæces have settled, evaporate the Liquor to a Pint; then to the Remainder add the Spirit of Wine.

* This Tincture is excellent against Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Womb, and biliary Ducts. It is prevalent against the Jaundice, Cachexy and Green-Sickness; it cures Loosenesses which proceed from the Laxity of the intestinal Fibres, and is the Alexipharmac of the hypochondriac Passion. The Dose is about forty Drops twice a Day.

E. Tinctura Martis.

Tincture of Iron.

Take of Filings of Iron unprepared three Ounces; of dulcified Spirit of Salt a Quart. Digest in a Sand-Heat gently heated for three Days, and then filtre the Tincture.

* This has the same Virtues as the former, and is to be taken in the same Dose.

L. Vinum Chalybeatum.

Chalybeate Wine.

Take of Filings of Iron four Ounces; Cinnamon and Mace, of each half an Ounce; of Rhenish Wine two Quarts. Steep them without Heat for a Month, often shaking the Vessel; and then strain off the Wine.

* The Dose is from half an Ounce to two Ounces.

E. Vinum Chalybeatum.

Chalybeate Wine.

Take of unprepared Filings of Iron three Ounces ; of Cochineal half a Dram ; of Rhenish Wine a Quart. Digest in a Sand-Heat for ten Days, and filtre off the Wine.

* The *Dose* is from half an Ounce to an Ounce and a half. These Wines are aperient, promote the Menses, open Obstructions of the Spleen, Pancreas and Mesentery ; and are prevalent in the Jaundice and Green-Sickness.

E. Tinctura Menthæ.

Tincture of Mint.

Take of Mint-Water a Pint ; of the Leaves of Mint dried an Ounce. Steep in a Bottle close corked, in a warm Place for four Hours, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is a Spoonful, pretty often. This is good to stop Vomiting. See *Mentha*.

E. Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of powdered Myrrh an Ounce and a half ; of Oil of Tartar per Deliquium as much as is sufficient to make a soft Paste ; then evaporate the Moisture by a gentle Fire, and pour on it a Pint of rectified Spirit of Wine. Digest in a Sand Heat for six Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh three Ounces ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest, and strain off the Tincture.

* *Boerhaave* says, this Tincture, by a detergent and antiseptic Virtue, cures Ulcers of the Mouth, Nostrils, Gums, and other Parts of the Body, if applied thereto. Internally it gives Vigour to those that are dull and heavy ; it is likewise prevalent against those Diseases of the Fair-Sex that proceed from watery, mucous, fluggish

sluggish Humours, and from a Laxity of the Fibres ; particularly it is excellent for Diseases of the Womb and the Whites. To this may be added, that it is good in Obstructions of the Viscera, Stoppage of the Menfes, promotes the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids, expels the dead Child, is good in the Asthma, Coughs, Infarction of the Lungs, resolves Tubercles therein, and is useful in the Jaundice, Scurvy and Cachexy.
 * See *Myrrha*. The Dose is forty Drops twice in a Day.

E. Tinctura Myrrhæ et Aloës.

Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Take of powdered Myrrh two Ounces ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart. Digest in a Sand-Heat for eight Days ; then take of Hepatic Aloes in Powder an Ounce. Digest again for two Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* This is very good, used externally for Wounds, Ulcers, &c.

E. Elixir Polychrestum.

Elixir of many Virtues.

Take of Gum Guaiacum six Ounces ; of Balsam of Peru half an Ounce ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart. Digest in a Sand-Heat for four Days, and strain off the Tincture ; to which add distilled Oil of Sassafras two Drams.

L. Balsamum Guaiacinum.

Balsam of Gum-Guaiacum.

Take of Gum-Guaiacum a Pound ; of Balsam of Peru three Drams ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart and half a Pint. Digest, that the Gum may be dissolved, and then strain off the Balsam.

* This is nearly as strong again as the former, and is good in many obstinate chronic Cases, particularly the Rheumatism. It has been prescribed from twenty to thirty Drops, two or three Times in a Day ; but this is too little, for it may be given from seventy or eighty as an Alterative, and as a Purge to a Spoonful

or half an Ounce, in any proper Vehicle. It has all the Virtues of *Guaiacum*, which see.

E. Elixir Proprietatis.

Elixir of Property.

Take of Myrrh in Powder two Ounces ; of Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, enough to make it into a soft Paste ; then evaporate the Moisture by a gentle Heat, and pour on a Quart of rectified Spirit of Wine ; digest in a Sand-Heat for four Days ; then add of Succotrine Aloes in Powder an Ounce and a half ; of Saffron an Ounce ; digest again for two Days and pour off the Elixir free from the Dregs.

* The *Dose* is a small Spoonful, once or twice in a Day.

E. Elixir Proprietatis cum Acido.

Elixir of Property with an Acid.

Take of Myrrh in Powder an Ounce and a half ; of Succotrine Aloes in Powder an Ounce ; of Saffron half an Ounce ; of rectified Spirit of Wine twenty-four Ounces : of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol six Ounces. Digest in a Sand-Heat for four Days, and then pour off the Elixir free from Dregs.

* The *Dose* of this is the same as of the former.

L. Elixir Aloës.

Elixir of Aloes.

Take of the Tincture of Myrrh a Quart ; Succotrine Aloes and Saffron, of each three Ounces ; digest and strain off the Elixir.

L. Vinum Aloeticum Alkalinum.

Alkaline Aloetic Wine.

Take of any Alkaline fixed Salt eight Ounces ; Succotrine Aloes, Myrrh and Saffron, of each an Ounce ; of purified Sal-Ammoniac six Drams ; of White-Wine a Quart. Steep them without Heat for a Week or longer, and then filtre through Paper.

* The above Elixirs purify the Blood and promote a Diaphoresis ; they help Digestion, strengthen the Stomach,

mach, and are good for Palpitations of the Heart ; they are aperitive and dissolve gross Humours, and are therefore good in many chronic Diseases, because they gently stimulate the nervous System and so promote the Expulsion of the noxious Matter already attenuated. Hence they resist Putrefaction, open Obstructions of the Viscera, restore their Tone, and resolve Tumours. They loosen the Belly, kill Worms, cure the Green-Sickness, promote the Menfes and the Hæmorrhoids ; they are a Preservative against infectious and pestilential Fevers, especially that with the Acid. The Elixir of Aloes, as an Alterative, may be taken two or three Times in a Day, from thirty to sixty Drops ; as a Laxative, from one Dram to two or three ; for to three Drams of the Menstruum there are only five Grains of Saffron.

The *Alkaline Aloetic Wine* is good in all cold, watery, acid, and pituitous Diseases ; it cleanses the Kidneys, cures the Gravel, is of great Use in Agues, opens Obstructions and carries off the morbid Matter through every Emunctory of the Body. It is friendly to the Nerves and cheers the Spirits ; it promotes the Menfes, encreases Milk, kills Worms, creates an Appetite, and supplies the Defect of the Bile. In short, it is a very useful Medicine. There is a Dram of the Alkaline Salt, which is the prevailing Ingredient, to every half Ounce of Wine. The Salt is given from a Scruple to half a Dram. It will be proper to repeat the Dose two or three times in a Day.

E. Tinctura Opii, seu Laudanum liquidum.

Tincture of Opium, or liquid Laudanum.

Take of Opium unprepared two Ounces ; of Saffron an Ounce ; Canary and *French* Brandy, of each ten Ounces Extract a Tincture with a gentle Sand-Heat, and then strain it.

* Twenty-five Drops of this Tincture contain a Grain of Opium. See *Opium*.

L. Tinctura

L. *Tinctura Thebaica.**The Thebaic Tincture.*

Take of strained *Opium* two Ounces ; Cinnamon and Cloves, of each a Dram ; of White-Wine a Pint. Steep them for a Week without Heat, and then filtre the Tincture through Paper.

* The Addition of the Spices is not to communicate their Virtues, as the Editor of *Quincy* falsely supposed, but to correct the Smell of the *Opium*. The *Dose* of this Tincture is from fifteen to thirty Drops.

E. *Tinctura Rhabarbari.**Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of Rhubarb cut into Bits and bruised an Ounce ; of vitriolated Tartar half a Dram ; of Cochineal a Scruple ; of Cinnamon-Water without Wine a Pint. Digest for a Night in a warm Place, and then strain off the Tincture.

* This is good in Fluxes of the Belly from a Laxity and Debility of the intestinal Fibres. It is useful in all Cases wherein it is intended, to keep the Body open and astringe at the same time. It may be given from one Ounce to two, and upwards.

E. *Tinctura Rhei amara.**Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of Rhubarb an Ounce ; of Gentian a Dram and a half ; of Virginian Snake-Root a Dram ; of Cochineal a Scruple ; of French Brandy a Pint. Digest for two Days, and strain off the Tincture.

This may be also made with *Spanish* White-Wine.

H. Omit the Cochineal.

* The *Dose* of this is two Spoonfuls, which may be sufficient in some Cases ; but neither in this nor the former there is but one Dram of Rhubarb to two Ounces of the Menstruum.

E. *Tinctura Rhei dulcis.**Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take choice Rhubarb and Liquorice sliced thin, of each

each two Ounces ; of Raisins stoned an Ounce ; Cinnamon alba, and the Lesser Cardamoms, of each two Drams ; of *French* Brandy a Quart ; digest for two Days, and then add to the strained Tincture, Sugar-Candy in Powder three Ounces ; digest again till it is dissolved.

* This, with a small Alteration, is taken from *Bate*. He recommends it against the Colic and the Gripes. The *Dose* is from two Spoonfuls to four, in the Morning.

L. Tinctura Rhabarbari Vinosa.

The Vinous Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb two Ounces : of the Lesser Cardamom-Seeds husked half an Ounce ; of Saffron two Drams ; of White-Wine two Quarts. Steep them without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Rhabarbari Spirituosa.

Spirituos Tincture of Rhubarb.

* This is the same as the former, only the Wine is changed for the same Quantity of proof Spirit. The *Doses* are the same as of the former Tinctures.

L. Tinctura Saturnina.

The Saturnine Tincture.

Take Sugar of Lead and green Vitriol, of each two Ounces ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart. Powder the Salts separately and put them into the Spirit ; then digest without Heat and filtre through Paper.

* See the *Tinctura Antiphthifica*.

L. Tinctura Rosarum.

Tincture of Roses.

Take of red Rose-Buds with the white Heels cut off, half an Ounce ; of the strong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol a Scruple ; of boiling Water two Pints and a half ; of double-refined Sugar an Ounce and a half ; mix the Spirit of Vitriol first with the Water in a Glass-Vessel or a glazed earthen one, and steep the Roses in the Mixture. When the Liquor is cold strain it, and then add the Sugar.

E. Tinc.

*E. Tinctura Rosarum.**Tincture of Roses.*

Take of red Roses with the white Heels cut off, an Ounce; of Spirit of Vitriol a Dram: of boiling Spring-Water two Quarts. Infuse them for four Hours, and filtre the Tincture; to which add of white Sugar four Ounces.

* Red Roses are astringent, deterfive, and proper to strengthen the Stomach, to stop Vomiting, Loosenesses and Hæmorrhages. Being acidulated, as in the above Tinctures, they make a cooling Liquor proper in Fevers, the Small-Pox and Measles, which checks Fluxes when the Time of the Disease will allow it. It is likewise good in malignant and pestilential Fevers, to amend the putrid State of the Humours; it also helps Digestion and restrains the enormous Flux of the Menfes.

*L. Tinctura Sacra.**The Sacred Tincture.*

Take of Succotrine Aloes eight Ounces; of Canella alba two Ounces; of White-Wine five Quarts. Powder the Aloes and the Canella separately, and mix them before they are put into the Wine; then steep them for a Week or longer without Heat, now and then shaking the Vessel; and lastly strain off the Tincture. It will not be improper to put clean white Sand among the Powders to prevent the clotting of the Aloes when wet.

*E. Tinctura Sacra.**The Sacred Tincture.*

Take of Succotrine Aloes in Powder an Ounce; the Lesser Cardamoms and Virginian Snake-Root, of each a Dram; of Cochineal a Scruple; of *Spanish* White-Wine a Pint and a half. Digest for two Days in a very gentle Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

* This is a very common and a very useful Purge. The *Dose* is an Ounce; whereof one half may be taken over Night, and the Remainder in the Morning.

E. Elixir

E. Elixir Sacrum.

The Sacred Elixir.

Take Succotrine Aloes in Powder, choice Rhubarb sliced, Bay-Berries bruised, of each an Ounce ; of *French Brandy* a Quart. Digest for two Days, and then strain off the Elixir.

* The *Dose* of this may be about an Ounce or an Ounce and an half.

E. Elixir Salutis.

Elixir of Health.

Take of the Leaves of Senna two Ounces ; choice Rhubarb, sweet Fennel-Seeds, Juniper-Berries, Saw-dust of Guaiacum, of each one Ounce ; of *French Brandy* three Pints. Digest for four Days, and add to the strained Elixir, of Sugar-Candy in Powder four Ounces.

* This is much such a Composition as *Daffy's Elixir*, which, if you will believe the Venders of it, will cure all chronic Distempers. The *Hospital Dispensatory* orders Jalap instead of Rhubarb. The *Dose* is a Spoonful or two over Night, and two or three in the Morning.

L. Tinctura Senæ.

Tincture of Sena.

Take of Raisins stoned sixteen Ounces ; of the Leaves of Sena a Pound ; of Caraway-Seeds an Ounce and a half ; of the Lesser Cardamom-Seeds husked half an Ounce ; of proof Spirit a Gallon. Digest without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

* This is much of the same Nature as the *Elixir Salutis*, but is somewhat more purgative, and therefore the *Dose* need not be quite so large.

E. Tinctura salutifera.

The salutiferous Tincture.

Take the Roots of Angelica, Calamus Aromaticus, Galangals, Gentian, Zedoary, Bay Berries, the Lesser Cardamoms, Cinnamon and Long Pepper, of each a Dram ;

Dram ; of *French Brandy* a Quart. Steep them for three Days, and then filtre off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* is from fifty to an hundred Drops in a Glas of Wine. These Sorts of Tinctures are calculated for cold and moist Constitutions ; they are said to be strengthening, cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and proper to restore the Spirits, and to excite the venereal Appetite. They must be taken for several Days together.

L. *Tinctura Virginiana.*

The Tincture of Virginian Snake Root.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root three Ounces ; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

* This is alexiterial, cardiac, sudorific, scorbutic, diuretic, and resists Putrefaction ; it is likewise good in Agues and hysteric Diseases ; as also in malignant Fevers, the Small-Pox and Measles. The *Dose* is from a Dram and a half to half an Ounce.

E. *Tinctura Serpentaria composita.*

Compound Tincture of Virginian Snake-Root.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root two Ounces ; of Venice-Treacle a Dram ; of Cochineal a Dram ; of Spanish White-Wine a Quart. Digest in a gentle Heat for four Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The Virtues and *Dose* are much the same as the former.

E. *Tinctura ad Stomachicos.*

The Tincture against Disorders of the Stomach.

Take of the Roots of Calamus Aromaticus, Galangals, Gentian and Zedoary, Orange-Peel, Peruvian Bark, of each two Ounces ; of the Tops of Wormwood, and of the lesser Centaury, Camomile-Flowers, Caraway-Seeds, of each an Ounce ; of Filings of Iron tied up in a Linen Cloth, six Ounces. Digest for four Days, and filtre off the Tincture.

* The Title of this Tincture requires Explanation.
Stomachici dicuntur qui morbo ventriculi et
 præ-

præcipuè orificii ejusdem finistri laborant, unde varia symptomata consequuntur, Inappetentia, Anxietas, Ructus, Vomitus, &c. uti prolixè hanc acceptionem explicavit *Galenus*. Stomachics are those who labour under a Disease of the Stomach, and especially of its left Orifice; whence various Symptoms proceed; such as, Want of Appetite, Anxiety, Belching, Vomiting, &c. as is explained by *Galen* more at large. Hence it appears, what Diseases of the Stomach this Tincture is designed against. It may be taken to an Ounce or upwards. The Menstruum is two Gallons of *French White-Wine*. It may be made without Iron.

E. Tinctura Succini.

Tincture of Amber.

Take of yellow Amber in fine Powder two Ounces; of Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, enough to make it into a Paste; which being gently dried, pour twenty Ounces of rectified Spirit of Wine upon it, and then digest in a Sand-Heat for eight Days, and filtre off the Tincture.

* This is cordial and diaphoretic, and is efficacious in sleepy Diseases, Catarrhs, hyseric Diseases, Palpitation of the Heart, Faintings, Obstruction of the Menfes, and the Palsy. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram. The *Dose* of *Bate's* Tincture, which is nearly as strong again as this, is from one Dram to two. It is cephalic, hyseric, good against the Colic and Diseases of the Nerves.

L. Tinctura Stomachica.

A Stomachic Tincture.

Take of Raisins stoned four Ounces; of Cinnamon half an Ounce; Caraway-Seeds, the Lesser Cardamoms, Cochineal, of each two Drams; of proof Spirit a Quart. Digest without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

* This is a warm Tincture, and is very good in cold Disorders of the Stomach, Flatulences, and the Gout in the Stomach; in which Case a small Glass may be drank at a Time.

L. Tinctura Styptica.

The Styptic Tincture.

Take of Green Vitriol calcined a Dram ; of *French Brandy*, tintured yellow by the Cask, a Quart ; mix them that the Spirit may turn blackish, and then strain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Valerianæ.

Tincture of Valerian-Root.

Take of wild Valerian-Root four Ounces ; of proof Spirit a Quart ; digest, and strain off the Tincture.

* There is a Dram of the Root to every Ounce of the Spirit ; therefore the *Dose* of the Tincture may be from half an Ounce to an Ounce. See *Valerianæ Radix*.

L. Tinctura Valerianæ volatilis.

Volatile Tincture of Valerian.

Take of the Roots of Wild Valerian four Ounces ; of the volatile aromatic Spirit a Quart. Digest in a Vessel close stopped, without Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* of this Tincture depends on the Spirit with which it is made ; which see.

E. Tinctura Sudorifica.

The Sudorific Tincture.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root five Drams ; of Cochineal half an Ounce ; of Russian Castor a Dram ; of Saffron two Scruples ; of Opium a Scruple ; of *Minderus's Spirit* a Pint. Digest for three Days in a gentle Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

* When Sweating is thought necessary, about the Crisis, in putrid and malignant Fevers, this is a very proper Medicine ; especially when the weak, low, and sinking State of the Patient requires something more warm and cordial than the Spirit alone. But in the Beginning of these Diseases, when a Diaphoresis is to be promoted, *Minderus's Spirit* is best given by itself ; yet it generally happens, that the Disease at this Time will not be expelled by sweating ; and therefore unless
it

it comes on easily and gives some Relief to the Patient, it ought not to be forced. Dr. Clerk of *Edinburgh*, gave half an Ounce of the Spirit alone at one Dose ; in which Quantity there is somewhat more than half a Grain of Opium.

E. Tinctura Tolutana.

Tincture of Balsam of Tolu.

Take of Balsam of Tolu an Ounce and a half ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Pint. Digest in a Sand-Heat till the Balsam is dissolved ; then strain off the Tincture.

* The *Dose* of this may be from twenty to sixty Drops. It has the same Virtues as the Balsam itself ; which see.

L. Tinctura Veratri.

Tincture of white Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of white Hellebore eight Ounces ; of proof Spirit a Quart ; digest and filtre through Paper.

* White Hellebore has been given in Substance from half a Scruple to fifteen Grains, and that only to very robust Persons, or in a very furious Madness. *Junker* says, a Scruple of the Extract is a *Dose*, and that it is the last Refuge in Cases of Madness. But it is now seldom or never used in Substance, as not being safe. In this Tincture there is a Dram of the Root to every half Ounce of the Spirit, which some say is a *Dose*. But whenever this Tincture is judged to be necessary, I think it will be prudent to try the Effects of a much less Dose, and if that proves insufficient for the Purpose, it will be easy to enlarge it afterwards.

L. Elixir Paregoricum.

The Paregoric Elixir.

Take Flowers of Benjamin and strained Opium, of each two Drams ; of Camphire two Scruples ; of the essential Oil of Anniseed half a Dram ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart ; digest, and strain off the Elixir.

* This is originally from *Le Mort*, and was published by *Quincy*, with four Ounces of Liquorice, and four of Honey, which the College have omitted. He cries it up as a wonderful Composition to allay tickling Coughs, to open the Breast, to give a Freedom of Breathing, to cure an Asthma and the Hooping Cough in Children. The *Dose* for Children is from five to twenty Drops; and to grown Persons from twenty to an hundred, at Night going to Bed. But if we consider that his highest Dose does not contain above two Thirds of a Grain of Benjamin, and less of the other Ingredients, except the Opium; all that he says about deterging and cleansing the small Glands, and of rarifying and thinning the viscid Cohesions in the Vessels must fall to the Ground; for I suppose he did not depend upon the Opium alone to do these Feats, for then the *Thebaic Tincture* would have been nearly as good. I therefore cannot help thinking, that if this Elixir was mixed in equal Quantities with the Traumatic Balsam of *London*, or the Pectoral Elixir of *Edinburgh*, it would be a much better Medicine for the Purposes above mentioned. However, this Elixir considered principally as an Opiate, may be prescribed to many good Purposes, it being anodyne and diaphoretic.

E. Elixir Vitrioli.

Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol a Quart, into which drop by degrees half an Ounce of the distilled Spirit of Mint; the distilled Oil of Lemon-peel and Nutmegs, of each two Drams. Mix them.

L. Elixir Vitrioli acidum.

The acid Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of the Aromatic Tincture a Pint; of the strong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol four Ounces. Mix them gradually, and when the Fæces have subsided, filtre the Elixir through Paper.

L. Elixir

L. Elixir Vitrioli dulce.

The sweet Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of the Aromatic Tincture a Pint; of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol eight Ounces. Mix them.

H. Elixir Vitrioli.

Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of the Stomachic Elixir a Pint; of the Oil of Vitriol four Ounces. Mix them, and then filtre.

* Here are four Elixirs which all agree with regard to their main Intention, tho' they differ as to their Ingredients. They serve to strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, relaxed by hard Drinking; to create an Appetite; to dry up Catarrhs of the Head, and preserve it from Pains: as also to purge the Brain, and to prevent the Falling-Sickness and Apoplexy. Some cry them up as friendly to the Nerves, and good against Palſies; but I never found any Acids good for that Purpose, however guarded by Aromatics. The *London College* have added the *Sweet Elixir*, because some Stomachs cannot bear Acids; and I may add, that there are few Constitutions in these Parts that greatly need them; for our Way of Living is such that we have more Occasion to guard against them, unless the Life is laborious, the Season hot, and the Temperament bilious. Those with the dulcified Oil of Vitriol are certainly the best for general Use. The *Dose* is from twenty to forty Drops. *Bate* prescribed his [the *London* is of the same Strength] from half a Scruple to a Scruple. It is best taken in the Morning fasting, an Hour before Dinner, and in the Afternoon.

E. Vinum Millepedatum.

Hog-Lice Wine.

Take of Hog-Lice alive two Ounces; bruise them a little, and then pour on Rhenish Wine a Pint. Let them steep for a Night, and press out the Liquor.

* The *Dose* may be a Spoonful or two at a Time. See *Millepedæ*, for the Virtues.

*L. Vinum Viperinum.**Viper Wine.*

Take of dried Vipers two Ounces ; of White-Wine three Pints. Infuse for a Week with a gentle Heat, and then strain off the Wine.

* Vipers have been long used as a Restorative, and for the Leprosy, [see *Vipera*] but *Hoffman* thinks them quite insignificant in that stubborn Disease. There is a Dram of the Flesh to three Ounces of Wine ; and therefore it may be taken from one Spoonful to four. It must be repeated two or three Times in a Day, and be continued for a long while.

*L. Elixir Myrrhæ compositum.**Compound Elixir of Myrrh.*

Take of Extract of Savine an Ounce ; of the Tincture of Castor a Pint ; of the Tincture of Myrrh half a Pint. Digest, and strain off the Elixir.

* This Elixir is well calculated against Womens Diseases. It promotes the Menfes, Lochia, and Flux of the Hæmorrhoids ; brings away the After-Birth and dead Child ; opens Obstructions of the Womb and Viscera, and is good against the Green-Sickness and hysteric Diseases. It is useful in the Jaundice and Cachexy, strengthens the Stomach and helps Digestion. The *Dose* is thirty Drops to fifty.

*L. Vinum amarum.**Bitter Wine.*

Take Gentian-Root, and the yellow Part of Lemon-Peel, of each an Ounce ; of Long-Pepper two Drams ; of White-Wine a Quart. Steep them without Heat, and then strain off the Wine.

* This Wine has the Virtues of the bitter Tincture and Stomach Elixir. The *Dose* is from one Spoonful to two.

*E. Vinum Emeticum.**Emetic Wine.*

Take of *Crocus Metallorum* an Ounce ; of Spanish White-Wine a Pint ; let them be shaken well together,

gether, and then let them settle; after which the Wine is to be poured carefully off.

L. Vinum Antimoniale.

Antimonial Wine.

Take of the Saffron of Antimony washed, an Ounce; of White-Wine a Pint and a half. Let them steep without Heat, and then filtre the Wine through Paper.

* The chief Difference between these two is in the Quantity of the Wine. It is given as a Vomit from one to three Ounces. *Huxham* says, twenty or thirty Drops will operate by gentle Sweats; and that a larger Dose will purge very mildly. He recommends it as an excellent Medicine against an obstinate Rheumatism, and says, it may be given in flow and intermittent Fevers with Success, and in many chronical Diseases; as also that it will purge the Primæ Viæ, open Obstructions, and deterge the most intimate Recesses of the Body. The emetic Wine that he mentions, is made with Glass of Antimony, instead of the Crocus, with the Addition of a little spicey Stomachic.

E. General Rules for the Extraction of Tinctures.

I. **V**Egetables must be recently and moderately dried, unless they are ordered fresh. They ought also to be cut and bruised, before the Menstruum is poured on them.

II. If the Digestion is to be performed in a Bath, the whole Success depends upon regulating the Heat, for it ought to be gentle all the Time; but if the hard Texture of the Substance requires it, the Menstruum should be made to boil a little towards the End of the Process.

III. Very large circulating Vessels should be made use of, which must be heated before the Joints are luted together.

IV. During the Time of Digestion, the Vessel should be shaken frequently.

V.

V. Tinctures should be first depurated by Settling, before they are filtered or strained.

VI. In the making of Tinctures, and the Distillation of Spirits designed for internal Use, no other Spirit must be used instead of the rectified Spirit prescribed, whether made of Malt, Sugar, or other fermented Substances.

M I X T U R E S.

L. Julepum e Camphora.

The Camphire Julep.

TAKE of Camphire a Dram ; of double-refined Sugar half an Ounce ; of boiling Water a Pint. Let the Camphire be first rubbed with a little rectified Spirit of Wine to soften it, and then with Sugar till it is intimately mixed : afterwards add the Water by Degrees ; let the Mixture stand in a covered Vessel till it is cool, and then strain it.

* This is an Improvement of *Bate*, and was called by him, the *Hysteric Camphorated Julep* ; of which, four or five Spoonfuls was to be given in an hysteric Fit pretty often. Camphorated Medicines, when used too frequently, bring a Heaviness on the Head, hinder Sleeping, and dispose the Blood to Inflammations.

L. Julepum e Creta.

The Chalk Julep.

Take of the whitest Chalk prepared an Ounce ; of double-refined Sugar six Drams ; of Gum-Arabic two Drams : of Water a Quart. Mix them.

* Chalk destroys the Acidities of the Stomach, and consequently cures all Disorders occasioned thereby. It is frequently given in the Heartburn with Success ; nor is it less efficacious in Coughs proceeding from a sharp Phlegm. It restrains the Heat of the Bile and keeps the exorbitant Motions of the Salt and sulphureous Parts of the Blood and Humours within due Bounds. In the Heartburn a Glass of this Julep may be drank at pleasure, till the desired Effect is obtained.

L. Ju-

L. Julepium e Moscho.

The Musk Julep.

Take of Damask-Rose-Water six Ounces ; of Musk twelve Grains ; of double-refined Sugar a Dram. Grind the Sugar and the Musk together ; and then add the Rose-Water by Degrees.

* In *Bate*, there is an hystheric Julep with half a Scruple of Musk, a Scruple of Dragons-Blood, and six Ounces of Orange-Flower Water, which is designed for two Doses in an hystheric Fit. This and the following are designed for the same Purpose.

H. Julapium Moschatum.

The Musk Julep.

Take of Rose-Water six Ounces ; of the Volatile Oleous Spirit a Dram and a half ; of Musk fifteen Grains ; of white Sugar half an Ounce. Grind the Musk with the Sugar.

* The *Dose* of this, says the *Hospital Dispensatory*, is a Spoonful three or four Times in a Day. It is good in hystheric and hypochondriac Disorders, in Lowness of Spirits, the Vapours, Hiccuping and Convulsions. But the Dose may be greatly enlarged with more Probability of Success ; for fifteen Grains of Musk is not now thought too much to take at one Time.

L. Lac Ammoniacum.

Milk of Gum-Ammoniac.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac two Drams ; of simple Pennyroyal-Water half a Pint. Rub the Gum in a Mortar with the Water till it is dissolved.

L. Lac Ammoniacum.

Milk of Gum-Ammoniac.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac an Ounce and a half ; and dissolve it in a Quart of Hyssop-Water.

* This Milk is chiefly designed against Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, particularly the Asthma. Two or three Spoonfuls may be given now and then in the Fit, till the Difficulty of Breathing remits. In other Cases it may be taken twice a Day. The latter is strongest. See *Ammoniacum*.

H. Ju.

*H. Julapium Ammoniacum.**The Julep of Gum-Ammoniac.*

Take of the Milk of Gum-Ammoniac four Ounces ; of the Syrup of Squills three Ounces ; mix them.

* This is a very good Medicine in the Fits of the moist Asthma, and two Spoonfuls may be taken at a Time. It also promotes the Menses.

*H. Julapium Antihystericum.**The antihysteric Julep.*

Take of Pennyroyal-Water four Ounces ; of antihysterical Water two Ounces ; of the Tincture of Castor two Drams ; of the volatile Salt of Hartshorn ten Grains, or of the Spirit of Amber a Dram ; of white Sugar six Drams. Mix them.

* This is designed against hysterical and hypochondriac Complaints, as well as paralytic Disorders, and to promote the Menses. The Dose is two Spoonfuls thrice in a Day.

*H. Julapium Cardiacum.**The Cordial Julep.*

Take of Alexiterial-Water four Ounces ; of the Aromatic Water two Ounces ; the Volatile Oleous Spirit, and the Tincture of Saffron, of each two Drams ; of white Sugar half an Ounce. Mix them.

* In Fevers, when the Spirits are low and sinking, with a quick, small, low, unequal Pulse, or the Patient is ready to faint, this Julep is a proper Cordial. The Dose is two Spoonfuls thrice in a Day. But when these Sorts of Medicines are required, Blisters are commonly necessary ; and if there are Tremors and a convulsive Motion of the Tendons, then ten Grains of Musk may be given every fifth, sixth, or eighth Hour in a Bolus, with good Success.

*H. Julapium Diaphoreticum.**The Diaphoretic Julep.*

Take of Alexiterial-Water four Ounces ; of Minderus's Spirit two Ounces ; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn ten Grains ; of white Sugar six Drams. Mix them.

* This

* The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls every two Hours ; but to promote plentiful Sweating, as in rheumatic Diseases, it may be given every Hour till the Sweat breaks out. It is good in the Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs.

H. Julapium Diaphoreticum acidum.

The acid Diaphoretic Julep.

Take of Alexiterial-Water four Ounces ; of Treacle-Vinegar two Ounces ; of the Tincture of Saffron half an Ounce ; of the Spirit of Amber a Dram ; of white Sugar an Ounce. Mix them.

* The *Dose* and Use of this is the same as the former ; but this is more suitable to Fevers of the malignant and infectious Sort, because it tends to restrain the putrid Dissolution of the Blood and Humours.

The Use of Diaphoretics in general is very extensive ; for in Diseases whose Nature is not as yet rightly understood, these may be safely employed ; because they quicken the Circulation of the Blood, and render Perspiration more copious ; by which Means the morbid Matter is corrected, digested, resolved, discussed, and the Disease safely cured. But their principal Use is in all acute Diseases and Fevers ; as also in Inflammations of every Kind ; for if they are given in small Doses and are long continued, they answer all Intentions of Cure, and are the best Discutients and Cleansers of the Mass of Blood.

H. Julapium Diureticum.

A Diuretic Julep.

Take of *Minderus's* Spirit four Ounces ; of compound Spirit of Horse-Radish two Ounces ; of the Syrup of Marshmallows three Ounces. Mix them. Sometimes a Dram of the Spirit of Amber may be added.

* This Julep is well designed to cleanse the Kidneys and urinary Passages, and expel small Stones and Gravel from those Parts. It may be safely given in a Fit of the Gravel ; for the Syrup will allay the Spasms, and render the Passages slippery ; while the other Ingredients dissolve pituitous Concretions and promote the Exit of the irritating Matter. It is likewise excellent

lent in the Dropsy, Palsey, oedematous Swellings, and a bloated Habit of Body. The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls three Times in a Day.

H. Julapium Fœtidum.

A Fœtid Julep.

Take of the Water of Rue six Ounces, in which dissolve of Assa Fœtida a Dram and a half; then add of the antihysterical Water two Ounces; of the distilled Oil of Hartshorn twenty Drops, united with ten Drams of white Sugar. Mix them. It may be likewise made without the Oil.

* The *Dose* is a Spoonful three or four Times in a Day. It is good in the Asthma, hysterical and hypochondriac Diseases, Disorders of the Head and Brain, Melancholy and Madness. It promotes the Menstrues and Lochia, procures a Diaphoresis, and is useful against Affections of the Nerves and Palsy.

H. Julapium Hydragogum.

A Julep to purge off watry Humours.

Take of Water of Camomile-Flowers six Ounces; of emetic Tartar ten Grains; of Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries two Ounces.

* The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls every two Hours, till the desired Effect is obtained. It is particularly designed against the Dropsy.

H. Julapium salinum.

A saline Julep.

Take Mint-Water and Syrup of Lemons, of each two Ounces; of Salt of Wormwood a Dram. Mix them.

* This is diuretic, is good against Sickness of the Stomach and stops Vomiting. As it will promote Urine, it is good in the Dropsy. The *Dose* is a Spoonful every Hour.

H. Julapium Scilliticum.

A Julep of Squills.

Take Hyssop or Fennel-Water, and Syrup of Squills, of each three Ounces. Mix them.

* This

* This is diuretic, pectoral, will incide tough Phlegm, and open Obstructions ; therefore it is good in the Asthma, Cachexy, Dropsy, and Jaundice. Two Spoonfuls may be taken twice in a Day.

H. Julapium fistens.

An astringent Julep.

Take of the Alexiterial Water four Ounces ; of the Aromatic-Water two Ounces ; of the strengthening Confection two Drams ; of Japan Earth in fine Powder a Dram ; of liquid Laudanum forty Drops ; of white Sugar half an Ounce ; mix them.

* When Astringents are proper, this is good in all Fluxes of the Belly. The Dose is two Spoonfuls three or four Times in a Day.

H. Haustus Diaphoreticus.

A Diaphoretic Draught.

Take the Spirit of *Mindererus* and Syrup of White Poppies, of each half an Ounce ; of the volatile Salt of Hartshorn five Grains ; mix them.

H. Haustus Salinus.

The Saline Draught.

Take of Salt of Wormwood a Scruple ; of the Juice of Lemons half an Ounce ; of white Sugar a Dram.

* *Riverius* was the Inventor of this Draught ; it is intended to stop Vomiting. See the *Saline Julep*.

L. Emulsio communis.

The common Emulsion.

Take of Sweet Almonds blanched an Ounce ; of Gum-Arabic half an Ounce ; of double-refined Sugar six Drams ; of Barley-Water a Quart ; heat the Water, in which dissolve the Gum, and when it is quite cold, pour in the Water to the bruised Almonds with the Sugar by Degrees, rubbing them together at the same Time, that the Liquor may grow milky ; then strain it off.

* The Use of this Emulsion is to cool, moisten and appease. It allays the Heat of the Stomach, heals E-

T

rosions

rosions and quenches Thirst. It is useful in Heat of Urine and the Gonorrhœa; in Ebullitions, and Acrimony of the Blood; in inflammatory Fevers, the Pleurisy, Rheumatism and Deliriums. It likewise restores the Deficiency of Serum in burning and hectic Fevers. A Draught of it may be taken at pleasure.

E. L. Spiritus Vinosus camphoratus.

Spirit of Wine camphorated.

Take of Camphire two Ounces; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart; mix so as to dissolve the Camphire.

* This, taken inwardly, is diaphoretic, cephalic cordial, alexipharmac and antiarthritic. There is fifteen Grains of Camphire to half an Ounce of Spirit. Its common Use is only external, where Discussion is necessary. It is good for Burns, the Palsey of the Limbs, in Pains of the Rheumatism, and to allay Inflammations; as also to resolve Tumors, to hinder Putrefaction, and prevent a Gangrene. Some use it for Pains of the Joints, in St. Anthony's Fire, and to take away Spots of the Face.

DECOCTIONS and INFUSIONS.

L. Decoctum album.

The white Decoction.

TAKE of burnt Harshorn prepared two Ounces; of Gum-Arabic two Drams; of Water three Pints. Boil to a Quart, and then strain the Liquor.

E. Decoctum album.

The white Decoction.

Take of burnt Hartshorn an Ounce; of Spring-Water three Pints; boil to a Quart without straining the Liquor; then add of Cinnamon-Water without Wine an Ounce; of white Sugar two Drams; mix them.

E. De-

E. Decoctum album compositum.

The compound white Decoction.

Take of burnt Hartshorn six Drams ; of Crabs-Eyes three Drams ; the Roots of Greater Comfrey and Tormentil, of each two Drams ; of Spring-Water three Pints. Boil to a Quart, and while the Liquor is turbid, add of Cinnamon-Water without Brandy an Ounce ; of Syrup of White Poppies half an Ounce ; mix them.

H. Decoctum album.

A white Decoction.

Take of the compound Testaceous Powder six Drams ; of Gum-Arabic three Drams ; of Spring-Water three Pints ; of the Aromatic-Water an Ounce ; of white Sugar two Drams ; mix them.

* The two first of these may be used as common Drink in a Looseness and Bloody-Flux ; the third is more astringent, and has a greater Tendency to stop the Flux when it is judged seasonable ; which in common Cases ought not to be too soon, and when it is critical, nothing of that Kind must be attempted. The whole of the last may be drank in a Day. If two Ounces of the Syrup of the Juice of Lemons is added to the first, it will be an agreeable Drink to quench Thirst in Fevers, and to relieve the Sickness of the Stomach.

H. Decoctum antihecticum.

An antihætic Decoction.

Take the Roots of the Greater Comfrey and Eringo-Roots, of each half an Ounce ; of the Conserve of Roses two Ounces ; of Spring-Water three Pints ; boil so long that a Quart of the strained Liquor may remain, to which add forty Drops of the dulcified Spirit of Vitriol.

* This is good to allay the Heat in hætic Fevers, and to stop Spitting of Blood. The Dose is four Ounces twice or thrice in a Day. *Crugerus*, in the *German Ephemerides*, affirms, he has cured Patients in deep Consumptions with the Conserve of Red Roses and

Cows Milk continued for a long Time. One of them took thirty Pounds of the Conserve in two Months ; which is about half a Pound in a Day. *Riverius* declares, that a consumptive Apothecary was cured with eating Sugar of Roses almost continually.

H. Decoctum astringens.

An astringent Decoction.

Take of the Roots of Tormentil an Ounce ; Pomegranate Rind and the Leaves of Plantane, of each half an Ounce ; of Spring-Water three Pints. Boil to a Quart, and towards the End add of Cinnamon a Dram. To the strained Liquor add Syrup of dried Roses an Ounce.

* If any Remedies are to be used with great Care and Caution, they are certainly Astringents ; because they thicken the Fluids, contract the Vessels, shut up the Pores, and in some measure impede the vital Motions. Daily Experience shews, that when Loosnesses and Fluxes of Blood are restrained by Astringents, the Patient is liable to slow Fevers, Cachexies, oedematous Tumors, Colics, spasmodic and hypochondriac Diseases. When-ever therefore they become necessary to give them, their Doses should be small, with a sufficient Quantity of Liquid, and if possible, the Body should be put into Motion by some Means or other. The Cause of any Flux is first to be removed, and then Astringents may be called in to strengthen the relaxed Fibres of the Parts affected. The *Dose* of this is four Ounces three or four Times in a Day.

H. Decoctum Bardanæ.

A Decoction of Burdock-Root.

Take of the Roots of the Greater Burdock two Ounces ; of Spring-Water three Pints ; boil so long that a Quart of the strained Liquor may remain ; to which add of vitriolated Tartar a Dram.

* This Decoction is diuretic, and is excellent in the Rheumatism, Gout, and the venereal Disease. It is good in the Gravel, Pleurisy, and the spitting of puru
len

lent Matter. A Pint of it may be drank in a Day's Time.

H. Decoctum Campechense.

A Logwood Decoction.

Take of the Raspings of Logwood three Ounces ; of Spring-Water two Quarts. Boil to one half, adding towards the End two Drams of Cinnamon.

* This has been lately found to be an excellent Medicine in Loosenesses. A Tea-cupful may be taken every two Hours ; or a quarter of a Pint three or four Times in a Day.

C. Mistura Campechensis.

A Logwood Mixture.

Take of the Extract of Logwood three Drams, and dissolve it in six Ounces of Spring-Water ; and then add two Ounces of Spirituous Cinnamon Water. There may be added, as Occasion requires, thirty Drops of the Thebaic Tincture, or one Dram of the *London Philonium*.

* Two Ounces of this may be taken every three Hours ; but if the Opiate is mixt with it, it will be best to give one large Spoonful every Hour.

L. Decoctum commune pro Clystere.

The common Decoction for a Clyster.

Take of the dried Leaves of Mallows an Ounce ; dried Camomile-Flowers and Seeds of Sweet-Fennel, of each half an Ounce ; of Water a Pint ; boil them and strain the Liquor.

E. Decoctum commune pro Clystere.

The common Decoction for a Clyster.

Take the Leaves of Mallows, of Mercury and Camomile-Flowers, of each half an Ounce ; Fennel-Seeds and Linseed, of each two Drams ; of Spring-Water a Pint and a half. Boil to a Pint, and strain off the Liquor.

*H. Decoctum commune.**The common Decoction.*

Take Leaves of Mallows and Flowers of Camomile, of each an Ounce ; of Spring-Water three Quarts. Boil to two Quarts and strain off the Liquor.

* The Influence of Clysters is not merely local, but extends to the whole circulating Mass of the Blood and Humours, as appears from the Change of the Pulse and the Increase of Urine and Perspiration after they have been injected. Their antispasmodic Quality reaches to various Parts ; and they are of excellent Use to divert Congestions of the Blood from the Head and Breast. They serve to soften the hardened Faces, and to temperate the acrid, acid and saline Recrements ; to evacuate the Contents of the gross Intestines, to strengthen their languid Fibres, to increase the peristaltic Motion, to relax the Spasms and Constrictions of their Coats, and to soften their Fibres when too tense and crisp ; all which must be performed by the prudent Choice of proper Ingredients. Thus, when Evacuations are designed, half an Ounce of *Epsom* or other Salts, added to the Decoctions, will do more than whole Ounces of purging Electaries given in Clysters for the same Purpose. Now, tho' Clysters, strictly speaking, reach no farther than the Limits of the gross Intestines, yet as they affect the nervous Parts of the Guts, they must, by Consent, influence the nervous Parts of the rest of the Body. Besides, the more subtile and active Particles of Clysters insinuate themselves into the Blood and Lympha. Nor is this all, for the Colon, surrounding, as it were, the small Guts, by the Vapours which pass through its Pores, communicates the Virtues of Clysters thereto, in the same Manner as a Bladder filled with an emollient Decoction and outwardly applied, is a present Help in violent Pains of the internal Parts, as well as in their Spasms and Inflammations.

*H. Enema de Amylo.**A Starch Clyster.*

Take of the Gelly of Starch four Ounces. Liquefy it
over

over a gentle Fire, and mix of Linseed-Oil half an Ounce. This is made also with adding forty Drops of liquid Laudanum.

* It is the Property of Starch to correct the Acrimony of the Humours; hence, with Sugar and a little Saffron it is good in Coughs and Asthmas, as also in Consumptions with spitting of Blood. It is commended in sharp Rheums, a Hoarseness, a dry Cough, a Looseness, Bloody-Flux, internal Ulcers and the Gonorrhæa. Externally it cures the Galling of Children and Chops of the Skin. Clysters made with it heal the ulcerated Intestines and destroy the Sharpness of the corroding Humours. This is therefore proper in the Bloody-Flux, because as far as it reaches, it supplies the Mucus which is abraded from the Intestines, and defends them against the acrimonious Matter of the Flux, and by appeasing the Irritation eases the Pain and lessens the Discharge.

C. Enema Dysentericum.

A Clyster against the Bloody-Flux.

Take of Starch a Dram and a half; dissolve it by boiling in Spring Water six Ounces; and then add two Drams of Venice-Treacle. Mix, and make a Clyster to be injected immediately after a Stool.

* This was directed for the Use of the Army in the late War, and is of the same Nature of the former, with the Addition of the Laudanum.

H. Enema Anodynum.

An Anodyne Clyster.

Take of the Infusion of Linseed six Ounces; of liquid Laudanum forty Drops. Mix them.

* This is emollient and sedative, and good to relax Spasms, and to ease Pains occasioned by the Piles. Sometimes a Costiveness arises from obstinate spasmodic Constrictions, or from indurated Fæces; in which Cases this is like to do great Service, as well as in the bilious Colic. In the Old and Weak, Opiates are to be avoided, lest they bring on a Palsy or Mortification of the internal Parts.

H. Enema.

H. Enema anticolicum.

A Clyster against the Colic.

Take of the common Decoction half a Pint ; of the Sacred Tincture an Ounce ; of common Salt a Dram ; of Linseed Oil two Ounces ; mix them.

* This is good in Colics attended with Costiveness ; for it will render the Intestines slippery, and soften and bring away the hardened Faeces lodged in the Valves of the Colon, which hinder the Wind and Excrements from making their Exit.

H. Enema astringens.

An astringent Clyster.

Take of Lime-Water ten Ounces ; of the strengthening Confection half an Ounce ; mix them.

H. Enema astringens balsamicum.

A balsamic astringent Clyster.

Add to the former Clyster half an Ounce of Locatellus's Balsam, dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg. Both these will almost serve for twice.

* This is designed to stop a Diarrhoea, and heal the Excoriations of the Intestines.

C. Enema commune.

A common Clyster.

Take of Spring-Water twelve Ounces ; of the Lenitive Electary two Ounces ; of common Salt three Drams ; mix them.

H. Enema domesticum.

The domestic Clyster.

Take of Cows Milk half a Pint ; Muscovado Sugar and Sallad-Oil, of each an Ounce ; mix them.

H. Enema emolliens.

An emollient Clyster.

Take of Palm-Oil an Ounce and a half ; the Yolk of one Egg ; when they are well mixed, add of Cows Milk half a Pint.

* This

* This and the former are proper to relax and loosen the Belly in Fevers; and this may be serviceable in Fits of the Gravel

H. Enema Foetidum.

A foetid Clyster.

Take Rue and Savine, of each half an Ounce; of Spring-Water a Pint and a half; boil to a Pint, and to the strained Liquor add of Assa Foetida two Drams; of Sallad Oil an Ounce; of the distilled Oil of Amber half a Dram; mix them according to Art. This is to serve for twice.

* This is intended against hyfteric and hypochondriac Diseases.

H. Enema purgans.

A purging Clyster.

Take of the common Decoction half a Pint: of white Soap an Ounce; of Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries an Ounce and a half; mix them according to Art.

C. Enema Saponaceum.

A Soap Clyster.

Take of soft Soap half an Ounce, which dissolve in ten Ounces of Spring-Water.

* This will dissolve Viscidities, correct Acids, soften hard Excrements, render the Intestines slippery, and is good in Fits of the Gravel, in Obstructions of the biliary Ducts, the Jaundice and dry Gripes.

H. Enema Terebinthinatum.

A Turpentine Clyster.

Take of the common Decoction ten Ounces; of Turpentine dissolved with the Yolk of an Egg half an Ounce; of Linseed-Oil an Ounce; mix them according to Art.

C. Enema Terebinthinatum.

A Turpentine Clyster.

Take of the Decoction of Camomile-Flowers; of Turpentine

pentine dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg half an Ounce ; of Honey half an Ounce ; mix them.

* Both these Clysters are emollient, opening, and antispasmodic, and are very good in Obstructions of the Kidneys, Urinary Passages, and Fits of the Gravel. Nor are they ineffectual in the Gripes, humoral Colic, Bloody-Flux, Suppression of Urine, and Excoriations of the Intestines.

E. Decoctum Diascordii.

A Decoction of Diascordium.

Take of Diascordium an Ounce ; of Japan Earth two Drams ; of Spring-Water a Pint and a half. Boil so long as to have a Pint of the strained, turbid Liquor ; add Cinnamon-Water with Brandy, and Syrup of White Poppies, of each an Ounce.

* This is intended against Fluxes of the Belly. Three or four Ounces may be taken every three or four Hours.

E. Decoctum emolliens pro Fotu.

The emollient Decoction for Fomentations.

Take of the Leaves of Mallows one Ounce ; the Flowers of Melilot, Camomile and Elder, of each half an Ounce ; of Fenugreek-Seeds an Ounce. Boil them in two Quarts of Spring-Water. It is also made without the Seeds.

H. Decoctum diureticum.

A diuretic Decoction.

Take of Parsley or Fennel-Roots an Ounce ; of Wild Carrot-Seeds three Drams ; of the Leaves of Pellitory of the Wall half an Ounce ; of Raisins two Ounces ; of Spring-Water three Pints. Boil so long that there may remain a Quart of the strained Liquor ; to which add of Salt-Petre one Dram.

* This is good to carry off the Serum and saline Re-crements of the Blood to cleanse the Kidneys and urinary Passages, and to prevent fabulous Concretions therein. The Dose is four Ounces three or four Times in a Day.

H. Decoctum Hordei.

A Decoction of Barley.

Take of Pearl-Barley two Ounces ; of Spring-Water three Quarts ; boil to two Quarts, and then strain off the Decoction.

E. Decoctum ad Ictericos.

A Decoction against the Jaundice.

Take the Roots of the Greater Celandine with the Leaves, Turmeric, the Roots of Madder, of each one Ounce ; of Spring-Water three Pints. Boil so long that a Quart of the strained Liquor may remain ; to which, being cold, add the Juice of two hundred Hog-Lice, and two Ounces of Syrup of the five opening Roots ; mix them.

* The Title shews for what it is intended. The Dose is four Ounces twice in a Day, till the Disease is cured.

E. Decoctum Lignorum.

A Decoction of the Woods.

Take of the Raspings of *Lignum Guaiacum* three Ounces ; of Raisins stoned two Ounces ; of Spring-Water a Gallon ; boil them over a gentle Fire to two Quarts, and towards the End add of the Raspings of Sassafras-Wood an Ounce ; of the Shavings of Liquorice half an Ounce. Strain off the Liquor, then let it settle till it is clear, and pour it off from the Fæces.

* This is diaphoretic, sudorific, and drying ; it is good in the venereal Disease, Catarrhs, Defluxions, Obstructions of the Viscera, Rheumatism, flying Gout, Leprosy and Palsy. For which Purposes, one Quart at least must be taken in a Day.

E. Decoctum ad Nephriticon.

A Nephritic Decoction.

Take the Roots of Mallows, Liquorice and Rest-Harrow, of each half an Ounce ; Linseed and the Seeds of Wild Carrots, of each three Drams : of plump, dried Figs, in Number four ; of stoned Raisins two Ounces ; of Spring-Water three Quarts ;
boil

boil them till two Quarts of the strained Liquor remain.

* This is a smooth, slippery Decoction, and withal a little inciding and diuretic. It may be serviceable in the Strangury, and to facilitate the Passage of Gravel and small Stones. A quarter of a Pint may serve for a *Dose*. There is no Danger in taking it in larger Quantities.

E. Decoctum Nitrosum.

A Decoction with Salt-Petre.

Take of purified Nitre half an Ounce ; of white Sugar two Ounces ; of Cochineal a Scruple ; of Spring-Water a Quart and half a Pint ; boil to a Quart, and pour off the Decoction after it has settled.

* The various Use of this Decoction may be seen under the Word *Nitrum*. The *Dose* is four Ounces thrice in a Day.

E. Decoctum pectorale.

The pectoral Decoction.

Take of stoned Raisins and Barley, of each an Ounce ; of plump Figs, in Number four ; of Spring-Water three Quarts ; boil them to two Quarts, adding towards the End of the Decoction, the Roots of Florentine-Orris and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce ; the Leaves of Harts-Tongue, and the Flowers of Colts-Foot, of each an Ounce. Strain off the Decoction.

L. Decoctum pectorale.

A pectoral Decoction.

Take common Barley, Raisins stoned, Figs, of each two Ounces ; of Liquorice half an Ounce ; of Water two Quarts. First boil the Barley, then put in the Raisins, afterwards the Figs and Liquorice when the Decoction is almost ended, which is known by there being only a Quart of the strained Liquor left.

* These Decoctions, by the Softness and Smoothness of their Particles, tend to thicken the Blood and blunt the

the Acrimony of the Serum, promote Expectoration and are useful in Coughs. For the same Reason they may be serviceable in the Gravel, Pleurisy, and the Small-Pox. Either of them may be taken from three Ounces to six.

PRINGLE. Decoctum Corticis Peruviani Compositum.

A compound Decoction of the Bark.

Take the Peruvian Bark in Powder, and Virginian Snake-Root bruised, of each three Drams; boil them in a Pint of Spring-Water to one half. To the strained Liquor add of Spirituous Cinnamon-Water an Ounce and a half; of the Syrup of Clove-July-Flowers two Drams. The Dose is four Spoonfuls every fourth or sixth Hour.

* This he has given with Success towards the Decline of malignant Fevers, when the Pulse was low, the Voice slow and weak, and the Head affected with a Stupor, but with little Delirium. By Means of this, the *Vis Vitæ* was not only supported, but a *Diaphoresis* promoted at the Crisis. Even after the Recess of the Fever, the same Medicine being continued in a smaller Quantity, was a Strengtheners and a Preservative against a Relapse. To this Decoction it was necessary to subjoin a Cordial consisting of the common Ingredients, with Salt of Hartshorn, so ordered that the Patient took half a Dram of the Salt in a Day.

HUXHAM. Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.

A Tincture of the Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder two Ounces; of the yellow Part of *Seville* Orange-Peel an Ounce and a half; of Virginian Snake-Root three Drams; of Saffron four Scruples; of *French* Brandy twenty Ounces. Let them stand together in a close Vessel, at least three or four Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* Though this is out of Place, I have added it as a Confirmation of what is said above. *Huxham* gave it with Success in intermitting and slow nervous Fevers, and in the Decline of putrid, spotted and pestilential

Fevers, tho' the Remissions were very obscure. It strengthens the Solids, prevents the farther Dissolution and Corruption of the Blood, and in the Event restores its *Crafsis*. The *Dose* is from a Dram to half an Ounce, every fourth, sixth or eighth Hour.

H. Decoction Senekæ.

A Decoction of Rattle-Snake Root.

Take of Rattle-Snake Root one Ounce; of Spring-Water a Pint and a half; boil to a Pint and strain off the Decoction.

* This Decoction is diuretic, and is designed against the Dropsy. The *Dose* is two Ounces three or four Times in a Day. For its other Virtues, see *Seneka*.

E. Decoction Serpentariæ compositum.

A compound Decoction of Snake-Root.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root six Drams; of Spring-Water a Quart; boil away one half, and towards the End of the Decoction add of Theriaca half an Ounce; of Cochineal a Scruple. To the strained Liquor while turbid, add of the Syrup of White Poppies an Ounce and a half; mix them. This needs only to be made when there is Deficiency of the Tincture.

H. Instead of the Syrup add an Ounce of white Sugar.

* The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls three or four Times in a Day.

E. Decoction Tamarindorum cum Senna.

A Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna.

Take of Tamarinds six Drams; of Crystals of Tartar two Drams; of Spring-Water a Pint and a half. Boil in an earthen Vessel so long that a Pint of the strained Liquor may remain; into which, while it is scalding-hot, infuse a Dram of Senna for one Night. To the strained Liquor add an Ounce of Syrup of Violets. The Senna may be doubled, tripled, &c.

H. Instead of the Syrup of Violets, add Syrup of pale Roses.

* This

* This is a Laxative with one Dram of Senna, and might be taken at one Dose ; but from the Quantity of Water, I suppose, it was not so designed. It is not so strong as Sydenham's *common purging Potion*. However, it may serve two Purposes at once, *viz.* to quench Thirst and to loosen the Belly.

H. Decoctum vulnerarium.

A vulnerary Decoction.

Take the Leaves of Ground-Ivy and of Plantain, of each half an Ounce ; of Spring-Water three Pints. Boil so long that a Quart of the strained Liquor may remain ; to which add an Ounce of white Sugar.

* This is good in inward Wounds and Ulcers ; in Vomiting, spitting and pissing of Blood, and the Bloody-Flux. A Pint of it is to be taken in a Day. But if the Ingredients were doubled it would certainly be a better Medicine. In the *American Antidote*, the Decoction of an Ounce is given at a Dose.

L. Infusum amarum simplex.

The simple bitter Infusion.

Take the Roots of Gentian, and the yellow Part of Lemon-Peel carefully separated from the white, of each half an Ounce ; of the yellow Part of dried Orange-Peel carefully separated from the white, a Dram and a half ; of boiling Water twelve Ounces. After they have stood in Infusion for an Hour or two filtre through Paper, or let it pass through a Cloth without straining it.

* This restores the Appetite, takes away Loathing of Victuals, helps Digestion, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, and kills Worms. The Dose is four Ounces in a Morning fasting.

E. Infusum amarum.

The bitter Infusion.

Take of the Root of Gentian half a Dram ; of the Tops of the Lesser Centaury a Dram ; of boiling Water four Ounces. Let them stand in Infusion for four Hours, and then filtre.

* This is for one *Dose* ; or three Ounces may be taken twice in a Day.

E. Infusum amarum cum Sena.

The bitter Infusion with Sena.

Add to the former Infusion a Dram of the Leaves of Senna, and half a Dram of Fennel Seeds. The Senna may be likewise double, triple, &c.

* The Senna renders the former Decoction laxative, a greater Quantity purgative.

L. Infusum amarum purgans.

The purgative bitter Infusion.

Take the Leaves of Sena, and the yellow Part of fresh Lemon Peel, of each three Drams ; the Root of Gentian, the yellow Part of dried Peel of *Seville* Oranges, and the Lesser Cardamom-Seeds husked, of each one Dram ; of boiling Water five Ounces. When the Liquor has stood till it is cold, strain it off.

H. Infusum antiscorbuticum.

An antiscorbutic Infusion.

Take of Buck-beans or Marsh-Trefoil two Ounces ; of *Seville* Orange half an Ounce ; of boiling Water two Quarts. Let them stand in Infusion for a Night in a close Vessel, and then add to the strained Liquor of compound Horse-Radish-Water four Ounces.

* This is intended against the Scurvy. The *Dose* is four Ounces twice in a Day. See *Trifolium Paludosum*.

H. Infusum Cephalicum.

A Cephalic Infusion.

Take of Wild Valerian-Roots two Ounces ; of Rosemary or Sage half an Ounce ; of boiling Water two Quarts. Let them stand in Infusion for a Night in a close Vessel, and then add to the strained Liquor of the Aromatic Water four Ounces.

* The *Dose* is four Ounces twice in a Day. See *Valerianæ Sylvestris Radix*.

H. In-

H. Infusum Lini.

A Linseed Infusion.

Take of Linseed whole two Spoonfuls ; of the Shavings of Liquorice half an Ounce ; of boiling Water two Quarts. Let them stand in Infusion near the Fire for a few Hours, and then strain off the Liquor.

* A Pint of this may be taken in a Day. See *Lini Semen*.

H. Infusum pectorale.

A pectoral Infusion.

Add to the former Infusion an Ounce of the Leaves of Colts-Foot.

* This is good for Coughs, Shortness of Breath, Catarrhs from salt Serum, and the Pleurisy. The Dose is the same as above.

L. Infusum Senæ commune.

The common Infusion of Sena.

Take of the Leaves of Senna an Ounce and a half ; Crystals of Tartar three Drams ; the Seeds of the Lesser Cardamoms husked two Drams ; of Water a Pint. Dissolve the Crystals of Tartar by boiling them in the Water, and then when it is boiling hot pour it on the other Ingredients, and when it is cold strain off the Infusion.

* There are three Drams of Sena to a quarter Part of the Water, which may serve for one Dose to an Adult.

C. Mixtura purgans.

The purging Mixture.

Take of the common Infusion of Sena twelve Ounces ; of the Tincture of Sena two Ounces. The Dose is three Ounces early in the Morning.

L. Infusi Senæ Unciæ quatuor.

Four Ounces of the Infusion of Sena.

Take of the Leaves of Sena three Drams ; of Water Figwort or Water-Betony two Drams ; vitriolated Tartar and Ginger, of each ten Grains ; of boiling

Water four Ounces. Let them stand in Infusion for four Hours, and then strain off the Liquor.

H. Emulsio Camphorata.

A Camphorated Emulsion.

Take of Camphire a Scruple ; of Almonds, in Number four ; being rubbed together, add of Rue-Water by little and little four Ounces, and make an Emulsion ; to which add Plague-Water and Syrup of Sugar, of each an Ounce.

* This is diaphoretic, sudorific, alexipharmac, and proper in continual Fevers. The *Dose* is a Spoonful every third or fourth Hour.

E. Emulsio communis.

The common Emulsion.

Take of the four Greater Cold Seeds an Ounce ; of Sweet Almonds blanched half an Ounce. After they are well bruised in a Marble Mortar pour on by little and little a Quart of Spring-Water, rubbing them together at the same Time. To the strained Liquor add, of Cinnamon-Water without Brandy an Ounce : of white Sugar two Drams.

H. Emulsio communis.

The common Emulsion.

Take of Sweet Almonds an Ounce ; of Spring-Water a Quart ; make an Emulsion, to which add of white Sugar two Drams.

* If three Drams of Gum-Arabic are first boiled in the Water, then it will be

H. Emulsio Arabica.

The Arabic Emulsion.

E. Emulsio Arabica.

The Arabic Emulsion.

This is made as the former, only three Drams of bruised Gum-Arabic must first be boiled in the Water till it is perfectly dissolved.

* See *Arabicum Gummi*.

E. General

E. General Rules for making Decoctions.

I. **T**HE Vegetables must be recently and moderately dried, unless they are ordered to be fresh. They should be sliced and bruised before the Menstruum is poured on.

II. All Ingredients of a more dry and hard Consistence, such as *Woods, Roots, Seeds*, should be put in first, and the rest added towards the End of the Decoction. Of the last Sort is Liquorice.

III. Decoctions should be fined by straining and settling, unless they are required to be turbid. These are seldom passed through a Cloth.

Other MIXTURES.

E. Fetus communis.

The common Fomentation.

Take the dried Leaves of Southernwood or Lavender-Cotton, the dried Tops of Sea-Wormwood, dried Camomile-Flowers, of each one Ounce; of dried Bay-Leaves half an Ounce; of Water three Quarts; after a slight Boiling pour off the Water.

H. Fetus Anodynus.

An Anodyne Fomentation.

Take of the Roots of Garden Poppies an Ounce; of Elder Flowers half an Ounce; of Spring-Water three Pints; boil to a Quart and strain off the Liquor.

H. Fetus Aromaticus.

An aromatic Fomentation.

Take Cloves and Mace of each a Dram; of red Wine a Pint; boil them a little and then strain off the Wine.

H. Fetus emolliens.

An emollient Fomentation.

This is the same as the common Decoction

H. Fetus

H. Fetus roborans.

A strengthening Fomentation.

Take of Oak-Bark an Ounce ; of Pomegranate-Rind half an Ounce ; of the Water of a Smith's Forge three Pints ; boil till a Quart of the strained Liquor remains, to which add of Roch Alum two Drams.

L. Jus Viperinum.

Viper Broth.

Take a middle-sized Viper deprived of its Skin, Head, and Entrails ; of Water a Quart. Boil to about a Pint and a half ; remove it from the Fire, and when it is cold, if the Viper is fresh, take away the congealed Fat. This done, take a middle-size Chicken drawn, stripped of its Skin and freed from Fat, but otherwise whole ; put this into the cold Broth, and place it on the Fire so long as to boil ; then take it off the Fire and take out the Chicken that it may be cut into small Pieces, which must be returned into the Liquor, and the Vessel replaced on the Fire. Lastly, as soon as it begins to boil, pour it out, the Scum being first taken carefully off.

L. Aqua hordeata.

Barley-Water.

Take of Pearl-Barley two Ounces ; of Water two Quarts. First wash the Barley well in cold Water ; then boil it a little in half a Pint of Water. This Water, which will be coloured, is to be thrown away, and the Barley be put in to the prescribed Quantity of boiling Water, which must be continued on the Fire to the Consumption of half.

L. Mucilago Seminum Cydoniorum.

Mucilage of Quince-Seeds.

Take of Quince-Seeds a Dram ; of Water six Ounces ; boil over a gentle Fire till the Water grows roapy like the White of an Egg, and then strain it through a Linen-Cloth.

* This Mucilage is proper to blunt the Acrimony of sharp Humours ; it is useful to abate the Dryness of the

the Tongue in burning Fevers, to make an Eye Water in Inflammations; to mix with Clysters in the Bloody-Flux, and to ease the Pains of the Piles. Some recommend it in Chops of the Nipples, and to cure Burns and Scalds.

L. Serum Aluminosum.

Alum Whey.

Take a Pint of Cows Milk and two Drams of powdered Alum; boil till the Milk turns, and then separate carefully the Curd from the Whey.

* *Bate* says, three Drams of Alum to half a Pint of Milk will make a Vomit to be given before the Fit of an Ague. But the chief Use of this Whey is in a Diabetes. *Mead*, after *Bate*, has three Drams of Alum to two Quarts of Milk, of which he prescribes four Ounces to be taken three Times in a Day, at least, in the said Disorder; that is, about eleven Grains of Alum for a Dose. Now, an Ounce and a half of the *College Whey* contains as much Alum as four Ounces of *Bate's*, which is more likely to be offensive to the Stomach than when more diluted; but then on Account of its Strength, it is more proper to mix it with other Liquids that fall in with the same Intention. Indeed, *Dover* says, that four Ounces of Alum Poffet-Drink, made as strong as the Stomach will bear, taken first and last, is an infallible Cure for the Diabetes.

L. Succī Scorbutici.

The Scorbutic Juices.

Take of the Juice of Garden Scurvy-grass a Quart; the Juice of Brooklime and Water-Cresses, of each a Pint; of the Juice of *Seville* Oranges a Pint and quarter. Let them settle, and then pour off the clear Liquor from the Fæces, or strain it off.

E. Succī Scorbutici

The Scorbutic Juices.

Take the Juice of Garden Scurvy-grass and of Oranges, of each a Pint and a half; the Juice of Brooklime and of Water-Cresses, of each a Pint; of white Sugar

gar ten Ounces. After they are mixt and depurated according to Art, add of compound Horfe-Radish-Water half a Pint.

* The Acid of the Oranges renders these Juices a very safe Medicine against the Scurvy ; for the Natives of *Greenland*, taught only by Experience, use Scurvy-grass and Sorrel promiscuously for the Cure of this Distemper. A Spoonful may be mixt with every Draught of Beer, or four Ounces may be taken twice in a Day.

L. Serum Scorbuticum.

Scorbutic Whey.

Take of Cows Milk a Pint ; of the Scorbutic Juices four Ounces ; boil them together till the Milk turns and the Curd is to be carefully separated from the Whey.

H. Cervisia aperiens.

An opening Diet-Drink.

Take of Mustard Seed whole ten Ounces ; of the Root of Long Birthwort six Ounces ; of the Tops of the Lesser Centaury two Ounces ; of Savine an Ounce ; of new small Ale or Wort ten Gallons.

* This is calculated against Womens Disorders arising from Obstructions ; for it attenuates gross, viscid Humours, and warms the Blood ; it is good in the Green-Sickness, Suppression of the Menfes, and in a bloated Habit of Body. It provokes the Appetite, helps Digestion, is prevalent in hypochondriac Disorders, Affections of the Spleen, the Jaundice, cold Catarrhs, and the moist Asthma. The *Dose* is half a Pint twice in a Day.

H. Cervisia Cephalica.

A Cephalic Diet-Drink.

Take of Wild Valerian-Root ten Ounces ; of whole Mustard-Seed six Ounces ; of Virginian Snake-Root two Ounces ; of Rosemary or Sage three Ounces ; of new small Ale ten Gallons.

* All Diet-Drinks are prescribed against Chronic Diseases, and are not expected to produce any great Effect

Effect till they have been taken for some Time. This is very good against Diseases of the Head and Nerves, particularly sleepy Disorders, the Falling-Sickness and Palsy; it likewise promotes the Menses, is prevalent in hysteric Diseases, Convulsions and the Asthma. The *Dose* is half a Pint twice in a Day.

H. Cervisia Diuretica.

A Diuretic Diet-Drink.

Take whole Mustard-Seed and Juniper-Berries, of each eight Ounces; of Wild Carrot-Seed three Ounces; of common Wormwood two Ounces; of new small Ale ten Gallons.

* This is strengthening, inciding, and attenuates all gross, viscid Humours, and carries them off by Urine. Wherefore this is good in all Diseases proceeding from tough, thick Phlegm, attended with weak Fibres or an Atonia of the Parts; particularly in the Cachexy, Dropsy, Green-Sickness, Jaundice, and moist Asthma. As it stimulates greatly, it is good in sleepy Diseases, and it promotes Urine; it prevents the breeding of Gravel and all fabulous Concretions. The *Dose* is half a Pint twice a Day.

H. Cervisia ad Scorbuticos.

A Diet-Drink against the Scurvy.

Take of fresh Horse-Radish twenty Ounces; of Roots of Sharp pointed Dock six Ounces; of Canella alba two Ounces; of Marsh Trefoil or Buck-Beans three Ounces; of new small Ale ten Gallons. The *Dose* is half a Pint twice in a Day.

H. Gargarisma astringens.

An astringent Gargle.

Take of Oak-Bark an Ounce; of Spring-Water a Pint and a half; boil till a Pint of the strained Liquor remains; to which add of Roch-Alum a Dram; of Honey of Roses an Ounce.

* When there is too great a Flux of Humours upon the Fauces in the Quinsey, attended with immediate Danger, this Gargle will be proper to repel the Humours and restrain the Flux,

H. Gar-

*H. Gargarisma commune.**The common Gargle.*

Take of Spring-Water six Ounces ; of Nitre a Dram ; of Honey of Roses an Ounce ; mix them. Sometimes it will be proper to add, of Spirit of Vitriol forty Drops.

* This will serve to cool the Tongue and Fauces when hot and parched ; as also to cleanse and wash the Mouth and to deceive Thirst. It is likewise a gentle Repellent.

*H. Gargarisma emolliens.**An emollient Gargle.*

Take of Marsh-Mallow-Roots two Ounces ; of Figs Number four ; of Spring-Water three Pints ; boil to two, and then strain off the Liquor.

* This is useful in Fevers when the Tongue and Fauces are inflamed, dry and rough, for it will cool, soften and supple the Parts.

*H. Injunctio Balsamica.**A Balsamic Injection.*

Take Balsam of Capivi half an Ounce, and the Yolk of one Egg ; when they are well mixed add of Lime-Water six Ounces ; Honey of Roses two Ounces ; mix them.

* This is good to heal, dry and deterge the Erosions and Ulcers of the Urethra in a virulent Gonorrhœa, caused by the purulent Matter.

*H. Injunctio Mercurialis.**A Mercurial Injection.*

Take Quicksilver and Balsam Capivi, of each half an Ounce ; when they have been rubbed together so long that the Quicksilver entirely disappears, then add the Yolk of an Egg, which being intimately mixed with the Balsam, add by Degrees of Rose-Water half a Pint.

* This, when a Clap is fresh, and only the Superficies of the Urethra is affected with the venereal Venom, will bid fair for a Cure ; for Quicksilver has a
wonder-

wonderful Power to destroy it, as may easily be seen in any external Sores of this Kind, when anointed with the mercurial Unguents. But it will be safest to use Internals at the same Time, to prevent the bad Consequences of an imperfect Cure.

H. Potio Balsamica.

A Balsamic Potion.

Take of Balsam of Capivi three Drams ; of distilled Oil of Juniper thirty Drops ; the Yolk of an Egg ; these being well mixed together, add Fennel-Water and compound Horse-Radish-Water, of each two Ounces.

* This is a good Medicine to cleanse the Kidneys and urinary Passages ; to expel Gravel and small Stones ; to prevent the Cachexy and Dropsy. It restores the Tone of the Intestines weakened by Fluxes, and is a Remedy against a Difficulty of making Water ; it is prevalent in the Whites, in a benign Gonorrhœa, and in a Clap when the Virulence is destroyed ; as also in Gleets, if not too inveterate. It is good when a Dropsy is formed, and in internal Wounds and Ulcers. The Dose is two Spoonfuls twice in a Day.

H. Tinctura sacra.

A Sacred Tincture.

Take of Succotrine Aloes two Ounces ; of the Aromatic Water three Pints. Steep them for two Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* This should have been placed with the other Tinctures of the same Name. The Dose is two Spoonfuls.

H. Serum Acetosum.

Vinegar-Whey.

Take Cows Milk and Spring-Water, of each a Pint ; as soon as they begin to boil add two Spoonfuls of Vinegar. Take off the Curd.

H. Serum epidemicum.

Plague-Water Whey.

Turn a Quart of boiling Milk with four Ounces of Plague-Water. Take off the Curd.

S Y R U P S.

L. WHEN the Weight of the Sugar is not particularly ordered, twenty-nine Ounces of Sugar are to be allowed to every Pint of Liquor. The Sugar should be double-refined, reduced into Powder, and melted in the Heat of a Bath, unless otherwise prescribed. When the Syrup is made it must be set by till the next Day ; and if any saccharine Crust swims on the Top, it is to be taken off.

General Rules for the making of Syrups.

I. The Sugar that is mixt with Syrups made without boiling, is to be first boiled in Water till it becomes thick, clarifying it with the White of an Egg, and taking off the Froth.

II. Though it is usual to add double the Weight of Sugar to that of the Liquor, yet less is generally sufficient. The best is to dissolve an equal Weight of Sugar, and then add more in Powder by little and little till some remains undissolved at the Bottom, which is to be dissolved in the gentle Heat of a Water-Bath.

III. Acid Syrups, or those which are made with the Juices of Fruits, should not be put into Brass Vessels unless they are well tinned.

IV. What has been said about Decoctions must likewise be understood of the Decoction of Syrups. The Vegetables for Decoctions and Infusions must be dried, unless otherwise ordered.

V. Boiled Syrups must be clarified with the White of an Egg, except the Syrup of white Poppies, for which Reason this last requires the very finest of Sugar.

* It will be proper to observe, once for all, that Syrups are not to be depended upon for the Cure of any Distempers ; nor is it necessary to specify their Doses, that of white Poppies, and a few others excepted ; since they serve principally to mix with Draughts and Juleps. The Virtues may be easily known by consulting the Account of the Simples of which they are com-

composed ; which will prevent many unnecessary Repetitions, whose chiefest Use would be to enlarge the Volume. About an Ounce of Syrup is generally prescribed in a Draught.

L. Syrupus ex Allio.

Syrup of Garlick.

Take of Garlick cut small a Pound ; of boiling Water a Quart. Steep them in a close Vessel for twelve Hours, and in the strained Liquor dissolve Sugar enough to make a Syrup.

* The Virtues of Garlick having been omitted in the proper Place, I shall mention them here. It increases Heat, excites the Appetite, helps the Stomach, is diaphoretic and alexipharmac ; whence, in the Time of the Plague it has been common to take a Clove of Garlick every Morning fasting *Bockelius* affirms, that the *Hungarians* look upon it as the most certain Remedy in that Disease. It is diuretic and provokes the venereal Appetite. *Forestus* declares, it is good in the Dropsy. It is excellent in the Asthma, Coughs, and catarrhal Affections of the Breast, and greatly promotes Expectoration. It promotes Urine and brings away the Gravel ; abates the Pain of the flatulent Colic, and kills Worms. *Schenkius*, *Zacutus*, and *Borellus* declare, that it cures the Gripes and discusses Wind ; *Boeclerus*, that it opens Obstructions of the Viscera and promotes the Menfes. It is used by many Sailors to prevent the Scurvy. The Dose is from one to three or four Cloves. The largest Number is given in the Dropsy. Garlick beaten in a Mortar with Sallad-Oil, to the Consistence of an Ointment, and applied to cold Tumors, powerfully resolves them ; and if the Navels of Children are anointed therewith, it kills Worms ; likewise laid to Corns it drives them away. Garlick applied to the Wrists cures Agues ; and to the Bending of the Arm, as *Junker* observes, the Tooth-ach. If it is held in the Hand, says *Boeclerus*, it stops Hiccuping. All Remedies made of Garlick, whether internal or external, are hurtful when there is a thin, sharp Defluxion, spitting of Blood, or a hot Constitution. *Junker* affirms,

the *Hungarians* are very subject to the Bleeding Piles, from the free Use of Garlick. The Syrup made of this Root is of the powerful Kind, and is very useful in Asthmas.

E. Syrupus de Althæa.

Syrup of Marshmallows.

Take of the Roots of Marshmallows three Ounces ; of Eryngo-Roots an Ounce ; of Liquorice half an Ounce ; the Leaves of black Maiden-hair and Pellitory of the Wall, of each an Ounce ; of Spring-Water three Quarts ; boil to the Consumption of a third Part. After the Liquor is fine by settling, add of white Sugar four Pounds ; boil it over a gentle Fire, and stir it constantly till it becomes a Syrup.

H. Syrupus de Althæa.

Syrup of Marshmallows.

Take of the Roots of Marshmallows three Ounces ; of Liquorice an Ounce ; of black Maiden-hair two Ounces ; of Spring-Water three Quarts ; of white Sugar four Pounds. Make a Syrup as in the preceding Article.

L. Syrupus ex Althæa.

Syrup of Marshmallows.

Take of the fresh Roots of Marshmallows a Pound ; of double refined Sugar four Pounds ; of Water a Gallon ; boil the Roots till half the Water is evaporated, and when it is quite cold strain off the Liquor. Let it stand for a Night that the Fæces may subside ; in the Morning pour off what is clear, then add the Sugar and boil it to three Quarts.

L. Syrupus e Corticibus Aurantium.

Syrup of Orange-Peel.

Take of the yellow Part of *Seville* Orange-Peel, fresh, eight Ounces ; of boiling Water five Pints ; steep them for a Night in a close Vessel, and in the Morning add the double-refined Sugar, in Powder, to the strained Liquor to make a Syrup.

E. Sy-

E. Syrupus e Cortice Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-Peel.

Take of the external Peel of fresh Oranges six Ounces ; of boiling Spring-Water three Pints ; steep them for a Night in a close Vessel, and to the strained Liquor when settled, add a double Weight of white Sugar, and make a Syrup without boiling.

E. Syrupus e Succo Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-Juice.

Take of the Juice of Oranges depurated a Pint ; of white Sugar two Pounds. Make a Syrup without boiling according to Art.

E. Syrupus Balsamicus. *Syrup of Balsam.*

Take of Syrup of Sugar just made two Pound ; when it is almost cold mix by little and little an Ounce of the Balsamic Tincture. Let the Mixture be well stirred together, and then let it be kept in the Heat of a Water-Bath till the Spirit is evaporated.

L. Syrupus Balsamicus. *Syrup of Balsam.*

Take of Balsam of Tolu eight Ounces ; of Water three Pints ; boil the Balsam in a Circulatory Vessel, or at least in a Matrafs with a long Neck, with the Orifice slightly covered. When the Liquor is cold and strained, add a sufficient Quantity of Sugar to make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Caryophyllorum.

Syrup of Clove-July-Flowers.

Take of fresh Garden Clove-July-Flowers, with the Heels cut off, a Pound ; of boiling Spring-Water three Pound ; steep them for a Night ; to the strained Liquor add double the Weight of white Sugar. Make a Syrup according to Art without boiling.

L. Syrupus Caryophyllorum rubrorum.

Syrup of Clove-July-Flowers.

Take of fresh Clove-July-Flowers, with the Heels cut off, three Pounds ; of boiling Water five Pints ; let them steep for a Night in a Glass-Vessel, or of Earth glazed, and to the strained Liquor add a sufficient

Quantity of double-refined Sugar to make a Syrup.
In the same Manner the Syrup of Cowslips is made.

L. Syrupus Croci. Syrup of Saffron.

Take of Saffron-Wine a Pint ; of double-refined Sugar twenty-five Ounces ; dissolve the Sugar and make a Syrup.

* The *Dose* of this must be regulated by the Quantity of Saffron-Wine ; which see.

L. Syrupus Cydoniorum. Syrup of Quinces.

Take of the depurated Juice of Quinces three Pints ; of Cinnamon a Dram ; Cloves and Ginger, of each half a Dram ; of red Wine a Pint ; of double-refined Sugar nine Pounds. Digest the Juice with the Spices for six Hours in the Heat of Ashes ; then add the Wine and strain off the Liquor ; afterwards add the Sugar and make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Kermesinus. Syrup of Kermes.

Take of the Juice of Kermes a Pint ; of white Sugar two Pound ; make a Syrup without Fire.

N B. That is the best which is brought from the south Parts of *France*, especially if it is made without Fire.

E. Confectio Alkermes. Confection of Kermes.

Evaporate three Pints of the Syrup of Kermes over a gentle Fire, to the Thickness of Honey ; then add the following Things reduced into very fine Powder ; Cinnamon and yellow Sanders, of each six Drams ; of Cochineal three Drams ; of Saffron a Dram and a half. Mix them.

L. Confectio Alkermes. Confection of Kermes.

Take of the Juice of the Grains of Kermes made warm and strained three Pints ; of Damask Rose-Water six Ounces ; of Oil of Cinnamon half a Scruple ; of double-refined Sugar a Pound. Melt the Sugar in the Rose-Water in the Heat of a Bath, into a Syrup ; then mix it with the Juice, and after it is cold put in the Oil of Cinnamon.

* This Confection is a celebrated Medicine for raising the Spirits of pregnant Women who are languid
and

and weak, and to give them Strength and Spirits at the Time of Child-birth. It is said to invigorate the Fætus, and to prevent a Miscarriage from a Dejection of Spirits. It is likewise good in Faintings, Palpitation of the Heart, Fear, Terror and Melancholy. The *Dose* is from one Dram to two. The Syrup may be given to above double the Quantity.

E. Syrupus e Succo Limonum.

Syrup of the Juice of Lemons.

This is made in the same Manner as that of the Juice of Oranges.

L. Syrupus e Succo Limonum.

Syrup of the Juice of Lemons.

Take of the Juice of Lemons after it is settled and strained a Quart; of double-refined Sugar fifty Ounces; dissolve the Sugar and make a Syrup.

The Syrups of the Juice of Mulberries and Raspberries are made after the same Manner.

L. Syrupus e Meconio five Diacodion.

Syrup of White Poppies.

Take of the Heads of white Poppies dried and without Seeds three Pounds and a half; of Water six Gallons; slice the Poppy-Heads and boil them in the Water to the Consumption of two Thirds, which will be almost all imbibed by the Poppy-Heads, stirring them to prevent their burning to; then press out the Liquor strongly and boil it to two Quarts, and while it is yet hot, strain it first through a Sieve, and then through a thin Flannel. Let it stand for a Night that the Fæces may settle, and in the Morning pour off the pure Liquor, which boil with six Pounds of double-refined Sugar till the Weight of the whole comes to nine Pounds, or rather more, that the Syrup may be brought to a due Consistence.

E. Syrupus Papaveris albi, seu de Meconio vulgò Diacodion.

Syrup of White Poppies.

Take of white Poppy-Heads moderately ripe, and
mode.

moderately dry, fourteen Ounces ; of boiling Spring-Water a Gallon ; steep them for a Night and boil them to one half. To the Liquor strongly pressed out, add four Pounds of white Sugar ; boil them to a Syrup.

* The *Dose* of this is an Ounce.

E. Syrupus Papaveris Rhæados.

Syrup of Red Poppies.

Take of the fresh Leaves of red Poppies a Pound ; of boiling Spring-Water three Pints ; steep them for a Night, and to the strained Liquor add of white Sugar two Pounds. Boil them to a Syrup.

L. Syrupus Papaveris erratici.

Syrup of Wild Poppies.

Take of wild Poppy-Flowers four Pounds ; of boiling Water two Quarts and half a Pint. Put the Flowers with the Water over the Fire. The Flowers must be often stirred till they are quite soaked. As soon as they are sunk in the Water set them by for a Night to steep. The next Day pour off or press out the Liquor and set it by for another Night that the Fæces may subside. Then make the Syrup with a sufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar.

L. Syrupus pectoralis.

Pectoral Syrup.

Take of the Leaves of black Maiden-hair dried five Ounces ; of Liquorice four Ounces ; of boiling Water five Pints ; steep them for some Hours, and in the strained Liquor dissolve a sufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar to make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus pectoralis.

Pectoral Syrup.

Take Florentine Orris, the Roots of Elecampane, of each an Ounce and a half ; of Liquorice two Ounces ; the Flowers of Colts-Foot, and the Leaves of black Maiden-hair, of each an Ounce ; of plump Figs, in Number twelve ; of Spring Water a Gallon. Boil them to the Consumption of a fourth Part. To the strained

strained Liquor add of white Sugar six Pounds. Boil them to a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Pœoniæ.

Syrup of Piony.

This is made of the Infusion of fresh Piony-Flowers, in the same Manner as the Syrup of red Poppies.

E. Syrupus quinque Radicum.

Syrup of the five opening Roots.

Take of the five opening Roots two Ounces ; of Spring-Water three Quarts ; boil them to the Consumption of a third Part ; to the Liquor when pressed out add of white Sugar four Pounds. Boil them to a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Rosarum pallidarum.

Syrup of pale Roses.

It is made of fresh pale Roses, with a double Infusion, in the same Manner as the Syrup of red Poppies.

E. Syrupus de Rosis ficcis.

Syrup of dried Roses.

Take of red Roses half a Pound ; of boiling Spring-Water two Quarts ; steep them for a Night ; then, after a slight boiling strain off the Liquor, to which add of white Sugar four Pounds. Boil to the Consistence of a Syrup.

L. Syrupus Rosarum solutivus.

Solutive Syrup of Roses.

Take of the Liquor that is left after the Distillation of six Pounds of Damask Roses ; of double-refined Sugar five Pounds. The Liquor being pressed out, boil it to three Pints ; set it by for a Night that the Faces may subside. In the Morning pour off what is clear, and adding the Sugar boil them to seven Pounds and a half.

E. Syrupus Sacchari.

Syrup of Sugar.

Take white Sugar and Spring-Water, of each equal Parts ; boil them to the Consistence of a Syrup.

L. Syrupus

L. Syrupus simplex.

Simple Syrup.

Dissolve double-refined Sugar in Water, sufficient to make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Scilliticus.

Syrup of Squills.

Take of Vinegar of Squills a Quart; of white Sugar four Pounds. Make a Syrup with boiling.

L. Syrupus Scilliticus.

Syrup of Squills.

Take of Vinegar of Squills a Pint and a half; Cinnamon and Ginger, of each an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar two Pounds and a half; steep the Spices for three Days in the Vinegar and then strain it off, to which add the Sugar and make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus de Senna et Rheo.

Syrup of Senna with Rhubarb.

Take of Senna two Ounces; of choice Rhubarb one Ounce; sweet Fennel-Seeds and Cinnamon, of each two Drams; of boiling Spring-Water three Pints; steep them for a Night in a close Vessel. When the strained Liquor is depurated by settling, add of white Sugar three Pounds; boil them over a slow Fire to the Consistence of a Syrup.

E. Syrupus de Spina Cervina, seu Rhamno Cathartico.

Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries.

Take of the depurated Juice of ripe Buckthorn-Berries three Quarts; of brown Sugar four Pounds. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Consistence of a Syrup. While it is yet warm, add a Dram of Oil of Cinnamon dropped on Sugar.

L. Syrupus e Spina Cervina.

Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries.

Take of the Juice of Buckthorn-Berries, ripe and fresh, a Gallon; Cinnamon, Ginger, Nutmeg, of each an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar seven Pounds; set by

by the Juice for some Days that the Faces may subside, and then strain it off; steep the Spices in Part of the Juice; boil the Remainder, and towards the End of the boiling put in that with the Spices after it has been strained from them. The whole must be evaporated to two Quarts. Lastly, add the Sugar and make a Syrup.

E. Syrupus e Symphyto.

Syrup of Comfrey.

Take fresh Comfrey-Roots, and fresh Leaves of Plantane, of each half a Pound; bruise them and strongly press out the Juice. To what remains add a Quart of Spring-Water; boil to one half and add the strained Liquor to the Juice; afterwards, add an equal Weight of white Sugar, and boil them to the Consistence of a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Violarum.

Syrup of Violets.

Take of fresh *March* Violet-Flowers a Pound; of boiling Spring-Water three Pints: steep them for a Night in a fresh Earthen Vessel well stopped. To the strained Liquor add of white Sugar double the Weight, and make it into a Syrup without boiling.

L. Syrupus Violarum.

Syrup of Violets.

Take of fresh, well coloured Violets two Pounds; of boiling Water five Pints; steep them in a Glass-Vessel, or an earthen one glazed for a Night; then pour off the Liquor and strain it through a thin Linen-Cloth, taking care not to squeeze or press it; afterwards make it into a Syrup with double-refined Sugar.

L. Syrupus Zingiberis.

Syrup of Ginger.

Take of Ginger thinly sliced four Ounces; of boiling Water three Pints; steep it for some Hours, and strain off the Liquor; then add a sufficient Quantity of double-refined Sugar to make it into a Syrup.

HONEYS, GELLIES, EXTRACTS, &c.

E. Mel Mercuriale.

Honey of Mercury.

TAKE the Juice of Mercury and Honey, of each three Pounds ; boil them to the Consistence of Honey, and scum off the Froth.

L. Mel Ægyptiacum.

Egyptian Honey.

Take of Verdigrease in very fine Powder five Ounces ; of Honey fourteen Ounces ; of Vinegar seven Ounces in Measure. Boil them over a gentle Fire to a proper Consistence and a reddish Colour. The thicker Part of this Mixture will in Time subside. That which swims on the Top is called Ægyptian Honey.

L. Mel Elatines.

Honey of Female Fluellin.

Take of the Juice of Female Fluellin two Quarts ; clarified Honey four Pounds. Boil them to a proper Thickness.

L. Mel Helleboratum.

Honey of Hellebore.

Take of the Roots of white Hellebore dried and sliced, a Pound ; of clarified Honey two Pounds ; of Water two Quarts. After steeping the Roots for three Days in the Water, boil it a little, press out the Liquor, and then strain it. Afterwards boil it again with the Honey to a proper Thickness.

L. Mel Rosaceum.

Honey of Roses.

Take of red Rose-Buds with the white Heels cut off, and speedily dried, four Ounces ; of boiling Water three Pints ; of clarified Honey five Pounds ; steep the Roses in Water for some Hours, and add the
Honey

Honey to the Liquor when strained off; then boil them to a proper Thickness.

E. Mel Rosatum.

Honey of Roses.

Take of red Roses dried half a Pound; of boiling Water two Quarts; steep them for a Night, and to the strained Liquor add of Honey four Pounds. Boil them to the Consistence of Honey.

* This is detergent and astringent, and is used in Gargles for Disorders of the Mouth and Throat.

L. Mel solutivum.

Solutive Honey.

Take of the Liquor left after the Distillation of six Pounds of Damask Roses; of Cummin Seeds a little bruised an Ounce; of brown Sugar four Pounds; of Honey two Pounds. Boil the expressed Liquor to three Pints; towards the End add the Seeds tied up in a Linen-Rag; afterwards put in the Sugar and the Honey, and boil them gently to the Consistence of thin Honey.

L. Oxymel ex Allio.

Oxymel with Garlick.

Take of Garlick sliced an Ounce and a half; Caraway-Seeds and sweet Fennel-Seeds, of each two Drams; of clarified Honey ten Ounces; of Vinegar half a Pint. Boil the Vinegar a little while in a glazed earthen Pipkin, with the bruised Seeds; then add the Garlick and cover it close. When it is cold press out the Liquor, and dissolve the Honey in the Heat of a Bath.

E. Oxymel pectorale,

Pectoral Oxymel.

Take the Roots of Elecampane and Florentine Orris, of each half an Ounce. Being sliced and bruised, boil them in a Quart of Spring Water to a Pint and a half. To the strained Liquor add of Gum-Ammoniac unprepared an Ounce, dissolved in four
Y Ounces

242 *Honeys, Gellies, Extracts, &c.*

Ounces of Vinegar ; of Honey eight Ounces ; boil, scum off the Froth and strain it.

* The *Dose* of this is two Spoonfuls twice in a Day.

L. Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of clarified Honey three Pounds ; of Vinegar of Squills a Quart. Boil them in a glazed earthen Pipkin, over a gentle Fire, to the Consistence of a Syrup.

* This is good to incide tough Phlegm, to open Obstructions of the Bronchia of the Lungs, and in the Asthma: The *Dose* is from half an Ounce to two or three Ounces. It has been common to prescribe an Ounce and a half of this, or the Vinegar, as a Vomit ; but sometimes a larger Dose is required. On the other hand, *Junker* gives an Ounce to puke a Child, which is certainly too large a Dose. That of *Edinburgh* is made in the same Manner ; as also the following.

L. Oxymel simplex.

Simple Oxymel.

Take of clarified Honey two Pounds ; of Vinegar a Pint ; boil them in a glazed earthen Pipkin over a slow Fire, to the Consistence of a Syrup.

E. Gelatina Berberorum.

Gelly of Barberries.

Take Barberries clean picked from the Stalks, and white Sugar, of each a Pound. Boil them with a gentle Heat to a proper Consistence, and pass the Gelly through *Hippocrates's* Sleeve, or a Flannel-Cloth.

E. Gelatina Cornu Cervi.

Hartshorn Gelly.

Take of Shavings of Hartshorn half a Pound ; of Spring-Water three Quarts. Boil them over a gentle Fire in a glazed earthen Pipkin, to the Consumption of two Quarts ; then strain the Gelly, and add of white Sugar-Candy six Ounces ; of *Spanish* White-Wine four Ounces ; of the Juice of Oranges or Lemons

mons an Ounce. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Consistence of a soft Gelly

E. Gelatina seu Miva Cydoniorum.

Gelly or Marmalade of Quinces,

Take of the depurated Juice of Quinces three Pints ; of white Sugar a Pound. Boil them according to Art.

E. Gelatina Ribesiorum.

Gelly of Currants.

It is made with Currants in the same Manner as the Gelly of Barberries.

E. Succus Glycyrrhizæ.

Juice of Liquorice.

Take of the Roots of Liquorice, what you please ; after they are bruised pour on boiling Water to the Height of three Fingers above the Liquorice ; steep them for three Days, and after a slight boiling strain off the Liquor, which evaporate to a due Consistence with a gentle Heat.

L. Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.

Extract of Liquorice.

Take fresh Liquorice and boil it in Water ; then strain off the Liquor ; after the Fæces have subsided, boil it away till it will not stick to the Fingers. Towards the End, take care it does not burn to.

E. Succus Prunorum sylvestrium seu Acacia Germanica.

The Juice of Aloes or German Acacia.

Take of the Juice of unripe Sloes, as many as you please, and inspissate them over a gentle Fire.

E. Sapa seu Rob Sambuci.

Rob of Elder-Berries.

Take of the Juice of Elder-Berries two Quarts ; of white Sugar half a Pound ; evaporate it over a gentle Fire or in a Water-Bath, to the Thickness of Honey,

*L. Rob Baccarum Sambuci.**Rob of Elder-Berries.*

Take of the depurated Juice of Elder-Berries, and inspissate it over a gentle Fire.

* The *Dose* is from two Drams to an Ounce. For its Virtues see *Sambuci Baccæ*.

*E. Facula Cucumeriis Afinini, Elaterium dictum.**Elaterium.*

Take of unripe, wild Cucumbers, as much as you please; press out the Juice and let it settle till it lets fall the thicker Part; pour off the thin Part and filtre the rest. That which remains in the Paper, dry in the Sun.

*L. Elaterium.**Elaterium.*

Slit wild Cucumbers when ripe, and pass the Juice which is to be gained by a gentle Expression, through a fine Sieve, into a glazed Vessel. Then let it settle for some Hours till it deposits the thick Part. Pour off the thin Part by Inclination of the Vessel, and filtre the rest. The thick Part which remains must be set in the Sun, covered with a Linen-Cloth; or in some other gentle Heat till it is dry. See *Cucumis Agrestis*.

*L. Extracta.**Extracts of the**Radicum Enulæ Campanæ. Roots of Elecampane.*

* *Dose*, from half a Dram to a Dram.

*Gentianæ.**Gentian.*

Dose, from a Dram to four Scruples.

*Hellebori nigri.**Black Hellebore.*

Dose, from twelve Grains to a Scruple.

*Foliorum Rutæ.**Leaves of Rue.*

Dose, from half a Dram to a Dram.

*Sabinæ.**Savine.*

Dose, from half a Dram to a Dram.

Any of these is to be boiled in Water, then press out the

the Liquor and set it by to settle. Afterwards boil to the Thickness of a Mass of Pills.

L. *Extractum Ligni Campechensis.*

Extract of Logwood.

Take of the Powder of Logwood a Pound. Boil it four Times, or oftner, in a Gallon of Water to half. Then mix and strain the Decoctions, and afterwards boil them to a proper Thickness.

* The *Dose* may be from half a Scruple to two Scruples.

E. *Extractum Jalappæ.*

Extract of Jalap.

Take of the Roots of Jalap very well bruised, what you please; then pour on rectified Spirit of Wine, to the Height of four Fingers above the Jalap. Extract the Tincture in a Sand-Heat; which being poured off, add to what remains a sufficient Quantity of Spring-Water and a little Salt of Tartar; boil them for an Hour, and pass the Decoction through Flannel; afterwards evaporate it to the Thickness of Honey. Towards the End add the Tincture, and stir it together, and the stirring must be continued incessantly, that it may be brought into a uniform Mass.

In the same Manner are made,

Extract. Cort. Peruviani.

Extract of Jesuit's Bark.

Extract. Lign. Campechiensis.

Extract of Logwood.

As also all other Extracts from Substances abounding with resinous Parts. They must be kept in Bladders smeared with Sallad-Oil.

L. *Extractum Jalapii.*

Extract of Jalap.

Pour rectified Spirit of Wine on Jalap in Powder, and with a proper Heat extract a Tincture; and what remains must be several Times decocted in Water.

Abstract the Spirit from the Tincture, till it begins to be thick ; likewise boil the Water to the same Thickness ; then mix the Extracts, and over a gentle Fire reduce them to the Consistence of a Mass of Pills.

* The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple.

L. Extractum Corticis Peruviani, molle et durum.

Extract of Jesuit's Bark, hard and soft.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder a Pound ; of Water five or six Quarts. Boil them for an Hour or two, and then pour off the Liquor, which will be red and clear ; but when it is cold it will be yellow and turbid. Boil the Bark over again in the same Quantity of Water as before, repeating the Boilings till the Liquor, when cold, is transparent. Then mix all the Liquors together and strain them ; afterwards evaporate them to a proper Thickness, carefully avoiding an Empyreuma. The soft Extract must be of the Consistence of a Mass of Pills, and the other so hard that it may be fit to powder.

* The *Dose* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

L. Extractum Ligni Guaiaci, molle et durum.

Extract of Lignum Vitæ, soft and hard.

Take of the Shavings of Lignum Vitæ a Pound ; boil them four Times, or oftner, in a Gallon of Water to half. After the Liquors are strained boil them till they grow thick. When almost all the Water is evaporated, a little rectified Spirit of Wine must be added, that the Extract may be reduced into a uniform and tenacious Mass. This is to be hard and soft as above.

* The *Dose* of this Extract is from four Grains to two Scruples.

L. Extractum Catharticum.

The purging Extract.

Take of Succotrine Aloes an Ounce and a half ; of the Pith of Coloquintida six Drams ; Scammony, and Lesser Cardamom-Seeds husked, of each half an Ounce ;

Ounce; of proof Spirit a Pint. Cut the Coloquintida small, and bruise the Seeds, then pour on the Spirit; let them steep for four Days, and afterwards press out the Tincture. Add the Aloes and the Scammony separately, reduced into Powder. As soon as they are dissolved draw off the Spirit, and reduce the Extract to the Consistence of a Mass of Pills.

* This is to supply the Place of *Pilulæ Rudii*. The Dose is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. *Pilulæ seu Extractum Rudii.*

The Pills or Extract of RADIUS.

Take black Hellebore and Coloquintida, of each two Ounces; after they are well bruised pour on two Quarts of Spring-Water, which boil to the Consumption of one half; strain it through Flannel and evaporate to the Consistence of Honey, adding the following Things reduced into fine Powder; of Succotrine Aloes two Ounces; of Scammony one Ounce. When the Mass is removed from the Fire, mix therewith two Drams of vitriolated Tartar and a Dram of Chemical Oil of Cloves.

* This was intended for a *Panchymagon*, or Purger of all Kinds of Humours; and is said to be good in Quartan Agues, hypochondriac Melancholy, the Apoplexy and Lethargy. The Dose is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. *Extractum Plantaginis.*

Extract of Plantane.

Take of the Juice of Plantane, what you please; depurate it by settling, Filtration, or with the White of an Egg; then evaporate it in a Water-Bath to the Thickness of Honey.

After the same Manner *Extracts* may be made of all acid, cold, succulent and styptic Plants.

E. *Extractum Absinthii.*

Extract of Wormwood.

Take of dried Wormwood, what you please; of Spring-Water a sufficient Quantity; boil them, pouring on
fresh

fresh Water till all the Strength of the Herb is drawn out by Decoction; strain it through Flannel, and then evaporate to the Thickness of Honey.

In the same Manner are made *Extracts* of *Gentian*, black *Hellebore*, the *Lesser Centaury*, *Camomile Flowers*, &c. as also the *Extracts* from *fixed Aromatics*.

E. Refina Jalapii.

Rosin of Jalap.

Take of Jalap-Roots very well bruised, what you please; pour on rectified Spirit of Wine to the Height of four Fingers above the Jalap; digest in a Sand-Heat so long as to extract the Tincture, which being filtered, distil it in a Glass Cucurbit with a gentle Heat to one half. To the Remainder pour on Spring Water a sufficient Quantity, which will precipitate the Rosin to the Bottom, which must be dried in a gentle Heat.

* This is a useless Purge, it being more uncertain in its Operation, and more apt to gripe than the Jalap in Substance, or the above Extract. *Jalap* needs no Preparation.

E. In the same Manner are made, the *Rosins* of *Guaiac*, *Peruvian Bark*, *Scammony*, &c. The *Rosin* of *Guaiac* is better made from the Gum than from the Wood.

L. Gummi et Refina Aloës.

Gum and Rosin of Aloes.

Take of Succotrine Aloes four Ounces; of Water a Quart; boil as long as any of the Aloes will dissolve, and then let it settle for a Night. The Rosin will fall to the Bottom of the Vessel; strain the thin Liquor if there is Occasion, and when it is evaporated at the Fire the Gum will be left behind.

* The Gum is said to be less purgative, and more agreeable to the Stomach than the crude Aloes

L. Note. Whenever any Extract is made in a large Quantity, it is best reduced to a proper Consistence by the Heat of a Bath. All watery Extracts should be sprinkled with a little Spirit of Wine, to keep them from growing mouldy.

PRESERVES *and* CONSERVES.

L. Radix Eryngii condita.

Candied Eryngo-Root.

BOIL the Roots till the Rind will easily peel off ; which taken off, slit them down the Middle and take out the Pith, washing them three or four times with cold Water ; then for every Pound of Roots, take two Pounds of double-refined Sugar, which, melted in Water, place over the Fire, and as soon as they begin to boil, put in the Roots and boil them till they grow tender. In the same Manner the *Stalks* of *Angelica* are candied.

* An Ounce or two may be eaten at a Time.

L. Cortex Aurantiorum conditus.

Candied Orange-Peel.

Soak the Peel of *Seville* Oranges in several Waters till they lose their Bitterness ; then boil them in double-refined Sugar dissolved in Water, till they are tender and transparent. Lemon-peel is candied in the same Manner.

* This is prescribed from one Dram to two ; and yet Persons frequently eat an Ounce or two for Pleasure ; but how they can serve any medicinal Purpose, when deprived of their Bitterness, I must leave others to determine.

E. Radix Angelicæ condita.

Candied Angelica-Roots.

Slice them down the Middle and take out the Pith ; afterwards soak them in Spring-Water for two Days, changing it once or twice ; boil them a little and pour out the Water ; then add Syrup of Sugar to the Height of two Fingers above the Roots. After a Day or two exhale the superfluous Humidity by a gentle Boiling, repeating it if there be Occasion, that the Syrup may be reduced to a proper Thickness.

In the same Manner may be candied, the *Roots* of *E-ryngo*,

ryngo, Elecampane, Satyrion, Vipers-Grass, and the Greater Comfrey. The *Peels* of *Oranges, Citrons* and *Lemons, Nutmegs* and *Ginger*, are brought ready candied from *India*. All Kinds of *Fruits, Flowers* and *Seeds* may be preserved by the Addition of Syrup, or may be crufted with Sugar. But this hardly belongs to the *Pharmaceutic Art*. *Iron* is likewise subjected to this Operation.

E. *Mars Saccharus.*

Sugared Iron.

Take of clean Filings of Iron unprepared, as much as you please ; put them into a Brass Kettle suspended over a very gentle Fire. Pour on them by degrees of Sugar thick enough for candying, double the Weight ; stir the Kettle continually that the Filings may be crufted by the Sugar, and not run into Lumps.

C O N S E R V E S.

L. Conerves of the *Leaves* of *Rue, Wood-Sorrel, common Mint, Garden Scurvy-Grass* ; of the *Tops* of *Sea-Wormwood* ; of the *Flowers* of *Lavender, Rosemary, red Rose-buds* ; of *yellow Peel* of *Seville-Oranges*. The *Leaves* must be freed from their *Stalks*, the *Flowers* from their *Cups*, and the *yellow Part* of *Orange-Peel* taken off with a *Rasp*. Then they are each to be pounded in a *Marble-Mortar*, with a *Wooden Pestle*, first alone, then with triple the Weight of *double-refined Sugar*, till they are very well mixed.

E. Besides the above, the *Conerves* of *Roman Wormwood, Hips*, and *Flowers* of *Mallows* are added, and are made in the same Proportion ; only for *moist Conerves*, double the Sugar to the *Leaves, &c.* is sufficient ; *Hips* require still less.

* Conerves are generally used for *Bolus's* or *Electaries*, but may be taken alone. Of *Orange-Peel*, from a *Dram* to two *Drams*. Of the *Flowers* of *Mallows*,
from

Sugars, Troches, and Lozenges. 251

from one Ounce to two. The rest from two Drams to half an Ounce.

L. *Conserva Fructus Cynosbati.*

Conserve of Hips.

Take of the Pulp of ripe Hips a Pound; of double-refined Sugar twenty Ounces. Mix and make a Conserve.

L. *Conserva Prunorum Sylvestrium.*

Conserve of Sloes.

Put Sloes in Water over the Fire till they grow soft, taking care to prevent their breaking; then take them out and press out the Pulp, and mix it with triple the Weight of double-refined Sugar.

SUGARS, TROCHES *and* LOZENGES.

E. *Saccharum Hordeatum, seu Penidiatum.*

Barley-Sugar.

IT is made with white Sugar boiled in a Decoction of Barley, till it is thick enough to draw into Strings and to be twisted.

E. *Tabellæ Diatragacanthi.*

Lozenges of Gum-Tragacanth

Take of white Sugar a Pound; of Rose-Water four Ounces; melt the Sugar in the Rose Water over a gentle Fire, and then add of the compound Powder of Gum-Tragacanth three Ounces; pour it on a Marble and form Lozenges.

* This is a very smooth Composition, and is good in Coughs and Catarrhs.

L. *Saccharum Rosaceum.*

Sugar of Roses.

Take of red Rose-Buds with the white Heels cut off, and hastily dried, an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar a Pound. Reduce the Roses and Sugar into Powder apart; then mix them and moisten them with

52 *Sugars, Troches, and Lozenges.*

with Water sufficient to make them into Lozenges ; afterwards dry them with a gentle Heat.

L. Trochisci Bechici albi.

White pectoral Troches.

Take double-refined Sugar a Pound and a half ; of Starch an Ounce and a half ; of Liquorice six Drams ; of Florentine Orris half an Ounce All these being reduced into Powder, make them into Troches with the Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth.

E. Trochisci Bechici albi.

White pectoral Troches.

Take of white Sugar-Candy a Pound and a half ; of Florentine Orris an Ounce and a half ; of Liquorice an Ounce ; of Starch half an Ounce ; of the Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth sufficient to make them into Troches.

E. Trochisci Bechici nigri.

Black pectoral Troches.

Take of the Juice of Liquorice two Ounces ; of Balsam of Tolu a Dram ; of Gum-Tragacanth half an Ounce ; of white Sugar four Ounces ; of Hyssop-Water sufficient to make them into Troches.

L. Trochisci Bechici nigri.

Black pectoral Troches.

Take Extract of Liquorice and double refined Sugar, of each ten Ounces ; of Gum-Tragacanth half a Pound ; moisten them with Water to make them into Troches.

* Troches intended to be taken inwardly, are to be held in the Mouth till they dissolve gradually. The above are good against sharp Rheums, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c. They may be carried in the Pocket, and one or two may be taken now and then.

E. Trochisci Cardialgici.

Troches for the Heart-burn.

Take Oister-shells and white Chalk in Powder, of each two Ounces ; of Gum-Arabic half an Ounce ; of Nutmeg

Sugars, Troches and Lozenges. 253

Nutmeg half a Dram ; of white Sugar ten Ounces ;
of Balm-Water sufficient to make them into Troches.

L. Tabellæ Cardialgiæ

Lozenges against the Heart burn.

Take of prepared Chalk four Ounces ; of Crabs Claws
prepared two Ounces ; of Armenian or French Bole
half an Ounce ; of Nutmeg a Scruple ; of double-
refined Sugar three Ounces ; reduce all these to
Powder, and moisten them so as to make them fit
to be formed into Lozenges.

L. Trochisci e Nitro.

Troches of Salt-Petre.

Take of purified Nitre four Ounces ; of double-refined
Sugar a Pound ; with the Mucilage of Gum-Traga-
canth make them into Troches.

* There is ten Grains of Salt-Petre to half a Dram
of the Sugar. The Troches are proper for Inflamma-
tions of the Throat and Parts adjacent. See *Nitrum*.

L. Trochisci e Sulphure.

Troches of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Brimstone washed two Ounces ; of
double-refined Sugar four Ounces. Beat them to
Powder, and with the Mucilage of Quince-Seeds
added gradually, make them into Troches.

E. Trochisci Diafulphuris.

Troches of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Brimstone an Ounce ; of Flowers of
Benjamin a Dram ; of white Sugar four Ounces ; of
Mucilage of Gum-Tragacanth, enough to make them
into Troches.

* These will promote Expectoration, and are good
in Catarrhs, Coughs, and other Disorders of the Lungs.

E. Trochisci de Terra Japonica.

Troches of Japan-Earth.

Take of Japan-Earth two Ounces ; of Gum-Traga-
canth half an Ounce ; of white Sugar a Pound ; of
Rose-Water enough to make them into Troches.

254 *Sugars, Troches and Lozenges.*

L. Trochisci e Terra Japonica.

Troches of Japan-Earth.

Take Japan-Earth and Gum-Arabic, of each two Ounces; of Sugar of Roses sixteen Ounces; beat them together, and with Water added gradually, make them into Troches.

* See *Japan-Earth*, page 181. Some recommend them against the Whites.

E. Trochisci de Myrrhæ.

Troches of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh half an Ounce; Roots of Madder, Leaves of Pennyroyal and Russian Castor, of each three Drams; Seeds of Cummin, Assa-Fœtida and Galbanum, of each two Drams; Chemical Oil of Rue and Savine, of each twenty Drops; of Elixir of Property a sufficient Quantity. With the Elixir reduce the Gums into a Mass of the Thickness of Honey; then add the Oils and Powders and make Troches.

L. Pulvis e Myrrha compositus.

Compound Powder of Myrrh.

Take the dried Leaves of Rue, Dittany of Crete, and Myrrh, of each an Ounce and a half; Assa Fœtida, Sagapenum, Russian Castor, and Opoponax, of each an Ounce; reduce them to Powder all together.

* This Powder is in the room of the Troches of the former Dispensatory. They are both designed to promote the Menses, and are effectual in uterine Disorders; they cleanse the Womb, hasten the Birth, and bring away the After-birth. They are likewise good in most hysteric Cases. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

E. Trochisci Viperini pro Theriaca Andromachi.

Troches of Vipers for Venice-Treacle.

* It is not worth while to shew how these are made, since the College prefers dried Vipers thereto. The *London College* likewise substitutes the dried Flesh in their stead.

E. Tro-

Sugars, Troches and Lozenges. 255

E. Trochisci Scillitici pro Theriaca Andromachi.

Troches of Squills for Venice-Treacle.

* Here again, Squills moderately dried are justly preferred to the Troches; therefore the making of them is superfluous.

L. Trochisci e Scilla.

Troches of Squills.

Take of baked Squills half a Pound; of Wheat-Flower four Ounces; beat them together, form them into Troches, and dry them with a gentle Heat.

E. Trochisci albi Rhafis, seu Sief album.

The white Troches of Rhases.

Take of Cerufs ten Drams; of Sarcocol three Drams: Tragacanth and Starch, of each two Drams; of Camphire half a Dram; of Rose-Water, enough to make them into Troches.

* These are for external Use, and are designed against Fluxions and Inflammations of the Eyes, when used in Collyriums. Some direct them for Injections against the scalding of Urine in Claps, and to stop Gleet.

L. Pulvis e Cerussa compositus.

Compound Powder of Cerufs.

Take of Cerufs five Ounces; of Sarcocol an Ounce and a half; of Gum-Tragacanth half an Ounce. Reduce them to Powder all together.

* This is in the room of the white Troches of Rhases, in the former Dispensatory.

H. Trochisci albi.

White Troches.

Take of Cerufs ten Drams; Gum-Arabic and Starch, of each three Drams; of Camphire half a Dram; of Rose Water what is sufficient; mix them according to Art.

E. Trochisci Cypheos pro Mithridatiqu.

Troches of Cyphi for Mithridate.

Take Pulp of Raisins stoned, and Cyprus Turpentine, of
Z 2 each

256 *Sugars, Troches and Lozenges.*

each three Ounces ; Myrrh and Camels-Hay, of each an Ounce and a half ; of Cinnamon half an Ounce ; of Saffron a Dram ; Bdellium, Spikenard, Cassia Lignea, round or long Cyprus, and Juniper-Berries, of each three Drams ; of Aspalthum, or yellow Sanders, two Drams and a half ; of Calamus Aromaticus nine Drams ; of Canary-Wine a little ; of clarified Honey as much as is sufficient. Let the Bdellium be ground with the Wine to the Thickness of Honey ; then add the Pulp of the Raisins, the Turpentine and Honey ; afterwards add the rest in fine Powder, and make Troches according to Art.

E. Trochisci dicti Magma Hedychoi pro Theriaca Andromachi.

Troches called Magma Hedychroon, for Venice-Treacle.

Take Leaves of Marum, Marjoram, Aspalthum or yellow Saunders, and Roots of Cuckow-Pint, of each two Drams ; Calamus Aromaticus, Pontic Phu or Roots of wild Valerian, Xylobalsamum or Agallochum, Opobalsamum or Balsam of Peru, Costus or Zedoary, and Cinnamon, of each three Drams ; Myrrh, the Indian-Leaf or Bay-Leaves, Cassia Lignea, and Saffron, of each six Drams ; of Amomum or Cloves an Ounce and a half ; of Mastich a Dram ; of Canary-Wine enough to make Troches.

E. General Rules for the making of TROCHES.

I. The three former Rules for the making of Powders belong to the Powders of Troches.

II. When a glutinous or clammy Mass sticks to the Fingers while Troches are making, they are to be anointed with Sallad-Oil, or some proper aromatic Oil, or sprinkled with the Powder of Starch or Liquorice.

III. To make them thoroughly dry they must be put on a Sieve turned upside down, in an open, shady Place where the Wind has a free Passage, and they are to be turned often.

IV. They must be kept in Glass or glazed earthen Vessels.

E. *General Rules for making* POWDERS.

I. **C**A R E must be taken that nothing rotten, Worm-eaten, mouldy or impure, be mixed with the Powders; the Stalks and withered Parts of Plants must be taken away.

II. Dry Spices must be sprinkled with a few Drops of some proper Water.

III. Moist Aromatics or Spices must be dried with a very gentle Heat, before they are ground to Powder.

IV. Gums and other Things hard to powder, must be mixed with the more dry Ingredients, that they may pass the Sieve together.

V. Powders must be made but in small Quantities at a Time, and are to be kept in Glass Vessels close stopp'd.

E. Pulvis Antiepilepticus, de *Gutteta dictus.*

Powder against the Falling-Sickness.

Take Roots of white Ditany, of Piony, of wild Valerian, Mistletoe of the Oak, of each equal Quantities; mix them and make a Powder.

* The *Dose* for Children is from ten Grains to half a Dram, and for grown Persons a Dram.

L. E. Pulvis Antilyffus.

Powder against the Bite of a mad Dog.

Take of Ash-coloured Ground-Liverwort two Ounces; of black Pepper an Ounce; mix, and make them into Powder.

* We are obliged to Dr. Mead for this, who declares, he never knew it to fail in the Course of thirty Years Experience, when his Rules have been followed, before the *Hydrophobia* began. The Patient is to lose nine or ten Ounces of Blood, and then a Dram and a half of the Powder is to be taken every Morning fasting, for four Mornings successively, in half a Pint of warm Cows Milk; after this he must go into a cold Bath, cold Spring, Pond or River, for thirty Days to-

gether, early in the Morning, and before Breakfast, and to be dipt all over ; but he is to remain in it with his Head above Water, not longer than half a Minute, if the Water be very cold.

L. Pulvis Ari compositus.

Compound Powder of Cuckow-Pint.

Take of the Root of Cuckow-Pint, fresh dried, two Ounces ; the Root of yellow Water-Flag and of Burnet-Saxifrage, of each an Ounce ; prepared Crabs-Eyes, Cinnamon, of each half an Ounce ; of Salt of Wormwood two Drams. Beat them all into Powder, which must be kept in a close Vessel.

* The *Edinburgh* College, instead of the yellow Water-Flag, prescribes *Calamus Aromaticus*, and only three Drams of Cinnamon. But the yellow Water-Flag is in the original Prescription, as Dr. *Pemberton* informs us. This Powder incides thick Phlegm in the Lungs, and is good in Coughs, Cachexies, and Asthmas. The *Dose* is half a Dram.

L. Pulvis compositus e Bolo fine Opio.

Compound Powder of Bole without Opium.

Take Bole-Armenic or French Bole half a Pound ; of Cinnamon four Ounces ; of Tormentil-Root and Gum-Arabic, of each three Ounces ; of long Pepper half an Ounce ; reduce them into Powder.

L. Pulvis e Bolo compositus cum Opio.

Compound Powder of Bole with Opium.

Take of strained Opium three Drams ; let it be a little dried that it may the more readily powder, and add to it the former Species before they are reduced into Powder, that they may be all pulverized together.

* *Diascordium* was first designed by *Fracastrorius*, to be a Remedy against the Plague ; but as it is not now used for any such purpose, the *College* have thought fit to retrench the Number of the Ingredients, and to retain such as are principally conducive to the Intention for which it is at present prescribed. This is absorbent, astringent, healing and strengthening, and is good in
Loose ;

Loosenesses and the Bloody-Flux. A Dram may be taken at a Time. The latter is to be preferred in some Cases, it stopping Fluxes more powerfully, on Account of the Opium. Forty-five Grains of the Powder contains one Dram of Opium. This is better than Diacordium.

E. Pulvis Cephalicus.

Cephalic Powder.

Take Leaves of Asarabacca, Betony and Marjoram, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Pulvis Sternutatorius.

The Sneezing Powder.

Take of dried Asarabacca, Marjoram, Syrian Mastick-Thyme, dried Lavender-Flowers, of each equal Weights; rub them into Powder together

* These Herb-Snuffs are designed to purge the Head, and cure its Disorders.

L. Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum compositus.

Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

Take of the Tips of Crabs-Claws prepared a Pound; prepared Pearls and Coral prepared, of each three Ounces. Mix them.

E. Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum compositus.

Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

Take of Crabs-Eyes and red Coral, of each an Ounce; of the black Tips of Crabs-Claws two Ounces; mix and make a Powder.

H. Pulvis Testaceus compositus.

A compound Testaceous Powder.

Take of Oyster-shells prepared a Pound; of white Chalk half a Pound; mix them.

* The Dose of these Powders is from a Scruple to a Dram. They are all of the same Nature, that is, absorbent; they destroy Acids in the Stomach, cure the Heart burn, correct acrid Phlegm, appease the Orgasm of the Blood, sheath the Acrimony of the Bile, are good in a Catarrh, a Looseness, the bilious and Bloody-Flux,

Flux, and the Gripes in Children. The Danger of giving too great Quantities, or too frequently, is from their Coalescence in the Stomach, and disturbing Digestion. Hence, Green-Sickness-Girls that frequently eat such Things, are always pale, meagre and wan.

H. Pulvis Testaceus ceratus.

A Testaceous Powder with Wax.

Take any Quantity of yellow Bees-Wax, and of prepared Oyster-shells a sufficient Quantity. Melt the Wax over a gentle Fire, and sprinkle the Powder on it by degrees, till the Wax will receive no more, continually stirring it in all the while.

* This is designed against Fluxes of the Belly. The Dose is a Dram.

L. Pulvis Bezoardicus.

The Bezoardic Powder.

Take of the compound Powder of Crabs-Claws a Pound; of the Oriental Bezoar-stone an Ounce; mix them.

* This is a dearer, but not a better Medicine than prepared Oyster-shells.

L. Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of compound Powder of Crabs-Claws a Pound and a half; of Contrayerva-Root five Ounces; make a Powder.

* There is about eight Grains of the Root to half a Dram of the Powder. The Root is a very warm Alexipharmac, and good in malignant Fevers.

E. Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of Powder of Contrayerva half an Ounce; of Virginian Snake-Root a Dram and a half; of Cochineal a Dram; of Saffron half a Dram; of Bole-Armenic three Drams; of the compound Powder of Crabs-Claws seven Drams; make a Powder.

* This is different from the former. It is diaphoretic and alexipharmac, and is good in contagious Fevers.

vers, especially when the Pulse is low and the Spirits sinking. The *Dose* is half a Dram.

H. Substitute Oyster-shells prepared, instead of the compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

E. Pulvis Cornachini.

Cornachini's Powder.

Take Diaphoretic Antimony, Crystals of Tartar and Scammony, of each equal Parts. Make a Powder.

* The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to two Scruples; and six Grains may be given to an Infant. It purges without Gripping, and has been in very great Esteem. The *London College* think Diaphoretic Antimony a useless Ingredient; but I could give some Reasons to the contrary, if my Room would permit me.

L. Pulvis e Scammonio compositus.

Compound Powder of Scammony.

Take of Scammony four Ounces; of burnt Hartshorn prepared three Ounces.

* This is in the Room of the Earl of *Warwick's* Powder. I am not apt to censure Shop-Medicines, but I think in this there is a Change manifestly for the worse. If nothing good can be expected from Diaphoretic Antimony, what great Feats can be done by burnt Hartshorn? I am confident there is not a worse Ingredient of that Tribe in the whole *Materia Medica*. Seven Grains of this Powder contain four of Scammony. *Geoffroy* says, he gives but two or three Grains to Children, and twelve Grains is his highest Dose to Adults. Others give a Scruple.

E. Pulvis Diaromaton.

Aromatic Powder.

Take Canella alba, the Lesser Cardamoms, Mace and Ginger, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Powder.

* The *Dose* is a Scruple.

L. Species

L. Species Aromaticæ.

The Aromatic Species.

Take of Cinnamon two Ounces; the Lesser Cardamoms husked, Ginger and Long Pepper, of each an Ounce, Powder them together.

E. Pulvis Diasenna.

Compound Powder of Sena.

Take Leaves of Sena and Cream of Tartar, of each two Ounces; Scammony and Ginger, of each half an Ounce. Make a Powder.

* Two Scruples and a half contain one Scruple of Sena, one of Cream of Tartar, and five Grains of Scammony. Twenty-five Grains contain ten of Sena, ten of the Cream of Tartar, and two and a half of Scammony; so that the *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

L. Pulvis e Sena compositus.

Compound Powder of Sena.

Take Leaves of Sena and Crystals of Tartar, of each two Ounces; of Scammony half an Ounce; Cloves, Cinnamon and Ginger, of each two Drams. Powder the Scammony by itself; the rest altogether; then mix them. * The *Dose* as above.

E. Pulvis Diatesaron.

Powder of four Things.

Take Roots of round Birthwort, Gentian, Bay-Berries, and Myrrh, of each two Ounces. Make a Powder. If two Ounces of Shavings of Hartshorn be added, it will be

E. Pulvis Diapente.

Powder of five Things.

E. Pulvis Diatragacanthi.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.

Take of Gum-Tragacanth an Ounce; of Gum-Arabic five Drams; Liquorice, white Poppy-Seeds, and Starch, of each two Drams; of Roots of Marsh-Mallows half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Pulvis

L. Pulvis e Tragacantha compositus.

Compound Powder of Tragacanth.

Take Gum Tragacanth, Gum-Arabic, and Roots of Marshmallows, of each an Ounce and a half; of Starch and Liquorice, of each half an Ounce; of double-refined Sugar three Ounces. Let them all be reduced into Powder together.

* These are proper to thicken thin, sharp, ferous Humours that fall upon the Lungs, help Hoarseness, appease Coughs, and promote Spitting. They are good in Sharpness of Urine and Difficulty of making it; in the Strangury, and Ulcers of the Kidneys. The *Dose* of the first is from half a Dram to a Dram; of the second, to a Dram and a half.

E. Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.

Powder of Hiera Picra.

Take of Succotrine Aloes four Ounces; the Lesser Cardamoms and Virginian Snake-Root, of each half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Hiera Picra.

The Sacred Bitter.

Take of Gum extracted from Succotrine Aloes a Pound; of Canella alba three Ounces; powder them separately, and then mix them.

E. Pulvis ad Partum.

Powder to hasten the Birth.

Take of Borax half an Ounce; Castor and Saffron, a Dram and a half; mix, and make a Powder; to which add Chemical Oil of Cinnamon eight Drops; of Chemical Oil of Amber six Drops. Mix them.

* This may be taken from a Scruple to half a Dram. It raises the Spirits of Women in Labour, and assists their Throws.

E. Pulvis Stypticus.

Styptic Powder.

Take of Roch-Alum half an Ounce; of Dragons-Blood two Drams; mix, and make a Powder.

* This

* This is a good internal Remedy for Hæmorrhages, Overflowing of the Menfes, their too frequent Return, and Flooding in child-bed Women. In urgent Cases half a Dram may be taken every Hour, and seven such Doses seldom fail to cure. For common Cases, the *Dose* is a Scruple twice a Day; but it must be given oftner if Occasion requires. *Thomson of Montross*, uses equal Parts of both the Ingredients.

L. Pulvis e Succino compositus.

Compound Powder of Amber.

Take prepared Amber and Gum-Arabic, of each ten Drams; Juice of the Rape of Cistus, Balauftines, Japan-Earth, of each five Drams; of Olibanum half an Ounce; of strained Opium a Dram. Reduce them all into a Powder together.

* Forty Grains of this Powder contain a Grain of Opium, and the *Dose* is from a Scruple to two Scruples. It is designed to stop Hæmorrhages, such as spitting of Blood, Bleeding at the Nose, the Bloody-Flux, the enormous Flux of the Menfes and Piles. It is likewise used in common Loosenesses, Lienteries, and Gonorrhœas. It also causes Rest.

E. Pulvis Vermifugus. *Worm-Powder.*

Take Leaves of Lavender-Cotton, Flowers of Tansey, Worm-Seed, and Sea-Moss, of each half an Ounce; mix, and make a Powder; to which add, distilled Oil of Rue and Savine (both dropt upon Sugar) of each twenty Drops. Mix them.

H. Pulvis Vermifugus. *Worm-Powder.*

Take of Flowers of Tansey and Worm-Seed, of each three Drams; of Salt of Iron a Dram.

* The *Dose* is to half a Dram twice a Day.

C. Pulvis Epilepticus.

Powder against the Falling Sickness.

Take of the Powder of Wild Valerian Root two Scruples; of Cinnabar of Antimony a Scruple. Mix them.

* This

* This is likewise excellent against the Vertigo and Convulsive Disorders in general. It is to be taken Morning and Evening.

H. Pulvis Vermifugus purgans.

Purging Worm-Powder.

Take of choice Rhubarb three Drams ; Scammony and Calomel, of each a Dram. Mix them.

* The Dose is to half a Dram.

L. Species e Scordio sine Opio.

Species of Scordium without Opium.

Take of Bole-Armenic or French Bole four Ounces ; of Scordium two Ounces ; of Cinnamon half an Ounce ; Storax Calamite strained, Roots of Tormentil, Bistort, Gentian, Leaves of Dittany of Crete, strained Galbanum, Gum-Arabic, red Roses, of each an Ounce ; Long Pepper, Ginger, of each half an Ounce. Reduce them into Powder.

L. Species e Scordio cum Opio.

Species of Scordium with Opium.

Take of strained Opium three Drams ; after it is a little dried, add it to the former Ingredients while they are reducing into Powder, that it may pulverize the better.

L. This is reduced into an Electary with thrice the Weight of Syrup of white Poppies, boiled to the Consistence of Honey.

* See *Pulvis e Bolo compositus*.

P I L L S.

L. Pillulæ Aromaticæ.

Aromatic Pills.

TAKE of Succotrine Aloes an Ounce and a half ; of Gum Guaiacan Ounce ; the Aromatic Species and Balsam of Peru, of each half an Ounce. The Aloes and Gum-Guaiac must be reduced into Powder separately, and then mixt with the rest. After-

A a

wards

wards with the Syrup of Orange-peel make them into a Mass.

* These are good against Disorders of the Head and Stomach; they attenuate and carry off cold, pituitous Humours, mend the Appetite and help Digestion. They are best taken over Night, and must be continued some Time to produce the desired Effect. They are of great Use in sleepy Diseases. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. *Pilulæ Æthiopicæ.*

Æthiopic Pills.

Take pure Quicksilver, the Golden Sulphur of Antimony, and Rosin of Guaiac, of each half an Ounce; rub them in a Glass Mortar till all the Globules of the Mercury quite disappear; then add of Alicant Soap half an Ounce; of Syrup of Balsam as much as is sufficient to make them into Pills.

* These seem to be intended as an Improvement of *Plummer's Pills*; they are excellent in cutaneous Eruptions, the Leprosy, inveterate Ulcers, Claps, the French Pox, Gleet, and the Hip-Gout; for they will cure these Distempers when other Methods fail. The *Dose* is a Scruple, Night and Morning. They must be continued for some Time, perhaps a Month or two.

H. *Pillulæ ex Allio.*

Garlic Pills.

Take Garlic and white Soap, of each half an Ounce; of prepared Hoglice a sufficient Quantity; make them into Pills according to Art. Form six Pills out of every half Dram.

* These are designed against the Asthma, and are excellent for that Purpose; they will open and deterge the Bronchia of the Lungs, and give the Patient Breath. They are likewise good in the Dropsy, and will attenuate and carry off the extravasated and stagnant Waters by Urine. The *Dose* is half a Dram twice in a Day.

H. *Pilulæ*

H. Pilulæ Aloëticæ.

Aloetic Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes and white Soap, of each equal Parts; of thin Honey as much as is sufficient. Mix them according to Art.

* These are good Laxatives and Cleansers of the Stomach, destroying Acidities therein They likewise warm the Blood, and are prevalent in Cachexies, the Green-Sickness, hystERIC and hypochondriac Diseases, The *Dose* is a Dram, which may be taken over Night, or in the Morning fasting.

E. Pilulæ Cocciaæ.

Pill Cochiaæ

Take Succotrine Aloes, Coloquintida, Scammony, of each an Ounce; of vitriolated Tartar two Drams; of distilled Oil of Cloves two Drams; of Syrup of Buckthorn as much as is sufficient to make a Mass of Pills.

L. Pilulæ ex Cocynthide cum Aloe.

Pill Cochiaæ.

Take Succotrine Aloes and Scammony, of each two Ounces; of the Pulp of Coloquintida an Ounce; of Oil of Cloves two Drams. The dry Species must be separately reduced into Powder, and then mixed in the Oil; afterwards make them into a Mass of Pills with Syrup of Buckthorn.

* This is a useful Purge, and often prescribed to carry off watry Humours. The Oil of Cloves makes them good against Flatulencies. A Dose of them, with a Grain of Opium, are proper in the bilious Colic. They may be taken from one Scruple to two.

L. Pilulæ ex Cocynthide simpliciores.

Pills of two Things.

Take the Pith of Coloquintida and Scammony, of each two Ounces; Oil of Cloves two Drams. The dry Species must be powdered separately, then the Oil must be mixed with them; afterwards make them into a Mass with Syrup of Buckthorn.

E. *Pilulæ ex duobus.**Pills of two Things.*

Take of Coloquintida and Scammony, of each an Ounce ; of vitriolated Tartar two Drams ; of distilled Oil of Cloves a Dram ; of Syrup of Buckthorn enough to reduce them into Pills.

* These are a very smart Purge, and may do service in some chronic Diseases ; but a too frequent Use of all strong Purges is very hurtful to the Constitution ; and, indeed, they should be never given but in Cases of the utmost Necessity. The *Dose* is from fifteen Grains to half a Dram.

H. *Pilulæ Chalybeatæ.**Pills with Steel.*

Take Gum-Ammoniac, Extract of Gentian, Salt of Iron, Myrrh, of each an Ounce : of Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into Pills.

* These invigorate impoverish'd Blood, strengthen the Stomach, help Digestion, open Obstructions, cure the Green-Sickness, the Cachexy, promote the Menfes, and are good in hysteric and hypochondrical Cases. The *Dose* is to a Scruple twice in a Day.

L. *Pilulæ Ecphrasticæ.**Deobstruent Pills.*

Take of Aromatic Pills three Ounces ; Rhubarb, Extract of Gentian, Salt of Iron, of each an Ounce ; of Salt of Wormwood half an Ounce. With Solutive Syrup of Roses beat them into a Mass.

* These have the same Virtues as the former, but being laxative, they are better in some Cases, because they evacuate the vitious Humours which have been fitted to be carried off downwards. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. *Pilulæ Ecphrasticæ Chalybeatæ.**The deobstruent Pills with Steel.*

Take of Rufus's Pills an Ounce and a half ; Gum-Ammoniac, Rosin of Guaiac, of each half an Ounce ;
of

of Salt of Iron five Drams ; Elixir of Property enough to make them into Pills.

* The Vertues and *Dose* are the same as the former.

H. *Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Chalybeatæ.*

Deobstruent Pills with Steel.

Take Succotrine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Salt of Steel, Galbanum, Myrrh, of each half an Ounce ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into a Mass of Pills.

* The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

H. *Pilulæ Ecphracticæ purgantes.*

Deobstruent purging Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Scammony, of each two Ounces ; of vitriolated Tartar three Drams ; of distilled Oil of Juniper a Dram and a half ; Syrup of Buckthorn enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* The *Dose* is from one Scruple to two.

E. *Pilulæ Ecphracticæ cum Aculeo.*

Deobstruent purging Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Scammony, of each an Ounce ; Gum-Ammoniac, Rosin of Guaiac, of each half an Ounce ; of vitriolated Tartar two Drams ; of distilled Oil of Juniper a Dram ; Syrup of Buckthorn enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* The *Dose* is from one Scruple to two.

E. *Pilulæ Fœtidæ.*

Fœtid Pills.

Take of Assa Fœtida a Dram and a half ; of Russian Castor a Dram ; of Camphire half a Dram ; of distilled Oil of Hartshorn enough to make them into a Mass for Pills

* These are good against hysteric Fits. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. Pilulæ de Gambogia.

Pills of Gamboge.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, Gamboge, Calomel, of each two Drams ; of distilled Oil of Juniper half a Dram ; of Syrup of Buckthorn enough to make a Mass for Pills.

* This is a very strong Purge, and may be of Service in the Dropsy. It may be given from ten Grains to a Scruple ; but a larger Dose is not safe.

L. Pilulæ Gummosæ.

Gum-Pills.

Take Galbanum, Opoponax, Myrrh, Sagapenum, of each an Ounce ; Assa Fœtida half an Ounce ; with Syrup of Saffron make a Mass for Pills.

E. Pilulæ Gummosæ.

Gum-Pills.

Take Gum-Ammoniac and Sagapenum, of each half an Ounce ; Russian Castor and Myrrh, of each three Drams ; Assa Fœtida and Galbanum, of each two Drams ; of distilled Oil of Amber half a Dram ; of Elixir of Property enough to make a Mass for Pills.

H. Pilulæ Gummosæ.

Gum-Pills.

Take Assa Fœtida, Shining Wood-Soot, Myrrh, of each two Ounces ; of distilled Oil of Amber a Dram and a half ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* These different Compositions are all intended against hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases ; as also against Convulsions, epileptic Fits, and veriginous Disorders. The Dose is a Scruple twice in a Day.

L. Pilulæ Mercuriales.

Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quicksilver five Drams ; of *Strasburgh* Turpentine two Drams ; of the Cathartic Extract four Scruples ; of Rhubarb in Powder a Dram. First rub the Quicksilver with the Turpentine till it becomes invisible ;

invisible ; then beat all to a Mass. If the Turpentine should be too thick, a little sweet Oil may be added thereto.

H. *Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.*

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quicksilver an Ounce and a half ; of thin Honey a sufficient Quantity ; rub them together till the Quicksilver entirely disappears ; then add of the Mass of Pill Cochiae an Ounce, and of Gum-Ammoniac the same Quantity. Mix them according to Art.

E. *Pilulæ Mercuriales.*

Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Quicksilver an Ounce ; of Honey a sufficient Quantity ; rub them in a Glass-Mortar till the Quicksilver disappears ; then add of Gum-Ammoniac two Ounces ; make a Mass for Pills.

E. *Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.*

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Quicksilver an Ounce ; of Honey a sufficient Quantity. Rub them together till the Quicksilver disappears ; then add Gum-Ammoniac, Extract of black Hellebore, choice Rhubarb, of each half an Ounce. Beat them into a Mass for Pills.

TURNER. *Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.*

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quicksilver two Drams ; Turpentine and Pill Cochiae, of each half a Dram. Rub the Quicksilver with the Turpentine till it becomes invisible ; then beat the whole into a Mass for Pills, of which make twelve in Number.

* This last is an Imitation of *Belloste*. One of these Pills taken Night and Morning will, after the two first Days, give two or three Stools in a Day, without Gripes or Sickness. Quicksilver given in this Manner, is an excellent Remedy against many Chronic Diseases ; such as, the French Pox, and its various Symptoms ; and all Diseases of the Skin, from the Itch to the Leprosy.

profy. The whole Secret lies in giving it in such Quantities and Times as to prevent a Salivation; for the longer it stays in the Body the better, as Spitting contributes nothing at all to the Cure. It is confessed, this is repugnant to the common Opinion and Practice; however, if any one impartially considers the Effects of Quicksilver, as a Topic, he must be forced to own, that it has a peculiar, I dare not say specific, Property in destroying the Venereal Venom. On the very first Appearance of a sore Mouth, the Use of the Pills must be suspended till it quite disappears, and a Purge may be given to turn the Course of the Humours downwards. Those Pills are the best that are least purgative, if a Salivation could be avoided. The *Hospital Dispensatory*-Writers, order their laxative Pill to be taken every other Day, half a Dram at a Time, probably with the same View, and to avoid a Salivation; whereas *Turner* gave half a Dram of his, Night and Morning. What I have said is not built on idle Theory, but is the Result of Examination and Experience.

E. *Pilulæ pacifici vulgo Matthæi.*

Composing, or Matthew's Pill.

Take of Russian Castor two Ounces; Saffron and Opium, of each an Ounce; of Soap of Tartar three Ounces; of Balsam of Capivi enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* Here, Castor and Saffron are substituted instead of Hellebore and Liquorice, which are in *Bate*. He says, these Pills are diaphoretic, diuretic, nephritic, lithontriptic, hydropic, anticolic, bechic, anodyne and paretoric. They are given with Success in Agues, especially the Tertian and Quartan; in Catarrhs, Coughs, Head-achs, the Tooth ach, Pains of the Stomach, Surfeits, the Gout, Loosenesses, the Bloody-Flux, and internal Ulcers. There is a Grain of Opium to eight Grains of the Pills. The *London College* have no Opinion of their extraordinary Efficacy.

L. *Pilulæ*

L. Pilulæ Saponaceæ.

Saponaceous Pills.

Take of Almond-Soap four Ounces ; of strained Opium half an Ounce ; of Essence of Lemons a Dram. Soften the Opium in Wine, and beat it with the rest till they are perfectly mixed.

* In this Composition there is a Grain of Opium in ten Grains of the Pills.

H. Pilulæ Pacificæ.

Composing Pills.

Take of Galbanum, Myrrh, white Soap, of each two Ounces ; of prepared Opium an Ounce ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into a Mass for Pills. There is a Grain of Opium in eight Grains of the Pills.

E. Pilulæ pectorales.

Pectoral Pills.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac half an Ounce ; of Benjamin three Drams ; of Myrrh two Drams ; of Saffron a Dram ; of Balsam of Sulphur half a Dram ; of Syrup of Balsam enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

H. Pilulæ pectorales.

Pectoral Pills.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac an Ounce and a half ; of Myrrh an Ounce ; of terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur a Dram ; Syrup of Marshmallows enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* These are good in Colds, Coughs, Asthmas and Consumptions, if not too far gone. The Dose is a Scruple twice in a Day.

H. Pilulæ Piceæ.

Tar Pills.

Take of Tar what you please ; of Powder of Elecampane-Root enough to make it into a Mass for Pills. Make six Pills out of every half Dram.

* These are good in the Scurvy, Consumptions and Diseases

Diseases of the Skin. The *Dose* is half a Dram twice in a Day.

H. *Pilulæ roborantes.*

Strengthening Pills.

Take of Olibanum an Ounce and a half; of the Styptic Powder an Ounce; of Salt of Iron half an Ounce; of the Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* These are designed against Fluxes of the Belly. The *Dose* is to half a Dram twice a Day.

L. *Pilulæ Rufi.*

Rufus's Pills.

Take of Succotrine Aloes two Ounces; Myrrh and Saffron of each an Ounce. With Syrup of Saffron make a Mass for Pills.

E. *Pilulæ communes vulgo Rufi.*

Common, or Rufus's Pills.

Take of Succotrine Aloes two Ounces; of Myrrh an Ounce; of Saffron half an Ounce. With Syrup of Orange-peel make a Mass for Pills.

* These not only purge, but warm and strengthen the Stomach, as well as help Digestion. They are good in cold Constitutions and the Green-Sickness, promote the Menses and cleanse the Womb. The *Dose* is from fifteen Grains to half a Dram; some say a Dram, which is too much for an Alterative.

E. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ.*

Squill-Pills.

Take of Alicant Soap an Ounce; Gum-Ammoniac prepared, Hoglice and fresh Squills, of each half an Ounce. With Syrup of Balsam make them into a Mass for Pills.

H. *Pilulæ Scilliticæ.*

Squill-Pills.

Take Gum Ammoniac, fresh Squills, and the Lesser Cardamoms, of each equal Parts. Mix them and make a Mass of Pills. Form six Pills out of every half Dram.

* These

* These Pills are diuretic, pectoral, and open Obstructions. They are good to cleanse the Kidneys, to free them from Gravel and all fabulous Concretions, as well as promote the Menfes, and help in the Dropsy: They attenuate thick, viscid Phlegm in the Lungs, promote Expectoration, and are consequently good in the Asthma and the Beginning of a Consumption; for they are proper to dissipate crude Tubercles of the Lungs. The *Dose* is fifteen Grains twice in a Day.

E. Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

Stomachic Pills.

Take of Succotrine Aloes an Ounce; of Rhubarb six Drams; of Gum-Ammoniac three Drams; Extract of Gentian and Myrrh, of each two Drams; of vitriolated Tartar a Dram; of distilled Oil of Mint half a Dram; of Syrup of Sena with Rhubarb enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

H. Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

Stomachic Pills.

Take of Succotrine Aloes an Ounce and a half; Gum-Ammoniac and Myrrh, of each half an Ounce; vitriolated Tartar two Drams; of distilled Oil of Mint half a Dram; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* These Pills purge and strengthen the Stomach, cause an Appetite and help Digestion; they cure the Colic by carrying off the Matter which offends the Intestines, and are useful in hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases. The *Dose* is to half a Dram.

L. Pilulæ e Styrace.

Storax Pills.

Take of Cane-Storax strained two Ounces; of Saffron an Ounce; of Opium strained five Drams. Beat them well together till they are perfectly mixed.

* Five Grains and four Fifths contain a Grain of Opium. These are often given to ease Pain, procure Sleep, to stop Defluxions and to appease Coughs.

*E. Pilulæ e Styrace.**Storax Pills.*

Take of Cane-Storax five Drams ; of Gum-Tragacanth an Ounce ; Olibanum and Opium, of each half an Ounce ; Syrup of white Poppies enough to reduce them into a Mass for Pills.

* There is about a Grain of Opium in five Grains of the Pills.

General Rules for making PILLS.

I. The three first Rules for the making of Powders are to be carefully observed.

II. The Gums and inspissated Juices should first be softened with the prescribed Liquor, and the Powders are to be added by degrees, and the Operation must be perfected by the constant beating of them together.

III. The Masses of Pills are best kept in Bladders, smearing them now and then with the Liquor with which they were made.

ELECTUARIES, CONFECTIONS, ANTIDOTES *and* LOHOCHS.

*E. Electuarium Antidysentericum.**An Electary against the Bloody-Flux.*

TAKE of Diascordium two Ounces ; of Balsam of Locatelli an Ounce ; mix, and make an Electary.

*H. Confectio roborans.**A strengthening Confection.*

Take of Bole-Armenic prepared three Ounces ; Roots of Tormentil, Nutmegs, and Olibanum, of each two Ounces ; of Opium prepared a Dram and a half ; of Syrup of dried Roses, triple the Weight of the Powder. Mix them according to Art.

* This

* This is in the room of *Diafcardium*, and there is a Grain of *Opium* in half an Ounce of the Confection. Its principal Use is as an Astringent in Fluxes of the Belly.

H. Electuarium antidyfentericum.

An Electary against the Bloody-Flux.

Take of the strengthening Confection an Ounce; of *Locatelli's Balsam* dissolved with the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; of choice *Rhubarb* in Powder two Drams; of Syrup of *Marshmallows* enough to make them into an Electary. The Dose is the Bigness of a Walnut twice in a Day.

* The Title declares the Virtues.

C. Electarium astringens.

An astringent Electary.

Take the compound Powder of *Bole*, with *Opium* and toasted *Nutmeg*, of each two Ounces; Syrup of white *Poppies* enough to make them into an Electary.

* This given from half a Dram to two Scruples will check a Looseness, when Astringents are seasonable, drinking a Draught of the following *Chalk-Julep* after each Dose.

C. Take of white Chalk prepared two Ounces; of *Gum Arabic* a Dram and a half; of white Sugar four Ounces; of boiling Water a Gallon; then add two Ounces of spirituous *Cinnamon-Water*.

C. Electarium Alexiterium.

A Cordial Electary.

Take of compound Powder of *Contrayerva* two Ounces; of *Virginian Snake-Root* an Ounce; of Syrup of *Oranges* enough to make an Electary.

* The Dose is half a Dram every sixth Hour, drinking a small Draught of the following *Diaphoretic Julep* after each Dose.

C. Take of Spring-Water a Quart; of spirituous *Alexiterial-Water* with Vinegar six Ounces; Syrup of *Orange-Peel* three Ounces.

* These are proper in the last Stage of malignant Fevers of all Kinds, when the Spirits are depressed, the Pulse low, and Nature seems quite exhausted. In this Case Blisters are absolutely necessary.

L. Electarium e Baccis Lauri.

Electary of Bay-Berries.

Take the Leaves of dried Rue, Carraway-Seeds, Parsly-Seeds, and Bay-Berries, of each an Ounce ; of Sagapenum half an Ounce ; black Pepper and Russian Castor, of each two Drams ; of clarified Honey triple the Weight of the powdered Species. Mix the Species with the Honey and make an Electary.

E. Electarium e Baccis Lauri.

Electary of Bay-Berries.

Take of Conserve of Rue two Ounces ; of Candied Ginger an Ounce ; of Bay-Berries half an Ounce ; of Zedoary two Drams ; of Russian Castor a Dram ; of distilled Oil of Fennel ten Drops ; of Syrup of Orange-Peel enough to make an Electary.

* These warm the Stomach, expel Wind, are good for the flatulent Colic, provoke Urine, promote the Menfes, and are beneficial in hystERIC Cases. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

H. Electarium balsamicum.

A balsamic Electary.

Take of Conserve of Roses two Ounces ; of Locatelli's Balsam dissolved with the Yolk of an Egg, an Ounce. Mix them.

* This Electary is pectoral, and is good in Catarrhs, Coughs, spitting of Blood, and Consumptions. The *Dose* is the Size of a Walnut twice in a Day ; or half a Dram in a Fit of Coughing.

E. Electarium Cardiacum.

The cordial Electary.

Take the Conserves of Rosemary-Flowers and red Roses, of each an Ounce and a half ; Orange and Citron-peel and Nutmegs candied, of each an Ounce ;
of

of candied Ginger six Drams; of the Confection of Kermes half an Ounce; of the distilled Oil of Cinnamon twenty Drops; of Syrup of Cloves enough to make them into an Electary.

* This is a very good Cordial for low, cold, phlegmatic Constitutions. It strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion, takes away Loathing of Victuals, cheers the Spirits and raises the Strength. It is very friendly to the Nerves and restores the relaxed Tone of their Fibres. The *Dose* is from two Drams to half an Ounce three Times a Day.

L. Electarium e Cassia.

Electary of Cassia.

Take Solutive Syrup of Roses, and Pulp of Cassia newly extracted, of each half a Pound; of Manna two Ounces; of the Pulp of Tamarinds an Ounce rub the Manna in a Mortar, and with a gentle Heat dissolve it in the Syrup; then add the Pulps, and with a continued Heat reduce them to a proper Consistence.

E. Diacassia.

Electuary of Cassia.

Take of the Pulp of Cassia twelve Ounces; of the Pulp of Tamarinds six Ounces; of Calabrian Manna eight Ounces; of Syrup of pale Roses a Pound. Dissolve the Manna in hot Water and strain it, and in a gentle Heat evaporate it to the Thickness of Honey, before the Pulps are mixed therewith; then make an Electary.

* These are Laxatives, and may be taken from one Ounce to two.

H. Electuarium Cephalicum.

Acephalic Electary.

Take the Root of Wild Valerian and Mistletoe of the Oak, of each an Ounce; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make an Electary.

* This is appropriated to the Head and Nerves, and is good against Convulsions, the Vertigo and Falling-Sickness.

Sickness. The *Dose* is the Size of a Walnut three Times in a Day.

C. Electarium Diaphoreticum.

A diaphoretic Electary.

Take of compound Powder of Contrayerva two Ounces ; of purified Nitre an Ounce ; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make them into an Electary. The *Dose* is half a Dram every sixth Hour.

E. Diascordium.

Diascordium.

Take the Leaves of Scordium or Water-Germander, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Japan-Earth, Gum-Arabic, Olibanum, of each an Ounce ; of the Roots of Tormentil, Bole-Armenic, of each an Ounce and a half ; of Syrup of dried Roses boiled to the Thickness of Honey, thrice the Weight of the Powders. Mix, and make an Electary.

* This is given to Children from five Grains to a Scruple ; and to Adults from a Scruple to two Drams. The Use of it is generally known to be for Fluxes of the Belly.

L. Electarium e Scordio.

Diascordium.

Take of the Species of Scordium with Opium, what you please ; of the Syrup of white Poppies boiled to the Thickness of Honey, thrice the Weight. Mix the Species with the Syrup, and make an Electary.

C. Electarium ad Gonorrhœam.

An Electary for a Clap.

Take of the Lenitive Electary three Ounces ; of Jalap in Powder three Drams ; of purified Nitre a Dram and a half. The *Dose* is a Dram and a half, Morning and Night.

* This, in common Cases, will take off the Inflammation and bring the Matter of the Running to a good Colour and Consistence. But when the Symptoms are violent ; that is, when there is a painful Sensation as if the Penis was bound hard with a Cord ; when the Testicles

Testicles are swelled, or Buboës appear in the Groin, then Friction with a Mercurial Ointment will be necessary, taking care not to bring on a Salivation. When by this Means the Symptoms are removed, and nothing but a simple Running remains, the *following Electary* may be used.

C. Electarium ad Gonorrhœam post Inflammationem.

An Electary for a Clap when the Inflammation is gone.

Take of the Lenitive Electary a Pound ; of Balsam of Capivi half a Pound ; Rhubarb in Powder, Gum-Guaiac, purified Nitre, of each four Ounces ; of Syrup of Orange-peel enough to make an Electary.

* Dose as above.

H. Electuarium Hæmorrhoidale.

An Electary against the Piles.

Take of the Lenitive Electary two Ounces ; of Flowers of Brimstone half an Ounce. Mix them. The Dose is half an Ounce.

C. Electarium Hydropicum.

An Electary for the Dropsy.

Take of Gamboge in Powder an Ounce and a half ; of Cream of Tartar in Powder an Ounce ; of Ginger in Powder half an Ounce ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make an Electary. The Dose is half a Dram early in the Morning.

C. Electarium Jalappæ.

A Jalap Electary.

Take of Jalap in Powder two Ounces ; of Ginger in Powder three Drams ; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electary.

* When Purging is required, this will operate safely and easily. The Dose is from half a Dram to two Scruples, to be taken early in the Morning.

C. Electarium Ictericum.

An Electary for the Jaundice.

Take of Castile Soap three Ounces ; powdered Rhu-

barb and the Species of *Hiera Picra*, of each half an Ounce; of the Syrup of Orange-peel enough to make them into an Electary. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram twice in a Day. There may be added as Occasion requires, half an Ounce of the Filings of Iron. * See *Sapo* and *Chalybs*.

L. *Electarium Lenitivum.*

Lenitive Electary.

Take of dried Figs a Pound; of Sena-Leaves eight Ounces; the Pulps of Tamarinds, of Cassia, and of French Prunes, of each half a Pound; of Coriander-Seeds four Ounces; of Liquorice three Ounces; of double-refined Sugar two Pounds and a half. Reduce the Coriander-Seeds and Sena into Powder, and sift ten Ounces through a Sieve; boil the Remainder with the Figs and Liquorice to a Quart; then strain and press out the Liquor. Evaporate the expressed Liquor to a Pint and a half, or rather less; then add the Sugar and make it into a Syrup. Add this Syrup gradually to the Pulps. Lastly, mix in the Powder that was sifted through a Sieve.

* The *Dose* is from half an Ounce to an Ounce.

Quincy says, the Quantity of a Nutmeg is sufficient as a Laxative.

E. *Electarium Lenitivum pro Clystere.*

Lenitive Electary for Clysters.

Take of Polypody of the Oak two Ounces; the Leaves of Mercury, Fenugreek-Seeds, and Linseeds, of each an Ounce; of Spring-Water three Quarts. Boil to the Consumption of one half, and add towards the End of the Decoction, of Leaves of Senna two Ounces; of Coriander-Seed half an Ounce. To the expressed Colature add of Honey two Pounds. Boil them to the Consistence of a thick Syrup, and then add of the Pulp of Damask Prunes a Pound; of Pulp of Cassia half a Pound. Mix, and make an Electary.

H. *Electu-*

H. Electuarium Lenitivum.

Lenitive Electary.

Take of the Roots of Polydody three Ounces ; of Spring-Water three Quarts. Boil to two Quarts, adding towards the End of the Boiling, of Leaves of Senna two Ounces ; of Coriander-Seeds half an Ounce. To the strained Liquor add, of white Sugar four Pounds. Boil these to the Consistence of a thick Syrup, and then add, of the Pulp of French Prunes a Pound ; the Pulps of Cassia and Tamarinds, of each half a Pound. Mix them according to Art.

H. Electuarium ad Nephriticos.

Electary against the Gravel.

Take of Lenitive Electary an Ounce and a half, of Venice-Turpentine dissolved with the Yolk of an Egg, an Ounce ; of Egg-shells prepared half an Ounce ; of choice Rhubarb a Dram ; of Syrup of Marshmallows enough to make an Electary. Mix them according to Art. The *Dose* is about a Dram once or twice in a Day.

C. Electarium Peruvianum.

Electary of the Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder three Ounces ; Syrup of Orange-peel enough to make an Electary, of which a Dram, or a Dram and a half is to be taken every second or third Hour, for sixteen Times.

* See *Cortex Peruvianus*.

H. Electuarium Peruvianum Febrifugum.

A Febrifuge Electary of the Bark.

Take of the Peruvian Bark an Ounce ; of Crude Sal-Ammoniac a Dram ; of Syrup of the Juice of Lemons enough to make an Electary.

* This will serve for sixteen Doses, one of which must be taken every third Hour, when the Fit of an Ague is off. It is good against spitting of Blood.

*H. Electuarium peruvianum roborans.**A strengthening Electary of the Bark.*

Take of the Peruvian Bark an Ounce and a half ; of the Colcothar of Vitriol three Drams ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make an Electary. The *Dose* is the Quantity of a Walnut twice or thrice in a Day.

* This is a Remedy against the Overflowing of the Menfes, and in hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases.

*H. Electarium peruvianum stypticum.**A Styptic Electary of the Bark.*

Take of the Peruvian Bark an Ounce and a half ; of Roch Alum half an Ounce ; of Syrup of Lemons enough to make an Electary. The *Dose* is the Quantity of a Walnut thrice in a Day.

* This is designed to cure the Whites in Women.

*C. Electarium ad Alvi Profluvium five Diarrhoeam.**An Electary against a Looseness.*

Take of Diascordium three Ounces ; of Rhubarb in Powder one Ounce ; of Syrup of white Poppies as much as is sufficient. Mix them. The *Dose* is two Scruples, with the *Chalk-Julep*.

*C. Electarium Rheumaticum.**An Electary against the Rheumatism.*

Take of Conserve of Orange-peel two Ounces ; of Cinnabar of Antimony levigated, an Ounce and a half ; of Gum-Guaiac in Powder an Ounce ; of Winter's-Bark in Powder three Drams ; of Syrup of Orange-peel a sufficient Quantity. Mix them. The *Dose* is a Dram Morning and Evening.

* This is not designed against an acute Rheumatism, but those tedious and wandering Pains which fly from one Part to another without a Fever. These are generally said to be akin to the Gout, and are by some distinguished by the Name of *Arthritis*, because they are apt to infest the Joints more than other Parts.

H. Electuarium fistens.

An astringent Electary.

Take of the strengthening Confection two Ounces ; of the Extract of Logwood half an Ounce ; of Syrup of dried Roses as much as is sufficient. Make an Electary.

* The Intention of this is against Fluxes of the Belly. The *Dose* is the Quantity of a Walnut three or four Times in a Day.

H. Bolus Alexeterius.

An alexetereal Bolus.

Take of Virginian Snake Root fifteen Grains ; of Castor ten Grains ; of Camphire three Grains ; of Syrup of Sugar a sufficient Quantity. Mix, and make a Bolus.

* This is diaphoretic, and is a proper Remedy in the low State of continual Fevers, when Nature wants a Spur to keep her from sinking under the Weight of the Disease. It must be repeated every six Hours as occasion requires. It is likewise good when there is a Gangrene.

C. Bolus Antidysentericus.

A Bolus against the Bloody-Flux.

Take of the London Philonium half a Dram ; of Rhubarb in Powder half a Scruple ; Syrup of Oranges enough to make a Bolus. It is to be repeated every Night, if occasion requires.

H. Bolus e Castoreo.

A Bolus of Castor.

Take of Castor a Scruple ; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn, or distilled Oil of Hartshorn five Drams ; Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This is anodyne, diaphoretic, cephalic, and friendly to the Nerves, and may be given in the low State of Fevers, and in the Palsy ; especially at first when the Patient is seized with it ; as also in the Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire.

H. Bolus

*H. Bolus diaphoreticus.**A diaphoretic Bolus.*

Take the compound Powder of Contrayerva, and crude Sal-Ammoniac, of each a Scruple.

* This is proper to promote a Diaphoresis in Fevers, especially the Intermittent.

*H. Bolus diureticus.**A diuretic Bolus.*

Take of white Soap two Scruples ; of distilled Oil of Juniper from ten to twenty Drops.

* This is good to make the extravasated Water to pass off by Urine, in the Dropsy.

*H. Bolus Guaiacinus.**A Bolus of Guaiacum.*

Take of the Extract of Guaiac two Scruples ; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn seven Grains ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This is a good Diaphoretic in the Palsey, Rheumatism, and several other chronic Diseases.

*H. Bolus Jalappæ cum Mercurio.**A Bolus of Jalap with Mercury.*

Take of choice Jalap a Scruple ; of Calomel from five Grains to ten ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* Mercurial Purges are good in many Diseases, particularly in the Venereal, the Palsy and Dropsy.

*H. Bolus Mercurialis.**A Mercurial Bolus.*

Take of Calomel from five Grains to fifteen ; Conserve of Roses half a Dram. Mix them. See *Calomel*.

*H. Bolus pectoralis.**A pectoral Bolus.*

Take of Sperma Ceti fifteen Grains ; of Gum-Ammoniac ten Grains ; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn seven Grains ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This

* This is to be given in Disorders of the Breast, particularly Difficulty of Breathing and in Consumptions ; for it dissolves thick, gross Phlegm that stuffs the Bronchia, and gives fresh Vigour to the whole animal Frame, and may be given with Success in the Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs.

H. Bolus Rhei cum Mercurio.

A Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury.

Take of choice Rhubarb fifteen Grains ; of Calomel five Grains ; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This will cleanse and strengthen the Stomach, is good in the Cachexy, Green-Sickness, hystERIC and hypochondriac Diseases, is prevalent in the Colic and Fluxes of the Belly, it likewise will kill Worms and expel them out of the Body.

H. Bolus Theriacalis.

A Bolus of Venice-Treacle.

Take of Venice-Treacle two Scruples ; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn seven Grains ; of Camphire three Grains. Mix them.

L. Confectio Cardiaca.

The cordial Confection.

Take the fresh Tops of Rosemary and Juniper-Berries, of each a Pound ; the Lesser Cardamom-Seeds husked, Zedoary and Saffron, of each half a Pound. With about half a Gallon of proof Spirit make a Tincture, Strain it, and over a gentle Fire reduce it to about two Pints and a half, then adding the following Things in fine Powder, compleat the Electary : of compound Powder of Crabs-Claws sixteen Ounces ; Cinnamon and Nutmegs of each two Ounces ; of Cloves an Ounce ; of double-refined Sugar two Pounds.

* This is in the room of *Raleigh's* Confection, but might as well have been omitted ; for the more simple Compositions may be prescribed with greater Certainty than

288 *Electuaries, Confections,*

than these Jumbles, how venerable soever either for their Name or Antiquity.

L. Confectio Paulina.

The Confection called Paulina.

Take Costus, or in its stead Zedoary, Cinnamon, long Pepper, black Pepper, Cane-Storax strained, Galbanum strained, Opium strained, Russian Castor, of each two Ounces ; of Syrup of Sugar boiled to the Thickness of Honey, triple the Weight of all the rest. Dissolve the Opium in Wine, and then mix it with the Syrup made hot ; afterwards add the Syrup, still hot, gradually to the Storax and Galbanum melted together ; afterwards sprinkle in the other Species reduced to Powder.

* This is designed to repress hysteric Vapours, to appease Coughs, to stop Loosenesses and to procure Sleep. There is a Grain of Opium in every thirty-two Grains of the Confection. It is a warm Opiate.

L. Philonium Londinense.

London Philonium.

Take white Pepper, Ginger, Caraway-Seeds, of each two Ounces ; of strained Opium six Drams ; of Syrup of white Poppies, boiled to the Thickness of Honey, triple the Weight of all the rest. Dissolve the Syrup in Wine, and then mix it with the Syrup made hot very carefully ; afterwards add the rest reduced into Powder.

* There is a Grain of Opium in thirty-six Grains of the Philonium. This is likewise a warm Opiate, and is given to ease Pain and procure Sleep.

H. Electuarium pectorale.

A pectoral Electary.

Take of Conserve of Roses two Ounces ; of the compound Powder of Gum-Tragacanth half an Ounce ; of the Flowers of Benjamin a Dram ; of Syrup of Balsam enough to make an Electary.

* The Title shews the Virtues. It may be taken from one Dram to three.

E. Mi-

*E. Mithridatium Damocratis.**Mithridate*

Take Myrrh, Saffron, Agarick, Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Male-Frankincense, Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, of each ten Drams; Seeds of Hartwort, Opobalsamum or Balsam of Peru, Camels-Hay, Flowers of Arabian Stachas, Costus or Zedoary, Galbanum, Cyprus-Turpentine, Long Pepper, Castor, Juice of the Rape of Cistus, Cane-Storax, Opoponax, Indian-Leaf, of each an Ounce; Cassia Lignea, Poley-Mountain, white Pepper, Leaves of Scordium, Seed of the Carrot of Crete, Carpobalsamum or Cubebs, the Troches called Cyphi, Bdellium, of each seven Drams; Celtic Nard, Gum-Arabic, Seeds of Macedonian Parsley, Opium, Lesser Cardamom-Seeds, Fennel-Seeds, Gentian-Root, Red Roses, Dittany of Crete, of each five Drams; Aniseeds, Roots of Asarabacca, Root of the true Acorus, Roots of Phu or Wild Valerian, Sagapenum, of each three Drams; the true or German Acacia, Bellies Skinks, Seeds of St. John's-Wort, of each a Dram and a half; of clarified Honey triple the Weight of the Powders; of Canary-Wine enough to dissolve the Gums and Juices; mix them altogether into an Electary according to Art.

*L. Mithridatium five Confectio Damocratis.**Mithridate.*

Take of Cinnamon fourteen Drams; of Myrrh eleven Drams; of Agaric, Spikenard, Ginger, Saffron, Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, Frankincense and Chio-Turpentine, of each ten Drams; of Costus, or in its stead Zedoary, Indian-Leaf, or in its stead Mace, Camel's-Hay, long Pepper, the Seeds of Hartwort, French-Lavender, Juice of the Rape of Cistus, Storax Calamite strained, Opoponax, strained Galbanum, Opobalsamum, or in its stead the expressed Oil of Nums, and Russian-Castor, of each one Ounce; of Poly Mountain, Scordium, Carpobalsamum, or in its stead Cubebs, white Pepper, Seeds of Cretan Carrot, and strained Bdellium, of each seven Drams; of

Celtic Nard, Gentian-Root, Leaves of Cretan Dittany, red Roſes, Seeds of Macedonian Parſley, huſked Seeds of the Leſſer Cardamom, Seeds of ſweet Fennel, Gum Arabic and ſtrained Opium, of each five Drams ; Root of ſweet Flag, Roots of wild Valerian, Aniſeeds, and ſtrained Sagapenum, of each three Drams ; of Spignel, St. John's-Wort, Juice of Acacia, or in its ſtead Japan-Earth, and the Bellies of Scincks, of each two Drams and a half ; clarified Honey triple the Weight of all the reſt ; mix the Opium, firſt diſſolved in a little Wine, with the Honey made hot ; then melt the Galbanum, Storax, Turpentine, and Opobalfamum, or the expreſſed Oil of Nutmegs, together in another Veſſel, perpetually ſtirring them to prevent their burning ; with theſe when melted, mix the hot Honey, at firſt by Spoonfuls, but afterwards more copiouſly ; laſtly, when they are almoſt cold, by Degrees, add the reſt of the Species reduced into Powder.

E. Theriaca Andromachi.

Venice-Treacle.

Take of Troches of Squills, fix Ounces ; Troches of Vipers, the Magma called *Hedychron*, Long Pepper, Opium, of each three Ounces ; Roots of Illyrian or Florentine-Orris, red Roſes, Scordium-Leaves, Agaric, Opobalfamum or Balfam of Peru, Juice of Liquorice, Seeds of wild Navew, Cinnamon, of each an Ounce and a half ; Myrrh, Saffron, Ginger, Rha-pontic or Tormentil-Root, Roots of Cinquefoil, Leaves of Calamint, of Horehound, of Dittany of Crete, Flowers of Arabian Staechas, Camels-Hay, Seeds of Macedonian-Parſley, Coſtus or Zedoary, Cyprus-Turpentine, Male-Frankincenſe, White Pepper, Black Pepper, Caſſia Lignea, Indian Nard, of each fix Drams ; Poley-Mountain of Crete, Seeds of Seſely of Marſeilles or common Hartwort, Aniſeeds, Seeds of Biſhopſweed, of Amomum or Cloves, Leſſer Cardamoms, Fennel-Seeds, Seeds of Treacle-Muſtard, Roots of Gentian, of Spignel, of Pontic-Phu or the Wild Valerian, of the true Acorus,
Leaves

Leaves of Germander, of Ground Pine, of St. John's Wort, true or German Acacia, Carpobalsamum or Cubebs, Terra Lemnia or Bole-Armenic, burnt Chalcitis or Green Vitriol calcined, Cane-Storax, Gum-Arabic, Juice of the Rape of Cistus, Celtic Nard, Indian Leaf, of each half an Ounce; Tops of the Lesser Centaury, Seeds of the Carrot of Crete, Roots of Long Birthwort, Jews-Pitch or Amber, Galbanum, Opoponax, Sagapenum, Castor, of each two Drams; clarified Honey triple the Weight of the Powders; Canary-Wine as much as is sufficient to dissolve the Gums and Juices; mix them and make an Electary according to Art.

L. Theriaca Andromachi.

The Treacle of Andromachus.

Take of the Troches of Squills half a Pound, Long Pepper, strained Opium, and dried Vipers, of each three Ounces; Cinnamon, and Opobalsamum, or in its stead expressed Oil of Nutmegs, of each two Ounces; Agaric, Roots of Florentine Orris, Scordium, red Roses, Seeds of Navew, and Extract of Liquorice, of each an Ounce and a half; of Spikenard, Saffron, Amomum, Myrrh, Costus, or in its stead Zedoary, and Camels-Hay, of each an Ounce; the Root of Cinquefoil, Rhubarb, Ginger, Indian-Leaf, or in its stead Mace, Leaves of Dittany of Crete, Leaves of Horehound, Leaves of Calamint, French Lavender, Black Pepper, Seeds of Macedonian Parsley, Olibanum, Chio Turpentine, and Roots of Wild Valerian, of each six Drams; Roots of Gentian, Celtic Nard, Spignel, Leaves of Poly-Mountain, Leaves of St. John's-Wort, Leaves of Ground-Pine, Tops of Creeping-Germander with the Seeds, Carpobalsamum, or in its stead Cubebs, Seeds of Anise, Seeds of sweet Fennel, husked Seeds of the Lesser Cardamom, Seeds of Bishops-weed, Seeds of Hartwort, Seeds of Treacle-Mustard, Juice of the Rape of Cistus, Acacia, or in its stead Japan-Earth, Gum-Arabic, strained Storax Calamita, strained Sagapenum, Lemnian Earth, or in its stead Armenic or

French Bole, and green Vitriol calcined, of each half an Ounce; the Root of creeping Birthwort, or in its stead long Birthwort, Tops of the Lesser Centaury, Seeds of the Cretan Carrot, Opoponax, strained Galbanum, Russian Castor, Jews-Pitch, or in its stead white Amber prepared, and Roots of sweet Flag, of each two Drams; and of clarified Honey triple the Weight of all the rest. The Ingredients are to be mixed in the same Manner as was before prescribed in the Composition of *Mithridate*.

Note, If these Electuaries grow dry, they must be reduced to their proper Consistence by a Mixture of Canary-Wine, but not with Syrup or Honey; for by this Means the Dose will be less uncertain, but those which are made of Syrup, and abound with Opium, such as the *Confectio Paulina* and the *Philonium* must be used with the utmost Caution.

* *Mithridate* and *Venice-Treacle* are Compositions more famous for their Antiquity than for any Skill in their Composition or remarkable Effects. They were designed to be Antidotes against all Kinds of Poisons and pestilential Diseases; but Experience has shewn the Vanity of these Expectations. The Quantity of Opium, in the Treacle especially, and the Warmness of the Ingredients, render them anodyne and diaphoretic, and proper in those Diseases wherein that Drug is serviceable, especially while new; for when they grow old they are said to lose their sedative and somniferous Qualities, by the Rarefaction and Exaltation of the viscous Particles of the Opium by Fermentation. But whether this be true or not, I think it is better to employ more simple Medicines whose Qualities are known, and whose Efficacy may be depended upon. There is a Grain of Opium in every half Ounce of the *Mithridate*, and in every Dram and a Quarter of the Treacle.

E. Theriaca Edinensis.

Edinburgh Treacle.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root six Ounces; wild Valerian-Root and Contrayerva, of each four Ounces;
of

of the Aromatic Powder three Ounces ; Rosin of Guaiac, Russian Castor and Myrrh, of each two Ounces ; Saffron and Opium, of each an Ounce ; of clarified Honey triple the Weight of the Powders ; of *Canary-Wine* enough to dissolve the Opium. Mix, and make an Electary. Camphire may be added as occasion requires.

* There is a Grain of Opium to every Dram and a quarter of Treacle.

H. Theriaca.

Hospital-Treacle.

Take of Virginian Snake-Root eight Ounces ; of the Roots of wild Valerian six Ounces ; of the Leaves of Scordium four Ounces ; Cloves and Myrrh, of each three Ounces ; Galbanum two Ounces ; of Saffron one Ounce ; of Opium half an Ounce ; of Honey triple the Weight of the Powders. Mix them according to Art. In a Dram and a half of the Treacle there is a Grain of Opium.

L O H O C H S.

* *Lohochs, Eclegmas, Linctus's* or *Lambatives*, are chiefly designed against Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, and are commonly taken by little and little, and swallowed gradually, for which Reason they are generally licked off the End of a Liquorice-stick. They chiefly consist of soft, oily Ingredients, and are prescribed with a sedative Intention in Colds, Coughs, Catarrhs, and Ulcers, of the Lungs. Sometimes they are balsamic and detergent, when the Nature of the Disorder requires them to be of that Kind. This being premised, it will be unnecessary to say any Thing in particular of the following Compositions, since their several Intentions will be readily known from the Nature of the Ingredients of which they are made. They may be sometimes useful in Excoriations of the Intestines, and in Disorders of the Kidneys from the Gravel.

*E. Lohoch ex Amylo.**A Lambative of Starch.*

Take of Starch two Drams ; of Japan-Earth a Dram ; Syrup of Comfrey and Glair of Eggs, of each an Ounce. Mix, and make a Lambative.

*H. Lohoch balsamicum.**A balsamic Lambative.*

Take of Sperma Ceti two Drams ; of Balsam of Peru forty Drops ; of the Yolk of an Egg what is sufficient to unite them. Being well rubbed together, add two Ounces of Syrup of Marshmallows.

*E. Lohoch commune.**The common Lambative.*

Take fresh Oil of sweet Almonds ; Pectoral Syrup or Syrup of Balsam, of each an Ounce ; of white Sugar two Drams. Make a Lohoch.

*H. Lohoch commune.**The common Lambative.*

Take fresh Linseed-oil and Syrup of Marshmallows, of each two Ounces ; mix them.

*C. Lohoch commune.**The common Lambative.*

Take of Sallad-oil three Ounces ; of the white Syrup two Ounces ; of the Conserve of red Roses half an Ounce ; of Oil of Vitriol a Dram ; mix them.

*E. Lohoch Diatragacanthi.**A Lambative with Tragacanth.*

Take of the compound Powder of Tragacanth two Drams ; of Japan-Earth a Dram ; of the Glair of Eggs an Ounce ; of Syrup of White Poppies two Ounces ; mix and make a Lambative.

*E. Lohoch de Lino.**A Lohoch with Linseed-Oil.*

Take fresh Linseed-oil and Syrup of Balsam, of each an Ounce ; Flowers of Brimstone and white Sugar, of each two Drams ; mix them.

E. Lohoch

E. Lohoch de Manna.

A Lambative with Manna.

Take Calabrian Manna, Oil of sweet Almonds fresh drawn, and Syrup of Violets, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Lambative.

H. Lohoch pectorale.

A pectoral Lambative.

Take Sperma Ceti and white Soap, of each two Drams; of the Yolk of an Egg enough to unite them. These being well rubbed together, add of fresh Linseed-oil an Ounce and a half; of Syrup of Marshmallows three Ounces. Mix them.

E. Lohoch Saponaceum.

A Lambative with Soap.

Take of Alicant Soap a Dram; of Oil of Almonds an Ounce; of pectoral or balsamic Syrup an Ounce and a half. Mix, and make a Lambative.

E. Lohoch de Spermate Ceti.

A Lambative with Sperma Ceti.

Take of Sperma Ceti two Drams; rub it with a sufficient Quantity of the Yolk of an Egg, and then add Oil of Almonds fresh drawn, half an Ounce; of Syrup of Balsam an Ounce. Mix, and make a Lambative.

General Rules for the making of ELECTARIES.

I. The Rules for making Decoctions and Powders, belong to the Decoctions and Powders of Electaries.

II. Gums and inspissated Juices, and other Things not proper for powdering, must be dissolved in the prescribed Liquor, and then the Powders are to be added by little and little, stirring them very well that the Mixture may be equable and uniform.

III. Astringent Electaries, and those which receive the Pulps of Fruit, are to be made in a small Quantity; and the superfluous Moisture of the Pulps is to be evaporated before a gentle Fire, and then they will be fit to be mixed with the rest.

OILS.

O I L S.

*Oils by Expression.*L. E. *Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium.**Oil of Sweet Almonds.*

TA K E of sweet Almonds fresh dried, what you please; bruise them in a Marble Mortar, and then put them in a Canvas-Bag, and in a Press squeeze out the Oil without Fire.

L. In the same Manner are made the *Oils of Linseed and Mustard-Seed.* **E.** As also the *Oils of Bitter Almonds, Walnuts, Mace, and Nutmegs;* with the Iron-Plates of the Press moderately heated. The Oils of ripe and unripe Olives, as well as Oil of Bays are imported from abroad.

* The *Oil of Sweet Almonds* fresh drawn, is useful to sheath the Acrimony of the Humours, to soften and relax the crisp and indurated Fibres in Inflammations, in Heat and Suppression of Urine, Colic and nephritic Pains, Coughs, and to promote Expectoration; as also to promote Urine, loosen the Belly, and to ease Pain. It is given from one Ounce to four; and *Geoffroy* says, to eight; and if there is Occasion, it is to be repeated every third or fourth Hour. It is very good for Disorders of the Lungs and Breast. For Childrens Gripes a Spoonful may be given at a Time, with Syrup of Maidenhair or Marshmallows. For their Coughs it must be mixed with Syrup of Wild Poppies. Some Ounces must be given to Childbed Women soon after they are brought to bed, to ease the After-Pains, in Broth or alone. Likewise in a Pleurisy, some Ounces must be taken at proper Intervals, after Bleeding; and it is very prevalent while the Disease is recent. It may be mixed in Clysters from four Ounces to eight, in the Colic, Costiveness, Fits of the Gravel, a Tenesmus, and Bloody-Flux. Outwardly it is good to assuage Inflammations, to resolve Tumours, and to ease Pain. It resolves Inflammations of the Tonsils, if the Neck is anointed therewith. Dropt into the Ears, it softens
and

any Filth contained therein, or put into the Ears with Cotton.

* *Linseed-Oil* fresh drawn, loosens the Belly, appeases Coughing, promotes Expectoration, and is reckoned a Specific in the Pleurisy, if two, three, or four Ounces are taken at a Dose, and repeated every fourth or sixth Hour, till the Patient finds himself relieved. Given in the same Manner it eases the Colic, and cures obstinate Costiveness; likewise, eight Ounces of it given in a Clyster, is good against the Iliac Passion; it may also be taken by the Mouth, as above. It is prevalent against spitting of Blood, for it not only appeases the Cough, but heals the Parts affected by its balsamic and emplastick Properties.

* The *Oil of Mustard Seed* used outwardly, is very good in the Rheumatism and Palsy. Taken inwardly it has the same Virtues as the Seed itself. Some say, a Spoonful taken at a Time is good to drive the Gout from the Stomach.

Oils by Infusion and Decoction.

E. Oleum Absynthii.

Oil of Wormwood.

Take of the fresh Tops of common Wormwood bruised, a Pound; of Sallad-oil three Pints. Boil them slowly till the Herb becomes almost crisp, and then strain and press out the Oil.

In the same Manner are prepared,

Oil of Dill, from the Leaves,

Camomile, from the Flowers,

St. John's-Wort, from the Tops,

White Lillies, from the Flowers,

Red Roses from the Flowers,

Rue, from the Leaves.

L. Oleum Hyperici.

Oil of St. John's-Wort.

Take of Flowers of St. John's-Wort fully blown and fresh, carefully pickt from their Calyxes, four Ounces;

Ounces ; of Salad-oil a Quart. Pour the Oil on the Flowers, and let them stand together till the Oil is well tinged.

L. Oleum Sambucinum.

Oil of Elder.

Take Elder-Flowers a Pound ; of Salad-oil a Quart. Boil the Flowers in the Oil till they are almost crisp. Then exprefs the Oil, and set it by that the Fæces may subside.

* These Oils are for external Use. *Oil of Wormwood* is heating, strengthens the Stomach, discusses Wind and kills Worms. *Oil of Dill* is said to be carminative, discutient, resolvent, anodyne, and paregoric. In the Colic the Abdomen, in the Head-ach the Temples, must be anointed therewith. *Oil of St. John's-Wort* is a great Vulnerary and Easer of Pain, and is good in Diseases of the Joints, Affections of the Nerves, in Contusions, Luxations, the Colic, and Worms in Children. *Oil of White Lillies* is anodyne, emollient, relaxing, and ripens and suppurates Inflammations. It is good in Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder arising from Sharpness of Urine. In Difficulty of making Water the Region of the Pubes must be anointed therewith. Midwives should use it to relax and soften the Parts of Women in Labour. It is likewise good in Burns and Hurts of the Nerves. *Oil of Roses* is said to be strengthening, to be good against Fluxions, and to temperate the Heat of the Kidneys and Head, being rubbed into the Parts pretty hot. *Oil of Rue* is reckoned a great Carminative ; it warms, is discutient, and used in Clysters to two Ounces, cures the Colic. Some give an Ounce of it inwardly for the same Purpose. A Bit of Cotton-Wool dipt in it and laid to the Navels of Children, kills the Worms. Externally it is good in Gangrenes, the Palsy, and the Diseases of Virgins.

L. Oleum viride.

The green Oil.

Take fresh Bay Leaves, the Leaves of Rue, of Marjoram, of Sea-Wormwood, of Camomile, of each
three

three Ounces ; of Oil-Olive a Quart. Bruise the Herbs and boil them gently in the Oil till they are crisp ; then press out the Oil, and when the Fæces have subsided pour it off.

* This serves to make the green or martial Ointment.

L. Oleum e Mucilaginibus.

Oil of Mucilages.

Take of the fresh Roots of Marshmallows half a Pound ; Linseed, Fenugreek-Seed, of each three Ounces ; of Water a Quart ; of Oil-Olive two Quarts. Boil the Roots and Seeds bruised in the Water gently for half an Hour ; then add the Oil and boil them again till the Water is quite consumed ; afterward pour off the Oil very carefully.

E. Oleum Mucilaginum.

Oil of Mucilages.

Take of the fresh Roots of Marshmallows, or of white Lillies bruised two Ounces ; of fresh Squills bruised two Ounces ; Linseed and Fenugreek-Seeds, of each an Ounce and a half. Steep in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water till they emit a gross and clammy Mucilage. Press out the Liquor strongly, and add of Oil-Olive two Quarts. Boil them over a very gentle Fire to the Consumption of the Water, stirring them constantly lest they burn to.

E. Oleum Lumbricorum.

Oil of Earth-Worms.

Take of Earth-Worms well washed half a Pound ; of Oil-Olive a Quart ; of White-Wine half a Pint. Boil them in the Heat of a Water-Bath till the Wine is consumed, and then press out the Oil.

* The two former Oils are emollient, resolvent, and forward Suppurations. They are prevalent in the Pains of the Rheumatism and Joints, if the Parts are rubbed therewith. *Oil of Earth-Worms* is good to strengthen the Nerves, to ease Pains of the Joints, and to resolve Tumours. It is likewise proper for Bruises and Dislocations, if the Parts are chafed with this Oil.

L. *Essentials*

L. *Essential or distilled Oils.*

Ex Radice Sassafras,	of the Root of Sassafras,
Ex Ligno Rhodio,	of the Wood of Rhodium,
Ex Foliis Absinthii,	of the Leaves of Wormwood,
Marjoranæ,	Marjoram,
Menthæ Piperitidis,	Pepper-Mint,
Vulgaris,	Common Mint,
Origani,	Wild Marjoram,
Pulegii,	Pennyroyal,
Rorismarini,	Rosemary,
Rutæ,	Rue,
Sabinæ,	Savine,
Ex Floribus Chamæmeli,	of the Flowers of Camomile,
Lavendulæ,	Lavender,
Ex Seminibus Anethi,	of the Seeds of Dill,
Anifi,	Anise,
Carui,	Caraway,
Cumini,	Cummin,
Ex Baccis Juniperi,	of the Berries of Juniper,
Ex Aromaticis, Caryophyllis,	of Spices, as Cloves,
Nuce Moschata,	Nutmegs,
et aliis,	and others.

The Oils are gained by Distillation in an Alembic, with a large Refrigeratory. To prevent an Empyreuma, Water is to be added to the Materials; in which likewise they are to be steeped before Distillation. The Oil will come over with the Water, and will either swim on the Top or sink to the Bottom, as it is more light or heavy.

L. *Oleum Absinthii.**Oil of Wormwood.*

Take of the Leaves of Wormwood gently dried in the Shade, and cut in Pieces, what you please; of Spring-Water so much that the Herb may freely swim in it; of Sea-Salt so much as to make the Water taste saltish. Steep them for eight Days; then distil them in an Alembic with an intenser Heat than is required for the Distillation of Waters. The Oil is to be separated from the Water according to Art.

The

The following Things are distilled after the same Manner ; only the Seeds and Spices are to be bruised before they are steeped.

Oleum Herb. Hyssopi,	Oil of the Herb Hyssop,
Majoranæ,	Marjoram,
Menthæ,	Mint,
Origani,	Wild Marjoram,
Pulegii,	Pennyroyal,
Rorismarini,	Rosemary,
Rutæ, &c.	Rue, &c.
Flor. Chamæmeli,	Flowers of Camomile,
Lavendulæ, &c.	Lavender, &c.
Sem. Anisi,	Seeds of Anise,
Carui,	Caraways,
Cumini,	Cummin,
Fæniculi, &c.	Fennel, &c.
Cort. Limonum, &c.	Peel of Lemons, &c.
Caryophyllorum,	Cloves,
Cinnamomi,	Cinnamon,
Macis,	Mace,
Mucis Moschatæ,	Nutmegs,
Lign. Sassafras, &c.	Wood of Sassafras.

All oily Substances yield their Oil in the same Manner ; and there is nothing to be varied but the Time of their steeping, which must be proportionable to their Texture and Tenacity. Those that are very tender scarce require any steeping at all ; those that are thin and soft will take up two or three Days ; and those that are viscous require as many Weeks. The longer they are steeped the more Sea-Salt they require ; to which Nitre may be substituted, or any fixed acid Spirit. The Water separated from the Oil will serve for another Distillation.

* The *Oil of Sassafras* is stomachic, uterine, and sudorific ; it promotes the Menfes, is good in the Asthma, Catarrhs, nephritic Complaints, and the French Pox. The *Dose* is from three Drops to twenty. Mix one Part of this Oil with two Parts of rectified Spirit of Nitre, and it will immediately flame, leaving nothing behind but a resinous Substance.

Oil of Rhodium is said to strengthen the Heart and Brain; but it is chiefly used to scent Pomatums.

Oil of Wormwood is good in Disorders of the Stomach, used externally and internally. It is good in Agues. Cotton dipt in it and laid to the Navel, kills Worms in Children. The *Dose* is from two Drops to ten. *Oil of Marjoram* is very useful in nervous and paralytic Disorders, used inwardly and outwardly. A Drop or two is best taken upon Sugar. Outwardly, the Nape of the Neck and the Spine of the Back may be rubbed therewith. *Etmuller* says, if the Top of the Head is anointed with it, it restores the Smelling. It is common, if the Noses of Children are so stuffed that they cannot suck, to anoint the Outside of the Nostrils with this Oil, to resolve the Mucus. *Oil of Mint* has the same Virtues as the Herb. *Boerhaave* says, it strengthens the almost paralytic Weakness of the Stomach. The *Dose* is from two Drops to ten on Sugar. *Oil of Marjoram* is uterine, cephalic and stomachic; some praise it as a Secret against the Tooth-ach. The *Dose* is from two to eight Drops. *Oil of Pennyroyal* is good in cold Disorders of the Womb, and most other Diseases proceeding from a cold Cause. It promotes the Menfes, is good in sleepy Diseases, the Vertigo and Palsy. The *Dose* is from two Drops to eight. *Oil of Rosemary* is good in most cold Diseases of the Head and Nerves; it is sudorific, stimulating, and promotes the Menfes, when they are suppressed by the Sluggishness of mucous Humours. It is prevalent in the Palsy and Apoplexy, unless of the sanguineous Kind, or from an Hæmorrhage of the Brain. The *Dose* is from four to six Drops. *Oil of Rue* is excellent against hysteric Diseases that proceed from a cold Cause; it is also good in the Colic and flatulent Disorders, especially when the Falling-Sickness is apprehended; for it is esteemed a good Medicine in this last Disease, when the Fibres are lax, and the Constitution cold. It is also good in Numbness and the Palsy. The *Dose* is from four to ten Drops. *Oil of Savine* promotes the Menfes very powerfully; it expels the Birth and After-birth, and is reckoned dangerous for Women with Child lest it should
cause

cause Abortion. In general, it is good in cold Diseases. Outwardly it resolves schirrous Tumours, cures Corns, eases Pain and kills Worms. The *Dose* is from four Drops to six.

Oil of Camomile-Flowers has all the Virtues of the Flowers themselves. Externally it is good in the Colic and Suffocation of the Womb, the Abdomen and Pit of the Stomach being anointed therewith. It is looked upon as a Specific against the Heartburn; and put into the Ears with Cotton, it cures their Pains. It is likewise good in Fits of the Gravel, and is said to expel calculous Concretions, applied to the Region of the Kidneys. A few Drops taken inwardly are good in the Colic and Fits of the Gravel. Some give it from three Drops to ten. *Oil of Lavender* is good in the Palsy, Lethargy, Vertigo, and other Diseases of the Brain from a cold Cause. It is reckoned by some a Specific in Convulsions and Wounds of the Nerves and nervous Parts, used externally, especially if mixed with Balsam of Peru. In an Apoplexy, when thick, cold, pituitous Humours are in Fault, it is efficacious in external Applications.

Oil of Dill-Seeds is an excellent Carminative; it diffuses Wind and eases the Colic-Pains, the Heartburn, and cures Hiccuping, if two or four Drops are taken inwardly. Externally it is commended in the Head-ach, and for the procuring of Sleep, in which Case it ought to be fresh, and rubbed upon the Temples. *Oil of Aniseeds* is discutient and resolvent, and is good in Disorders of the Stomach and Intestines proceeding from a cold Cause. It is good in Diseases of the Breast arising from gross, viscid Phlegm, in the Asthma, difficult Breathing and a dry Cough. It is also good in windy Distempers. The *Dose* is from two to eight, or even twenty Drops. Some anoint the Region of the Kidneys and the Pubes therewith, to promote Urine. *Oil of Caraway* and *Cummin-Seeds* are of the same Nature, but the latter is the more efficacious. They are good in flatulent and uterine Disorders, in the Colic, Gripes, and Swellings of the Abdomen especially in Children; as also in other Disorders of the Stomach

and Intestines. The *Dose* is three Drops. Outwardly they are used with Oils and in Liniments, for the same Disorders. *Oil of Fennel Seeds* is aperient, discutient, attenuant and carminative; it eases the Pains of the flatulent Colic, helps Digestion, cures Coughs, and is beneficial in the Asthma. It promotes Urine and a Diaphoresis, encreases Milk, and sharpens the Sight. The *Dose* is from six to twelve Drops.

Oil of Juniper-Berries is prevalent in the Colic and nephritic Disorders; it promotes Urine and cleanses the urinary Passages. It strengthens the Stomach, discusses Wind, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, especially of the Liver, and is good in the Jaundice and Dropsy; as also to promote the Menses, to hasten the Birth and bring-away the After-birth. It kills Worms, is useful in Quartan Agues, the Scurvy, Contractions of the Joints, and Disorders of the Breast. The *Dose* is from ten to twenty Drops.

Oil of Orange-Peel is stomachic, carminative, and cordial. The *Dose* is two or three Drops. The *Oils of Citron* and *Lemon-Peel* have much the same Virtues. *Oil of Cloves* is good against cold Disorders of the Head, the Vertigo, Weakness of Sight, the Head-ach, Fainting, Palpitation of the Heart, Weakness of the Stomach, venereal Impotency, Suppression of the Menses and hysteric Disorders. The *Dose* is one Drop or two. Outwardly it is good in the Caries of the Bones, the Tooth-ach, in the pituitous Apoplexy. A Drop with Cotton put into a hollow Tooth eases the Pain. *Oil of Cinnamon*; *Boerhaave* says, if there can be any Medicine that can assist Women in cold, pituitous Disorders of the Womb, it is this. It gives fresh Vigour to Women in Labour, and in Childbed; and a single Drop drank in White-Wine is good in Lowness of Spirits and Fainting, and gives fresh Life in an Instant. It promotes the Menses, hastens the Birth, refreshes the Spirits, helps Digestion, discusses Wind and cures the Colic. It is good in all cold Disorders of the Head, Breast, Stomach and Womb. The *Dose* is one Drop to two or three; it must be taken on Sugar, or be diluted, as must all other aromatic Oils. The *Oils of Mace* and
Nutmegs

Nutmegs have the same Virtues, and are good in the Gripes and nephritic Pains, prevent Vomiting, and are good Stomachics. The *Dose* is from one Drop to four. Outwardly they are commended in Affections of the Nerves, the Palsy, Defluxions and rheumatic Pains. They strengthen the Stomach, stop Vomiting, cure Hiccups, and help Digestion if the Epigastric Region is anointed therewith. If the Navels of Children are anointed with it, it cures the Gripes; applied in the same Manner to the Temples it procures Sleep. When the Breasts of Girls are too little, it makes them more plump and full. Upon the whole, great Care must be taken in the Use of these *Aromatic Oils*; for if they are taken in too large Doses, or too frequently, they dispose the Stomach to Inflammations, spoil Digestion, deprave all the Functions of the Body, thicken the Blood, and retard its Circulation; whence Obstructions of the Viscera, Inflammations, Cachexies, Atrophies, Dropsies, Hypochondria and Melancholic Disorders, and the like.

E. *Oleum Baccharum Juniperi.*

Oil of Juniper-Berries.

Take of Juniper-Berries bruised what Quantity you please; of Spring-Water half the Quantity; of Yeast a little; let them stand for some Days that they may ferment, but not too long; then add a sufficient Quantity of Water and distil them in an Alembic. Separate the Oil from the Water according to Art. Distil *Oil of Bay-Berries*, &c. and *Oil of Savine*, &c. in the same Manner; and all Substances of a more viscous and dense Texture.

L. *Oleum Buxi.*

Oil of Box.

Distil Fragments or small Bits of Box in a Retort, with a Sand Heat, gradually raised; an acid Spirit will come over with the Oil, which are to be separated by means of a Funnel.

* This Oil is said to be narcotic and antispasmodic; and is commended for its good Effects in hysteric Fits.

and the Falling-Sickness. *Quercetan* asserts, that it will cure all Sorts of Pains, and Corruption and Putrefaction, kill and expel Worms, as well as crush an Epilepsy in the Bud. A Drop put into a hollow Tooth will cure the Tooth-ach. *Geoffroy* says, this Oil being rectified and taken inwardly, is anodyne and diaphoretic; and the *Dose* is from ten to twenty Drops. Outwardly it is said to cure the *Impetigo* or Leprosy of the *Greeks*.

L. Oleum Lateritium.

Oil of Bricks.

Quench Bricks heated red-hot in Oil-Olive till all the Oil is imbibed; then take them out and break them so as that they may be put into a Retort; and with a Sand-Heat gradually increased, there will come over an Oil and a Spirit, which are to be separated.

* This is chiefly for external Use, and is good to resolve cold Tumours, in the Palsy, Swellings of the Spleen, and the Asthma. Dropped into the Ears it cures their Flatulencies. *Lemery* says, it may be taken inwardly from two Drops to four, in Wine.

E. Oleum Guaiaci.

Oil of Guaiac.

Take Raspings of the Wood of Guaiac, and put them into a Glass or Earthen Retort. Distil them in an open Fire or a Sand-Heat, increasing it gradually. An acid Liquor will come over first; then a light reddish Oil; at length, in the last Degree of Fire, a thick, black Oil, sinking to the Bottom.

An Oil may be obtained in the same Manner from any Sort of Wood.

* *Geoffroy* gives us a better Method of obtaining the Oil, which is as follows;

G. Oleum flavum Guaiaci.

Yellow Oil of Guaiac.

Take of the Shavings of Guaiac wood four Pounds; of Sea-Salt a Pound; of Water twelve Quarts. Steep them in a close Vessel for two or three Months.

After-

Afterwards distil them in an Alembic with a Refrigeratory with a strong Fire. At first, a turbid Water will come over, impregnated with the Essential Oil, which in a little while will sink to the Bottom. When the Water is quite clear pour it off. The Oil which remains at the Bottom will be yellow, odorous and transparent. It is called the Essential Oil of Guaiac.

* The black Oil, by reason of its Smell is seldom used internally. Outwardly, it is a powerful Discutient, Resolvent and Attenuant. It is good to cleanse Ulcers, especially those of the venereal Kind, to resolve Tumours, to consume proud Flesh, to promote the Exfoliation of the Bones, and to stop their Caries. It cures the Pain of rotten Teeth, by destroying the Nerve. Some give it with Spirit of Wine from two Drops to twenty, to promote Sweat; but the yellow Oil is much more agreeable to cleanse the Blood from noxious Humours; for it drives them out by Sweat. Some give it from four Drops to twelve, in a Decoction of the Wood, daily, for the venereal Disease. It must be continued for several Weeks.

L. Oleum Petrolei Barbadosense.

Oil of Barbadoes Tar.

Barbadoes Tar is to be distilled in a Sand-Heat, and the Oil will come over with the Spirit.

* *Geoffroy* thinks, this Distillation is entirely needless, because the Oil has no greater Virtues than the Substance itself.

L. Oleum Capaivæ compositum.

Compound Oil of Balsam of Capiwi.

Take of Balsam of Capiwi two Pound; of Gum-Guaiac four Ounces; it is to be distilled in a Retort, and will yield a Pound of Oil.

L. Oleum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine.

Turpentine is to be distilled with Water in a Copper-Still, in the same Manner as the Essential Oils of Vegetables.

getables. After the Distillation there will remain a yellow Rosin in the Still. This Oil is improperly called by some, Spirit of Turpentine.

L. Oleum Terebinthinæ æthereum et Balsam.

Ethereal Oil of Turpentine and Balsam.

Distil Oil of Turpentine in a Retort with a very gentle Fire, till that which remains becomes of the Thickness of Balsam.

* Balsam of Turpentine may likewise be distilled from the yellow Rosin; from whence, after a thin Oil, which must be removed in Time, a thick Balsam will come over; and a black Rosin or Colophony will remain at the Bottom of the Retort.

E. Oleum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine.

Take Turpentine liquified over a gentle Fire; then pour it into a Glass-Retort till it is half full; fit a Receiver thereto, and then distil it in a Sand-Heat. In a gentle Heat an *acid Spirit* will come over; then increasing the Fire by Degrees, a *limpid Oil*, commonly called the *ethereal Spirit*; at last, a *yellow Oil* and the Colophony will remain at the Bottom; which, if forced by the last Degree of Fire, will yield a *red Oil*, and a blackish red Oil sinking to the Bottom of the Vessel.

In the same Manner may be distilled,

Gummi Ammoniacum,	Gum-Ammoniac,
Caranna,	Caranna,
Elemi,	Gum-Elemi,
Galbanum,	Galbanum,
Sagapenum,	Sagapenum,
Styrax Calamita et liquida,	Cane and liquid Storax,
Tacamahaca, &c.	Tacamahac.

They will yield an *acid Liquor* and an *Empyreumatic Oil*.

Turpentine distilled in a Still, with a quadruple Quantity of Water, yields a *limpid Oil*; the Colophony, after the Evaporation of the Water, remains at the Bottom;

Bottom ; which may be either kept for Use, or distilled in a Retort, and then it will yield a yellow, a red, and a blackish red Oil.

* The *Ethereal Oil of Turpentine* is of great Use in Surgery ; for if it be applied hot to Wounds, Punctures or Lacerations of the Nerves, Membranes and Tendons, it is anodyne, discutient, and consolidating. It likewise stops Bleeding and prevents Putrefaction ; but it must be applied very hot, and kept on the Part with Lint and proper Bandages. It is a great Antiseptic, and keeps animal Substances immersed in it from Corruption. If it be rubbed hot upon cold, pituitous Tumours, it will discuss them. It defends any Part from Cold, and likewise relaxes and softens it. Internally it is aperient, heating, and promotes Sweat and Urine. It is good in the cold Fits of Agues, for if it be rubbed on the Spine of the Back, before the Fits come on, it often cures even Quartans themselves. Taken too frequently, or in too large a Dose it affects the Head, causes a Diabetes, a Gleet, or a benign Gonorrhœa. Used moderately it stimulates to Venery. The thicker Oils are more balsamic, and ease nervous Pains more powerfully. They are also more emollient, but less penetrating. The thickest of all is still more anodyne and balsamic, often curing Wounds without Suppuration. The last *Colophony* powders easily, and is good to sprinkle upon Bones that are laid bare, and for Hurts of the Periosteum, Tendons and Muscles, whether by Burns, Scalds, Punctures or Lacerations. It is a good Remedy against serous Defluxions upon the Joints, and is excellent to cicatrize Wounds. It likewise keeps down fungous or proud Flesh when sprinkled thereon. The *Dose* of the *Oil* is from ten or twenty Drops to forty.

Rosinous and Sulphureous Preparations.

E. Flores Benzoini.

Flowers of Benjamin.

TAKE of powdered Benjamin any Quantity; put them into a glazed Earthen Pot, to the Rim of which fit a Paper in the Shape of a Cone. Place it on a gentle Fire that the Flowers may be sublimed. The Operation may be repeated till the Paper is stained with Oil.

L. Flores Benzoini.

Flowers of Benjamin.

Put powdered Benjamin into an earthen Pot and place it in a Sand. The Flowers will be sublimed with a gentle Heat into a Paper Cone adapted to the Pot; or put the Benjamin into a Retort, and the Flowers will be raised with a gentle Heat into the Neck of the Retort. The Flowers that are yellow may be mixed with Tobacco-Pipe-Clay and sublimed again.

* The Flowers are pectoral, and are good in Colds, Coughs, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Obstructions of the Lungs. The *Dose* is from three Grains to ten or twelve.

L. Flores Sulphuris.

Flowers of Brimstone.

Sublime Sulphur in a proper Vessel, and the Flowers which are concreted must be reduced into Powder with a Wooden-Mill, or with a Wooden-Pestle in a Marble-Mortar.

E. Flores Sulphuris.

Flowers of Brimstone.

Take of yellow Sulphur bruised, any Quantity; put them into an Earthen Cucurbit placed in a Sand-Furnace; and having fixed on a Glass-Blind-Head, or another Earthen Cucurbit, begin the Sublimation
with

with a gentle Heat, which afterwards must be increased. The Flowers will be raised into the Head, which must be brushed off. * See *Sulphur*.

L. Flores Sulphuris loti.

Flowers of Brimstone washed.

Pour Water on Flowers of Sulphur to the Height of four Fingers above the Flowers, and boil them for some Time; then pour off that Water, and with fresh cold Water wash the Remains of the former away. Afterwards dry the Flowers for Use.

* This Operation renders the Flowers milder, by washing off an Acidity, and prevents their griping when taken internally.

E. Oleum vel Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam.

Oil or Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell.

Take any Quantity of powdered Sulphur and put it into an Earthen Pan set on an inverted Crucible. Place them together in the Bottom of a larger Earthen Vessel. Set them all in a moist Place where no Wind can come and kindle the Sulphur with a red-hot Iron; then suspend a Glass-Bell over it at such a Distance that the Flame cannot reach it. The Smoak in the Bell will be condensed with the Cold, which descending to the Edge of the Bell, will drop like Water into the Vessel placed underneath.

* Spirit of Sulphur is very useful in burning, malignant and pestilential Fevers; it quenches Thirst, resists the Putrefaction of the Humours, allays the Effervescence of the Blood and Bile, not like other acid, mineral Liquors, by coagulating the Mass of Blood, but by seizing on the sulphureous Parts, as *Borelli* has evinced by Experiments. It also incides gross, viscid Humours, and often opens Obstructions, whence it is commended in the Asthma; but it is bad for consumptive Patients, because, like other Acids, it excites Coughing. *Riverius* affirms it to be of excellent Use in putrid Fevers, because it has a Power of opening and cooling, of resisting Putrefaction, of restraining the Inflammation.

312 *Rosinous and Sulphureous Preparations.*

flammability of the Humours, and of quenching Thirst. The *Dose* is a few Drops in any convenient Liquor, which must be made agreeably acid. Agues are often cured by the following Potion, taken just as the shivering Fit begins. "Take of Camomile-Flower-Water " six Ounces ; of Syrup of Clove-July Flowers an " Ounce ; of Spirit of Sulphur a Scruple, or enough " to make it agreeably acid. Mix them." This is to be given at the Beginning of every Fit till the Ague quite disappears. This Spirit alone, or mixed with Honey of Roses, cures the little Ulcers of the Mouth called *Aphthæ*, if they are touched with a Hair-Pencil dipped therein. This Spirit is not to be given in the Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Consumptions of the Lungs, the Inflammation of the Stomach, the Bloody-Flux, bloody Urine, and Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder. It is generally asserted, that Spirit of Sulphur and Oil of Vitriol are the same.

E. Hepar Sulphuris.

Liver of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur four Ounces ; of Salt of Tartar an Ounce and a half. The Flowers and the Salt must be well mixed and ground together. Then put them in an Earthen Pan, and set it in the Chimney [over a gentle Fire] continually stirring them with a Spatula till the Mass grows red, taking care not to set it on Fire.

E. Lac Sulphuris.

Milk of Sulphur.

Take any Quantity of Liver of Sulphur reduced to Powder ; and four times as much Water. Boil them three Hours, adding more Water if there be Occasion. Pass the hot Liquor through Paper, and then drop into it, Spirit of Vitriol, till the Effervescence ceases. A Powder will fall to the Bottom, which must be washed with Water, and dried.

L. Sulphur præcipitatum.

Milk of Sulphur.

• Boil Flowers of Sulphur in Water with triple the Weight
of

Rosinous and Sulphureous Preparations. 313

of Quick-Lime, till the Sulphur is dissolved. Filtre the Liquor through Paper ; then add weak Spirit of Vitriol, which will precipitate a Powder, which must be washed with Water several Times till it comes off quite insipid.

* Some reckon this a Balsam for the Lungs, and that it is good to dry up Catarrhs and to appease Coughs ; as also that it is prevalent in the Colic, Asthmas, Consumptions of the Lungs, &c. Others, and perhaps very justly, think it a much inferior Medicine to the Flowers of Sulphur themselves. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple.

L. Balsamum Sulphuris simplex.

Simple Balsam of Sulphur.

Boil Flowers of Sulphur with triple the Weight of Oil-Olive in an Earthen Vessel slightly covered, till they unite to the Thickness of a Balsam. It is made in the same Manner with *Barbadoes-Tar*.

* This is excellent against all Ulcers external and internal. The *Dose* is to twenty Drops or more. Outwardly it is good against the Itch, Scabs, and many other Defections of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth. *Boyle* says, it is good for Coughs internally, and externally for Bruises, Tumours, and inveterate Contractions of the Joints, and is better than any other Ointment whatever ; as also that it cured a Patient of pissing of Blood that was given over.

E. Balsamum Sulphuris crassum.

Thick Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of Linseed-Oil or Oil-Olive a Pound ; of Flowers of Sulphur four Ounces. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Thickness of a Balsam, continually stirring them.

* *Bate* recommends that with Linseed-Oil, to be applied to Parts weakened with the Gout ; as also for Pains in those Parts. It must be spread on Leather, and renewed every third or fourth Day. See the former.

314 *Rosinous and Sulphureous Preparations.*

E. Balsamum Sulphuris terebinthinatum.

Terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur two Ounces ; of Oil of Turpentine ten Ounces ; digest in a Sand-Heat for some Days in a circulatory Vessel, till the Oil is saturated with the Sulphur. When the Vessel is cold, separate the Balsam from the Sulphur that is not dissolved.

* This Balsam taken internally, is heating, diuretic, and sudorific. It is commended for curing Ulcers of the Lungs and Kidneys. It is a great Anodyne for Pains of the nervous Parts. It is excellent for sanious, fistulous and watry Ulcers. The *Dose* is from ten Drops to twelve.

E. In the same Manner are made, Balsams with the Oils of Aniseed, of Juniper-Berries, and of Amber.

* *Anisated Balsam of Sulphur* is very good in Catarrhs of the Breast, Coughs, Asthmas, Consumptions, Pleurifies, Colics, Epilepsies, all Imposthumes and Putrefactions of the Body, as also in all cold and flatulent Disorders. The *Dose* is from three Drops to ten. *Succinated Balsam of Sulphur* : This taken inwardly is good against internal Wounds and Ulcers, Coughs, Colds, and Shortness of Breath. It resolves thick Phlegm in the Stomach and Lungs ; it is also proper for many Disorders of the Breast, Lungs and Womb. The *Dose* is from three Drops to ten. Some give these Balsams from ten Drops to twenty.

L. Aqua Sulphurata.

Sulphurated Water.

Take of Water a Quart ; of Sulphur half a Pound.

Take any Part of the Sulphur in an Iron Spoon or Ladle, and when it is kindled, let it be suspended over the Water in a close Vessel. As soon as the Fumes subside, repeat the Process over again till all the Sulphur is consumed.

* This was called *Gas Sulphuris*, and is Water impregnated with the acid Fumes of the Sulphur. But
how

how it differs from Water acidulated with the Spirit of Sulphur, I cannot possibly imagine ; as the Spirit itself is nothing but the Fumes of Sulphur condensed.

SALTS *and* Saline Preparations.

L. Nitrum Purificatum.

Purified Nitre.

BOIL Salt-Petre in Water, and filtre the Liquor through Paper ; afterwards, when the Water is sufficiently evaporated, set it by in a cold Place that the Salt may shoot into Crystals.

* The usual Method is to evaporate the Water till a Sort of Pellicle or Skin is formed on the Top. But this will not hold in Nitre. The best Method is to take up little of the Liquor in a Spoon, and if, when it is cold, it shoots into small Threads, it is a Sign that it is ready for Crystallization.

L. In the same Manner *Sal-Ammoniac* is to be purified.

L. Alumen ustum.

Burnt Alum.

Alum must be calcined in an Earthen or Iron Vessel, till its Effervescence and Swelling ceases.

* This is good to consume proud or fungous Flesh.

L. Vitriolum calcinatum.

Calcined Vitriol.

Calcine green Vitriol in an Earthen Vessel, over an open Fire, till it is quite dry ; then break the Vessel and take it out for Use, which must be kept in a Vessel that no Air can get into. It is a Sign of being well calcined if it looks red at the Bottom and Sides of the Vessel

316 *Salts and Saline Preparations.*

E. Sal fixum Absinthii.

Fixed Salt of Wormwood.

Take of the Leaves of fresh Wormwood, or slightly dried, any Quantity; reduce them to white Ashes over a gentle Fire, in an Iron Pan. Boil them in Spring-Water and make a Lye, which filtre; then evaporate the Water, and a dusky Salt will remain; afterwards dissolve it in Water again; filtre the Solution and evaporate the Water as before. This repeated several Times will render the Salt pure and white. In the same Manner may be made,

Sal Fabarum Stipit. Genistæ, &c.

Salt of Bean-Stalks, Broom, &c.

L. Sal Absinthii.

Salt of Wormwood.

Put the Ashes of Wormwood into an Iron Pan, and keep them red-hot over a strong Fire for several Hours. Stir them now and then that all the Oil may be consumed or burnt away; then boil them in Water, which filtre through Paper. Afterwards evaporate the Water till a dry Salt remains, which must be kept in a Vessel very close stopped.

After the same Manner may be made the Alkaline fixed Salt, from other Vegetables which are proper to yield such a Salt.

L. Sal Tartari.

Salt of Tartar.

Take Tartar of any Kind and wrap it in strong brown Paper made wet; or put it into a proper Vessel. Set it on the Fire till all the Oil is burnt away; then boil it in Water, and gain the Salt as before.

E. Sal Tartari.

Salt of Tartar.

Take of white Tartar any Quantity; wrap it in Cap-Paper made wet, and calcine it in a Reverberatory-Furnace till it becomes very white; then dissolve it in hot Water and filtre it. Afterwards evaporate the
Water

Water in a clean Iron Pot, till the Salt becomes exceeding dry and as white as Snow. Towards the End it must be constantly stirred with an Iron Ladle lest it should stick to the Bottom of the Pot.

If a stronger Salt is required, put the white Salt into a Crucible and fuse it with a most intense Degree of Heat, till it becomes of a greenish or bluish Colour.

* Lixivial fixed Salts have been generally thought to be all of the same Nature; but *Hoffman* has proved the contrary by many undoubted Experiments; and therefore they ought not to be used promiscuously, one for the other. For tho' they have been never so long tortured by Fire, there will still remain volatile, sulphureous and oleous Particles which cannot be separated from it; which will afterwards appear by the Mixture of other Things which cause an Alteration in its Texture.

Salt of Wormwood is remarkable for opening Obstructions, for attenuating gross Humours, for inciding such as are viscid, and for resisting Putrefaction; it is good for Disorders of the Stomach, excites an Appetite and stops Vomiting, especially if mixed with Juice of Lemons. Some greatly commend it in continual Fevers, the Jaundice and Dropsy. It will cure Agues when the Bark fails, if three Drams are dissolved in a Quart of Spring-Water and sweetened with Sugar; of which, a small Tea-cupful must be taken every other Hour. Some think, with *Geoffrey*, that the dusky Salt is much better than the purified, because it retains more of the Virtues of the Plant, which reside in the sulphureous Parts which remain undestroyed. And this he prefers not only to the Powder, Juice or Extract, but even to the essential Salt. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to half a Dram; *Boecler* says, to a Dram. But it must be remembered that all Lixivial Salts must be well diluted, otherwise they would hurt the Oesophagus and Stomach by their caustic Qualities. Some cry up *Salt of Guaiac* in the venereal Disease; *Sydenham* commends a Lye of Salt of Broom in the Dropsy; others praise this last for

318 *Salts and Saline Preparations.*

the Gravel; as also *Salt of Juniper*. *Salt of Gentian* is also a good Remedy for the Dropsy. *Salt of Tartar*, and all *fixed Salts* are reckoned of an inciding Nature, and good to promote Sweat and Urine, as also to stimulate the Belly. The *Doses* of all are the same.

L. Lixivium Tartari.

Lye of Tartar.

Set Tartar calcined to a Whiteness, in a moist Place that it may melt.

E. Liquamen Tartari; vulgo Oleum per Deliquium dictum.

Liquor of Salt of Tartar, or its Oil per Deliquium.

Take any Quantity of Salt of Tartar and put it in a flat Glass Dish, which set in a damp Place exposed to the Air for some Days, that it may dissolve into a Fluid; which must be filtered, or separated from the Fæces by the Inclination of the Dish. The more the Salt is calcined the sooner it will melt.

E. Cryfalli Tartari.

Crystals of Tartar.

Take any Quantity of white Tartar, and dissolve in twenty times as much Water, by boiling; while the Solution is hot filter it through Paper into a Wooden Vessel; then expose it for a Night, or longer, to the Cold, that the Crystals may shoot on the Sides of the Vessel. Pour out the Water, and take them out and dry them. This is the same in Effect as

E. Cremor Tartari.

Cream of Tartar.

Take of the former Solution of Tartar filtered; let it boil over the Fire till a thick Skin or Pellicle is formed, which must be taken off with an Iron Ladle full of Holes; then boil it again till another Skin appears, which take off. Proceed after the same Manner till all the Water is consumed in Skins; then dry the Skins in the Sun.

* These are good in the Colic, and in all Diseases where the Bile or other Humours grow putrid in the Intestines,

Intestines, from Fevers or other Causes; for they change their alkaline Qualities into a neutral Salt. See *Cryalli Tartari*, page 124.

E. *Tartarus vitriolatus.*

Vitriolated Tartar.

Take of Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, any Quantity; put it into an ample Glass Vessel, and then drop gradually upon it, of Oil of Vitriol diluted with an equal Quantity of Water, as much as is sufficient; that is, till the Effervescence entirely ceases. Filtre the Liquor, and evaporate it till a Pellicle is formed. Then set it in a cold Place that it may shoot into Crystals.

L. *Tartarum vitriolatum.*

Vitriolated Tartar.

Take of green Vitriol eight Ounces; of Water two Quarts. Dissolve the Vitriol in boiling Water, and then add Salt of Tartar, or any other fixed Alkaline Salt, till the Effervescence ceases; which generally happens when four Ounces of the Salt or a little more has been used. Afterwards filtre the Liquor through Paper, and after a sufficient Evaporation, set it apart that it may shoot into Crystals.

* Every Salt that is compounded of an *Acid* and an *Alkali* is called a *Neutral Salt*; such as, the *Arcanum duplicatum*, *Nitrum sulphuratum*, *Nitrum vitriolatum*, *Sal Polychrestum*, *Tartarus solubilis*, and this now under Consideration. *Nitrum Antimoniatum* is nearly of the same Class, tho' it generally retains some of the reguline Substance of the Antimony. *Vitriolated Tartar* has an inciding, resolving, and cleansing Quality. In a moderate Dose it operates by Urine; in a large one by Stool. It is good in Crudities of the Stomach, intermitting Fevers, the pituitous and flatulent Colic, the Obstruction of the Mesenteric Glands, in the Infarctions of the Liver and Spleen; as also in the Gravel, Stone, and all cold, catarrhal and ferous Disorders in general. It is likewise good in hysteric and hypochondriac Disorders; and is not to be despised in Arthritic Diseases themselves. It is often given in the Jaundice, Dropsy,

320 *Salts and Salinous Preparations.*

Dropſy, and Fevers, except the Malignant, eſpecially if attended with a Loofeneſs. The common *Dofe* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. But *Geoffroy* ſays, it may be given in the ſame *Dofe* as the ſoluble Tartar, that is, according to him, from a Scruple to two Drams ; and if the Intention is to purge, to fix Drams or an Ounce, in Broth, or in an aperient Decoction. The *London Method* of making this Salt is that of *Takenius*. He affirms, that if one Drop of the Acid of the Vitriol is not ſaturated with the *Alkali*, or if one of *Alkali* is too much, the Salt will be either alkalious or turn into Vitriol. But this cannot be true, unleſs underſtood with ſome Latitude. However, many prefer this to that made with the Oil of Vitriol.

E. Tartarus ſolubilis.

Soluble Tartar.

Take of Cryſtals of Tartar a ſufficient Quantity ; boil them till they are quite diſſolved in ten times as much Water. While it is boiling-hot, drop into it Oil of Tartar per Deliquium till the Efferveſcence ceases. Filtre the Liquor while it is hot, and then evaporate it to a Pellicle. Afterwards ſet it in a cold Place that the Cryſtals may ſhoot.

L. Tartarum ſolubile.

Soluble Tartar.

Take of any fixed Alkaline Salt a Pound ; of Water a Gallon. When the Salt is diſſolved in boiling Water, put in Cryſtals of Tartar gradually till the Efferveſcence ceases, which generally happens before thrice the Quantity of the Alkaline Salt is thrown in. Then filtre the Liquor through Paper, and after a ſufficient Evaporation ſet it apart that it may ſhoot into Cryſtals ; or the Humidity may be quite exhale, that a ſaline Maſs may be left behind.

* This readily diſſolves in every Kind of Liquor, even in cold Water, whence it has its Name. It is likewiſe called *Sal Vegetabile*, and *Tartarus Tartariſatus*. It is aperient, diuretic and laxative, and is good in Cachectic Diſeaſes and Obſtructions of the Viſcera ; it diſſolves

dissolves Crudities of the Stomach, destroys tartareous Matter contained in the Bile and Urine ; is good in the Gravel, Jaundice, Diseases of the Spleen and the Hypochondria, if frequently used. Outwardly it cleanses fordid Ulcers and disposes them to heal. It increases the Force of Cathartics, and for that Reason is often used in purging Potions. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to two Drams ; as a Purgative to six Drams or an Ounce. See the *preceding Article*.

E. Tartarus regeneratus.

Regenerated Tartar.

Take of dry Salt of Tartar in Powder any Quantity ; put it into a large Glass Vessel, and pour on it Spirit of Vinegar gradually till it is saturated. Filtre the Liquor and evaporate it over a very gentle Fire till all the Moisture is exhaled, taking care to prevent an Empyreuma. To the Salt which remains pour on Spirit of Vinegar afresh till it is saturated. Depurate the Liquor, and dry it as before into Salt.

L. Sal diureticus.

Diuretic Salt or regenerated Tartar.

Take of any Kind of fixed Alkaline Salt a Pound, and four or five times as much distilled Vinegar. When the Fermentation is over, add more distilled Vinegar at several Times, till, when the former Vinegar is almost consumed by Evaporation, the fresh Vinegar being added causes no new Fermentation ; which will happen after the Consumption of about twenty Pounds of distilled Vinegar. Afterwards let it be evaporated slowly to a Dryness. An impure Salt will be left, which must be melted a little while, but not too long, over a gentle Fire ; then dissolve it in Water, and filtre it through Paper. If the Liquefaction is rightly managed, the Liquor when filtered will be limpid, and of the Colour of Water ; otherwise brownish. Lastly, evaporate this Liquor out of a shallow Glass-vessel, with a very gentle Fire, stirring the Salt now and then while it is drying, that it may dry the sooner. It must be kept in a Vessel
very

322 *Salts and Salinous Preparations.*

very closely stopped, for if the Air gets to it, it will melt it.

This Salt should be very white and dissolve entirely in Water or Spirit of Wine, without leaving any Fæces. If the Salt, tho' never so white, deposits any Fæces in the Spirit of Wine, it must be filtered through Paper when dissolved in this Spirit, and dried over again.

* This Salt has likewise been called *Arcanum Tartari*, *Sal essentielle Tartari*, *Acetum radicatum*, *Magisterium Tartari Arcanum*, and *Terra foliata Tartari*. It is certainly a very excellent Medicine, and the best that is gained from Tartar; for which Reason I shall shew the Manner of making it by *Geoffroy*.

GEOFFROY. *Terra foliata Tartari.*

Foliated Earth of Tartar.

Pour distilled Vinegar on any Quantity of very pure Salt of Tartar, till it is saturated. Distil this Mixture to a Dryness; the Liquor that comes off will be without Taste, that is the Phlegm of Vinegar. To the dried Salt pour on fresh Vinegar, and distil the Solution. Thus the Affusions of fresh Vinegar and the Distillations must be repeated, till the distilled Liquor comes off acid; that is, till the fresh Vinegar comes off as strong as it was poured on. Then the Salt of Tartar is sufficiently saturated with the Acid of the Vinegar. This saline Mass must be dissolved in the best Spirit of Wine, and the Solution filtered through Paper must be distilled and dried. Then dissolve it again in Spirit of Wine, filtre, and distil, and dry, as before. Dissolve the dried Salt in Spirit of Wine for the third and last Time, and draw off the Spirit of Wine in a most gentle Heat of Ashes, and there will remain a saline, snowy Mass, half volatilised, somewhat unctuous, shining, and foliated like Talk. Whence it has the Name of the foliated or leaved Earth.

* This has been made use of to extract the Tinctures of Metals. It will dissolve viscous Substances of all Kinds, Oils, Gums, and Rosins; it also powerfully dissolves the glutinous Humours of the human Body,
and

and opens the Obstructions of the Vessels. It has no sensible Acrimony, and may be given safely in hot as well as cold Distempers, in the Pleurisy as well as the Dropsy. It is a great Purifier of the Blood, and by its diuretic Quality cleanses the Kidneys and urinary Passages from all slimy Matter, Gravel and fabulous Concretions; it likewise promotes a Diaphoresis and loosens the Belly, cures Diseases of the Abdomen in general, and is useful in an Atrophy, intermitting Fevers, and all Disorders arising from Obstructions; it is very good against Cachectic Affections, the Palsy and Dropsy. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

L. Lixivium Saponarium.

Soap Lye.

Take of Russian Pot-Ashes and Quick-Lime equal Weights. Pour Water upon the Lime and Ashes till the Lime is slaked; then pour on Water more plentifully. Stir them well that the Salt of the Ashes may be dissolved. This done, let them rest, and if there is Occasion, pour the filtered Liquor into another Vessel. A Pint of this Liquor ought to weigh sixteen Ounces exactly, and the greatest Care must be taken that it weighs neither more nor less. If it is too heavy, half an Ounce Weight of Water must be added to every Pint, for every Dram which a Pint exceeds sixteen Ounces. If it is too light, the Liquor must be boiled till so many half Ounces are consumed; or fresh Lime and Ashes may be added to the Liquor.

* Some have used this for dissolving the Stone in the Bladder, beginning with a few Drops and increasing the Dose till an Ounce, or an Ounce and a half has been taken in a Day in a proper Vehicle. This Vehicle, says Dr. Hartley, should be Milk, half an Ounce of Lye to half a Pint of Milk. But as the dissolving Power of the Lye resides in the Lime, *Lime-Water* has been properly substituted in its Room; which see.

324 *Salts and Saline Preparations.*

L. Sapo Amygdalinus,

Almond-Soap.

Take of Oil of Almonds fresh drawn any Quantity ; of Soap-Lyes three times as much in Measure. Digest them together in such a Heat that they may but just boil and scarcely that, and in a few Hours they will unite. Afterwards, the Liquor when a little boiled will grow more transparent and ropy, which as it cools will concrete like Jelly; then throw in Sea-Salt till the boiling Liquor ceases to be ropy. Let the boiling be continued till some Drops of the Liquor being received upon upon a Tile, the Water is seen to separate freely from the coagulated Soap. Then take away the Fire and the Soap will rise and swim upon the Top by Degrees, which must be taken off before it is cold, and put into a Wooden Frame, the Bottom of which must be Cloth. Lastly, take it out and set it by till it has acquired a proper Consistence.

In the same Manner Soap may be made with Oil-Olive ; but the finest Oil must be made use of, that the Soap may be as little ungrateful as possible to the Palate and Stomach. * See *Sapo*.

E. Sapo Tartareus.

Soap of Tartar.

Take of Salt of Tartar very well calcined, any Quantity, and rubbed into Powder while it is hot. Put it into a large Glass-vessel and immediately pour on it double the Quantity of Oil of Turpentine. Let them stand together in a Cellar for some Weeks till the Oil has penetrated the Salt ; then pour on more Oil by degrees, till the Salt has absorbed triple the Quantity of the Oil, and they have coagulated into a Soap, which will happen in a Month or two, if the Matter be stirred daily. This will happen sooner if the Vessel be fixed to the Sail of a Windmill, or any other Machine that whirls about swiftly.

* The Design of this is to make *Matthews's Pill*.

L. Lapis

E. Lapis sépticus, seu Cauterium potentiale.

The potential Cautery.

Take of Quick-Lime in Powder half a Pound; put it into a Crucible that it may be well calcined; then sprinkle on half a Pound of Pot-Ashes. Keep them in a Wind-Furnace till the Salt is melted. Pour the Mass into an Iron Vessel, and then add a sufficient Quantity of Water; steep them for some Days, and then filtre and inspissate the Liquor till it becomes as hard as a Stone.

L. Causticum commune fortius.

The stronger common Caustic.

Take the Soap-Lyes before mentioned, any Quantity, and boil it to a fourth Part; then take Quick-Lime which has been powdered, sifted, and kept in a Bottle stoppt with a Cork for several Months. Sprinkle this on the Lye while it is boiling, till it has absorbed all the Liquor and becomes a Paste, which must be kept in a Vessel close stoppt.

L. Causticum commune mitius.

The milder common Caustic.

Take of soft Soap and fresh Quick-Lime, equal Parts; at the Time of using let them be well mixed.

L. Spiritus Vitrioli tenuis et fortis; atque Colcothar.

Strong and weak Spirit of Vitriol; as also Colcothar.

Distil calcined Vitriol for three Days in an Earthen Vessel, in a Reverberatory Heat. Put the distilled Liquor into a Glass Retort; distil it in a Sand Heat, and a small Spirit will ascend. The strong Spirit will remain in the Retort, which is commonly called, tho' improperly, *Oil of Vitriol*. What remains in the Earthen Vessel, after the first Distillation, is called *Colcothar of Vitriol*.

E. Spiritus et Oleum Vitrioli.

Spirit and Oil of Vitriol.

Take of green Vitriol calcined to a Whiteness and powdered,

dered, any Quantity. Put it into an Earthen Retort till it is half full. Place it in a Reverberatory-Furnace. Fit thereto a very large Receiver, and lute the Joints well. Distil it with a Fire gradually increased till it comes to the strongest; which must be continued as long as any Vapours ascend. The Phlegm, Spirit and Oil must be separated with a Retort in a Sand-Heat. The Phlegm will come over with a gentle Heat; the Spirit with a stronger, and the Oil will remain at the Bottom. What remains in the Retort after the first Distillation, is called *Colcothar*.

E. Vitriolum calcinatum.

Calcined Vitriol.

Take any Quantity of green Vitriol in Powder; reduce it with a moderate Fire in an unglazed Earthen Vessel to a Whiteness, always keeping it stirred lest it should concrete and turn to a Stone. If it is urged with a very strong Fire it will turn into a red Substance, which is called *Colcothar of Vitriol*.

* *Spirit of Vitriol*, like other acid Spirits, restrains the Ebullition of the Humours, stops Hæmorrhages, and promotes Urine. It often cures Agues, if given in a Glass of Water made gratefully acid therewith, at the coming on of the Fit. The Oil of Vitriol is caustic and serves for many chemical Operations. It has the same Virtues as the Spirit, but must be given in a less Dose. All acid Spirits in general must be dropt into a proper Liquor till they are agreeably acid, and no longer. *Lemery* recommends this Spirit for the *Asthma* and Diseases of the Breast, but very injudiciously, for all Acids are Enemies to the Lungs. There are many Instances of Women who have drank Vinegar to make themselves lean, who have fallen into deplorable Consumptions. I know a Lady of Fashion who destroyed herself in this Manner. *Junker* mentions a Man whose Lungs were so corroded with taking a Sort of Tincture of Castor made with Spirit of Vitriol, that it killed him. It is very hurtful in hysteric and splenetic Disorders, and should always be used with the utmost Caution.

L Spiritus

L. Spiritus Nitri Glauberi.

Glauber's Spirit of Nitre.

Take of Nitre three Pounds ; of strong Spirit of Vitriol one Pound. Mix them cautiously and gradually in a Chimney ; afterward distil them, first with a gentle Fire, and then with a strong one.

* This is seldom used internally.

L. Spiritus Salis Marini Glauberi.

Glauber's Spirit of Sea-Salt.

Take Sea Salt and strong Spirit of Vitriol of each two Pounds ; of Water a Pint. Mix the Water and the Spirit of Vitriol together ; then add the Mixture gradually to the Salt under a Chimney ; afterwards distil them, first with a gentle Fire, then with a strong one.

E. Spiritus Salis Glauberi.

Glauber's Spirit of Salt.

Take of Sea-Salt dried and powdered two Pounds ; of Oil of Vitriol a Pound ; of Spring-Water enough to dissolve the Salt. Distil them in a Glass-Retort in Sand, to a Dryness.

E. Spiritus Salis.

Spirit of Salt.

Take of Sea-Salt dried a Pound ; of powdered Bricks three Pounds ; mix them and fill an Earthen Retort half full, which must be placed in a Reverberatory-Furnace, with a large Receiver fitted thereto, and the Joints well luted. The Fire at first must be little, and increased gradually till all the Spirits are forced over like a Mist. When the Vessels are cool, pour out the Liquor into a Glass Cucurbit, and with a gentle Distillation abstract the Phlegm. The pure Spirit will remain behind.

E. Spiritus Salis dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Salt.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine three Parts ; put it into a capacious Viol, and pour on it by Degres Spirit of

328 *Salts and Saline Preparations.*

Salt one Part. Digest them for some Days, and distil according to Art in a Sand-Heat, taking care that the Retort does not burst with too much Heat towards the End.

* The acid Spirit of Salt is commended for its aperient and diuretic Virtues. It promotes Urine, restores the Appetite, prevents the Stone, corrects the Bile, and is good in the Dropsy; as also to quench Thirst in burning Fevers, and to vanquish the Malignity of the Humours. It is very useful in the Scurvy, malignant Fevers, and the Plague. The *Dose* is from three Drops to ten. The *dulcified Spirit* is a great Stomachic, restores a depraved and dejected Appetite, corrects nidorous Crudities, takes away Nauseas and stops Vomiting. It is likewise good in the before mentioned Distempers. The *Dose* is from twenty Drops to a Dram. The *dulcified Spirit* is in most Cases preferable to the acid. The acid Spirit is good against putrified Gums.

E. Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine two Quarts; carefully add by little and little six Ounces of the Oil of Vitriol. Digest them for three Days, and then distil according to Art.

L. Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol.

Take of the strong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol a Pound; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Pint. Cautiously mix them together by little and little, and distil with a very gentle Fire till a black Froth begins to rise. Then remove them from the Fire immediately lest the Froth get into the Receiver and it spoil the whole Process.

* This is styptic and diuretic, and is good to cure the Whites, to stop Hæmorrhages, to restrain too great a Flux of the Menes, to cleanse the Kidneys, and prevent the Stone. The *Dose* of that of *Edinburgh* is a Dram. That of *London* has eight times the Spirit of Vitriol

Vitriol in Proportion to the Spirit of Wine, and therefore the Dose must be lessened.

E. Spiritus Nitri.

Spirit of Nitre.

It is distilled from Nitre in the same Manner as the *Spirit of Salt*.

E. Spiritus Nitri dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.

It is made from the *Spirit of Nitre* in the same Manner as the dulcified Spirit of Salt.

L. Spiritus Nitri dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart; of *Glauber's* Spirit of Nitre half a Pound. Pour the Spirit of Nitre upon the other Spirit, and distil with a gentle Heat so long as what comes over will not produce a Fermentation with a lixivious Salt.

* *Boerhaave* mixes only an eighth Part of the Spirit of Nitre with the Spirit of Wine; but as this is to be distilled no longer than it will not ferment with a lixivious Salt, the Proportion here laid down cannot be too much. *Hoffman* says, it has an anodyne and sedative Virtue, and that it is very prevalent in grievous Pains and Spasms; as also, that when it has quite lost its acid Acrimony [when any remains] by the Addition of Salt of Tartar, two Drams may be mixt with a Quart of Water, which will make a proper Drink to quench Thirst in burning Fevers, to promote Urine and to procure Sleep. Some call it *Spiritus Anticolicus*, from its Virtue in curing Colics. *Boerhaave* says, its Virtues are antiseptic, detergent, and dissolvent; and that it resists the Putrefaction of the Bile. If it is diluted and used with Caution it renders the Teeth white and clear; but if injudiciously applied, it will destroy them. If Phlegm, corrupted Bile, or the natural Weakness of the Stomach destroy the Appetite, this will restore it. It is good against windy Disorders, prevents the Stone, promotes Sweat and Urine, quenches Thirst, takes a-

way bad Smells of the Body, and is excellent against the Scurvy. *Boecler* affirms, it is good against hysteric Disorders. The *Dose* is thirty Drops, to be taken three or four Times a Day in Wine. The *Dose* of the *Edinburgh Spirit*, according to the *Hospital Dispensatory*, is a Dram. *Geoffroy* says, it restrains febrile Effervescences, especially in malignant Fevers.

L. Aqua fortis.

Aqua fortis.

Take Nitre and green Vitriol uncalcined, of each three Pounds; of the same Vitriol calcined half a Pound; mix them well and distil with a very strong Fire as long as any red Fumes come over.

E. Aqua fortis simplex.

Simple Aqua fortis.

Take of Vitriol calcined to a Whiteness two Parts; of Nitre in Powder one Part; mix them well and put them into an Earthen Retort, till it is two Thirds full. Fix on a large Receiver and distil it as Spirit of Salt.

L. Aqua fortis composita.

Compound Aqua fortis.

Take of Aqua fortis sixteen Ounces; of Sea-Salt a Dram. Distil to a Dryness.

E. Aqua fortis duplex.

Double Aqua fortis.

Take green Vitriol calcined to a Whiteness, Salt-Petre in Powder, and dried Clay in Powder, of each equal Parts; mix them well and put them into an Earthen Retort till it is two Thirds full. Distil the Aqua fortis as before.

E. Aqua Regia.

Aqua Regia.

Take of Sal-Ammoniac in Powder an Ounce in a large Cucurbit mix it by Degrees with Spirit of Nitre or double Aqua fortis four Ounces. Let them stand in a Sand-Heat till all the Salt is dissolved.

L. Sal

L. Sal Vitrioli.

Salt of Vitriol.

Take white Vitriol a Pound ; of strong Spirit of Vitriol an Ounce ; of Water a sufficient Quantity. Dissolve the Vitriol in boiling Water, and filtre it through Paper. After a proper Evaporation, set it by in a cold Place, that it may shoot into Crystals.

E. Gilla Vitrioli.

Salt of Vitriol.

Take of white Vitriol any Quantity, and boiling Water enough to dissolve it. Filtre the Solution, and then evaporate it till a third Part remains. Afterwards set it in a cold Place for three Days, that Crystals may shoot on the Sides of the Vessel, which are to be dried in the Sun.

* The strong Spirit is added to the former to make the Crystals shoot more readily. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram. It has been recommended as an excellent Vomit in a Looseness and the Bloody-Flux ; but it is nauseous, and at present not much in Use.

L. Nitrum vitriolatum.

Vitriolated Nitre.

Dissolve the Cake which remains after the Distillation of *Glauber's* Spirit of Nitre, in hot Water ; filtre the Solution through Paper, and reduce the Salt into Crystals.

E. Sal Polychrestum.

Salt of many Virtues.

Take equal Parts of Nitre in Powder, and Flowers of Sulphur. Mix them well and cast them by little and little into a red-hot Crucible. When the De-flagation is over, keep it on the Fire for an Hour. Purify, by dissolving it in hot Water, then filtering it and evaporating to a Dryness.

* *Vitriolated Nitre* is otherwise called *Arcanum duplicatum* ; and *Sal Polychrestum*, *Nitrum Sulphuratum*. They have both the same Virtues as *Vitriolated Tartar* ; which see.

E. Sal.

*E. Sal Prunellæ.**Sal Prunel.*

Take of the purest Nitre in Powder two Pounds. Melt it in a Crucible, and then by little and little throw on Flowers of Sulphur an Ounce. After the Deflagration is over, pour out the melted Salt on a Brass-Plate which is clean, dry and hot, and so form it into Cakes.

* *Geoffroy* thinks, this Operation rather hurts than mends the Nitre.

*L. Sal catharticus Glauberi.**Glauber's purging Salt.*

Take the Cake which remains after the Distillation of *Glauber's* Spirit of Sea-Salt; dissolve it in hot Water, and filtre it through Paper. Then reduce the Salt into Crystals.

*E. Sal mirabile Glauberi.**Glauber's wonderful Salt.*

Take the Cake left after the Distillation of *Glauber's* Spirit of Salt; dissolve it in a sufficient Quantity of Spring Water. Filtre the Solution through Paper, and evaporate to the Appearance of a Pellicle. Set it in a cold Place for some Days that the Crystals may shoot, which must be separated from the corrosive Liquor and dried. If they are too acrid dissolve them again in Water; filtre the Liquor and carefully evaporate just so much only as will dispose the Salt to crystallise.

* The Dose of this purging Salt is an Ounce.

*L. Spiritus Salis Marini coagulatus.**Coagulated Spirit of Sea-Salt.*

Drop the Lye of any Lixivious Salt upon *Glauber's* Spirit of Sea-Salt, till the Effervescence ceases; then evaporate the Mixture to a Dryness.

E. Lapis

E. Lapis medicamentofus.

The medicinal Stone.

Take Colcothar of Vitriol, Roch-Alum, Litharge of Gold, Bole-Armenic, of each equal Parts; of the best Vinegar enough to rise four Inches above the Ingredients. Digest for two Days in an earthen Vessel; then put it on the Fire and evaporate all the Humidity, and let the remaining Mass be calcined with an intense Heat.

L. Lapis medicamentofus.

The medicinal Stone.

Take Alum, Litharge, Bole-Armenic or French Bole, Colcothar of green Vitriol, of each three Ounces; of Vinegar a quarter of a Pint. Mix and evaporate the Moisture till they grow hard.

* The Use of this is to fasten the Teeth, preserve the Gums, to heal and dry up Wounds and Ulcers. It is also employed in Injections and Eye-Waters.

L. Spiritus Sal et Oleum Succini.

Spirit, Salt and Oil of Amber.

Distil Amber in a Sand Heat, increasing it gradually, and there will ascend a Spirit, Oil and Salt which is foul with a Mixture of Oil. Distil the Oil over again, and it will separate into a thinner Oil which will ascend. The remaining thick Part is called the *Balsam of Amber*. The Salt is to be boiled in the Spirit or Water, and set apart to shoot into Crystals. Thus the Salt will be freed from the adhering Oil. The oftener this is done the purer it will be.

E. Sal volatile, Spiritus et Oleum Succini.

Volatile Salt, Spirit and Oil of Amber.

Take of white Amber in Powder one Part; of clean Sand three Parts. Being mixt together, fill a Glass-Retort half full with the Mixture. Fit a large Receiver thereto and distil in a Sand-Furnace, increasing the Fire by Degrees. At first a Spirit will come over with a little yellow Oil; then a yellow Oil with a little Salt. With the third Degree of Heat there will

334 *Salts and Saline Preparations.*

will be more Salt with a *reddish Oil*. Pour the Liquor out of the Receiver, then collect the Salt from its Sides and dry it between the Folds of spongy Paper, pressing it a little to hasten the Effect. Then by Filtration separate the Oil from the Spirit and rectify it by Distillation with the Brine of Sea-Salt.

* The Salt, which is the Principal of the three, is a true *Sal Volatile Oleosum*, with an Acidity. It is balsamic, penetrating, antiseptic, stimulates the Nerves, and rouses the Spirits. It is a principal Diuretic and Antihysterical. It is of great Use in Disorders of the Head and Nerves, in the Vertigo, Lethargy, catarrhal, hysterical and convulsive Diseases; as also Suppression of Urine, the Gravel, and Ulcers in the Neck of the Bladder. *Wilson* says, the *Dose* of the Salt is from two Grains to a Scruple; *Geoffroy*, from ten Grains to half a Dram. The Spirit is now given in the same Disorders. The *Dose* is half a Dram. The Oil is acrid, balsamic, and diaphoretic. It is good against Diseases of the Head, Womb, and Nerves; it is prevalent in the Jaundice, simple Gonorrhœa, and old Gleet. The *Dose* is from two to twenty Drops. Outwardly, anointed on the Parts, it is good in arthritic Pains, Palsies, Defluxions, and Disorders of the Head. The Spirit, which used to be thrown away, is now given instead of the Salt, which is seldom genuine.

E. Sal Succini rectificatum.

Rectified Salt of Amber.

Take of Salt of Amber of the former Distillation, any Quantity; of decrepitated Sea Salt twice as much. When they are powdered, put them into a high and narrow Glass-Cucurbit; adapt a blind Head thereto, and make a Sublimation in a Sand-Heat, taking care that no Oil ascends. When the Vessel is cold brush off the Salt with a Feather.

E. Sal essentielle Acetosæ.

Essential Salt of Sorrel.

Take any Quantity of the Juice of Sorrel depurated by settling; evaporate till a third Part remains, which
pass

pass through *Hippocrates's* Sleeve; then evaporate to a Pellicle. Put the Liquor into a Glass-Vessel, and cover the Superficies with a little Oil Olive; set in a Cellar till Plenty of Crystals appear, which are to be slightly washed with Spring-Water, and dried.

In the same Manner are made the Salts of the *Lesser Centaury, Succory, Eyebright, Fumitory, Plantane, Oak, &c.* as well as the Salts of all *acid, austere, astringent* and bitterish Plants that are possess'd of a little Oil.

* These Salts are generally *acid*, but never *alkalious*. *Junker* affirms, they are nothing but a kind of Tartar. They are said to be opening and resolving; whence they are good for Disorders of the Stomach and first Passages. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Scruple.

L. Spiritus, Sal, et Oleum Cornu Cervi.

Spirit, Salt and Oil of Hartshorn.

Distil Fragments of Hartshorn with a Fire raised gradually to almost the greatest Height, and there will come over a *Spirit, Salt, and Oil*. When the Oil is separated, if the Spirit and Salt mixt together are distilled with a very gentle Heat, they both will rise more pure. If this is carefully repeated several Times, the Salt will become exceeding white, and the Spirit as limpid as Water, and of an agreeable Smell.

The Salt separated from the Spirit, being at first sublimed from an equal Weight of very fine Chalk, and afterwards with a little rectified Spirit of Wine, will the sooner become pure.

Burnt Hartshorn is generally made by calcining the Horn left after this Distillation.

After the same Manner the *Spirit, Oil, and Sa't* from any Parts of any Animal may be made.

E. Spiritus, Sal et Oleum Cornu Cervi.

Spirit, Salt and Oil of Hartshorn.

Take any Quantity of Hartshorn broke into Bits; put them in an earthen or coated Glass-Retort up to the Neck. Then fit a large Receiver thereto and proceed

336 *Salts and Saline Preparations.*

ceed to a gradual Distillation in an open Fire. A *Phlegm* will rise at first, then an *oily Salt* of a yellow Colour; and at last a *reddish-black Oil* with a *volatile Salt*. A black Earth remains at the Bottom, which being calcined in an open Fire becomes white, and is called *Burnt-Hartshorn*.

Every Thing being poured out of the Receiver together may be separated in the following Manner. The *Oil* is separated from the *Phlegm* and *Spirit* by Filtration, for these will pass through the Paper, and the *Oil* will be left behind. The *Oil* is separated from the *Spirit* by distilling it in a tall Vessel with a gentle Fire. The *Spirit* will ascend, and the *Phlegm* will be left at the Bottom. The *Spirit* will be divided into *Salt* and *Phlegm* if it is distilled in a very high and narrow Cucurbit. The *Salt* will rise and stick to the Head in a dry Form, and *Phlegm* will remain at the Bottom. The *Salt* is separated from the *Oil*, if it be distilled from six times the Quantity of Chalk or calcined Bones, because they will retain the *Oil*, and the *Salt* will rise towards the Top.

A *Spirit*, *Salt*, and *Oil* may be distilled in the same Manner from any of the solid Parts of Animals, and from *Blood* dried by a gentle Fire; as also from *Urine*, recent or putrefied, evaporated to the Consistence of Honey, with four times as much Sand, and an equal Quantity of any alkalious fixed Salt.

Urine, with Quick-Lime, yields only an excessively pungent *Spirit*.

* The volatile Salt of Hartshorn is a most penetrating Medicine; and is alexipharmac, cephalic, diuretic, uterine, and antiseptic. It is excellent to rouse the *Spirits* when Nature is sinking at the Decline of Fevers. It is good in nervous Cases, the Vertigo, the Epilepsy, Palsy, Lethargy, Jaundice, Swooning, the Trembling of the Heart, and the Pleurisy. The *Dose* is from three Grains to twenty, dissolved in a proper Liquid. The *Spirit* is only the same Salt dissolved in *Phlegm*. The *Dose* is from twenty Drops to a Dram. The *Oil*

is chiefly for external Use, to resolve hard, cold Tumours, and to strengthen paralytic Parts.

L. Spiritus, Sal et Oleum Fuliginis.

Spirit, Salt and Oil of Soot.

Wood-Soot is to be distilled in the same Manner as Hartshorn; but it requires more Labour to render the Spirit and Salt pure.

* The Spirit has an extraordinary Virtue in assisting Women in hard Labour, in resolving grumous Blood, mitigating a Pleurisy, and in curing Gangrenes and Cancers. *Hartman* recommends the Salt extracted from the Cake remaining at the Bottom, against the latter Disease, even when they are ulcerated. The Spirit and Salt rowse the Spirits greatly in the Lethargy, Epilepsy, and Persons seeming to be at the Point of Death. Several observe, that two or three Drops of the Oil given in Vinegar to Persons who seem to be in their last Agonies, will revive them strangely; and if it puts them into a copious Sweat, it is a certain Sign of Recovery; if otherwise, of Death. *Hoffman* on *Schroder* says, he often observed the same Effects from the volatile Salt well purified. The Dose of the Salt is from four Grains to ten; of the Spirit from ten Drops to twenty; but *Boerhaave* orders it to be given as freely as Spirit of Hartshorn.

E. Sal-Ammoniacum factitium.

Factitious Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of human Urine, or that of Beasts three Quarts; of Sea-Salt two Pounds; of Wood-Soot a Pound. Boil them together into a Mass. Put this into a subliming Vessel, and increasing the Fire by Degrees, sublime the Salt. Render it more pure by Solution in Water, Filtration and Evaporation, to a Dryness, and a repeated Sublimation. It is brought to us ready made from foreign Parts.

E. Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.

Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac.

Take equal Parts of Sal-Ammoniac and Salt of Tartar;

G g

powder

powder them separately, and then mix and put them into a Glass-Retort; pour Spring-Water upon them enough to dissolve the Salts. Perform the Distillation in Sand till the concreted Salt in the Receiver is dissolved by the Liquor which comes over. If the Receiver is taken away before the Liquor rises, you will obtain

E. Sal-Ammoniacum volatile.

Volatile Sal-Ammoniac.

L. Sal volatilis Salis Ammoniaci.

Volatile Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of the finest Chalk two Pounds; of Sal-Ammoniac one Pound; sublime in a Retort with a strong Fire.

L. Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.

Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of any fixed alkaline Salt a Pound and a half; of Sal-Ammoniac a Pound; of Water two Quarts. Distil off two Quarts with a gentle Fire.

* This Spirit and Salt are antiseptic, promote Perspiration, Sweat and Urine; they mitigate and correct acid Juices lurking in the Body, assist the Circulation of the Blood, excite the Oscillations of the Nerves and open Obstructions; whence they are good in an Apoplexy from a cold, pituitous Cause; as also in the Epilepsy, Vertigo, Lethargy, and all sleepy Diseases, in the hysteric Passion and malignant Fevers. The *Dose* of the Salt is from five Grains to ten; of the Spirit from ten to twenty, thirty, or forty Drops in a proper Liquor. *Geoffroy* says, to a Dram; but the Strength of the Spirit must be always considered. They must be well diluted for fear of inflaming the Stomach and Oesophagus; nor must they be given in too large a Quantity for the same Reason. Outwardly, being smelled to, they are good in the Lethargy, Fainting, Vertigo, hysteric Fits, Dullness of the Senes, and the Apoplexy from a cold Cause. *Boerhaave* would by no means have the Spirit or Salt strongly snuff up the Nose, for fear

fear of corroding and inflaming the optic Nerves, the pituitary Membrane, or the Vesicles of the Lungs. The Spirit mixt with Oil of Earth-Worms, or some such Thing, is good to dissipate rheumatic Pains and to cure the Palsy, if the Parts affected are anointed therewith. The *fetid Spirit* following is adapted to hysteric Cases; and aromatic and oleous volatile Spirits are more friendly to the Nerves and chearing to the Spirits.

L. Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of any alkaline fixed Salt half a Pound; of Sal-Ammoniac four Ounces; of proof Spirit three Pints. With a gentle Fire distil off a Pint and a half.

E. Spiritus salinus aromaticus.

A saline aromatic Spirit.

Take the other half of the Spirit saturated with Oils, mentioned in the Process of distilling the compound Spirit of Lavender; to which add of volatile Sal-Ammoniac eight Ounces. Distil it immediately in the Heat of a Bath to two Thirds.

H. Spiritus volatilis oleosus.

An oleous volatile Spirit.

Take the distilled Oils of Rosemary and Amber, of each half an Ounce; of volatile Sal-Ammoniac eight Ounces; of French Brandy a Gallon and a half, Distil off a Gallon.

L. Spiritus volatilis aromaticus.

The volatile aromatic Spirit.

Take Essence of Lemons and essential Oil of Nutmegs of each two Drams; of the essential Oil of Cloves half a Dram; of the dulcified Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac a Quart. Distil them with a gentle Fire.

L. Spiritus volatilis foetidus.

The fetid volatile Spirit.

Take of any volatile fixed Salt a Pound and a half; of
G g 2 Sal-

340 *Salts and Saline Preparations.*

Sal-Ammoniac a Pound; of Asfa Foetida four Ounces.
Distil off five Pints with a gentle Heat.

E. Spiritus Mindereri.

Mindererus's Spirit.

Take of volatile Sal-Ammoniac any Quantity. Drop on it gradually Spirit of Vinegar till the Effervescence ceases.

* Half an Ounce of this Spirit is a *Dose*. To promote Urine half an Ounce must be given twice a Day, with the same Quantity of Syrup of Marshmallows. In the Dropsy the *Hospital diuretic Julep* may be used, wherein this is the principal Ingredient; to which the Spirit of Amber may be added, which bears the same *Ratio* to the Salt as Spirit of Hartshorn to its Salt. When *Mindererus's* Spirit is given to promote a Diaphoresis, it may be joined to Salt of Hartshorn, as in the *Hospital Diaphoretic Draught*, to give it an alkaline Cast. To promote Sweating in rheumatic Diseases, the above diaphoretic Julep must be given every Hour and half or two Hours till the Sweat breaks out, repeating it as Occasion requires, if the warm diluting Liquors are not sufficient to keep it up. Two Ounces of the Spirit has been given in this Manner, and ten Grains of the Salt of Hartshorn in twenty-four Hours: In topical Inflammations it may be made more acid with an equal Quantity of Vinegar of Squills, particularly in Pleurifies and Inflammations of the Lungs. This Spirit is most like crude Sal-Ammoniac. *This is extracted from a Letter of Dr. Clerk of Edinburgh, to Dr. Pringle.*

E. Flos Salis Ammoniaci.

Flowers of Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of dry Sal-Ammoniac in Powder any Quantity. Put it into an Earthen Cucurbit, to which adapt a blind Head. Proceed to Sublimation with a Fire increased by Degrees.

* These are diuretic and diaphoretic. The *Dose* is from five to fifteen Grains.

E. Oleum

E. *Oleum Ceræ.*

Oil of Wax.

Take of Bees-Wax any Quantity, and melt it with twice as much Sand ; put them into a Retort and distil in a Sand-Furnace. At first an acid Liquor will come over ; then a thick Oil adhering to the Neck of the Retort, unless it is heated with a live Coal held near it. It may be rectified into a thin Oil by distilling it several Times by itself in a Sand-Heat.

* This Oil taken inwardly is said to be a powerful Diuretic, and good to promote Urine and expel Gravel. The *Dose* is from two Drops to four and upwards. Outwardly it is anodyne, vulnerary, and resolvent ; it is commended against nephritic Disorders.

Preparations of Metals and Metallic Minerals.

L. *Chalybis Rubigo præparata.*

Rust of Steel prepared.

LET Filings of Steel exposed to the Air be often moistened with Vinegar or Water, till it is turned into Rust. Then grind it in a Mortar and pour on Water to wash off the subtile Powder. The Remainder, which will not be reduced into Powder with moderate Labour, should be moistened and exposed to the Air again. This powdered in a Mortar must be washed as before. The Powder thus washed off must be dried and kept for Use.

L. *Chalybs cum Sulphure præparatus.*

Steel prepared with Sulphur.

Steel heated till it looks white, with a very fierce Fire, must be touched with a Roll of Brimstone, that it may melt and drop into Water underneath. Then separate it from the Sulphur which drops along with it into the Water, and reduce it into an exceeding fine Powder.

*E. Mars sulphuratus.**Sulphurated Iron.*

Take of unprepared Filings of Iron any Quantity ; of Sulphur in Powder double the Weight ; of Spring-Water enough to make it into a Paste ; this must be permitted to ferment for six Hours ; then put it into a Crucible that it may deflagrate, stirring it constantly with an Iron Spatula, that it may turn into a very black Powder. This may be kept in the Fire till it turns red, and then it is called

*E. Crocus Martis aperiens.**Opening Crocus of Iron.*

Which does not differ from prepared Steel gently calcined in a Crucible, till it grows reddish.

*E. Crocus Martis astringens.**Astringent Crocus of Iron.*

Is prepared of the *Opening Crocus of Iron*, by reverberating it for a long while in a most intense Heat.

* The Chemists have bestowed a great deal of Study, Time and Labour in torturing Iron, to increase its two seeming different Qualities ; that is, to render it more aperient or more astringent ; hence so many *Crocus's*, Tinctures and Salts which abound in the various Writers of this Kind. Yet after all it has been found, that the aperient Preparations have cured obstinate Fluxes of the Belly, and that all in general will promote the Menses when suppressed, and restrain them when immoderate. The most evident Virtue of Iron is Stypticity, which alone is sufficient to produce opposite Effects in various Constitutions of the Body, and the different Nature of the Complaint for which it is given. When the Blood is poor and viscid, and the Lympha tenacious, the Spring of the Fibres is too weak to carry on a due Circulation of the Fluids ; whence Cachexies, bloated Habits of Body, the Green-Sickness, and uterine Obstructions. Then, Iron, by strengthening the Solids and restoring the Spring of the Fibres, quickens the Circulation, which rendering the Humours more fluid,
soon

soon brings every thing back to its natural State. Sometimes the Blood, deprived of its due Quantity of Serum, becomes glutinous, and eludes the Spring of the Fibres; whence obstinate Obstructions, Schirrus's, Hæmorrhages, scorbutic and melancholic Disorders. In these Cases Iron is noxious; for tho' it is said to be aperient, it cannot vanquish these Obstructions, nor by its Stypticity stop the Hæmorrhages which consequently ensue. Lastly, when the Vessels abound with a thin Lympha, they soon become weak and flaccid; and the Blood diluted with too much Serum, relaxes, and debilitates the Texture of the Parts; whence it is apt to force itself through unusual Passages and produces a Looseness, Diabetes, Hæmorrhages, continual Sweats, or a Dropsy. Here, Iron has a salutary Effect, because it renders the Fibres more firm, restores their Spring, and by that Means diminishes the Quantity of Serum. But if Evacuations of that Kind arise from hectic Fevers, as is sometimes the Case, nothing can be more pernicious than this Metal; for it will increase instead of restraining the Evacuations, and render the Obstructions more obstinate. In the Beginning of a Dropsy it may do Service, but when it is confirmed it is hurtful. Iron has this Peculiarity beyond other Styptics, that it carries its Qualities into the Blood, whereas many others lose theirs in the Stomach or first Passages. We also learn from Experience that this Metal is more efficacious alone than when clogged with Salts, for then the Juices of the Stomach will not so soon dissolve it. It is likewise more than probable that no Preparation of it is equal to its being given in Substance, whether reduced into a subtil Powder, or otherwise. Nothing requires Exercise more than this Remedy to facilitate the Distribution of the martial Particles, to restore the Oscillations of the Fibres, and to accelerate the Circulation of the Fluids. The usual Dose of the Crocus of either Kind, is from ten Grains to twenty, or half a dram.

L. Flores Martiales.

The Martial Flowers.

Take Colcothar of green Vitriol washed, or Filings of
Iron

Iron a Pound ; of Sal-Ammoniac two Pounds. Mix and sublime them in a Retort ; then mix what remains at the Bottom of the Retort with the Flowers, and sublime them over again, that the Flowers may acquire a beautiful yellow Colour. Afterward add half a Pound of fresh Sal-Ammoniac to the Remainder, and repeat the Operation as often as the Flowers continue of a good Colour.

E. Ens Veneris.

Flowers of Copper.

Take Colcothar of blue Vitriol well washed and dried, and Sal-Ammoniac, of each equal Parts. Reduce them separately into Powder ; then mix them and put them into an Earthen Cucurbit till it be one third Part full. Place it in an open Fire with a Glass-Blind-Head ; let the Fire be gentle at first, which must be increased gradually as long as the Flowers are of a reddish Yellow. When the Vessel is cold brush them off with a Feather.

E. Flores Martis.

Martial Flowers.

Take unprepared Filings of Iron, and Sal-Ammoniac in Powder, of each equal Parts. Mix them well and set them for some time in a moist Place ; then sublime them in an Earthen Cucurbit with a Glass Head. First a Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac will come over, which is to be caught in a Receiver ; then white Flowers which are to be rejected as useless. At last, the Flowers of a reddish Yellow, which are to be brushed from the Head with a Feather. A Tincture of Iron may be prepared from the Caput Mortuum, as also from the Flowers.

* This was the Invention of Mr. Boyle, and by Mistake has been made by some with blue Vitriol instead of green ; but it is now generally agreed that the green is the best for this Purpose. It is diuretic, aperient, and diaphoretic ; it warms the Blood and is wonderfully restorative ; it likewise opens Obstructions, and is good against hysteric Fits. Boyle says, it is a Specific for the
Rickets

Rickets, and is very useful in all Agues, especially the Quartan, *Boerhaave* says, it contains the opened Body of the metallic Sulphur, and has an anodyne Quality, infomuch that it may be often called a Seminar-cotic. Its *Dose* is from five Grains to a Scruple, and is best given in a Bolus.

L. Lixivium Martis.

The Lye of Iron.

Set what remains after the Sublimation of the Martial Flowers, in a damp Place, and when it is liquified, keep it for Use.

E. Mars solubilis seu Chalybs tartarificatus.

Soluble Iron or tartarified Steel.

Take unprepared Filings of Iron and Crystals of Tartar, of each equal Quantities; of Rain-Water enough to make a Mass, which is to be formed into Balls, and baked in an Oven. Then powder them, and with Water make Balls again, which are to be baked as before. Repeat the Process till the Powder is impalpable.

* This is of the same Nature as the *aperient Crocus*, and is given in the Green-Sickness, Stoppage of the Menses, &c. The *Dose* is from five Grains to two Scruples, or fifty Grains, says *Wilson*.

E. Vitriolum Martis, seu Sal Chalybis.

Vitriol of Iron or Salt of Steel.

Take of Oil of Vitriol four Ounces; of Spring-Water ten Ounces. Mix them cautiously and gradually, and then pour the Mixture on three Ounces of Filings of Iron. Digest them in a Cucurbit for twelve Hours that they may be dissolved. Filtre the Solution pretty hot, and evaporate to a Pellicle. Afterwards set it in a cold Place that the Vitriol may shoot at the Bottom of the Vessel. Then evaporate the remaining Liquor to a Pellicle again, and set it to shoot as before. When all the Crystals are obtained, dry them on Paper in the Shade.

L. Sal

L. Sal Martis.

Salt of Iron

Take of the strong Spirit or Oil of Vitriol eight Ounces ; of Filings of Iron four Ounces ; of Water a Quart. Mix them, and when the Ebullition is over, let the Mixture stand for some Time upon hot Sand ; then pour out the Liquor and filtre it through Paper, and after a sufficient Evaporation set it apart that the Crystals may shoot.

* This is esteemed for opening Obstructions, killing Worms, strengthening the relaxed Fibres, and curing the Green-Sickness. It purges pituitous and ferous Humours. Too large a Dose will vomit. *Boerhaave* says, if this Salt is diluted in an hundred times the Quantity of Water, and twelve Ounces of it be drank in a Morning fasting, taking a gentle Walk after it, it will open, relax, purge, promote Urine, kill Worms, and strengthen the Fibres ; by which Means various Diseases may be cured, tho' very different from each other. Given in this Manner, the *Dose* is nearly a Dram ; but it has been commonly prescribed from four Grains to twenty.

L. Causticum Lunare.

The Lunar Caustic.

Dissolve pure Silver in double its Weight of Aqua Fortis, upon hot Sand. Then increasing the Heat gently evaporate to a Dryness ; afterwards melt it in a Crucible that it may be poured into Moulds made for that Purpose, carefully avoiding too much Heat lest the Matter should grow too thick.

E. Causticum Lunare seu Lapis infernalis.

The Lunar Caustic or the infernal Stone.

Take any Quantity of Silver well cupelled ; dissolve it in a Phial in triple the Quantity of Spirit of Nitre, with a Sand-Heat. Evaporate the Solution to one Third. Then in a large Crucible, with a very gentle Fire, exhale the Humidity. Afterward increase it gradually till the Mass flows like Oil and has done smoaking.

fmoaking. Then pour it into a hot Iron Pipe, made for that Purpose, greased with Suet. Dry the Stone and keep it in a Glass Vessel close stopped.

L. Saccharum Saturni.

Sugar of Lead.

Boil Cerufs in distilled Vinegar, in a Leaden Vessel, till the Vinegar is sufficiently sweet; then filtre the Vinegar through Paper, and after a proper Evaporation, set it apart to shoot into Crystals.

E. Saccharum Saturni.

Sugar of Lead.

Take any Quantity of Cerufs, Red-Lead or Litharge; put it into a Cucurbit and pour thereon distilled Vinegar to the Height of four Fingers. Digest in a Sand-Heat for some Days till the Vinegar grows sweetish. After settling, pour it off and then add fresh Vinegar so often till the Vinegar will remain void of Sweetness. Then evaporate all the Liquors, depurated by settling in a Glass-Vessel, till it become of the Thickness of the more liquid Honey, that the Crystals may shoot in a cold Place, which are to be dried in the Shade. Evaporate the Remainder to a Pellicle, and set it in a cold Place that fresh Crystals may shoot; and so repeat the Process till no more can be obtained:

* Authors have commended this against spitting of Blood, bloody Urine, the Whites, Gonorrhœas, &c. but the internal Use of it is not safe. The Dose was from two Grains to six. Outwardly it is useful in corrosive, malignant. and cancerous Ulcers, Burns, Inflammations, and Pains from the Piles.

E. Minium.

Red-Lead.

Take any Quantity of Lead and melt it in an unglazed Earthen Vessel, stirring it with an Iron Spatula till it turns first into a blackish Powder, then yellow, and at last red, which is called *Minium*. A very violent Fire will turn it into Glass.

* This

* This is a very powerful Dryer, and is proper for creeping, acrimonious Ulcers. It will prevent Inflammations, and cicatrise Wounds.

E. Cerussa.

White-Lead.

Take thin Plates of Lead and suspend them in an Earthen Vessel, at the Bottom of which is Vinegar enough to encompass the Plates with its Vapours. Digest them in Horse-Dung for three Weeks; at which Time, if the Plates are not quite calcined, let the white Powder be scraped off, and then expose the Plates a second Time to the Vapours of the Vinegar, till they are intirely changed into Powder.

* This is only for external Use, against Cancers and acrimonious Ulcers; but more especially for Burns, and to cure the Galling of Children.

L. Stannum pulveratum.

Powdered Tin.

Melt Tin and pour it into a Wooden Box chalked on the Inside, shaking the Box briskly till it is cold, which will reduce some of it into Powder. Melt the Remainder over again, and repeat the Operation till it is all reduced into Powder.

* The Powder, as also the Filings of Tin, given in Treacle, is very good against Worms. The Dose is two Drams twice in a Day.

E. Calx Jovis.

Calcined Tin.

Take any Quantity of Tin, and melt it in an unglazed Earthen Vessel, constantly stirring it with an Iron Spatula till it turns into a Calx.

E. Sal Jovis.

Salt of Tin.

Take any Quantity of Calx of Tin; of *Aqua Regia* diluted with eight times the Quantity of Water, as much as will rise above the Calx some Fingers Breadth.

Breadth. Dissolve it slowly in Sand. Filtre and evaporate the Solution till a Pellicle is formed; then set it in a cold Place for three or four Days till the Crystals shoot, which are to be dried after pouring off the Liquor. The Calx which remains undissolved may be dissolved with fresh Aqua Regia as before, and the Solution mixt with the Liquor which was left after the Crystallisation; and then the former Process must be repeated to obtain fresh Crystals.

* This is commended against Suffocations of the Womb and hysteric Disorders. The *Dose* is from two Grains to six often repeated.

E. Amalgama Jovis.

Amalgamated Tin.

Take any Quantity of Tin and melt it in a Crucible. Take as much Quicksilver and put it into another Crucible, which must be kept on the Fire till it begins to fume, and then poured immediately on the melted Tin. Stir it with an Iron Spatula till the Mass is cold.

L. Argenti vivi Purificatio.

Purification of Quicksilver.

Distil it in a Retort, and then wash it well with Salt-Water or Vinegar.

L. Aurum Musivum.

Mosaic Gold.

Take of Tin a Pound; of Flowers of Sulphur seven Ounces; Sal-Ammoniac and purified Quicksilver, of each half a Pound. Melt the Tin and add it to the Quicksilver. When the Mixture is cold reduce it into Powder, and let it be well mixt with the Sulphur and Sal-Ammoniac, and then sublime them in a Matrafs. The Mosaic Gold will be found under the sublimated Matter, with some Foulness at the Bottom.

E. Aurum Mosaicum.

Mosaic Gold.

Take of amalgamated Tin six Ounces; Sal-Ammoniac
H h niac

niac and Flowers of Sulphur, of each three Ounces ; put them together and rub them in a Marble Mortar till they are mixed. Throw them into a Cucurbit, and increasing the Fire from the first to the last Degree, in the Bottom will be found the Mosaic Gold, with the sublimated *Scoriæ*.

* This is diaphoretic and sudorific, and may be safely given in hysteric and hypochondriacal Disorders, as well as in malignant Fevers. The *Dose* is from ten Grains to thirty.

L. Mercurius calcinatus.

Calcined Quicksilver.

Put purified Quicksilver into a Glass-Vessel, broad at the Bottom, and let it stand in a Sand-Heat several Months, till it is reduced into a red Powder. The Vessel must have small Holes to let in the Air; which, as *Pemberton* observes, is best made at the lower End of the Stem going into the Body of the Glass.

* This Powder works by Vomit, Stool and Sweat. The *Dose* is from two to six Grains.

E. Mercurii Solutio.

The Solution of Quicksilver.

Take pure Quicksilver and double Aqua fortis, of each equal Parts. Digest them in a Viol upon Sand, to make a limpid Solution of the Quicksilver.

E. Mercurii Calx.

Calx of Mercury.

Take any Quantity of the Solution of Mercury, and evaporate it over a gentle Fire to a white dry Mass.

E. Æthiops Mineralis.

Mineral Æthiops.

Take equal Parts of Quicksilver and Flowers of Sulphur, and rub them together in a Glass-Mortar with a Glass Pestle, till the Globules of the Quicksilver quite disappear.

L. Æthiop

L. *Æthiops Mineralis.**Mineral Æthiops.*

Take equal Weights of purified Quicksilver and unwashed Flowers of Sulphur; grind them together in a Glass or Stone Mortar till they are united.

* This is looked upon a Specific against Worms, and *Boerhaave* thinks it is good for nothing else; because, according to him, it passes unchanged through the Intestinal Tube. But this cannot possibly be true, for I have known it colour Money in the Breeches-Pocket of those that have taken it. *Cheyne*, on the other hand affirms, he has seen it appear unchanged in an old Ulcer, after the Patient had taken it for some Time, which is altogether as improbable. It is given in the venereal Disease, Itch, Impetigo or Leprosy of the *Greeks*, and King's-Evil. It is commended against the Pains of the Piles, the Gout and Rheumatism. It seldom or never raises a Salivation, but it promotes a Diaphoresis, and sometimes purges by Stool. The Dose is from fifteen Grains to two Scruples or a Dram, Morning and Evening. *Geoffroy* says, a Purge should be taken every fourth Day; but in my Opinion this is needless, for it generally keeps the Body open without any Assistance.

E. *Mercurius saccharatus.**Sugared Mercury.*

Take pure Quicksilver and red Sugar-Candy, of each half an Ounce; of distilled Oil of Juniper sixteen Drops. Rub them in a Glass Mortar till the Globules disappear.

* This is also designed against Worms. The Dose is from ten Grains to a Scruple. It must be given with greater Caution than the *Æthiops*, for fear of a Salivation.

L. *Cinnabaris factitia.**Factitious Cinnabar.*

Take of purified Quicksilver twenty-five Ounces; of Sulphur seven Ounces. Melt the Sulphur and mix

it with the Quicksilver; and if the Mixture should flame, cover the Vessel to put it out; then reduce it into Powder and sublime it.

* This has been recommended by many against the Falling-Sickness. *Boerhaave* says, it has the same Virtues as the *Æthiops Mineral*. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram; but great care must be taken to have it genuine, because it is often adulterated for the sake of the Colour, with Arsenic and other Things.

L. Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus vel albus.

Corrosive Mercury sublimate.

Take of purified Quicksilver forty Ounces; of Sea-Salt thirty-three Ounces; of Salt-Petre twenty-eight Ounces; of green Vitriol calcined sixty-six Ounces. Mix the Quicksilver in a Wooden or Stone Vessel, with an Ounce of Corrosive Mercury-Sublimate already made, till it is broken into small Grains; then rub it with the Salt-Petre, afterwards with the Sea-Salt till the Quicksilver disappears. Then add the calcined Vitriol; but it must not be rubbed long with this lest the Quicksilver should begin to unite and be visible again. Then sublime in a Glass-Matras, to which a Head may be fitted in order to catch the Spirit, which will come over in a small Quantity.

E. Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus.

Corrosive Mercury sublimate.

Take the Calx of Mercury and decrepitated Sea-Salt, of each equal Parts. When they are mixt and powdered, fill a Matras half full with the Mixture. Then proceed to Sublimation in a Sand-Furnace, first with a gentle Fire, which must be gradually increased, and a crystalline white Mass will stick to the upper Parts of the Matras on all Sides, which is to be separated from the red *Scoriæ*. It may be purified by subliming it over again.

* This is a strong Poison and a violent Escharotic. Some dissolve a Dram of it in Brandy, and give a few Drops of the Solution in a Glass of Water to cure the French.

French Pox. Others use it as an Injection, diluted in the same Manner, to cure Claps. But the internal Use of this Composition is best avoided. Yet, *Boerhaave* says, if a Grain of this is dissolved in an Ounce of Water, and a Dram of it mixt with Syrup of Violets, be drank twice or thrice a Day, it will do Wonders in many incurable Diseases; but he would have no ignorant Pretender to Physic meddle with it at all.

E. Mercurius sublimatus dulcis.

Dulcified Mercury sublimate.

Take of Corrosive Mercury sublimate, ground in a Glass-Mortar, four Ounces; of pure Quicksilver three Ounces. Mix them well in a Mortar till the Quicksilver disappears. Fill a third Part of an oblong Phial with this Powder; place it up to the Middle in a Sand-Furnace. Almost all the Mercury will be sublimed with successive Degrees of Heat, and stick to the upper Part of the Phial on all Sides. Break the Phial, and reject the reddish Powder about the Bottom, and that which is whitish about the Neck. The white Mercury should be three or four times sublimed over again. If it be repeated seven Times, it is called *Calomel* and *Aquila alba*, or the *White Eagle*.

L. Mercurius dulcis sublimatus.

Dulcified Mercury sublimate.

Take of Corrosive Sublimate a Pound; of purified Quicksilver nine Ounces. Powder the Sublimate, to which add the Quicksilver in a Glass-Matras. Digest them in a gentle Sand-Heat till they coalesce, shaking the Glass often to hasten the Union. Then increase the Heat and proceed to Sublimation. Scrape off the upper acrid Part, and separate the Globules of Quicksilver, if any appear; then reduce the Sublimate into Powder and sublime it over again; which Sublimation is to be repeated six Times.

* This is frequently used against the venereal Disease, and to kill Worms. The Dose is from six Grains

354 *Preparations of Metals*

to half a Dram, made into a Bolus with Conserve of Roses. It is often mixt with purging Medicines. Some give this one Day, and a Purge the next, for some Time, to cure the French Pox without Salivation:

E. Panacea Mercurialis.

The mercurial Panacea.

Take any Quantity of levigated Calomel; of Spirit of Wine four times as much. Digest them in a Sand-Heat twenty Days, often shaking the Vessel. Pour off the Spirit and dry the Powder.

* This has been cried up as an excellent Medicine against all venereal Diseases. It is commended for the Rheumatism, Obstructions of the Glands, and scrophulous Disorders of the Mesentery; as also for the Itch and other Defecations of the Skin, as well as the Worms. Some give it improperly in the Scurvy, for that Disease will not bear Mercurials. The *Dose* is a Scuple.

L. Mercurius præcipitatus albus.

White Precipitate of Mercury.

Take equal Weights of Corrosive Mercury sublimate and Sal-Ammoniac. Dissolve them together in Water and filtre them through Paper. Then with the Solution of some alkaline Salt make a Precipitation. Wash the precipitated Powder till it is perfectly free from Acrimony.

E. Mercurius præcipitatus dulcis.

Dulcified Mercury precipitate.

Take any Quantity of Corrosive Mercury sublimate, and dissolve it in hot Spring-Water a sufficient Quantity. Drop in gradually Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac, till a white Powder ceases to be precipitated. This must be often washed with hot Water with a Filtre.

* These Precipitates are chiefly used externally in Ointments.

E. Mer-

E. Mercurius præcipitatus albus.

White Precipitate.

Take any Quantity of the Solution of Mercury, and drop on it gradually strong Brine till all the Mercury is precipitated into a very white Powder, which is to be washed with hot Water on a Filtre till it has lost all its Acrimony. Put the Powder between the Folds of Paper, and dry it with a very gentle Heat.

* *Boerhaave* thinks, this is the best Preparation of Mercury for internal Use, for it is both efficacious and safe. If some of it be incorporated with three times the Quantity of Loaf-Sugar, it becomes a mercurial Panacea better than those that are dignified with that Title. If nine Grains of this saccharine Powder be given to an Adult in a Morning, fasting, it will prove a gentle Puke and loosen the Belly. It will kill Worms, and open, free, and cleanse the Chylopoietic System, that is, all the Faculties concerned in digesting, preparing, and elaborating the Chyle. It dissolves Phlegm and cures the Gonorrhœa, Itch, venereal and other Ulcers. If half a Dram of this Precipitate is well mixt with an Ounce of Pomatum, it will be an excellent and safe Ointment to destroy the Vermin that infest the Head or burrow about the Pubes of both Sexes. It will cure the Itch and Breakings out about the Face, as well as malignant Ulcers in other Parts of the Body. It has been given from three Grains to five or six. But the lowest Dose is sufficient. *Quincy* says, it may be given to fifteen; but it is a Mistake that ought to be avoided. Some give it in obstinate Obstructions, Quartan Agues, and the Dropsy.

E. Mercurius præcipitatus fuscus, vulgo *Wurtzii*.*Brown Precipitate of Wurtz.*

Take any Quantity of the Solution of Mercury; drop in it by little and little any Quantity of Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, till the Effervescence ceases. A Powder will fall to the Bottom which is to be edulcorated as above.

* This is the weakest of all the Precipitates, and may be given from six Grains to twenty.

L. Mercurius corrosivus ruber.

Red corrosive Mercury.

Take equal Weights of purified Quicksilver and compound Aqua fortis; mix them, and put them into a Vessel with a broad flat Bottom, in a Sand-Heat. It must be kept there till the Mass is dry, and turns red.

E. Mercurius calcinatus, vulgo Præcipitatus ruber.

Calcined Mercury, called Red Precipitate.

Take any Quantity of the Calx of Mercury, and reverberate it in a Crucible, increasing the Fire by Degrees. It will first turn white, then brownish, then yellow; and when the Fire is augmented it turns into a very red Powder.

* This is much used by Surgeons to consume fungous Flesh and to cleanse foul Ulcers. It is corrosive, and applied to any Part will produce an Escar. It generates a thick, white Pus, and disposes Ulcers to heal. It is dangerous to take inwardly, because it inflames the Bowels and creates Anxieties, Pain, Vomiting, Gripes, and Fluxes of the Belly. Some venture to give three Grains for a Dose, and pretend it operates by Sweat and Urine, and will cure some Diseases, otherwise incurable.

L. Mercurius corallinus.

Corralline Mercury.

Take any Quantity of red Precipitate, and pour on it three times the Weight of rectified Spirit of Wine. Digest them in a gentle Heat for two or three Days, often shaking the Vessel. Then kindle the Spirit, at the same Time constantly stirring the Powder till the Spirit is quite burnt away.

* This was called *Arcanum Corrallinum*, and was looked upon as a great Secret against the venereal Disease, the Dropsy, Gout, Cancers, Ulcers, Scabs, &c.
The

The *Dose* is from three Grains to six ; it chiefly operates downwards.

E. Mercurius præcipitatus flavus, seu Turpethum Minerale.

Turbith Mineral.

Take of Quicksilver very well purified four Ounces ; of rectified Oil of Vitriol sixteen Ounces ; mix them cautiously, and distil them in a Glass Retort with a Sand-Heat, to a Dryness. The white Calx left at the Bottom being powdered and thrown into warm Water, will presently grow yellow. It must be freed from all Acrimony by washing it often, and then it must be dried.

L. Mercurius emeticus flavus.

Yellow emetic Mercury.

Pour double the Weight of strong Spirit of Vitriol upon purified Quicksilver in a Glass Vessel. Heat the Liquor by Degrees, and then let it boil till there remains a white Mass at the Bottom, which is to be quite dried with a strong Fire. Pour hot Water upon this Mass and it will presently grow yellow and fall into Powder. Rub this Powder and Water well together in a Glass Mortar ; and after the Powder is subsided pour off the Water. Repeat these Ablutions several Times with fresh Water till there is no Acrimony left.

* This works upwards and downwards, and without Caution will raise a Salivation. A Dose is often given to quicken it when sluggish. *Boerhaave* recommends it in obstinate Obstructions of the Glands, in the Dropsy, and in a venereal Consumption. *Quincy* says, it will cure the most obstinate Leprosies. It is given in Claps when there is too great a Flux of Humours to the private Parts ; as also against the French Pox and malignant Ulcers. The *Dose* is from three to six Grains in Conserve of Roses.

E. Mer:

E. Mercurius præcipitatus viridis.

Green Precipitate.

Take of Corrosive Mercury sublimate four Ounces ; of hot Spring Water a Quart, and make a Solution. Take Filings of Copper an Ounce and a half ; of Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac eight Ounces. Digest them in a Matraass till a deep blue Tincture is extracted, which must be filtred and dropt by little and little into the Solution of Mercury. When the Precipitation is finished, evaporate it in a Sand-Heat to a Dryness.

* This is milder than that formerly directed. *Bate* says, it is a Specific in a virulent Gonorrhœa, which it perfectly cures, if it be taken daily till the Flux is stopt. But it may certainly be treated by a much safer and gentler Method. The *Dose* is from two Grains to eight.

E. Crocus Metallorum.

Crocus of Metals.

Take Antimony and Salt-Petre, of each equal Quantities. Powder them separately and mix them well ; then throw them by little and little into a red-hot Crucible. When the Detonation is over, let the reddish metallic Matter be separated from the white Crust, and edulcorate it with Water.

L. Crocus Antimonii.

Crocus of Antimony.

Take equal Weights of Antimony and Salt-Petre ; reduce them into Powder separately and mix them well. Throw the Mixture gradually into a red-hot Crucible to melt it. Pour out the Matter and separate it from the *Scoriæ*. It will be of several Colours ; but the longer it is kept in Fusion on the Fire, the more yellow it will be.

L. Crocus Antimonii lotus.

Crocus of Antimony washed.

Reduce the Crocus into a very fine Powder, and boil it in Water ; which being thrown away, wash it again
with

with hot Water so often that the Water comes off insipid.

* These serve to make *Emetic Wine* and *Emetic Tartar*.

L. Tartar emeticum.

Emetic Tartar.

Take Crocus of Antimony washed and Crystals of Tartar, of each half a Pound; of Water three Pints. Boil them for half an Hour and filtre the Liquor thro' Paper. After a proper Evaporation set it apart to shoot into Crystals.

E. Vitrum Antimonii.

Glass of Antimony.

Take of Antimony in Powder a Pound; calcine it in an unglazed earthen Vessel, continually stirring it with an Iron Spatula, till the Fumes cease and it is turned into a grey Powder. Melt this Powder in a violent Fire, and pour it into a heated Brass Pan.

E. Tartarus emeticus.

Emetic Tartar.

Take Cream of Tartar four Ounces; of powdered Glass of Antimony two Ounces; boil them in two Quarts of Spring-Water for ten Hours, adding more Water if need be, often stirring the Mixture with a Spatula. Filtre the hot Solution, and evaporate to a Dryness; or to a Pellicle, that it may shoot into Crystals.

* This, as the Title shews, is a Vomit, and may be given from three to seven Grains.

E. Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum.

Cerated Glass of Antimony.

Take of yellow Wax a Dram; melt it in an Iron Ladle, and then add of Glass of Antimony in Powder an Ounce. Keep them on a gentle Fire for half an Hour, continually stirring it with a Spatula. Then pour the Mixture on Paper, and when it is cold reduce it into Powder.

* This

360 *Preparations of Metals*

* This is a Specific lately made public, and is a certain Cure for Loosenesses and the Bloody-Flux. The *Dose* to a Sucking-Child is half a Grain ; to a Child of three or four Years, two or three ; to a Boy of ten, three or four Grains ; to an Adult ten Grains, in Conserve of Roses.

E. Antimonium Diaphoreticum Nitratum.

Nitrated Diaphoretic Antimony.

Take of Antimony half a Pound ; of Nitre a Pound and a half. Powder them separately, and then mix them. Throw the Mixture by Spoonfuls into a red-hot Crucible. After the Detonation is over, let the white Mass be kept on the Fire and calcined for half an Hour. The Powder must be kept in a Glass-Vessel well stopped.

* This is the great Dissolvent of *Paracelsus*. and has been accounted an excellent Remedy to open Obstructions. The *Dose* is from sixteen Grains to a Dram. Sixteen Grains has been given at first, increasing it gradually to a Dram.

E. Antimonium Diaphoreticum dulce.

Dulcified Diaphoretic Antimony.

Take of the Nitrated Diaphoretic Antimony any Quantity. Powder it, and then pour on Water to the Height of some Fingers above it. Digest for a Night, and pouring off the Water add fresh ; and so let it be washed to the fifth or sixth Time. Mix all these Waters together and filtre the Mixture, which being evaporated to a Pellicle and set in a cold Place to shoot will yield

E. Nitrum stibiatum.

Stibiated Nitre.

L. Calx Antimonii.

Calx of Antimony.

Reduce Antimony into Powder and mix it well with triple the Weight of Nitre. Cast this Mixture by Degrees into a Crucible moderately heated. Then
remove

remove the Mixture from the Fire and wash it with Water both from the adhering Salt, and from the courser Part less perfectly calcined.

* *Diaphoretic Antimony* is by some thought to be a useless Preparation ; but I cannot subscribe to that Opinion, for it is a powerful Diaphoretic if taken in a sufficient Quantity. It opens Obstructions, attenuates and divides thick, gross Humours, and promotes Perspiration. It is good in all malignant Diseases, the Pleurisy, Rheumatism, in the Erysipelas, and cutaneous Disorders. *Wilson* recommends it in the venereal Disease, the Dropsy, Scurvy, malignant Fevers and the Small-Pox. It has been ordered from a Scruple to a Dram ; but *Wilsoe* says, he has known it given by half an Ounce at a Dose with good Success, and repeated several Times in a Day, and that for several Days successively. STIBIATED NITRE, as *Boerhaave* informs us, is a gentle Aperient, and dissolves the Density of the Blood when disposed to Inflammations, without Violence. It kindly disposes to a Diaphoresis, promotes Sweat and Urine. Hence it is cooling and very useful in the Small-Pox, Measles, Pleurisy, and Inflammation of the Lungs. Others concur in the same Opinion, and say farther, that it opens the Body and is serviceable in Fevers and Quinsies. The Dose is from six Grains to a Scruple. Hence the Virtues of the *Nitrated Diaphoretic Antimony* are evident.

E. Regulus Antimonii.

Regulus of Antimony.

Take equal Parts of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar. Powder them separately and then mix them. Afterwards rub the Mixture together. Cast the Mixture by little and little into a red-hot Crucible, carefully breaking the Crust with an Iron Rod. After the Detonation is over, make a large Fire that the Matter may flow like Water. Then pour it into a warm Cone greased with Tallow. Knock it on the sides, but not too hard, that the Regulus may sink to the Bottom. When it is cold separate the Regulus from the *Scoriae* on the Top.

E. Regulus Antimonii Martialis.

Martial Regulus of Antimony.

Take Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar, of each a Pound; of Bits of Iron half a Pound. When the Iron is red hot in the Crucible, add the rest, mixt as above by little and little; and proceed in the same Manner as in the former Process. If this Regulus is often melted with Nitre and Tartar, you will obtain the

E. Regulus Antimonii Stellatus.

The Stellated Regulus of Antimony.

E. Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take any Quantity of the *Scoriae* of the Regulus of Antimony while they are yet hot, and then boil them a long while in triple the Quantity of Water. Filtre the Solution, which will be of a yellowish Red, through Paper, and then drop into it Spirit of Vitriol enough to precipitate the Powder. All the Acrimony is to be washed off with Water, as well as its ill Smell.

* This promotes Sweat, opens the Body, and causes Vomiting if given to a certain Quantity. Some cry it up for its antifebrile Qualities; especially if mixt with Sudorifics proper for Fevers. *Glauber* calls it the *Panacea aurea* or the *Golden Panacea*. The Dose is from one Grain to eight; as a Vomit, a Scruple.

E. Butyrum Antimonii.

Butter of Antimony.

Take equal Parts of Antimony and Corrosive Mercury sublimate. Powder them first apart, and then rub them together, very carefully shunning the Vapours that arise therefrom. Put them into a Glass Retort with a short, wide Neck, till it is one half full; adapt a Receiver to it, and place it in Sand. The Heat at first must be gentle and bring over a dewy Vapour; then increase the Fire, and an oily Liquor will appear sticking like Ice to the Neck of the Retort.

tort. This is to be melted with a live Coal held near it. This oily Matter must be rectified in a Glass Retort into a transparent Liquor.

L. Causticum Antimoniale.

The Antimonial Caustic.

Take a Pound of Antimony and two Pounds of Corrosive Mercury sublimate, and powder them separately; afterwards let them be well mixed, and distil the Mixture in a Retort with a large Neck, in a gentle Sand-Heat. That which ascends to the Neck of the Retort, is to be exposed to the Air that it may dissolve into a Fluid.

* This makes an Escar the quickest of all Caustics, which generally falls off on the same Day.

L. Cinnabaris Antimonii.

Cinnabar of Antimony.

That which remains at the Bottom of the Retort, after making the above Caustic, is to be sublimed in a coated Bolthead in an open Fire.

E. Cinnabaris Antimonii.

Cinnabar of Antimony.

As soon as the red Vapours begin to ascend in the former Process, change the Receiver without luting the Joints. Increase the Fire till the Retort grows red-hot, and in an Hour or two all the black Powder will be sublimed and changed into a red Colour. Break the Retort, and the Cinnabar will be found in the Neck, which is to be carefully separated from the black *Scoriæ*.

* This is accounted a Specific in Disorders of the Head and Nerves, in the Vertigo, Epilepsy, and Convulsions; it is likewise good in continual and malignant Fevers, contagious Diseases, and others wherein an acid, austere Serum is in Fault, which has a Tendency to coagulate the Blood. It is useful in the Measles, Small-Pox, Rheumatism, Hip-Gout, Pains of the nervous Parts and Joints, and in the Palsy. The Dose

is from a Scruple to half a Dram. This last Quantity may be given twice in a Day. *Hoffman*, and others, are of Opinion, that the common *Facitious Cinnabar* is as good as this, provided it is genuine.

E. Mercurius Vitæ.

Mercury of Life.

Take any Quantity of rectified Butter of Antimony, and of Water enough to precipitate a white Powder, which must be freed from Acrimony by repeated Affusions of warm Water, and then dried by a slow Fire.

* This is by some called the *Powder of Algoroth*, and is a most dangerous Vomit, and has been said to be a Cure for the Falling-Sickness. But I would advise no Body to make use of it. The *Dose* is from half a Grain to one, two, or three.

E. Bezoardicum minerale.

Mineral Bezoar.

Take of any Quantity of Butter of Antimony newly rectified. Pour on it Spirit of Nitre by little and little till it ceases to cause an Effervescence. Draw off the Liquor in a Glass Vessel with a Sand-Heat till the Powder is dry. Pour on a little Spirit of Nitre again, and dry as before. Repeat this Operation a third Time, and then put this Powder into a Crucible in an open Fire till it grows almost red-hot; keep it in that State for half an Hour.

* This is diaphoretic and alexipharmac. It is commended against continual, malignant, epidemic, contagious Fevers, and Leprosies. The *Dose* is from five Grains to a Scruple or half a Dram.

E. Bezoardicum Joviale.

Bezoar of Tin.

Take of Regulus of Antimony three Ounces. Melt it in a Crucible, and then add two Ounces of very fine Tin, so as to make a new Regulus. Let this be levigated, and then add five Ounces of Corrosive Mercury

Mercury sublimate. Distil the Mixture in a Retort, and fix the Butter thence arising with three Distillations with triple the Quantity of Spirit of Nitre. Afterwards calcine it, and while it is red-hot quench it in a sufficient Quantity of Spirit of Wine. Let the Powder be dried.

* *Bate* says, it is a most powerful Diaphoretic, and is good in all the Disorders of the Womb, and many other Disorders of the Female Sex, as well as in Fevers, the Plague, Scurvy, &c. The *Dose* is from three Grains to fix.

E. Antihecticum Poterii.

Poterius's Antihectic.

Take of the Martial Regulus of Antimony six Ounces; of the best Tin three Ounces; melt them together in a Crucible and pour them into a hot Mortar greased with Tallow. When the Mass is cold grind it to Powder, and then add triple the Quantity of the finest Nitre. Throw it by Spoonfuls into a Crucible, that is, after one Spoonful is deflagrated add another. When all the Powder is in, let it be calcined for an Hour. Afterwards reduce the Mass into a very fine Powder, and pour on it a sufficient Quantity of hot Spring-Water; stir it with a Pestle that the Water may grow milky; then pour the milky Part off. Pour fresh hot Water on the remaining Powder. Repeat this so often that nothing may remain that will dissolve. Let the milky Liquors stand to settle till they precipitate a Powder, which must be often washed with warm Water and then dried.

* This was a celebrated Remedy for Consumptions, and was given in the Scurvy, Dropsy, and French Pox. The *Dose* is from six Grains to twenty. *Hoffman* would have a Patient begin with six Grains, and add a Grain every Day till he begins to be sickish, and then diminish the Dose in the same Manner. He looks upon it as an excellent Diaphoretic; but *Stahl* and others condemn it as unsafe, affirming it has done more Harm than Good. For my own Part, I think all doubtful Medicines ought to be rejected.

Balfams, Cataplasms, Liniments, Ointments, Plaisters, &c.

B A L S A M S.

E. Balsamum Anodynum, vulgo *Guidonis*.

Guido's Anodyne Balsam.

TAKE Galbanum and Tacamahac, of each half a Pound ; of Venice Turpentine a Pound ; put them into such a Retort that they may fill one Third of it, and proceed to Distillation, increasing the Fire by Degrees. Separate the red Oil or Balsam from the Liquor which swims upon it.

H. Balsamum Anodynum.

An Anodyne Balsam.

Take of the Saponaceous Balsam a Pound and a half ; of Liquid Laudanum half a Pound ; mix them.

* This is designed to ease Pains of the Gout, Sciatica, &c. Linen-Rags may be dipped in it and applied to the pained Parts, which must be renewed every fourth Hour till the Pain ceases.

E. Balsamum ad Apoplecticos.

Apoplectic Balsam.

Take of Oil of Nutmegs by Expression an Ounce ; melt it in a Silver Cup. Remove it from the Fire, and then add the Chemical Oils of Cloves, Lavender and Rosemary, of each half a Dram ; of Oil of Amber half a Scruple ; of Balsam of Peru a Dram ; mix them according to Art.

* If the Nostrils, Temples, and Palms of the Hands are anointed with this, it comforts the Head, discusses cold Humours, invigorates the Spirits, and strengthens the Nerves ; hence it is good in Fainting-Fits, the Palsy and Apoplexy from a cold, pituitous Cause.

E. Bal-

E. Balsamum Locatelli.

Locatelli's Balsam.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax a Pound ; melt it with a gentle Heat in the best Oil-Olive a Pint and a half ; to which add of Venice-Turpentine a Pound and a half. Remove them from the Fire, and then add of Balsam of Peru two Ounces ; of Dragons-Blood in Powder an Ounce. Stir them together till the Balsam is quite cold.

L. Balsamum Locatelli.

Locatelli's Balsam.

Take of Oil-Olive a Pint ; Strasburgh-Turpentine and yellow Wax, of each a Pound ; of red Sanders six Drams. Melt the Wax with a gentle Heat with some Part of the Oil ; then add the Remainder and the Turpentine. Lastly mix the Sanders and stir them well till the Mixture is cold.

* This is good for internal Bruises, Wounds and Ulcers ; for Ulcers of the Kidneys, Gravel, and Difficulty in making Water ; as also for inward Decays, and Coughs arising from Tubercles or Ulcers of the Lungs. Outwardly it is used to deterge and incarnate green Wounds and Ulcers, if not too inveterate.

E. Balsamum Saponaceum, vulgo Oppodeltoch.

The Saponaceous Balsam.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine two Quarts ; of Spanish Soap a Pound ; digest in a gentle Heat till the Soap is dissolved ; then add of Camphire two Ounces ; the distilled Oils of Rosemary and wild Marjoram, of each half a Dram. Shake them together till they are well mixt.

L. Linimentum Saponaceum.

The Saponaceous Liniment.

Take of Spirit of Rosemary a Pint ; of hard Spanish Soap three Ounces ; of Camphire an Ounce. Digest the Soap in the Spirit of Rosemary till it is dissolved ; then add the Camphire.

* These

* These are good for external Use in Palsies of the Limbs, Pains of the Rheumatism and Gout, and to resolve Tumours. It will be best to anoint the Parts before the Fire.

E. Balsamum Traumaticum.

Vulnerary Balsam.

Take of Benjamin in Powder two Ounces ; of Balsam of Peru an Ounce and a half ; of Hepatic Aloes half an Ounce ; of rectified Spirit of Wine a Quart. Digest in a Sand-Heat for four Days and then strain it.

* This seems to be designed only for external Use ; but it is an excellent Medicine used internally. It performs Wonders in Coughs, Colds, and Disorders of the Lungs. It opens and cleanses the Bronchia, when stult with thick Phlegm, and is very serviceable in the Asthma. It raises the Spirits in an Instant, eases Pain, cures the Colic, and takes away Stitches in the Sides. If taken in Time it will prevent Consumptions. It is very good in all Disorders from Phlegm, and is very suitable in Cachexies and the Green-Sickness. It likewise cleanses the Kidneys, prevents the Gravel, and heals internal Wounds and Ulcers. The Dose is from twenty to sixty Drops. It is diuretic, diaphoretic, sudorific, and loosens the Belly. A Woman, by Mistake, lately took half an Ounce of this Balsam, going to Bed, for an obstinate Pain in her Back. It threw her into a most profuse Sweat, and at the same Time freed her from the Pain, without any bad Consequence. Outwardly it cures Cuts, Wounds, and recent Ulcers with surprising Speed. It eases the Tooth ach, prevents or cures the Scurvy in the Gums and fastens loose Teeth. Balsam of Peru is so often adulterated, it will be safest to use that of Tolu in its room.

E. Balsamum viride.

Green Balsam.

Take the Oils of Linseed and Turpentine, of each a Pound ; of Verdigrease in Powder three Drams. Boil and stir the Mixture that the Verdigrease may be dissolved.

Cataplasms.

C A T A P L A S M S.

H. Cataplasma Aromaticum.

An Aromatic Cataplasma.

Take the Roots of Long Birthwort, Bay-Berries, Leaves of Scordium, Seeds of Cummin, Myrrh, of each four Ounces ; of Jamaica-Pepper two Ounces ; of Honey triple the Weight of all the Powders ; mix them according to Art.

L. Cataplasma e Cymino.

Cataplasma with Cummin-Seeds.

Take of Cummin-Seeds half a Pound ; Bay-Berries, Leaves of Scordium dried, Virginian Snake-Root, of each three Ounces ; of Cloves an Ounce ; of Honey triple the Weight of the Species in Powder ; make a Cataplasma.

E. Cataplasma discutiens.

A discutient Cataplasma.

Take of Briony-Root two Ounces ; of common Orrice one Ounce ; Flowers of Camomile and Elder, of each half an Ounce ; boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Water till they become tender, and having bruised the Magma add to it, of Gum-Ammoniac dissolved in Vinegar half an Ounce ; of crude Sal-Ammoniac two Drams ; of Camphorated Spirit of Wine one Ounce ; mix and make a Cataplasma.

H. Cataplasma discutiens.

A discutient Cataplasma.

Take of Barley-Meal six Ounces ; of fresh Leaves of Hemlock very well bruised two Ounces ; of Vinegar what is sufficient ; boil them a little, and then add of crude Sal-Ammoniac half an Ounce.

H. Cataplasma emolliens.

An emollient Cataplasma.

Take of the Crumb of Bread eight Ounces ; of white
Soap

Soap an Ounce ; of new Milk what is sufficient ;
boil them a little.

L. Cataplasma maturans.

The ripening Cataplasma.

Take of Figs four Ounces ; of yellow Basilicon an Ounce ; of strained Galbanum half an Ounce ; beat the Figs to a Pulp with a little Wine or strong Beer ; then add them to the Basilicon and Galbanum melted together, and mix them well.

H. Cataplasma suppurans.

A suppurating Cataplasma.

Add to the emollient Cataplasma, of raw Onions bruised an Ounce and a half ; of Basilicon an Ounce.

E. Cataplasma suppurans.

The suppurating Cataplasma.

Take of White-Lilly or Marshmallows-Roots four Ounces ; of plump Figs an Ounce ; boil them till they are tender in a sufficient Quantity of Spring-Water ; then bruise them and add, of crude Onions bruised six Drams ; of Galbanum dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg half an Ounce ; Basilicon and Oil of Camomile of each an Ounce ; Linseed-Meal as much as is sufficient ; mix and make a Cataplasma.

H. Cataplasma stomachicum.

The stomachic Cataplasma.

Take of the Aromatic Cataplasma an Ounce ; of Oil of Mace by Expression two Drams ; of Anodyne Balsam a sufficient Quantity ; mix them.

H. Cataplasma camphoratum.

A Cataplasma with Camphire.

Take of the Aromatic Cataplasma an Ounce ; of Camphire a Dram ; mix them.

L. Epithema Vesicatorium.

A blistering Epithem.

Take Cantharides in very fine Powder and Wheat-Flower,

Flower, of each equal Weights ; make them into a Paste with Vinegar.

L. Epithema volatile.

The volatile Epithem.

Take equal Weights of common Turpentine and Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac ; stir the Turpentine in a Mortar and drop in the Spirit gradually till the whole is reduced into a white Mass.

L. Coagulum Aluminosum.

Alum Curd.

* This is taken from *Riverius*, who used it in the Inflammation of the Eyes, to allay the Inflammation and to restrain the Flux of Humours. It must be spread upon Linen and applied to the Eyes. It must be taken off in two or three Hours Time, otherwise by its powerful astringent Quality it would retain the Humours in the Eye.

E. Sinapismus simplex.

The simple Sinapism.

Take Flower of Mustard-Seed and Crumb of Bread, of each equal Parts ; of the best Vinegar as much as is sufficient ; mix them.

E. Sinapismus compositus.

The compound Sinapism.

Take the Flower of Mustard-Seed and the Crumb of Bread, of each two Ounces ; of bruised Garlick half an Ounce ; of black Soap an Ounce ; of the best Vinegar as much as is sufficient ; mix them and make a Catapasm.

* Sinapisms are of great Use to recal the Blood and Spirits to a weak Part, as in the Palsy and Atrophy. They may be of Service when Pains lie pretty deep, as in the Hip-Gout. They will make a Revulsion from the Part affected, and are therefore good in Pains of the Head, Teeth, and Eyes, and have some Efficacy when applied to any particular Member which is convulsed, as in hysteric or other Cases. When the Gou
it

372 *Ointments and Liniments.*

is in the Head or Stomach, they should be laid to the Feet to bring back the gouty Humour to those Parts. They are not to lie on till they have raised a Blister, but till the Parts become red and will continue so tho' pressed with the Finger.

OINTMENTS *and* LINIMENTS.

E. Unguentum Ægyptiacum.

The Egyptian Ointment.

Take of the best Verdigrease in Powder five Ounces ; of Honey fourteen Ounces ; of Vinegar seven Ounces ; boil them over a gentle Fire to the Consistence of an Ointment.

L. Unguentum simplex.

Pomatum.

Take of tried Hogs-Lard two Pounds ; of Rose-Water three Ounces. Pound the Lard with the Rose-Water till they are well mixt ; then melt the Lard with a very gentle Fire, and set it by a while that the Water may subside. Afterwards pour out the Lard and leave the Water behind ; then stir and beat the Lard constantly while it is growing cold, and reduce it into a light, soft Mass. Lastly, add as much Essence of Lemons as is necessary to give it a Scent.

E. Unguent. Rosaceum, vulgo Pomatum.

Ointment of Roses, or P o m a t u m.

Take any Quantity of Hogs-Lard in small Pieces, and put them into a glazed Earthen Vessel. Pour on Spring-Water till it rises some Fingers Breadth above the Lard. Digest them for ten Days, changing the Water every Day. Then melt the Lard with a gentle Heat, and pour on a sufficient Quantity of Rose-Water. Beat them well together, and then pour off the Water. Afterwards add some Drops of Oil of Rhodium.

L. Unguentum album.

White Ointment.

Take of Oil-Clive a Pint ; of white Bees-Wax four Ounce ;

Ounces ; of Sperma Ceti three Ounces ; melt them over a gentle Fire, and stir them briskly till they are cold.

L. Unguentum album camphoratum.

Camphorated white Ointment.

It is made by adding a Dram and a half of Camphire, mixt with a few Drops of Oil of Almonds, and beating them together.

E. Unguentum album.

White Ointment.

Take of unripe Oil-Olive three Pints ; of Ceruss a Pound ; of white Wax nine Ounces ; mix, and make them into an Ointment according to Art.

E. Unguentum album camphoratum.

Camphorated white Ointment.

It is made by adding to the former Ointment, when just removed from the Fire, an Ounce of Camphire mixt with some Drops of Oil of Almonds, by beating them together.

E. Unguentum antipforicum.

Ointment against the Itch.

Take the Roots of Elecampane and of Sharp-pointed Dock cut small and bruised, of each three Ounces. Boil them in three Pints of Water and one Pint of Vinegar mixt together, till half of the Liquor is wasted. Strain and press out the remaining half, and add to it ten Ounces of the fresh Leaves of Water-Cresses bruised, and four Pounds of Hogs-Lard. Boil them all again till the Moisture is exhaled ; then press out the Ointment, and dissolve in it four Ounces of yellow Bees Wax, and the same Quantity of the Oil of Bays. Mix them well together.

Sulphur may be added occasionally to this Ointment.

E. Unguentum antipforicum cum Mercurio.

Ointment against the Itch with Mercury.

Four Ounces of Quicksilver, killed, with a sufficient Quantity of Venice Turpentine, must be added to

the preceding Ointment ; which must be mixed into an Ointment according to Art.

L. Unguentum ex Althæa.

Ointment of Marshmallows.

Take of Oil of the Mucilages three Pounds ; of yellow Bees-Wax a Pound ; of yellow Rosin half a Pound ; of common Turpentine two Ounces ; melt the Wax and the Rosin with the Oil, and when they are removed from the Fire, add the Turpentine. Strain the Mixture while it continues hot.

E. Unguentum Dialthæa.

Ointment of Marshmallows.

Take of Oil of the Mucilages two Pounds ; of yellow Bees-Wax half a Pound ; of white Rosin three Ounces ; of Venice Turpentine half an Ounce ; mix them and make an Ointment.

E. Unguentum seu Linimentum Arcei.

The Ointment or Liniment of Arceus.

Take of Hogs-Lard a Pound ; of Goats-Suet two Pound ; Venice Turpentine and Gum-Elemi, of each a Pound and a half ; melt them together, strain the Mixture and make an Ointment.

L. Unguentum e Gummi Elemi.

Ointment of Gum Elemi.

Take of fresh Mutton-Suet tried two Pounds ; of Gum-Elemi a Pound ; of common Turpentine ten Ounces. Melt the Gum with the Suet ; remove the Mixture from the Fire, and immediately add the Turpentine. Strain the Mixture while it is fluid.

L. Unguentum Basilicum flavum.

Yellow Basilicum.

Take of Oil-Olive a Pound ; yellow Bees-Wax, yellow Rosin, Burgundy-Pitch, of each a Pound ; of common Turpentine three Ounces. Melt the Rosin, Wax and Pitch with the Oil upon a slow Fire. After they are removed from the Fire, add the Turpentine, and strain the Mixture while it is hot.

E. Unguen-

E. Unguentum Basilicon.

Basilicum.

Take yellow Bees-Wax, Goats-Suet, white Rosin, Pitch, Venice-Turpentine, of each half a Pound ; of Oil-Olive two Pints and a half ; melt the other Ingredients in the Oil, and stir them well together ; then strain off the Ointment.

L. Unguentum Basilicum nigrum, vel Tetrapharmacum.

Black Basilicum.

Take of Oil-Olive a Pint ; yellow Bees-Wax, yellow Rosin and common Pitch, of each nine Ounces ; melt them together, and while the Mixture is hot strain it.

L. Unguentum Basilicum viride.

Green Basilicum.

Take of yellow Basilicum eight Ounces ; of Oil-Olive three Ounces ; of Verdigrease prepared an Ounce ; mix and make an Ointment.

L. Unguentum cæruleum fortius.

The stronger blue Ointment.

Take of Hogs-Lard tried two Pounds ; of Quicksilver a Pound ; of simple Balsam of Sulphur half an Ounce. Rub the Quicksilver with the Balsam till the Quicksilver disappears ; then add the Lard warmed, by Degrees, and carefully mix them.

L. Unguentum cæruleum mitius.

The weaker blue Ointment.

Take of Hogs-Lard tried four Pounds ; of Quicksilver a Pound ; of common Turpentine an Ounce ; mix the Quicksilver and the Turpentine in a Mortar till the Quicksilver disappears ; then add the Lard warmed by little and little, and carefully mix them.

L. Unguentum mercuriale.

The mercurial Ointment.

Take of Hogs-Lard two Ounces ; of Quicksilver half

376 *Ointments and Liniments.*

an Ounce ; mix them well in a Mortar till the Globules disappear. It is made also with double, triple, &c. the Quicksilver.

H. Unguentum mercuriale.

Mercurial Ointment.

Take of Quicksilver two Ounces ; of Hogs-Lard prepared an Ounce ; of Suet an Ounce ; mix them well together.

E. Unguentum e Lapide Calaminari.

Ointment of Calamine Stone.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax eighteen Ounces ; melt it in a Quart of Oil-Olive ; then sprinkle on gradually ten Ounces and a half of Calamine Stone ; mix them by stirring the Ointment till it is cold.

E. Unguentum Citrinum.

Yellow Ointment.

Take of Quicksilver an Ounce ; of Spirit of Nitre two Ounces ; digest them in a Sand-Heat till a Solution is made. While it is very hot, add to it a Pound of melted Hogs-Lard, when it is almost coagulated again, mix them well by strongly beating them together in a Marble Mortar, to bring it to an Ointment.

E. Unguentum desiccativum rubrum.

Red, desiccative Ointment.

Take of Oil-Olive a Pint and a half ; of white Bees-Wax half a Pound ; melt them together, and when they are removed from the Fire, sprinkle on by Degrees six Ounces of Calamine Stone ; Litharge of Gold and Bole-Armenic, of each four Ounces ; of Camphire three Drams mixt with a little Oil of Almonds by rubbing them together. Reduce them into an Ointment by strongly beating them together.

E. Unguentum Diapompholygos.

Ointment of Pompholyx.

Take of unripe Oil-Olive twenty Ounces ; of the Juice of Deadly Night-Shade-Berries eight Ounces. Boil them

them over a gentle Fire till the Juice is exhaled. Towards the End of the Coction, melt five Ounces of white Bees-Wax in the Oil. Remove the Mixture from the Fire, and while it is yet hot, add the following Things in Powder; of Cerufs four Ounces; burnt Lead and Pompholyx, of each two Ounces; of pure Frankincense an Ounce; mix and make an Ointment.

* *Pompholyx* is a light Kind of Soot, of a white Colour, which sticks to the upper Part of the Furnace in melting Brass. It is of the same Nature, and has the same Virtues as *Tutty*; which see.

H. Unguentum emolliens.

An emollient Ointment.

Take of Palm four Pounds; of yellow Bees-Wax half a Pound; of Linseed Oil a Quart; melt them together.

L. Unguent. e Mercurio præcipitato.

Ointment with white Precipitate.

Take of Pomatum an Ounce and a half; of precipitated Sulphur two Drams; of white Precipitate of Mercury two Scruples; mix them all together, and moisten them with the Lye of Tartar to bring them to the Consistence of an Ointment.

E. Unguentum epispasticum.

The blistering Ointment.

Take Hogs-Lard and Venice Turpentine, of each three Ounces; of yellow Bees-Wax an Ounce; of Spanish Flies three Drams. When the Lard and the Wax are melted, add the Flies in Powder, and then the Turpentine; mix and make an Ointment.

L. Unguentum ad Vesicatoria.

Blistering Ointment.

Take equal Weights of Hogs-Lard tried, and of the Blistering Plaster; melt them together over a very gentle Fire; stir them well till they grow cold.

*E. Unguentum Nervinum.**Nerve Ointment.*

Take the Leaves of Southernwood, Marjoram or Origanum, Mint, Pennyroyal, Rue and Rosemary, of each six Ounces. The Herbs being fresh and bruised, must be boiled in five Pounds of Neats-foot-Oil and three Pounds of Beef-Suet, till the Moisture is evaporated; then strain and press out the Mixture, to which add half a Pound of Oil of Bays; mix and make an Ointment.

*H. Unguentum Nervinum.**Nerve Ointment.*

Take of Oil of Bays three Pounds; of Suet two Pounds; of distilled Oil of Amber two Ounces; mix them according to Art.

*E. Unguentum Nutritum.**Ointment called Nutritum.*

Take Litharge of Gold and Vinegar, of each half a Pound; of Oil of unripe Olives a Pint and a half; rub them together in a Mortar, sometimes adding a little Oil, and sometimes a little Vinegar, till the Vinegar disappears and the Ointment becomes white.

*L. Unguentum tripharmacum.**Ointment of three Ingredients.*

Take of the Common Plaster four Ounces; of Oil-Olive two Ounces; of Vinegar an Ounce. Boil together over a gentle Fire, constantly stirring them, till they are reduced into the Consistence of an Ointment.

*E. Unguentum Ophthalmicum.**Ointment for the Eyes.*

Take of Ointment of Tutty an Ounce and a half; of the Saturnine Ointment half an Ounce; of Camphire half a Dram; mix and make an Ointment. It is made also with double or triple the Quantity of Camphire, &c.

L. Un-

L. Unguentum e Pice.

Tar Ointment.

Take Tar and Mutton-Suet tried, of each equal Weights; melt them together and strain them while they are hot.

H. Unguentum Piceum.

Tar Ointment.

Take equal Parts of Tar and Suet; melt them together, stirring them carefully.

E. Unguent. Populeon.

Ointment of Poplar-Buds.

Take of fresh Buds of the Black Poplar bruised a Pound; of fresh Hogs-Lard four Pounds; mix them together and keep them till the following Herbs may be gathered; the Leaves of Hemlock, black Henbane, Garden Poppy, Nightshade, of each six Ounces. Bruise them all and put them to the Buds and Lard; then boil them over a gentle Fire till the Moisture is exhaled. This done, strongly press out the Ointment, in which melt four Ounces of white Bees-Wax.

E. Unguentum Sambucinum.

Ointment of Elder.

Take the fresh inner Bark of Elder, and fresh Leaves of the same, of each four Ounces; when they are well bruised add three Pints of Linseed-Oil and boil them to the Consumption of the Moisture. Strain and press out the Oil strongly, and then add six Ounces of white Bees-Wax; melt them together and make an Ointment.

L. Unguentum Sambucinum.

Ointment of Elder-Flowers.

Take of Elder-Flowers full blown four Pounds; of Mutton-Suet tried three Pounds; of Oil-Olive a Pint. Boil the Flowers in the Oil and Suet melted together till they are crisp; then strain and press out the Ointment strongly.

L. Un-

*L. Unguentum Saturninum.**Saturnine Ointment.*

Take of Oil-Olive half a Pound ; of white Bees-Wax an Ounce and a half ; of Sugar of Lead two Drams ; rub the Sugar of Lead till it is reduced into very fine Powder, with some Part of the Oil ; then add the Wax melted with the rest of the Oil, and let them be well stirred together till cold.

*E. Unguentum Saturninum, vulgo Balsamum universale.**Saturnine Ointment, called the Universal Balsam.*

Take of Sugar of Lead two Ounces ; of white Bees-Wax three Ounces ; of Oil-Olive a Pint ; melt the Wax with the Oil, and add the Sugar of Lead by little and little, continually stirring them till cold, and uniting make an Ointment.

*L. Unguentum e Sulphure.**Ointment of Sulphur.*

Take of Pomatum half a Pound ; of Flowers of Sulphur unwashed two Ounces ; of Essence of Lemons a Scruple ; mix them.

*H. Unguentum Sulphureum.**Ointment of Sulphur.*

Take of prepared Hogs-Lard two Ounces ; of powdered Sulphur half an Ounce ; mix them.

*L. Unguentum Tutiae.**Ointment of Tutty.*

Take any Quantity of prepared Tutty, and mix it with a sufficient Quantity of Vipers Fat tried, so as to bring it to the Consistence of a softer Ointment.

*E. Unguentum Tutiae.**Ointment of Tutty.*

Take of white Bees-Wax three Ounces ; melt it with ten Ounces of the best Oil-Olive, over a gentle Fire. Then sprinkle in two Ounces of Tutty by little and little, and an Ounce of Calamine-Stone, stirring them constantly till the Ointment is cold. It is likewise

wife made extempore with the same Powders, and four Times the Quantity of unsalted Butter.

H. Unguentum Tutiae.

Ointment of Tutty.

Take of prepared Tutty half an Ounce ; of fresh unsalted Butter two Ounces ; of white Bees Wax a Dram ; mix them according to Art.

H. Unguentum Tutiae camphoratum.

Camphorated Ointment of Tutty.

Add to the former Ointment a Dram of Camphire. It is also made with double the Camphire, &c.

E. Unguentum Vermifugum.

Ointment against Worms.

Take the fresh Leaves of Lavender-Cotton, common Wormwood, Rue, Savine and Tansey, of each two Ounces ; bruise them and boil them with a Pint and a half of Oil-Olive, and Hogs-Lard a Pound, to the Consumption of the Moisture. Then strain and press out the Mixture, in which melt three Ounces of yellow Wax. Afterwards add Ox-Gall and Succotrine Aloes, of each an Ounce and a half ; Coloquintida and Worm-Seed of each an Ounce ; boil and stir them to make an Ointment. The Aloes, Coloquintida, and Worm-Seed must be reduced to a very fine Powder.

L. Unguentum viride.

Green Ointment.

Take of the green Oil three Pints ; of yellow Bees-Wax ten Ounces ; melt the Wax with the Oil over a gentle Fire, and stir the Mixture till it is cold.

* This was formerly called *Unguentum Martiale*, the *Martial Ointment*.

L. Linimentum album.

The white Liniment.

Take of Oil Olive three Ounces ; of Sperma Ceti six Drams ; of white Bees Wax two Drams ; mix and melt

melt them together over a gentle Fire, stirring them constantly and briskly till they are quite cold.

L. Linimentum Tripharmacum.

Liniment of three Ingredients.

Take of the common Plaster four Ounces ; of Oil-Olive four Ounces in Measure ; of Vinegar an Ounce ; set them over a gentle Fire, constantly stirring them till they come to the Consistence of a Liniment.

L. Linimentum volatile.

The volatile Liniment.

Take of Oil of Almonds an Ounce ; of Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac two Drams ; shake them together in a wide-mouthed Phial till they perfectly unite.

PLASTERS *and* CERATES.

E. Emplastrum adhesivum.

Sticking-Plaster.

Take of Simple Diachylum-Plaster two Pounds ; of Burgundy-Pitch a Pound ; melt them together and make a Plaster.

H. Emplastrum adhæsivum.

Sticking-Plaster.

Instead of the *Diachylum* take the *Common Plaster*.

L. Emplastrum adhæsivum commune.

The common Sticking-Plaster.

Take of Diachylum or the common Plaster three Pounds ; of yellow Rosin half a Pound ; melt the Diachylum over a very gentle Fire ; cast in the Rosin reduced into Powder that it may quickly melt, and mix them well.

Otherwise.

The Oil and the Litharge being boiled together, add the Rosin a little before they acquire the Consistence
of

of a Plaster. Then continue the Coction till the Plaster is made.

L. Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio.

Ammoniac Plaster with Quicksilver.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac strained a Pound; of Quicksilver three Ounces; of Simple Balsam of Sulphur a Dram; rub the Quicksilver with the Balsam of Sulphur till it disappears; then add by Degrees the melted Ammoniac a little before it is cold; and mix them very accurately.

E. Emplastrum Mercuriale.

Mercurial Plaster.

Take of Diachylum with the Gums a Pound and a half; which being melted and removed from the Fire, add eight Ounces of Quicksilver, an Ounce of Venice-Turpentine, and an Ounce and a half of Liquid Storax; which three last should be first of all well mixt together in a Mortar till the Quicksilver disappears.

H. Emplastrum Mercuriale.

Mercurial Plaster.

Instead of *Diachylum* take the *Gum-Plaster*.

L. Emplastrum commune cum Mercurio.

Diachylum with Quicksilver.

Take of the common Plaster or Diachylum a Pound; of Quicksilver three Ounces; of the simple Balsam of Sulphur one Dram. It is to be made in the same Manner as the Ammoniac Plaster with Quicksilver.

E. Emplastrum Anodynum.

The Anodyne Plaster.

Take of white Rosin eight Ounces; Tacamahac in Powder, and Galbanum, of each four Ounces; melt these together, and add of Cummin-Seeds in Powder three Ounces; of black Soap four Ounces; mix and make a Plaster.

E. Emplastrum

*E. Emplastrum antihystericum.**Antihysterical Plaster.*

Take of Galbanum twelve Ounces ; Tacamahac in Powder, and yellow Bees-Wax, of each six Ounces ; Cummin-Seeds in Powder, and Venice-Turpentine, of each four Ounces ; mix them, and make a Plaster according to Art.

*L. Emplastrum attrahens:**The drawing Plaster.*

Take of yellow Rosin and yellow Bees-Wax, of each three Pounds ; of Mutton-Suet tried a Pound ; melt them together, and while the Mass is fluid strain it.

* This is instead of the *Melilot Plaster*.

*H. Emplastrum calidum.**The warm Plaster.*

Take of the Gum-Plaster an Ounce ; of the Blistering-Plaster two Drams ; melt them together over a gentle Fire.

*E. Emplastrum Cephalicum:**The Cephalic Plaster.*

Take of yellow Bees-Wax three Ounces ; yellow Rosin and Tacamahac, of each two Ounces ; Myrrh and Castor, of each two Drams ; of Venice-Turpentine three Ounces ; the distilled Oils of Lavender and Amber, of each a Dram ; mix them and make a Plaster. The distilled Oils must be added to the rest after they are removed from the Fire.

*L. Emplastrum Cephalicum.**The Cephalic Plaster.*

Take of Burgundy-Pitch two Pounds ; of soft Labdanum a Pound ; yellow Rosin and yellow Bees Wax, of each four Ounces ; of the expressed Oil of Mace, so called, an Ounce. The Pitch, Rosin and Wax must be melted together first. Then add the Labdanum, and afterwards the Oil of Mace.

H. Emplastrum Cereum.

The Wax Plaster.

Take of yellow Wax four Pounds; of white Rosin two Pounds; of Suet a Pound and a half; melt them together.

E. Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco.

Hemlock-Plaster with Ammoniac.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac eight Ounces; dissolve the Gum in a sufficient Quantity of distilled Vinegar. To the Solution add of the Juice of the Leaves of Hemlock four Ounces; strain them and boil them to the Consistence of a Plaster.

L. Emplastrum commune.

The common Plaster.

Take of Oil-Olive a Gallon; of Litharge in very fine Powder five Pounds; boil them over a gentle Fire with about a Quart of Water, stirring them perpetually till the Oil and Litharge unite and come to the Consistence of a Plaster. If the first Water was not enough, that is, if it was consumed before the Boiling was finished, some hot Water may be added.

E. Emplastrum Diachylon simplex.

Simple Diachylum.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages four Pounds; of Litharge of Gold a Pound and a half; boil them and make a Plaster.

H. Emplastrum commune.

The common Plaster.

Take of prepared Litharge two Pounds; of Oil-Olive three Quarts; boil them to a due Consistence.

L. Emplastrum commune cum Gummi.

Common Plaster with the Gums.

Take of the common Plaster three Pounds; of strained Galbanum eight Ounces; common Turpentine and Frankincense of each three Ounces; melt the Galbanum over a gentle Fire with the Turpentine, and then sprinkle in the Frankincense in Powder. Af-

terwards melt the common Plaster with a very gentle Heat, and mix it with the rest by little and little.

Otherwise.

Instead of the common Plaster, the Oil boiled with Litharge may be taken just as they begin to unite, and before they are come to the Thickness of a Plaster.

E. Emplastrum Diachylon cum Gummi.

Diachylum with the Gums.

Take of the Oil of the Mucilages four Pounds ; of Litharge of Gold two Pounds ; boil them to the Consistence of a Plaster, and then add, Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Venice Turpentine, and yellow Bees-Wax, of each half a Pound ; make a Plaster according to Art.

H. Emplastrum Gummofum.

Gum Plaster.

Take of Palm-Oil four Pounds ; of prepared Litharge a Pound and a half ; boil them almost to the Consistence of a Plaster, and then add Gum-Ammoniac and Galbanum, of each a Pound and a half.

H. Emplastrum defensivum.

Defensive Plaster.

Take of prepared Litharge two Pounds ; of Oil-Olive two Quarts ; boil them almost to the Consistence of a Plaster, and then add of yellow Bees-Wax six Ounces ; of Olibanum four Ounces ; afterwards add of Bole-Armenic prepared six Ounces ; of Dragons-Blood in Powder two Ounces ; of Venice-Turpentine six Ounces

L. Emplastrum e Cymino.

Cummin-Plaster.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch three Pounds ; yellow Bees-Wax, Cummin-Seeds, Caraway-Seeds, and Bay-Berries, of each three Ounces. The Pitch being melted with the Wax, sprinkle in the rest reduced to Powder.

E. Em-

E. Emplastrum Diapalma dictum.

Diapalma.

Take Litharge of Gold, and Oil-Olive, of each three Pounds ; of Hogs-Lard two Pounds ; boil and keep them stirring, and so make a Plaster.

E. Emplastrum Epispasticum.

Blistering Plaster.

Take Melilot Plaster and Burgundy-Pitch, of each eight Ounces ; of Venice-Turpentine three Ounces ; of Spanish Flies five Ounces ; mix them and make a Plaster according to Art. The Flies must be reduced to a very fine Powder, and added to the rest when they are melted.

L. Emplastrum Vesicatorium.

Blistering Plaster.

Take of the Drawing Plaster two Pounds ; of Spanish Flies a Pound ; of Vinegar half a Pint. When the Plaster is melted, and before it grows hard, sprinkle in the Flies reduced into a very fine Powder ; then add the Vinegar and beat them well together.

H. Emplastrum Epispasticum.

Blistering Plaster.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch twenty Ounces ; Venice Turpentine and Spanish Flies in Powder, of each six Ounces.

E. Emplastrum Epispasticum compositum.

Compound Blistering Plaster.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch ten Ounces ; of yellow Bees-Wax four Ounces ; of white Rosin two Ounces ; melt them together and add of Venice Turpentine eighteen Ounces. When all are melted sprinkle on them the following Things, first powdered and mixt together, keeping them constantly stirring: Mustard-Seed and black Pepper, of each an Ounce ; of Verdigrease two Ounces ; of Spanish Flies twelve Ounces ; mix them and make a Plaster according to Art. Both the Blistering Plasters are to be kept in a Bladder smeared with Oil.

*E. Emplastrum e Meliloto.**Melilot Plaster.*

Take of the Herb Melilot fresh gathered six Pounds ; bruise them well and put them into three Pounds of melted Beef-Suet. Boil till the Herb is almost crisp ; then press out the Suet strongly and addeight Pounds of white Rosin, four Pounds of yellow Bees-Wax ; boil them a little and make a Plaster.

*L. Emplastrum e Minio.**Red-Lead Plaster.*

Take two Quarts of Oil-Olive ; two Pounds of Red-Lead reduced to a very fine Powder, and make a Plaster in the same Manner as the *Common Plaster* ; but it requires more Water, and more Care to keep it from burning and turning black.

*E. Emplastrum e Minio simplex.**Simple Red-Lead Plaster.*

Take of Red-Lead a Pound ; of Oil-Olive a Pound and a half ; of Vinegar half a Pint ; boil with a gentle Fire and make a Plaster.

*E. Emplastrum e Minio cum Sapone.**Red-Lead Plaster with Soap.*

It is made by adding half a Pound of Spanish Soap cut small to the former Plaster, when removed from the Fire, after the Evaporation of the Humidity, and still hot. They must be stirred together strongly, that the Soap may be dissolved, and a Plaster formed according to Art.

*L. Emplastrum e Mucilaginibus.**The Mucilage Plaster.*

Take of yellow Bees-Wax forty Ounces ; of the Oil of Mucilages eight Ounces ; of Gum-Ammoniac strained half a Pound ; of common Turpentine two Ounces. Add the Oil and Wax melted together in separate Vessels, by little and little, to the Gum and Turpentine melted by themselves.

E. Em-

E. Emplastrum Oxycroceum.

Oxycroceum Plaster.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax a Pound : Pitch and Galbanum of each half a Pound ; when they are melted on a gentle Fire, add Venice Turpentine, Myrrh and Olibanum, of each three Ounces ; of Saffron two Ounces ; mix and make a Plaster according to Art.

L. Emplastrum roborans.

Strengthening Plaster.

Take of common Plaster two Pounds ; of Frankincense half a Pound ; of Dragons-Blood three Ounces. Melt the common Plaster, and then add the rest reduced to Powder.

L. Emplastrum e Sapone.

Soap Plaster.

Take of the common Plaster two Pounds; of hard Soap half a Pound ; melt the common Plaster, then add the Soap, and boil to the Consistence of a Plaster, taking great Care that it is not too cold before it is formed into Rolls.

H. Emplastrum Saponaceum.

Soap Plaster.

Take of the Gum-plaster three Pounds ; of white Soap scraped small half a Pound. When the Plaster is melted mix in the Soap.

E. Emplastrum Stomachicum.

The Stomach Plaster.

Take of soft Labdanum three Ounces ; of Frankincense an Ounce ; Cinnamon and the expressed Oil of Mace, so called, of each half an Ounce ; of the Essential Oil of Mint a Dram. Melt the Frankincense and then add the Labdanum, first softened by the Fire ; afterwards the Oil of Mace. Lastly mix in the Cinnamon with the Oil of Mint, and beat them together in a warm Mortar into a Mass ; which is to be kept in a very close Vessel.

*E. Emplastrum Stomachicum.**The Stomach Plaster.*

Take of yellow Bees-Wax eight Ounces; of Tacamahac in Powder four Ounces. Melt them together and then add of Venice Turpentine six Ounces; of Bay-Berries powdered two Ounces; of Cubebs in Powder one Ounce; of expressed Oil of Mace an Ounce and a half; of the distilled Oil of Mint two Drams: make a Plaster according to Art.

*H. Emplastrum Stomachicum.**A Stomach Plaster.*

Take of yellow Bees-Wax eight Ounces; Tacamahac in Powder and Palm-Oil of each four Ounces; melt them together and add two Ounces of Cloves in Powder; of Oil of Mace by Expression an Ounce and a half; mix them according to Art. When the Plaster is spread for Use, put a few Drops of the distilled Oil of Mint thereon.

*H. Emplastrum Suppurans.**A Suppurating Plaster.*

Take of the Gum-plaster an Ounce and a half; of Burgundy-Pitch half an Ounce; melt them together.

*E. Emplastrum volatile.**The volatile Plaster.*

Take of Venice Turpentine an Ounce, and beat it in a Mortar, gradually adding at the same Time an Ounce of the Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. When they are well mixt sprinkle on by little and little half an Ounce of the Powder of Tacamahac; mix them.

*L. Ceratum album.**The White Cerate.*

Take of Oil-Olive a quarter of a Pint; of white Bees-Wax four Ounces; of Sperma-Ceti half an Ounce: mix them all together and stir them well till the Cerate is quite cold.

L. Ceratum

L. Ceratum Citrinum.

The yellow Cerate.

Take of yellow Basilicum half a Pound ; of yellow Bees-Wax an Ounce ; melt them together.

L. Ceratum epuloticum.

Cicatrizing Cerate

Take of Oil-Olive a Pint ; yellow Bees-Wax and prepared Calamine-Stone of each half a Pound ; melt the Wax and the Oil together, and as soon as the Mixture begins to grow thick sprinkle on the Calamine-Stone, and stir it well till the Cerate is quite cold.

L. Ceratum mercuriale.

Mercurial Cerate.

Take yellow Wax and Hogs-Lard tried, of each half a Pound ; of Quicksilver three Ounces ; of Simple Balsam of Sulphur a Dram ; melt the Wax with the Hogs Lard, then gradually add the Quicksilver incorporated with the Balsam of Sulphur.

E. General Rules for compounding OINTMENTS and PLASTERS.

I. When *Ointments* and *Plasters* have Plants for Part of the Ingredients, they must be boiled till the Herbs are almost crisp, taking care that they do not contract a Blackness. After Straining, they are to be set on the Fire till all the Humidity is exhaled. Let the Plants be fresh, succulent, and well bruised, unless when the Dry are prescribed.

II. Metallic Powder must be boiled first, with the oily and fat Ingredients to a due Consistence. *Plasters* require a Mixture of Spring-Water till they obtain a proper Thickness ; Soluble Gums, as also Turpentine, are to be added towards the End.

III. *Ointments* and *Plasters* should not be all of the same Consistence. Some Compositions of a middle Consistence are properly called *Cerates*. The Compounding of all of them is so various, that particular Rules are added to most of the preceding Articles,

A N
I N D E X
O F

Diseases, and their Remedies.

N. B. The Remedies here mentioned are those of the *Hospital Dispensatory* marked *H*. But if there are no such to be found, then they belong to the *Edinburgh Dispensatory* distinguished by the Letter *E*.

A *Lexiterials, Alexipharmacs, see Diaphoretics.*
Abscesses, see Vulneraries.

Amaurosis, see Gutta Serena.

Anodynes, Paregorics or *Easers of Pain*. Opium prepared, Bolus of Castor, Liquid Laudanum, Pacific Pills, Treacle marked *H*, Syrup of White Poppies.
EXTERNALS. Balsam of Turpentine, the Anodyne Fomentation, Camphorated Oil*, the Anodyne Liment, † the Nerve Ointment, the Anodyne Plaster, the Warm Plaster, Blistering Plaster.

Anthelmintics or *Remedies against Worms*. Leaves of Savine, Flowers of Tansey, Worm-Seed, Powder of Tin, white and green Vitriol, Æthiops Mineral, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Sugared Iron, Sugared Mercury, Laxative Mercurial Pills, both the Worm-Powders.

Antibectics, see Phthipsis.

Antimonials. Prepared Antimony, Diaphoretic Antimony, the Golden Sulphur of Antimony, Tincture of Antimony, Æthiopic Pills †, Tartar Emetic, Glass of Antimony, the same Cerated.

* This was overlooked. It is thus made. Take of Linseed-Oil, fresh drawn an Ounce ; of Camphire half an Ounce ; mix them.

† According to the *Hospital Dispensatory*, they should be made with double the Quantity of Quicksilver, to that prescribed by the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*.

‡ *H.* Take of Nerve Ointment three Ounces, of Balsam of Turpentine one Ounce, mix them.

Ap kthæ

Aphthæ, see *Thrush*.

Apoplexy, see *Cephalics*.

Arthritics, see *Rheumatism*.

Asthma. Garlick, Squills, Elecampane-Root, Leaves of Horehound, Saffron, Gum-Ammoniac, *Asia Fœtida*, white Soap, the Pectoral Bolus, Expression of Hoglice *, Flowers of Brimstone, Terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur, Julep of Gum-Ammoniac, the Fetid Julep, Julep of Squills, the Pectoral Lambative, Pectoral Oxymel, Oil of Hartshorn, Pills of Garlick, Pectoral Pills, Squill-Pills, Emetics, Blistering-Plaster. See *Pectorals*.

Astringents, *Styptics*. The greater Comfrey-Root, Tormentil-Root, Leaves of Plantain, Red Roses, Japan-Earth, Olibanum, Pomgranate-Rind, Oak-Bark, Dragons-Blood, Roch-Alum, Bole-Armenic, white Chalk, Vitriols, Colcothar of Vitriol, the Strengthening Confection, White Decoction, the Astringent Decoction, Decoction of Logwood, the Strengthening Electary of the Bark, Styptic Electary of the Bark, Astringent Electary, Electary against the Bloody-Flux, Extract of Logwood, Astringent Julep, Chalybeated Milk †, the Styptic Powder, the compound Testaceous Powder, the same Cerated, Sugar of Lead, Rectified Spirit of Wine, Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Syrup of dry Roses, Tincture of Roses, Tincture of Iron, the Antiphthitic Tincture, Styptic Water, the Astringent Gargarism, the Anodyne Clyster, the Strengthening Fomentation, Opiates

Bite of a mad Dog. Powder against a Bite of a mad Dog, Musk.

Bloody-Flux, see *Diarrhœa*.

Bloody Urine, see *Hæmorrhage*.

Burns. The Vulnerary Balsam, Camphorated Oil,

* This is performed in the following Manner: *H.* Take of Hoglice alive three Ounces; of Fennel Water a Pint; of compound Horse Radish-Water half a Pint. Bruise the Hoglice and pour on the Waters by Degrees; then press out the Liquor. The *Dose* is to two Ounces twice in a Day. See *Millepedæ*, page 71.

† This is made by quenching a hot Iron often in New-Milk till a third of it Part is evaporated. The *Dose* is four Ounces twice in a Day.

Camphorated Spirit of Wine, White Ointment, Emollient Ointment, Ointment of Calamine-Stone, Ointment called Nutritum, Ointment of Elder, Saturnine Ointment.

Cachexy, Green-Sickness. Salt of many Virtues, both the Bitter Infusions, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Aloetic Pills, both the Chalybeate Pills, Stomach Pills, the Sacred Tincture, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Stomach Elixir, Elixir of Vitriol, both the Elixirs of Property, Sugared Steel, Tincture of Iron, Prepared Antimony, Cinnabar of Antimony, Aperient Diet-Drink, Diet-Drink against the Scurvy, Tar Water, Æthiops Mineral, both the Mercurial Pills, Æthiopic Pills, Decoction of the Woods, Emetics.

Cardiacs, Cordials. The Aromatic Water, the Cordial Julep, Musk Julep, Spirit of Hartshorn, the Oleous Volatile Spirit, compound Spirit of Lavender, Spirit of Amber, Tincture of Saffron, Tincture of Castor, Bolus of Castor.

Cardialgia, the Heartburn. Emetics, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Sacred Tincture, Magnesia* alba, compound Testaceous Powder, Sugared Steel. See *Stomachics*.

Carminatives, [to expel Wind and ease the flatulent Colic.] Ginger, Coriander Seeds, Aromatic Powder, compound Spirit of Lavender, Oleous Volatile Spirit, Tincture of Soot.

Catarrhs. Flowers of Sulphur, Balsam of Sulphur, Conserve of Roses, Antihectic Decoction, Balsamic Electary, Arabic Emulsion, Pectoral Infusion, O-

* *Magnesia* is thus made. Take any Quantity of the Mother of Salt-Petre, to which add Pot-Ashes by little and little, till the Precipitation of a white Powder ceases; which must be carefully washed with hot Water. *Hoffman* thinks the following a much better Medicine: Inspissate the Bittern of Salt by Boiling; of which take three Ounces; drop Oil of Tartar upon it till it turns into a whitish Paste; then dilute it with common Water, and it will let fall a fine, whitish Powder. This carefully washed will yield six Drams of *Magnesia*. The common Way is to calcine either of the inspissated Liquors in a Crucible, with a very hot Fire, till a very white Powder remains at the Bottom.

piates,

piates, the Bitter Infusion with Senna, Blistering Plaster. See *Pectorals*.

Cathartics and Laxatives. Black Hellebore Root, Jalap, Polypody Root, Rhubarb, Senna, Cassia Fistula, Coloquintida, Tamarinds, Aloes, Manna, Scammony, Glauber's Salt, Salt of many Virtues, Extract of black Hellebore, Syrup of Buckthorn-Berries, Syrup of pale Roses, Bolus of Jalap with Mercury, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Decoction of Tamarinds, Lenitive Electary, Electary for the Piles, Elixir of Property, Elixir of Health, Tincture of Jalap, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Magnesia alba, Bitter Infusion with Senna, Julep to purge off Water, Cornachini's Powder, Purging Worm powder, Aloetic Pills, Pill-Cochiæ, both the Deobstruent Pills, Stomachic Pills, Laxative Mercurial Pills, Domestic Clyster, purging Clyster, Clyster for the Colic, Suppositories*.

Cephalics. Piony Root, Pellitory of Spain, Wild Valerian Root, Leaves of Asarabacca†, Leaves of Betony, Leaves of Marjoram, Leaves and Flowers of Rosemary, Leaves of Sage, Flowers of Lavender, Mistletoe of the Oak, Lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Cubebs, Nutmeg, Assa Fœtida, Castor, Oil of Hartshorn, Oil of Rosemary, Oil of Amber, Water of Rue, Antihysterical Water, the Cephalic Infusion, Cephalic Diet-Drink, Spirit of Hartshorn, compound Spirit of Lavender, oleous Volatile Spirit, Spirit of Amber, Tincture of Castor, Tincture of Wood-Soot, Cinnabar of Antimony, Bolus of Castor, Fetid Julep, Cephalic Electary, Gum-Pills, Cephalic Powder, Blistering Plaster, Blistering Ointment, both Sinapisms, Emetics, Cathartics.

Chalybeates or Remedies from Steel and Iron. Filings or Rust of Iron, Sugared Steel, Colcothar of Vitriol, Strengthening Electary of the Bark, Chalybeated

* These are made with one Part of common Salt and two parts of Honey boiled to a due Consistence.

† A Scruple of the powder of the Leaves of Asarabacca, taken as Snuff at Night going to Bed, for three or four Nights together, purges the Head very plentifully.

Milk, both the Pills with Steel, Strengthening Pills, Tincture of Iron.

Chlorosis or *Green-Sickness*. See *Cachexy*.

Chorea Sancti Viti, *St. Vitus's Dance*. See *Cephalics*.

Clap. See *Gonorrhœa*.

Colic, *Iliac Passion*. Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Elixir of Health, Tinctura Sacra, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Aloetic Pills, Stomach Pills, Aromatic Water, both Mint Waters, Tincture of Mint, the Saline Draught, the Saline Julep, Clyster against the Colic, Emollient Clyster, Aromatic Fomentation, Stomach Cataplasm, Opiates.

Convulsions. See *Cephalics*.

Cordials. See *Cardiacs*.

Consumption of the Lungs. See *Phthisis*.

Costiveness. See *Cathartics* and *Laxatives*.

Coughs. See *Pectorals*.

Cutaneous Affections. See *Itch*.

Diabetes. Lime Water, the compound Lime Water, Antihectic Decoction, Arabic Emulsion, Chalybeated Milk, Elixir of Vitriol, Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roses, Antiphthisic Tincture, Styptic Powder, Styptic Electary of the Bark, Emetics and gentle Cathartics.

Diaphoretics, *Sudorifics*, *Alexipharmacs*. Contrayerva Root, Roots of Masterwort, Virginian Snake Root, Zedoary, Leaves of Carduus Benedictus, Leaves of Scordium, Leaves of Rue, Elder Flowers, Angelica Seeds, Saffron, Guaiacum with the Bark, Extract of Guaiacum, Sassafras with the Bark, Camphire, Camphorated Emulsion, Gum-Guaiacum, Opium and Opiates, Treacle-Vinegar, Vinegar and Epidemic Whey, Alexiterial Water, Plague Water, Compound Decoction of Snake-Root, Decoction of the Woods, Bolus of Castor, Diaphoretic Bolus, Guaiacum Bolus, Alexiterial Bolus, Diaphoretic Antimony, Golden Sulphur of Antimony, Diaphoretic Draught, both Diaphoretic Juleps, compound Powder of Contrayerva, volatile Salts of Ammoniac and Hartshorn, Spirit of Hartshorn, Spirit of Minderus, Treacle.

Diarrhœa,

Diarrhæa, Dysentery or Bloody-Flux, Tenesmus. Ipecacuanha, Tincture of Ipecacuanha, Rhubarb, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Decoction of Logwood, Extract of Logwood, White Decoction, Astringent Decoction, Strengthening Confection, Astringent Electary, Electary against the Bloody-Flux, Strengthening Pills, Astringent Julep, Chalybeated Milk, Lime Water, Balsamic Lambative, Testaceous Powder Cerated, Glass of Antimony Cerated, Opiates, Emollient Clyster, Anodyne Clyster, Starch Clyster, Astringent Clyster, Astringent Balsamic Clyster, Aromatic Fomentation, see *Astringents*.

Discutients. Vinegar of Litharge, Sal-Ammoniac, Mindererus's Spirit, Camphorated Spirit of Wine, Discutient Cataplasm, Ointment of Elder, Gum-Plaster, Mercurial Plaster, Soap-Plaster, Camphorated Oil.

Diuretics. Garlick, Roots of the Greater Burdock, Eryngo-roots, Fennel-roots, Parsley-roots, Seneka-root, Squills, Leaves of Pellitory, Camomile-Flowers, wild Carrot-Seeds, Fennel-Seeds, Mustard-Seed, Venice Turpentine, Balsam of Capivi, Spanish Flies, Hoglice, Salt Petre, Fennel-Water, compound Horse radish Water, Vinegar of Squills, Oil of Turpentine, Oil of Juniper, Decoction of Burdock, Decoction of Seneka, Diuretic Decoction, Decoction with Nitre, Diuretic Diet-Drink, Diuretic Bolus, Nephritic Electary, common and Arabic Emulsion, Expression of Hoglice, Saline Draught, Saline Julep, Diuretic Julep, Squill-Julep, Balsamic Potion, Salt of Tartar, Salt of many Virtues, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, dulcified Spirit of Salt, Spirit of Amber Tincture of Spanish-Flies, Squill-Pills, *Turpentine Clyster*.

Dysentery. See *Diarrhæa*.

Dropsy. Bolus of Jalap with Mercury, Tincture of Jalap, Julep for purging off Water, both Mercurial Pills, Diuretic Bolus, Diuretic Diet-Drink, Decoction of Seneka, Expression of Hoglice, balsamic Potion, Diuretic Julep, Saline Julep, Squill Julep,

Tincture of Spanish-Flies, Salt of Wormwood, Garlic Pills, Squill Pills.

Dysury or Difficulty of making Water. See *Nephritics*.

Emetics. Ipecacuanha, Tincture of Ipecacuanha, white Vitriol, Syrup of Squills, Emetic Tartar, Turbith Mineral.

Emmengogues. See *Menses to promote*.

Epilepsy or Falling-Sickness. See *Cephalics*.

Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire. Glauber's Salt, Decoction of Tamarinds, Alexiterial Bolus, blistering Plaster, emollient Cataplasm, camphorated Cataplasm, anodyne Fomentation, aromatic Fomentation, camphorated Spirit of Wine, Ointment called Nutritum, Ointment of Elder, camphorated Ointment of Tutty.

Expectorants. See *Pectorals*.

Falling-Sickness. See *Cephalics*.

Fever, continual. Common Emulsion, Decoction of Barley, Nitrous Decoction, Decoction of Tamarinds, compound Decoction of Snake-Root, Saline Draught, Saline Julep, both Diaphoretic Juleps, cordial Julep, Squill-Julep, compound Powder of Contrayerva, Alexiterial Bolus, Bolus of Castor, Diaphoretic Bolus, Camphorated Emulsion, Musk-Julep, Vinegar and Plague Whey, Emetics, Domestic Clyster, emollient Clyster, purging Clyster, blistering Plaster, both Sinapisms.

Fever, intermittent, or Ague. Emetics, Tinctura Sacra, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Sal-Ammoniac, Saline Draught, Diaphoretic Bolus, Diaphoretic Julep, Febrifuge Electary of the Bark, Tincture of the Bark, both bitter Infusions, Oil of Amber.

Fluor albus. See *Whites*.

Flux of the Belly. See *Diarrhœa*.

French Pox. See *Gonorrhœa* and *Mercurials*.

Gangrene. Alexiterial Bolus, Peruvian Bark. *Externals*; Oil of Turpentine, Camphorated Cataplasm, Egyptian Ointment, Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

Gonorrhœa, virulent. Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna, laxative Mercurial Pills, balsamic Potion, Tinc-

Tincture of Spanish Flies, emollient Fomentation, balsamic Injection, Mercurial Injection.

Gout. See *Rheumatism*.

Gravel. See *Nephritics*.

Gutta Serena. See *Ophthalmics*.

Hæmoptoe, or Spitting of Blood. Decoction of Tamarinds, Antihectic Decoction, vulnerary Decoction, Arabic Emulsion, balsamic Electary, Febrifuge Electary of the Bark, Lime-Water, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roses, antiphthific Tincture, pectoral Infusion, Styptic Powder.

Hæmorrhages. Decoction of Tamarinds, Decoction with Salt-Petre, purging Clyster, Styptic Water, Colcothar of Vitriol, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roses, antiphthific Tincture, Styptic Powder.

Heartburn. See *Cardialgia*.

Hæmorrhoidals, Remedies against the Piles. Flowers of Brimstone, Electary against the Piles, anodyne Clyster, anodyne Fomentation, emollient Ointment.

Head, Diseases of ; see *Cephalics*.

Hip-Gout. See *Rheumatism*.

Hiccuping. Compound Spirit of Lavender, Cordial Julep, Musk-Julep, peruvian Bark, Opiates, Tinctura Sacra. *Externals ;* Anodyne Balsam, Stomach Cataplasm, camphorated Cataplasm.

Hypnotics. See *Anodynes*.

Hypochondriac and Hysteric Diseases. Pennyroyal Water, Rue Water, antihysteric Water, distilled Oil of Amber, distilled Oil of Hartshorn, Spirit of Hartshorn, oleous volatile Spirit, compound Spirit of Lavender, Tincture of Castor, Tincture of Wood-Soot, Tincture of the Bark, antihysteric Julep, fœtid Julep, Musk Julep, cephalic Diet-Drink, cephalic Infusion, Bolus of Castor, strengthening Electary of the Bark, Elixir of Vitriol, both Elixirs of Property, fœtid Clyster, Gum-pills, Aloetic-pills, Stomachic Pills, both Chalybeate Pills, other Steel Medicines, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Emetics, antihysteric Plaster.

Jaundice. Emetics, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, white Soap, Expression of Hoglice, Squill-pills.

Inflammation of the Lungs. See *Peripneumony*.

Iliac Passion. See *Colic*.

Iron, Medicines from. See *Chalybeates*.

Itch, Leprosy. Prepared Antimony, Golden Sulphur of Antimony, Tincture of Antimony, Æthiops Mineral, both Mercurial Pills, Æthiopic Pills, Diet-Drink for the Scurvy, Decoction of the Woods, antiscorbutic Juices, Tar-Water, Tar-Pills, Flowers of Brimstone, Tincture of Spanish-Flies. *Externals*; Mercurial Ointment, Ointment of Sulphur, Tar-Ointment, Mercurial Liniment, blistering Plaster.

Laxatives. See *Cathartics*.

Leprosy. See *Itch*.

Lithontriptics. See *Nephritics*.

Looseness. See *Diarrhœa*.

Lues Venerea. See *Mercurials* and *Gonorrhœa*.

Lumbago. See *Rheumatism*.

Madness, Melancholy. Emetics, Extract and Tincture of black Hellebore, Tinctura Sacra, Decoction of Tamarinds, foetid Julep, Gum-pills, Camphire, Opiates, blistering Plaster.

Menses to promote. Roots of Birthwort, Turmeric, Roots of black Hellebore, Squills, Roots of wild Valerian, Zedoary, Leaves of Mugwort, Leaves of Rue, Leaves of Savine, Leaves of Sage, Tops of lesser Centaury, Saffron, Seeds of Lovage, Mustard-Seed, Succotrine Aloes, Galbanum, Myrrh, Castor, Pennyroyal Water, Rue-Water, antihysterical Water, Extract and Tincture of black Hellebore, Elixir of Property, Tincture of Saffron, Tinctura Sacra, aperient Diet-Drink, both bitter Infusions, antihysterical Julep, Julep of Gum-Ammoniac, Squill-pills, Laxative Mercurial Pills, both Pills with Steel, Chalybeate Waters.

Menses, Overflowing to stop. Strengthening Electary of the Bark, Styptic Electary of the Bark, Styptic Powder, Testaceous Powder Cerated, antiphthific Tincture,

Tincture, Tincture of Roses, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Cerated Glass of Antimony.

Mercurials. Æthiops Mineral, Cinnabar of Antimony for Fumigations, Mercurius dulcis, Mercury precipitate, white and red, Sugared Mercury, Turbith Mineral, both Mercurial Pills, Æthiopic Pills, Mercurial Bolus, Bolus of Mercury with Jalap, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, purging Worm-Powder, Mercurial Injection, Mercurial Liniment, Mercurial Ointment, Mercurial Plaster.

Nephritics. White Soap, Lime-Water, Diuretic Bolus, Diuretic Decoction, Decoction with Nitre, Infusion of Linseed, common and Arabic Emulsion, distilled Oil of Juniper, common Lambative, Saline Draught, balsamic Potion, Diuretic Julep, Squill-Julep, dulcified Spirit of Nitre, dulcified Spirit of Salt, Spirit of Amber, Tincture of Spanish Flies, Opiates, emollient Clyster, Turpentine Clyster, emollient Fomentation, Lenitive Electary, Nephritic Electary, Elixir of Health.

Ophthalmics, [Remedies for the Eyes.] Cathartics, both Mercurial Pills, Expression of Hoglice. *Externals;* Eye-Water, Sapphire coloured Water, White Collyrium*, Collyrium with Alum†, Mindererus's Spirit, Cephalic Powder, Turbith Mineral, both Ointments of Tutty, blistering Plaster and Ointment.

Opiates. See *Anodynes*.

Paregorics. See *Anodynes*.

Palsy. Garlick, Root of Cuckow-pint, Pellitory of Spain, Virginian Snake-root, wild Valerian-root, Leaves of Betony, Leaves and Flowers of Rosemary,

* *H. Collyrium album, the white Collyrium.* Take of Rose-Water six Ounces; of the white Troches a Dram; of white Vitriol ten Grains; mix them according to Art.

† *H. Collyrium Aluminosum; Collyrium with Alum.* Take of Roch-Alum half a Dram, and the White of one Egg. Beat them well together. This is called in the *London Dispensatory*, Coagulum Aluminosum, or *Alum Curd*. The only Difference is, that the Quantities are specified here; but they are not in *Riverius*, nor in the Dispensatory before mentioned. See *Coagulum Aluminosum*.

Leaves of Rue, Leaves of Sage, Lavender-Flowers, lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Cubebs, Seeds of Corage, Mustard-Seed, Woods Guaiacum and Sassafras, Canella alba, Asa Foetida, Camphire, Gum-Guaiacum, Castor, Cinnabar of Antimony, Golden Sulphur of Antimony, antihysterical Water, compound Horse radish Water, antiscorbutic Juices, Decoction of the Woods, Cephalic Diet-Drink, Bolus of Castor, Bolus of Guaiac, antihysterical Julep, diaphoretic Julep, diuretic Julep, fetid Julep, Cephalic Infusion, distilled Oil of Hartshorn, distilled Oil of Amber, Spirit of Hartshorn, compound Spirit of Lavender, Spirit of Amber, Tincture of Castor, Tincture of Wood-Soot, Emetics, Bolus of Jalap with Mercury, and other Purges, fetid Clyster. *Externals*; Cephalic Powder, Balsam of Turpentine, Saponaceous Balsam, anodyne Ointment, Nerve Ointment, Warm Plaster, blistering Plaster.

Pectorals. Garlick, Roots of Marshmallows, Liquorice, Elecampane-root, Florentine-Orris, Squills, Ground-Ivy, Leaves of Horehound, black Maiden-hair, Leaves and Flowers of Colts-foot, Saffron, Linseed, Gum-Ammoniac, Gum-Arabic, Balsam of Peru, Benjamin, Olibanum, Tar, white Soap, Honey, Hoglice, Juice of Liquorice, Linseed, Sperma Ceti, Flowers of Brimstone, terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur, Vinegar of Squills, Hyssop-Water, Tar-Water, Locatelli's Balsam, pectoral Bolus, Conserve of Roses, antihæmic Decoction, Decoction of Barley, balsamic Electary, pectoral Infusion, Expression of Hoglice, Infusion of Linseed, pectoral Oxymel, Julep of Gum-Ammoniac, Julep of Squills, common Lambative, pectoral Lambative, balsamic Lambative, Garlick Pills, Tar Pills, pectoral Pills, Squill Pills, Emetics.

Peripneumony, Pleurisy. Pectoral Bolus, Decoction of Barley, Infusion of Linseed, common Lambative, Julep of Gum-Ammoniac, diaphoretic Julep, blistering Plaster.

Phthisis

Phthisis. Conserve of Roses, antihectic Decoction, Vulnerary Decoction, pectoral Infusion, pectoral Bolus, balsamic Electary, Julep of Gum-Ammoniack, Squill Julep, balsamic Lambative, pectoral Pills, Tar Pills, Squill Pills, Lime Water simple and compound, Tar-Water, Emetics, Elixir of Vitriol, blistering Plaster. See *Pectorals* and *Diarrhæa*.

Piles. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

Purgatives. See *Cathartics*.

Quinsy. Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena, diaphoretic Julep, Emetics. *Externals*; Blistering Plaster, various Gargles, camphorated Cataplasm, Minde-
rerus's Spirit.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Hip-Gout, Gout. Decoction of Burdock, Decoction of Seneka, Decoction of the Woods, Decoction of Tamarinds, antiscorbutic Juices, Diet-Drink against the Scurvy, diaphoretic Julep, Bolus of Guaiacum, white Soap, Squill Pills, Mustard Seed, Oil of Turpentine, Æthiops Mineral, Cinnabar of Antimony, both Mercurial Pills. *Externals*; Emollient Cataplasm, anodyne Balsam, Balsam of Turpentine, Saponaceous Balsam, camphorated Oil, anodyne Liniment, anodyne Plaster, Saponaceous Plaster, warm Plaster, blistering Plaster.

Scald Head. See *Itch*.

Scurvy. Compound Horse-radish Water, Diet-Drink against the Scurvy, antiscorbutic Infusion, antiscorbutic Juices, Stomach Elixir, Elixir of Vitriol, Elixir of Property with an Acid, both Steel Pills and other Chalybeates, Tar Pills, Tar Water, both bitter Infusions, Salt of many Virtues, Decoction of Tamarinds, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Stomach Pills.

Spitting of Blood. See *Hæmopticæ*.

Stone. See *Nephritics*.

Stomachics. Calamus Aromaticus, Turmerick, Gentian, Zedoary, Ginger, Rhubarb, Leaves of Wormwood, Leaves of Mint, Tops of the lesser Centaury, Camomile Flowers, Seville Oranges, Nutmegs and Mace, Canella alba, Cinnamon, Peruvian Bark, Aloes, Myrrh, both Mint Waters, Stomachic Elixir

lixir, Elixir of Vitriol, both Elixirs of Property, Extract of Gentian, both bitter Infusions, Tincture of Mint, Tincture of the Bark, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Aloetic Pills, Stomach Pills, both Steel Pills, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura sacra, Tincture of Ipecacuanha, and other Emetics. *Externals*; Stomach Cataplasm, Stomach Plaster, aromatic Fomentation.

Steel Medicines. See *Chalybeates*.

Styptics. See *Astringents*.

Sudorifics. See *Diaphoretics*.

Thrush. See *Aphthæ*.

Traumatics. See *Vulneraries*.

Vermifuges See *Anthelmintics*.

Vertigo. See *Cephalics*.

Vomits. See *Emetics*.

Vomiting to cure. Mint Water, Tincture of Mint, Saline Draught, Saline Julep, Elixir of Property with the Acid, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Tinctura sacra, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Elixir of Vitriol, Emetics, Chalybeates, Opiates. *Externals*; Anodyne Balsam, Stomachic Cataplasm, Stomach Plaster, aromatic Fomentation.

Urine, bloody. See *Hæmorrhages*.

Vulneraries. Vulnerary Decoction, Peruvian Bark, all Lime Waters, balsamic Potion, Locatelli's Balsam, Mercurial Pills. *Externals*; Vulnerary Balsam, Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, Green Balsam, Liniment of Arcæus, Basilicon, Saturnine Ointment, Ointment of Calamine Stone.

Worms. See *Anthelmintics*.

Whites in Women. Emetics from Ipecacuanha, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Laxative Mercurial Pills, Chalybeates, Styptic Powder, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, all Lime Waters, Decoction of the Woods, Styptic Electary of the Bark, strengthening Pills, balsamic Potion, Tincture of Spanish Flies, antiphthific Tincture, anodyne Balsam; *outwardly*, strengthening Fomentation *injected*.

Wounds to cure. See *Vulneraries*.

TABULA POSOLOGICA.

CONTAINING

The DOSES of some of the *Remedies*,
contained in the former *Index*.

℔	denotes a Pound.
℥	an Ounce.
ʒ	a Dram.
ʒ	a Scruple.
gr.	a Grain.
gut.	a Drop.
℥s.	half.
Coch.	Spoonful.

Root of *Jalap* to ʒij.

Ipecacuanha to ʒij.

Rhubarb to ʒij.

Wild Valerian to ʒss twice or thrice in a Day.

Mustard Seed, whole, to Coch. j.

Camphire to ʒj.

Olibanum twice a Day to ʒj.

Manna to ʒij.

Soap, white, to ʒj. in a Day.

Castor to ʒss.

Musk to gr. xv.

Tin in Powder to ʒij. twice in a Day.

Æthiops Mineral ʒj. twice in a Day.

Lime Water, compound, ʒiv. three or four times in a Day.

Antimony prepared to ʒss. twice in a Day.

Balsam of Sulphur to gut. x.

Diet Drinks, various, to ℥ss. twice in a Day.

Steel, sugared, a small Spoonful, or ʒj.

Cinnabar of Antimony to ʒss. twice in a Day.

Confection, strengthening, for *Diascordium* contains
a Grain of Opium in ʒss.

Decoction astringent, ʒiv. three or four Times a Days.

Decoction,

406 TABULA POSOLOGICA.

Decoction, white, to a Quart in a Day.

Artibœlic, ℥iv. twice or thrice in a Day.

of Burdock, to ℥bj. in a Day.

of Logwood, to ℥iv. twice or thrice in a Day.

Diuretic, ℥iv. three or four times in a Day.

of the Woods, to ℥bj. in a Day.

Decoction, Nitrous, ℥iv. thrice in a Day.

of Seneka, to ℥ij. three or four times in a Day.

of Virginian Snake-Root compound, Coch. ij. three or four times in a Day.

Vulnerary, to ℥bj. in a Day.

Electary, antidyſenteric, the Size of a Walnut twice in a Day.

astringent, the Size of a Walnut three or four times in a Day.

balsamic, the Size of a Walnut twice a Day.

cephalic, the Size of a Walnut three or four times a Day.

hæmorrhoidal, to ℥fs.

nephritic, to ℥j. once or twice in a Day.

peruvian, ſtrengthening, the Size of a Walnut twice or thrice in a Day.

peruvian, ſtyptic, the Size of a Walnut thrice in a Day.

Elixir of Health, to Coch. iv.

of Property, both; a ſmall Spoonful once or twice in a Day.

Stomachic, to one Spoonful in a Day.

of Vitriol, to gut. xxx. twice in a Day.

Emulſion, camphorated, Coch. j. every third or fourth Hour.

Exprefſion of Hoglice, to ℥ij. twice in a Day.

Glaſs of Antimony Cerated. to gr. x

Infuſion, antiſcorbutic, ℥iv. twice in a Day.

bitter, to ℥iij. twice in a Day.

cephalic, four Ounces twice in a Day.

of Linſeed, to ℥bj. in a Day.

pectoral, to ℥bj. in a Day.

Juices, antiſcorbutic, to ℥iv. twice a Day.

Julep, ammoniac, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.

astringent, to Coch. ij. three or four times a Day.

antibylſteric, to Coch. ij. thrice a Day.

Julep,

- Julep, cordial*, to Coch. ij. thrice a Day.
diaphoretic, both, to Coch. ij. every two Hours.
diuritic, to Coch. ij. thrice a Day.
fetid, Coch. j. three or four times in a Day.
hydragogue, two Spoonfuls every two Hours.
Musk, Coch. j. three or four times in a Day.
saline, Coch. j. every Hour.
- Julep, Squill*, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.
- Laudanum, liquid*, xxv Drops contain a Grain of Opium.
- Magnesia alba*, to ʒij.
- Mercury, sugared*, to ʒj.
- Milk, Ammoniac*, Coch. ij. twice a Day.
Chalybeated, to ʒiv. twice a Day.
- Oil, distilled*, of *Hartshorn*, to gut. x.
 of *Juniper*, to gut. xx.
 of *Turpentine*, to gut. xl twice a Day.
- Oxymel, pectoral*, to Coch. ij. twice or thrice in a Day.
- Pills, Æthiopic*, to ʒj.
Aloetic, to ʒfs.
Chalybeate, to ʒj. twice a Day.
Cochiæ, to ʒij.
ecphrætic, chalybeated, to ʒfs.
ecphrætic, purging, to ʒij.
Garlick, to ʒfs. twice a Day.
Gum, to ʒj. twice a Day.
Mercurial, laxative, to ʒfs. every other Day.
pacific, eight Grains contain one Grain of Opium.
pectoral, to ʒj. twice a Day.
Squill, to gr. xv. twice a Day.
Stomachic, to ʒfs.
strengthening, to ʒfs. twice a Day.
Tar, to ʒfs. twice a Day.
- Potion, balsamic*, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.
- Powder* against the *Bite* of a mad Dog to ʒiss.
aromatic, to ʒj.
 of *Contrayerva*, compound, to ʒfs.
 of *Cornachini*, to ʒij.
Styptic, to ʒj. twice or thrice in a Day.
testaceous, Cerated, to ʒj. twice a Day.
Worm, to ʒfs. twice a Day.
Worm, purgative, to ʒfs.

408 TABULA POSOLOGICA.

- Salt, Glauber's*, to ℥j.
 of many Virtues, to ℥ss.
 of Tin, to gr. x.
Spirit of Amber, to ℥ss.
 of *Lavender*, compound, to gut. xxx. twice or
 thrice in a Day.
 of *Nitre*, dulcified, to ℥j.
Spirit of Salt dulcified, to ℥j.
 of *Vitriol* dulcified, to ℥j.
Syrup of white Poppies, to ℥j.
Tartar, emetic, to gr. vij.
Tincture of Antimony, to gut. xl. twice a Day.
 antiphthisic, to gut. xxx. twice a Day.
 of the *Bark*, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.
 of *Castor*, to gut. xl. twice or thrice a Day.
 of *black Hellebore*, to Coch. j.
 of *Ipecacuanha*, to ℥iss.
 of *Iron*, to gut. xl. twice a Day.
 of *Mint*, a Spoonful often.
 of *Myrrh*, to gut. xl. twice a Day.
 of *Rhubarb*, bitter, to Coch. ij.
 of *Roses*, to ℥iv. twice or thrice a Day.
Tinctura Sacra, to Coch. ij.
Tincture of Saffron, to gut. xl. twice or thrice a Day.
 of *Soot*, to gut. xxx. twice or thrice in a Day.
 of *Spanish Flits*, to gut. xxx. twice a Day.
Treacle, two Drams and a half contain a Grain of
 Opium.
Turbith Mineral, to gr. vij.

A N I N D E X O F T H E M E D I C I N A L S I M P L E S.

A.		Afarabacca	7
A C A C I A, true	2	Ash-Tree	35
Adders-Tongue	82	Asphalathus	7
Agaric	* 2	Asparagus-Root	7
Agrimony	3	Avens	15
Agrimony, Hemp	32	Azure-Stone	58
Alder-Tree, black	3		
Alexanders	44	B.	
All-Heal, Hercules	87	Balaustines	8
Alkanet or All-Heal	5	Balaustine-Tree	40
Almonds, bitter and sweet	5	Balm	69
Aloes, Succotrine	3	Balsam or Balm of Gilead	84
———Hepatic	3	———of Tolu	9
———Horse	3	———of Capivi	8
Alum, common	4	———of Peru	9
———Roch	4	Barbadoes-Tar	92
———plumous	4	Barberry-Bush	10
Amber	121	Bark, Eleutheria	29
Ambergrease	4	———Peruvian	90
Amomum	5	Barley	45
Ammoniac, Gum	4	———French or Pearl	45
Anacardium	5	Basil	81
Apples	65	Bay-Tree	57
Angelica, Spanish	155	Bdellium	10
Anime, a Rosin	5	Beans	33
Aniseed	155	Bees	6
Antimony	5	Beet	10
Ants	35	Benjamin	10
Arabic, Gum	6	Betony	10
Arrach, <i>see</i> Orrache		———Water	114
Archangel	55	Bezoar-Stone, Oriental	55
Arsenic, white	6	———Occidental	56
———red	6	———called Pedro de Porco	56
———yellow	6	Birch-Tree	10
Arsmart, dead	90	Birthwort, round	6
———biting	90	———long	6
Asa Foetida	7	Bishops-Weed	4
		N n	Bismuth

I N D E X

Bismuth	11	Cassia Lignea	16
Bistort	11	Castor, Russian	17
Bittersweet	28	Casumunar	17
Blood-Stone	42	Catmint	77
Boar	6	Celandine	20
Bole-Armenic	11	Centaury, lesser	17
Bole, French	11	Cerufs or White-Lead	18
Bone-Binder	86	Ceterach	18
Borage	11	Chalk	24, 200
Borax	11	Chaste-Tree	3
Box-Tree	12	Chervil	18
Bramble-Bush	101	Chich-Peas	21
Brimstone	122	Chickweed	4
Brandy	134	China-Root	21
Brooklime	10	Cherry, black	18
Broom	38	Cicely, sweet	76
Briony, white	11	Cinnabar, native	22
Buckbeans	127	Cinnamon	21
Buckthorn-Berries	100	—— white ; see Winters-	
Bugle	12	Bark	
Bugloss	12	Cinquefoil	89
Bull, Cow, Ox ; of which are		Citron-Tree	22
used, the Suet, Marrow, Gall,		Clary, Garden	45
Milk, and Neats-foot-Oil	124	Cleavers or Goose-Grass	6
Burdock	9	Cloves	16
Burnet, Saxifrage	93	Clove-July-Flowers	16
Butchers-Broom	101	Cochineal	22
Butter-Bur	90	Coffee	23
		Coloquintida	22
C,		Coleworts, Sea	11
Cabbage and Coleworts	11	Colts-Foot	18
Cocoa, the Chocolate-Nuts	12	Columbine	6
Calamint	12	Comfrey	23
Calamine-Stone	56	Contrayerva-Root	23
Camels-Hay	11	Copal	24
Camomile-Flowers	20	Copper	25
Camphire	12	Coral, red	24
Cantharides	13	Coriander-Seed	24
Caper-Bush	14	Cork-Tree	121
Caranna, a Rosin	14	Cornel-Tree	24
Cardamoms, lesser	14	Costmary	8
Carduus Benedictus	14	Costus	24
Carline-Thistle	15	Cowslips	28
Carpobalsamum	15	Crabs-claws	13
Caraway-Seeds	15	Crabs-eyes	13
Carrot, Candian	27	Crab-tree	65
—— deadly	125	Cressies, Water	76
—— wild	27	—— Sciatica	50
Cascarilla	29	—— Garden	77
Cassia Fistularis	16	Crowfoot or Cranesbill	38
		Crystal	

Of the Medicinal Simples.

Crystal	25	Fennel-Flower-Seeds	80
Cubebs	25	Fenugreek-Seed	34
Cuckow-Pint	6	Fern, Male	34
Cucumber, wild	25	— flowering	34
— Garden	25	Feverfew	68
Cummin	26	Fig-tree	33
Currants	133	Figs, dried	15
— red	100	Figwort	114
Cuttle-Fish	116	Water	114
Cyperus, long	26	Fistic-Nut	81
Cypress-tree	26	Fir-Tree	11
D.			
Daisy	10	Flax-Seed	61
Dandelion	27	Flax, Toad	61
Date-tree	27	— purging	62
Devil's-bit	73	Flag, sweet-smelling	* 1
Dill-Seed	5	Flixweed	118
Dittander	58	Florentine, Orris	51
Dittany of Crete	27	Flint Stone	118
— Bastard	35	Flowdr de Luce, yellow, Wa-	
Dock, sharp-pointed	86	ter	39
— Water	46	Flower de Luce, common pur-	
Dogs Album Græcum	13	ple	51
Double-Tongue or Horse-		Fluellin, Female	29
Tongue	44	Fox Glove	27
Dove	23	Frankincense	126
Dragons	27	— Male	81
Dragons-Blood	108	Frog Sperm	94
Dropwort	33	Fumitory	35
Ducks Fat	5	G.	
E.			
Eagle-Stone	* 2	Galangal, lesser	36
Earth of Japan	181	Galbanum	36
— Silesian	118	Galls	37
— Lemnian	58	Gamboge	37
Eel's Liver	5	Garlick	231
Elder	107	Gentian	39
— Dwarf	28	Germander	19
Elecampane-Root	30	— Water	112
Elemi	28	Ginger	136
Elk's Hoof	3	Glasswort	53
Elm-Tree-Bark	135	Goat	45
Endive	28	Goats Rue	37
Eryngo-Root	31	Golden Rod	131
Euphorbium	32	Goose	5
Eyebright	33	Goose Grass	6
F.			
Fennel, common	35	Goose Tongue	96
— sweet	34	Gourd	25
Hogs	93	Grain, oily, purging	117
		Grains of Paradise	40
		Gromwel	62
		Groundsel	30
		Guinea	

I N D E X

Guinea Pepper	14	Jeffamine	50
Guaiaicum	40	Jews-Ear	8
Gum-Ammoniac	4	Jews-Pitch	7
Gum-Arabic	6	Jews-Stone	51
Gum-Tragacanth	126	Indian Nut	6
Gum-Elemi	28	Indian Leaf	65
Gum-Guaiaicum	40	Ipecacuanha	50
		St. John's-Wort	47
H.		Irish Slate	45
Hare	58	Iron, <i>see</i> Steel	
Hart-Pennyroyal	97	Isinglass-Fish	45
Hartshorn	24	Jujubs	42
Harts Tongue	61	Juniper Berries	52
Hartwort, common	118	Ivy, Ground	43
—— French	117	Ivy Tree	42
Hawthorn	119		
Hedge-Hyffop	47	K.	
Hedge-Mustard	31	Kermes Juice	53
Hellebore, black	43	Knot-Grafs	12
—— white	43		
Hemlock	21	L.	
Hemp-Seed	13	Labdanum	54
Hemp-Agrimony	32	Lac	54
Hen	37	Ladies Bedstraw	31
Henbane	46	Ladies Mantle	3
Mermodactils	44	Lard, Hogs	8
Herb-Mastic	67	Lavender	57
Herb-Paris	54	—— Spike	118
Herb-Robert	38	—— French	120
Hips	26	—— Cotton	1
Hog	96	Lead	95
Hoglice	71	Leek	96
Honey	68	Lemnian Earth	58
Honeyfuckle	14	Lemons	60
Hops	63	Lentils	58
Horehound	67	Lettuce	54
Horse Radish	98	Lignum Vitæ or Guaiaicum	40
Horse-Tail	17	Lilly	60
Horse-Tongue, not Double-		Lilly of the Valley	60
Tongue	44	Lilly, white, Water	81
Hounds-Tongue	26	Lime	12
House-Leek	115	Lime-Stone	12
Hypocistis	47	Lime-Tree	126
Hyffop	47	Linseed	61
—— Hedge	47	Liquorice	39
		Litharge	62
I.		Liverwort	44, 59
Jack by the Hedge	3	Liverwort, Noble	44
Jalap	48	Lovage	59
Japan-Earth	181	Loadstone	67
		Logwood	

Of the Medicinal Simples.

Logwood	12	Myrrh	75
Lupin	63	Myrtle-tree	76
M.		N.	
Mace	64	Nard, Celtic	76
Madder	101	Navev	12
Maidenhair, true	* 1	gentle, or Rape-Seed	76
Maidenhair, English	127	Nep	77
Mallows	64	Nephritic Stone	79
Mallows, Marsh	4	Nettle, dead, or Archangel	55
Mankind	45	common	136
Mandrake	65	Roman	136
Manna	65	Nitre	77
Marigold	12	Nut, Pistachio	81
Marjoram	64	Nut, Indian	6
Marjoram, wild	86	Nutmeg	80
Masterwort	50	O.	
Mastich, Gum	67	Oak	97
herb	67	Oats	8
tree	58	Oil-Olive	87
Maudlin	* 2	Oister-shells	86
Mayweed	24	Oker	81
Meadowsweet	135	red	101
Mechoacan	69	Olibanum	81
Medlar	71	Onion	18
Melon	70	Opium	82
Water	22	Opoponax	85
Melilot	60	Orrache, Garden	8
Mercury, English	10	Orange, Seville	8
French	71	Orpiment	6
Mezereon	71	Orpine	24
Millet	72	Orris, Florentine	51
Mint, Cat	77	Osmund-Royal or Flowering-	
common	70	Fern	34
Pepper	70	P.	
horse	70	Palm-Oil	87
Mistletoe of the Oak	131	Panic-Seed	87
Moneywort	80	Pareira brava	86
Motherwort	14	Parsley	93
Mother of Thyme	117	Macedonian	93
Mother of Pearl	67	Parfnip, Garden	89
Moufe-Ear	8	wild	89
Mugwort	6	Water	89
Mulberry	73	Peas	93
Mullein	124	Peacock	89
Musk	73	Pearls	67
Mustard-Seed	117	Peach-tree	90
Treacle	126	Pedro de Porco	56
hedge	31	N n 3	
Myrobolans	75		pellitory

I N D E X

Pellitory of Spain	97	Rice	86
of the Wall	89	Rod, Golden	131
-Bastard	96	Rock-Oil	92
Pennyroyal	96	Rocket	3
hart	96	Rose, Damask	101
Pepper, black	93	red	190
white	93	Rosemary	100
long	93	Rosin	99
Jamaica	93	Rue	101
Peruvian-Bark	21	Goats	37
Pigeon	23	Rupture-wort	44
Pike	62	Rye	115
Pine-tree	93		
Pine, Ground	20		
Piony	86	Saffron	24
Pitch, Burgundy	94	Bastard	14
common	94	Sagapenum	104
Jews	7	Sage	107
Plantain	94	of Jerusalem	97
Poley, Mountain	94	of Vertue	107
Polipody of the Oak	96	Wood	107
Pomgranate	40	Sago	105
wild	40	Sal-Ammoniac	105
Poplar, black	96	Sal-Gem	107
Poppy, white	87	Salt, Epsom	105
red	87	Petre	77
black	87	Sea	106
Pot-ashes, Russian	21	Samphire	24
Primrose	96	Sanicle	108
Prunes, Damask, or <i>Damascen</i>	96	Sarcocol	110
French	96	Sarsaparilla	110
Pumice-Stone	97	Saffrafas	110
Pumpkin	90	Satyrian	110
Purslain	96	Savine	102
		Saunders, red	109
		white	109
		yellow	109
Quicksilver	48	Savoury, Summer	110
Quicken-tree	118	Saxifrage, white	111
Quinces	26	Meadow	111
		Scabious	111
		Scammony	111
		Scink	112
		Scordium	112
		Scorpion	112
		Scurvy-Grass	22
		Sea	22
		Seal, Solomon's	118
		Sea-Cow	65
		Sea-Moss	24
		Sebesten	
Raisins	193		
Rape of Cistus or Hypocistis	47		
Rape-Seed or Navew gentle	76		
Rattle-Snake-Root	115		
Ragwort	48		
Rest-harrow	82		
Rhapontic	100		
Rhodium	59		
Rhubarb	99		

Of the Medicinal Simples.

Sebesten	115	Strawberry	35
Self-heal	96	Succory	21
Sena	116	Sugar, brown	103
Sheep	86	double-refined	103
Shepherd's-purse	12	Candy	103
Silefian, Earth	118	Swallow-wort	130
Silkworm	11	Sweet Flag	2
Silver	6	Suet, Mutton	117
Silver-weed	6	Beef	124
Sloes	96	Syrian Herb Mastich	67
Sloe-tree	96		
Smallage	6	T.	
Snail's Garden	59	Tacamahac	123
Snake-Root	117	Talc	123
Sneeze-wort	96	Tamarind	123
Soap, soft	110	Tamarisk	124
Spanish	109	Tansey	124
black	110	Tansey, wild, or Silver-weed	6
Soapwort	110	Tar	94
Soot of Wood	35, 180	Tartar	124
Sorrel, common	2	Cream of	124
Wood	63	Tea	126
Southernwood	1	Thorn, white	119
Sowbread	7	Thyme	126
Spanish Flies	13	Lemon	126
Speedwel, Male	129	Mother of	117
Sperma Ceti	118	Tin	120
Spider	6	Toad	12
Spignel	71	Toad-Flax	61
Spikenard	76	Tobacco	77
Spirit, proof	119	Tobacco-pipe Clay	22
Spirit of Wine rectified	119	Tormentil	126
Spleenwort or Ceterach	18	Trefoil, sweet	62
Sponge	119	Marsh	127
Spurge, greater	31	Tragacanth	126
lesser	32	Turmeric	26
Laurel	57	Turnep	99
Flax	126	Turpentine, common	125
Squills	112	Chio	125
Stag	18	Straßburgh	124
Starch	5	Cyprus	125
Stavesacre	120	Venice	125
Steel	19	Turbith	128
Stone, Lime	12	Tutty	128
Azure	58		
Nephritic	79	U.	
pumice	97	Valerian, Garden	129
Flint	118	wild	129
Storax	120	Verdigrease	*2
liquid	121	Vervain	129
		Vetch,	

Index of Medicinal Simples.

Vetch, bitter	86	Rhenish	130
Vine	133	white	130
Vinegar	134	Winter's-Bark	136, 161
Violets	132	Winter-Cherry	3
Viper	131	Woad	39
Vipers-grafs	112	Woodbine	14
Vitriol, blue	132	Woodlice	71
green	132	Wolfs-bane, Roman	27
white	132	Wood-Sorrel	63
		Worm, Earth	63
		Wormfeed	109
W.		Wormwood, common	1
Wake-Robin	7	Sea	1
Wall-Flower	20		
Walnut	51	Y.	
Wax, Bees, white	18	Yarrow	72
yellow	18		
Wheat	128		
Wine, Canary	130	Z.	
red	130	Zedoary	136

INDEX

I N D E X

O F T H E

C O M P O U N D R E M E D I E S.

A.		* Balsam of Turpentine	308
A C A C I A, German	243	* Vulnerary	175, 368
* Æthiops mineral	350, 351	universal	380
Alcohol of Wine	162	Basilicum, black	375
Alum, burnt	315	green	375
Curd	371	yellow	374
Whey	225	Bees, prepared	144
Antimony, Calx of	350	Bole-Armenic, prepared	144
Cinnabar of	363	Bolus Alexeterial	285
Crocus of	358	for the Bloody-Flux	285
* diaphoretic nitrated	360	of Castor	285
dulcified	360	Diaphoretic	286
Glas of	359	of Guaiacum	286
cerated	359	of Jalap with Mercury	286
prepared	145	Mercurial	286
Aqua fortis	330	pectoral	286
compound	330	of Rhubarb with Mercury	287
double	330	of Treacle	287
single	330	Broth, Viper	224
Aqua regia	30	Butter of Antimony	362
B.		C.	
Balsam of Amber	333	Calamine-Stone prepared	144
Anodyne	366	Calcination of Hartshorn	145
Apoplectic	366	* Calomel	354
green	368	Calx of Antimony	300
of Guaiacum	185	of Mercury	350
of Guido	366	Calcined Tin	348
* Locatelli's	367	Candied Angelica-Root	249
* Saponaceous	367	Stalks	249
of Sulphur, simple	313	Eryngo-Root	249
with Barbadoes		Lemon-Peel	249
Tar	313	Orange-Peel	249
Anisated	314	Cataplasm, Aromatic	369
Juniperated ib.		Camphorated	369
Succinated ib.		emollient	369
thick	313	Cataplasm	
* terebinthinated			
	314		

I N D E X

Cataplasme, ripening	370	* Cream of Tartar	318
stomachic	370	Crocus of Iron aperient	342
suppurating	370	astringent	342
Cautic, Antimonial	363	Crocus of Antimony	358
common, strong	325	Metals	358
mild	325	Crytals of Tartar	318
*Lunar	346		
*potential	325		
Cerate, cicatrizing	391	D.	
Mercurial	391	Decoction, antihectic	208
white	390	astringent	208
yellow	391	of Burdock	208
Cerufs	348	of Barley	215
* Cinnabar of Antimony	363	common	210
factitious	351	for Clysters	209
Clyster, anodyne	211	of Diacordium	214
astringent	211	Diuretic	214
balsamic	212	emollient	214
for the Bloody-Flux	211	for the Jaundice	215
for the Colic	212	of Logwood	208
domestic	212	Nephritic	215
emollient	212	* Nitrous	216
foetid	213	pectoral	216
purging	213	of Snake-Root	218
saponaceous	213	of Rattle-Snake-	
of Turpentine	213	Root	218
of Starch	210	of Tamarinds with	
* Colcothar of Vitriol	325, 326	Sena	218
Colophony	308	Vulnerary	219
Collyrium, Aluminous	401	white	206
white	401	white compound	207
Confection, Cordial	287	* of the Woods	215
of Democrates	289	Draught, diaphoretic	205
of Kermes	224	Saline	205
Paulina's	288		
strengthening	276	E.	
Conserve of Hips	251	Elaterium	244
Lavender-Flowers	250	Electary, alexiterial	277
Mallows-Flowers	250	astringent	277, 285
Mint	250	balsamic	278
Orange-peel	250	of Bay-Berries	278
* Red Roses	250	for the Bloody-Flux	
Rosemary-Flowers	ib.	276, 277	
Rue	250	cordial	278
Scurvy-grass	250	cephalic	279
Sloes	251	of Cassia	279
Wood-Sorrel	250	for the Dropsy	281
Wormwood	250	Diaphoretic	280
Sea-Wormwood	250	for the Gonorrhœa	
Coral prepared	145	280, 281	
		of Jalap	281
		Electary	

Of the Compound Remedies.

Electary for the Jaundice	281	Extract of Savine	244
Lenitive	282, 283	Thebaic	146
for a Looseness	284	of Wormwood	247
nephritic	283		
pectoral	283	F.	
Peruvian	283	Flowers of Benjamin	310
febrifuge	283	Iron	344
strengthening	284	Martial	343
styptic	284	Sal-Ammoniac	310
for the Piles	281	* Sulphur	311
for the Rheumatism	284	washed	311
of Scordium	280	Fomentation, Anodyne	222
Elixir of Aloes	186	Aromatic	223
* of Health	191	common	223
of Myrrh compound	198	emollient	223
paregoric	195	strengthening	224
pectoral	176		
polychrest	185	G.	
* property	186	Galbanum prepared	145
acid	186	Gargle, astringent	227
dulcified	186	common	228
sacred	191	emollient	228
stomachic	173	Gelly of Barberries	242
of Vitriol	196	Currants	244
acid	196	Harshorn	242
dulcified	197	Quinces	243
Emulsi on, Arabic	222	Gum of Aloes	248
Camphorated	222	Gum-Ammoniac purified	146
common	222		
Ens Veneris	343	H.	
Epithem, blistering	370	Hæmatites prepared	145
volatile	370	Hiera picra	263
Expression of Hoglice	393	Honey, Egyptian	240
Extract, Cathartic	246	of Fluellin	240
of Camomile	244	of Hellebore	240
of Centaury lesser	244	of Mercury	240
of Elecampane	244	* of Roses	241
of Guaiacum Wood,		Solutive	241
hard	246	clarified	146
soft	246		
* of Hellebore, black	244	I.	
of Jalap	245	Infusion, antiscorbutic	220
of Liquorice	243	* bitter	219
* of Logwood	245	purging	220
of Opium	146	simple	219
of Peruvian Bark	245	* with Senna	220
of Plantain	247	cephalic	220
of Rudius	247	of Linseed	221
of Rue	244	pectoral	221
		of Senna	221
		Infusion	

I N D E X.

[illegible]

Of the Compound Remedies.

Oll of Cloves	301	* Ointment CalamineStone	376
Cummin-Seeds	301	deficcative, red	376
Dill	267	* of Elder	379
Earth-Worms	299	emollient	377
Elder	298	* epispastic	377
Fennel-Seeds	301	of Elemi, Gum	374
Green	298	green	381
* Hartshorn	335	for the Itch with Mer-	
Hyffop	301	cury	373
* Juniper-Berries	300	Marshmallows	374
LavenderFlowers	300, 301	with Mercury precipi-	
Lemon-Peel	301	tate	377
Lillies	267	Mercurial	375, 376
Linfeed	296	Nervine	378
Mace, expreffed	296	Nutritum	378
distilled	301	Ophthalmic	378
Marjoram, sweet	300	Opodeltoc	377
* wild	300	Pomatum	372
Mint, Pepper	300	of Pompholyx	376
* Spear	300	of Poplar	379
Mucilages	299	of Roses	372
Mustard-Seed	296	* Saturnine	380
Nutmegs, expreffed	296	of Sulphur	380
effential	300	of Tar	379
Olives	296	of three Things	378
Origanum	300	of Tutty	380, 381
Palm	87	camphorated	381
Pennyroyal	300	white	378
Rhodium	300	camphorated	373
Roses	297	for Worms	38
* Rosemary	300	yellow	376
Rue	297	Opium, ftrained	146
St. John's-Wort	297	* prepared	146
Saffafras	300	Opoponax, prepared	147
Savine	300	Oxymel, with Garlick	241
Soot	357	* pectoral	241
Sulphur by the Bell	311	of Squills	242
* Tartar per Deliquium	318	fmple	242
* Turpentine	307, 308	Oyfter-shells, prepared	145
etherial	308	Panacea, Mercurial	356
* Vitriol, fo called	325	Philonium, the London	288
Walnuts	296	Pills, Æthiopic	266
Wax	341	aromatic	265
* Ointment, Ægyptian	372	Aloetic	267
of Arcæus	374	Chalybeate	268
* Bafilicon	375	Cochiæ	267
Bafilicum, yellow	374	of Coloquintida, with A-	
black	375	loes	267
blue, the ftronger	375	more fmple	267
the weaker	375	compoſing	273
		O o	Pills

I N D E X

Pills, deobstruent	268	Plaster, Wax	385
with Steel	268, 269	* warm	514
purgings	269	Potion, balsamic	229
fetid	269	Powder of Amber, compound	264
of Gamboge	270	aromatic	261
Gum	270	of Arum, compound	258
Garlick	266	Bezoardic	260
laxative	271	to hasten the Birth	263
* Mercurial	270, 271	* against the Bite of a mad	
Matthews's	272	Dog	257
pectoral	273	of Bole, compound, with	
of Rudius	247	Opium	258
of Squills	274	without Opium	258
stomachic	275	** Cephalic	249
Saponaceous	273	of Cerufs, compound	255
of Storax	275, 276	of Contrayerva, com-	
of Tar	273	pound	260
of two Things	268	* of Cornachine	261
Plasters, adhesive	381	of Crabs Claws, com-	
Ammoniac, with Quick-		pound	259
silver	383	of Cuckow-Pint, com-	
* Anodyne	383	pound	258
* Antihysteria	384	against the Falling-Sick-	
Cephalic	384	ness	257, 264
common	385	of five Things	262
with Gums	385	of four Things	262
Quicksilver	383	of Myrrh, compound	255
sticking	382	of Sena, compound	262
Cummin	386	of Scammony, com-	
defensive	386	pound	261
Diachyl. with Gums	386	* styptic	263
simple	385	sneezing	259
Diapalma	387	testaceous, compound	259
drawing	385	with Wax	260
epispastic	387	of Tragacanth, com-	
compound	387	pound	263
Gum	386	Worm Powder	264
Hemlock, with Ammo-		purgings	265
niac	385	Preparation of Amber	145
Melilot	388	Ammoniac, Gum	144
Mercurial	383	Antimony	145
Mucilages	388	Bees	143
Oxyroceum	389	Bezoar	145
Red Lead	388	Blood-Stone	
with Soap	388	Bole Armenic	144
Saponaceous	389	Calamine-Stone	
Stomach	389, 390	Chalk	145
strengthening	389	Coral	145
suppurating	396	Prepara-	
volatile	390		

Of the Compound Remedies.

Preparation of Crabs-Claws	145	Salt, essential, of Sorrel	334
Crabs-Eyes	145	Succory	335
Egg-shells	145	fixed, of Broom	316
Galbanum	145	Beanstalks	316
Goats-Blood	147	* Wormwood	316
Hoglice	146	* Hartshorn	335
Iron	145	* Iron	346
Litharge	145	* Polychrest	331
Oyster-shells	145	Prunella	332
Opoponax	147	* Sal-Ammoniac volatile	338
Pearls	145	Steel	345
Toad	144	Soot	337
Tutty	145, 148	* Tartar	316
Verdigrease	145	* Tin	348
Purification of Hogs-Lard	143	Vitriol	331
Mutton-Suet	143	Saponaceous Lotion	171
Nitre	315	* Scorbutic Juices	224
Quicksilver	349	* Sinapism, simple	371
Sal-Ammoniac	315	* compound	371
Vipers Fat	143	Soap of Tartar	324
		with Oil of Almonds	324
		Oil-Olive	324
		Lye	323
		Species, aromatic	262
		of Scordium with Opium	285
		without Opium	285
		* Spirit of Amber	333
		etherial, of Turpentine	308
		* of Hartshorn	335
		of Lavender, compound	163,
			164
			simple
			163
		* of Mindererus	272
		of Nitre	329
		* dulcified	329
		of Glauber	327
		of Rosemary	164
		saline, aromatic	339
		of Sal-Ammoniac	337, 338
		dulcified	339
		of Salt	327
		of Sea-Salt	327
		* dulcified	332
		Glauber's	327
		coagulated	332
		of Scurvy-grass	163
		of Soot	337
		of Sulphur by the Bell	311
		of Vinegar	171
		O o 2	Spirit
Q.			
Quicksilver, calcined	350		
Quinces, Marmalade of	243		
R.			
Roasting of Nutmegs	147		
Rhubarb	147		
Regulus of Antimony	361		
Martial	362		
stellated	36		
Rob of Elder-Berries	243, 244		
Rosin of Aloes	248		
of the Bark	248		
of Guaiacum	248		
black	308		
of Scammony	248		
yellow	308		
S.			
Sal-Ammoniac, purified	315		
Salt of Amber	333		
* Cathartic, of Glauber	332		
Diuretic	321		
Epsom	105		
essential, of Centaury	335		
Eyebright	335		
Fumitory	335		
Oak	335		
Plantane			

I N D E X

* Spirit of Vitriol, sweet	329	* Syrup of Roses, dry	237
strong	325	* pale	237
weak	325	solutive	237
* of Wine, rectified	162	Saffron	234
camphorated	206	Sena and Rhubarb	238
Sponge, to burn it	147	simple	238
Squills, to bake	148	* Squills	238
to dry	148	* Sugar	237
Steel, prepared	145	Violets	239
Rust of, prepared	341		
prepared with Sulphur	341	T.	
Soluble	344	* Tartar, emetic	359
sugared	250	Lye of	318
fulphurated	342	Salt of	316
tartarified	344	regenerated	321
Straining Asa Fætida	146	soluble	320
Galbanum	145, 146	* vitriolated	319
Gum-Ammoniac	144, 146	Tin, powdered	348
Opium	146	Tinctura sacra	190, 229
Opoponax	147	Tincture of Amber	193
Storax	148	* of Antimony	173, 174
Sagapenum	147	* antiphthific	174
* Sugar of Lead	347	aromatic	174
Barley	251	balsamic	174
Roses	251	bitter	173
* Sulphur, Golden, of Antimony	362	Cantharides	176, 177
precipitated	312	Cardamoms	177
Suppositories	395	* Castor	177
Syrup of Balsam	233	cephalic	179
* Buckthorn	238	Cinnamon	178
Clove July-Flowers	233	fetid	179
Comfry	239	Health	191
Garlick	231	Gum-Guaiacum	vo-
Ginger	239	latile	180
Kermes	234	* Hellebore, black	180
* Lemon-Juice	235	white	195
Marshmallows	232	* Jalap	181
Meconium	235	Japan Earth	181
Mulberries	235	* Ipecacuanha	182
Orange-Juice	233	* Iron	183
Peel	232, 233	in Spirit of Salt	183
pectoral	236	Lac	182
Piony	237	Martial Flower	182
* Poppies, white	235	* Mint	184
wild	236	* Myrrh	188
Quinces	234	* Myrrh and Aloes	185
Rasberries	235	Opium	136
Roots, five	237	* of Peruvian Bark	178
		compound	217
		simple	178
		Tincture	

Of the Compound Remedies.

Tincture of Peruvian Bark, volatile	178	Vitriolated Nitre	337
* Roses	189, 190	* Tartar	319
Rhubarb	188		
* bitter	188	W.	
sweet	188	* Water, alexiterial	154
in Spirit	189	simple	150
in Wine	189	spirituous	155
* sacred	190, 229	with Vinegar	155
Saturnine	189	* Alum	165
* Saffron	179	Bate's	165
Snake-Root	192	Angelica	149
Sena	191	Aniseed, compound	155
* Soot	179	antihysterical	157
Steel	183	aromatic	156
stomachic	192, 193	Balm	149
styptic	194	Barley	224
sudorific	194	Black Cherry	149
thebaic	194	Briony, compound	157
Tolu, Balsam of	195	* Camomile	149
Valerian, simple	194	Cardamom-Seeds	158
volatile	194	Carduus Benedictus	149
* Treacle	293	Caraway-Seeds	158
Venice	290, 291	Castor	151
of Edinburgh	292	Cinnamon, simple	150
Troches, Cyphi	255	spirituous	158
for the Heartburn	252	with Wine	150
Hedychroi	256	without Wine	15
of Japan-Earth	254	Damask-Rose	152
of Myrrh	254	Dill-Seed	150
of Nitre	253	Elder-Flower	149
pectoral, black	252	Epidemic	158
white	252	* Eye	167
of Rhases, white	255	* Fennel	149, 151
of Squills	255	Horse-Radish, compound	160, 161
of Sulphur	253	Hungary	152
* Turbith Mineral	357	* Hyssop	149
Tutty, prepared	145, 148	Hysterical	157
		Jamaica-Pepper	152
V.		Juniper, compound	159
Venice Treacle	290, 291	* Lime, compound	166
* Vinegar, distilled	171	* simple	165
of Elder	172	less compound	166
* Litharge	172	more compound	ib.
Roses	172	* Mint	149
Rue	172	Mugwort	149
* Squills	171	Nutmeg	159
* Treacle	172	Orange-peel, simple	151
Viper Broth	224	spirituous	157
Wine	198	Parsley	149
Vitriol, calcined	315, 326	O o 3	Water,

Index of the compound Remedies.

Water, Parsley, compound	160	Water, Vitriolic, camphorated	167
* Pennyroyal, simple	152	wonderful	159
spirituous	160	Wormwood, comp.	153
Pepper-Mint, simple	151	Whey, Alum	225
compound	159	Plague	229
* Phagedenic	168	scorbutic	126
Piony, compound	160	Vinegar	229
Plague	158	Wine, Aloetic, Alkaline	186
* Rose	149	Antimonial	199
* Rue	149	bitter	198
* Sapphire-coloured	169	Chalybeate	183, 184
Savin	149	emetic	198
Spear-mint, simple	151	with Ipecacuanha	182
* styptic	168	Saffron	179
fulphurated	314	Steel	183, 184
Tar-water	169	Viper	198
Treacle	162	with Woodlice	197
Vitriolic, blue	168		

Oil of Camphor 392

*Oil of Poppies made
the same as the Oil of Dill
with the flowers leaves
& tops of the garden poppy
in Olive Oil -*

I N D E X

M E D I C A M E N T O R U M.

A.		Aqua aromatica	156
A	CACIA Germanica	benedicta	165
	*Acetum distillatum	*composita	166
	*Lithargyrites	Brionia composita	157
	Rosaceum	Calcis	165
	Rutaceum	simplex	166
	Sambucinum	minus composita	166
	*Scilliticum	majus composita	166
	*Theriacale	Cardui benedicti	149
Adeps præparatus	Seminum	158	
Æruginis præparatio	Cardamomi	151	
*Æthiops mineralis	Carui Seminum	158	
Alcohol vini	Castorei		
Aloë præparata	Ceratorum nigrorum	149	
Alumen ustum	*Chamæmeli	149	
Amalgama Jovis	Cinnamomi simplex	150	
Ammoniacum Gummi præpara-	spirituosa	158	
tum	cum vino	150	
Antihecticum Poterii	sine vino	150	
Antimonii præparatio	Corticum Aurantiorum		
*Antimonium Diaphoreticum	simplex	151	
	spirituosa	157	
	Epidemia	158	
	*Fæniculi	149, 151	
	fortis	330	
	composita	330	
	duplex	330	
	simplex	330	
	Hordeata	224	
	*Hyssopti	149	
	Juniperi composita	159	
	Melissæ	149	
	*Menthæ	149	
	*Piperitidis simplex	151	
	spirituosa	159	
	vulgaris simplex	151	
	mirabilis	159	
	Aqua		

Index Medicamentorum.

Aqua Nucis Moschatae	159	* Balsamum viride	368
Opthalmica	167	universale	380
Petroselinii	149	Bezoar Lapidis Præparatio	145
composita	160	Bezoardicum Joviale	364
* Phagedenicae	168	minerale	364
Picea	169	Bolus Armena præparata	144
Piperis Jamaicensis	152	Antidysentericus	285
Pœniæ compositae	160	Alexeterius	285
* Pulegii	149	e Castoreo	285
simplex	152	diaphoreticus	286
spirituosa	160	diureticus	286
Raphani comp.	160, 161	Guaiacinus	286
Regia	330	Jalappæ cum Mercur.	286
Reginæ Hungariæ	152	Mercurialis	286
* Rosarum	149	pectoralis	286
Damascenarum	152	Rhei cum Mercurio	287
* Rutæ	149	Theriacalis	287
Sabinæ	149	Bufo præparatus	144
Sambuci Flor.	149	Eutyrum Antimonii	362
* Sapphirina	169		
Styptica	168	C.	
Sulphurata	314	Calaminaris Lapis præparat.	144
Theriacalis	162	* Calomelas	354
Vitriolica cærulea	168	Calx Antimonii	360
camphorata	167	Jovis	348
Aquila alba	354	Mercurii	350
Argenti vivi Purificatio	349	Cataplasma Aromaticum	369
Asæ Fætidæ Purificatio	146	Camphoratum	370
Aurum Mosaicum	349	e Cymino	369
Mufivum	349	discutiens	369
Axungia Porcinæ Curatio	143	emolliens	369
Viperinæ Curatio	143	maturans	370
		stomachicum	370
B.		suppurans	370
Balsamum anodynum	366	Cauticum Antimoniale	363
ad Apoplecticos	366	commune fortius	325
Guaicinum	185	mitius	325
Guidonis	366	* Lunare	346
* Locatelli	367	* potentiale	325
* Saponaceum	367	Ceratum album	390
Succini	333	Citrinum	391
Sulph. Anisatum	314	Epuloticum	391
Barbadense	313	Mercuriale	391
Crassum	313	Cervisia aperiens	226
Juniperatum	314	cephalica	226
simplex	313	diuretica	227
succinatum	314	ad Scorbuticos	227
* Terebinthinat. ib.		Cerussa	348
Terebinthinæ	308	Chalybis Rubigo præparatus	341
* Traumatic.	175, 368	cum Sulphure præpara-	
		ratus	

Index Medicamentorum.

ratus	143	Crocus Martis aperiens	345
Chalybs præparatus	145	astringens	342
* saccharatus	250	Metallorum	358
solubilis	344	Cryſtalli Tartari	318
ſulphuratus	342		
Tartariſatus	344	D.	
Chelæ Cancrorum præparat.	145	Decoctum album	206
Chelarum Cancrorum Apices		compoſitum	207
præparat.	145	antihecticum	207
Cinnabaris Antimonii	363	astringens	208
factitia	351	Bardanæ	208
Coagulum Aluminofum	371	Campecheſe	209
Colcothar Vitrioli	325, 326	commune	210
Colophonia	308	pro Clyſt.	209
Collyrium album	401	Corticis Peruv. com-	
Aluminofum	401	poſitum	217
Confectio Alkermes	234	Diaſcordii	214
Cardiaca	287	diureticum	214
Damocratis	289	emolliens pro Fotu ib.	
Paulina	288	Hordei	215
roborans	276	ad Ictericos	215
Conſerva Abſinthii	250	*Lignorum	215
Anthos	250	ad Nephriticos	215
Aurantiorum	250	*Nitroſum	216
Flavedinis Corticum		pectorale	216
Aurantiorum	250	Senekæ	218
Florum Lavendulæ ib.		Serpentariæ comp. ib.	
Malvæ	250	Tamarindorum cum	
Roriſmarini ib.		Senna	218
*Rofarum ru-		vulnerarium	219
brarum	250	Diacaffia	278
Foliorum Cochleariæ		Diacodian	235
hortenſis	250	Diaſcordium	280
Lujulæ	250		
Menthæ vulga-		E.	
ris	250	Elaterium	244
Rutæ	250	Electarium ad Alvi Profluvi-um	
Fructus Cynofbeti	251		284
Prunorum Sylveſt.	251	antidyſentericum	276,
Summitatum Abſint.			277
Maritim.	250	astringens	277
Corallia præparata	145	alexiterium	277
Corallii præparatio	145	e Baccis Lauri	278
Cornu Cervi Calcinati- o Præpar.	145	balfamicum	278
Cortex Aurantior. conditus	249	Cardiacum	278
Limonum conditus	249	e Caffia	279
* Cremor Tartari	318	Cephalicum	279
Crætæ Præparatio	145	dia Caffia	279
Crocus Antimonii	358	Diaphoreticum	280
lotus	358	ad Gonorrhœam	280

Index Medicamentorum.

Electarium Hæmorrhoidale 281	Emplastrum Epispasticum 387
Hydropicum 281	compof. 387
Jalappæ 281	Gummosum 386
Ictericum 281	e Meliloto 388
Lenitivum 282, 283	Mercuriale 383
ad Nephriticos 283	e Minio 388
pectorale 288	de Minio cum Sapone 388
Peruvianum 283	e Mucilaginis 388
Febrificum 283	Oxycroceum 389
roborans 284	roborans 389
stypticum 284	e Sapone 389
Rheumaticum 284	Saponaceum 389
e Scordio 280	stomachicum 389, 390
fistens 285	fuppurans 390
Elixir Aloes 186	Veficatorium 387
Myrrhæ compositum 198	volatile 390
Paregoricum 195	* Emulſio Arabica 222
pectorale 176	Camphorata 222
Polychreſtum 185	communis 205, 222
Pro prietatis 186	Ens Veneris 344
* cum Acido 186	Enema de Amylo 210
dulce 186	anodynum 211
ſacrum 191	anticolicum 212
Salutis 191	astringens 212
Stomachicum 173	balfamicum 212
Vitrioli 196	commune 212
acidum 196	domesticum 212
dulce 197	Dyſentericum 211
Emplaſtrum adhæſivum 382	emolliens 212
commune 382	ſætidum 213
ex Ammoniaco cum 383	purgans 213
Mercurio 383	Saponaceum 213
* anodynum 383	Terebinthinatum 213
* antiſpæſmoticum 384	Epithema Veficatorium 370
attrahens 384	volatile 370
calidum 384	Expreſſio Millepedarum 393
cephalicum 384	Extractum Abſinthii 247
Cereum 385	Catharticum 246
commune 385	Centaurlæ minoris 244
adhæſivum 382	Chamæmeli 244
cum Gum. 385	Corticis Peruv. 245
cum Merc. 383	durum 246
delicuta cum Ammo- 385	molle 246
niaco 385	Enulæ campanæ 244
e Cymino 386	Foliorum Rutæ 244
defenſivum 386	Sabinæ 244
Diachylon cum Gum- 386	* Gentianæ 244
mi 386	Glycyrrhizæ 243
ſimplex 38	* Hellebori nigri 244
Diapalmæ 387	Extractum

Index Medicamentorum.

Extractum Jalappæ	245	Injectio balsamica	228
* Ligni Campechens. ib.		Mercurialis	228
* Guaiaci durum	246	Julapium Ammoniacum	202
molle	246	antihystericum	202
Opii	146	cardiacum	202
Plantaginis	247	diaphoreticum	202
Radiciis Enulæ camp.		acidum	203
Rudii	244	diureticum	203
Thebaicum	247	fætidum	204
F.	146	hydragogum	204
Flores Benzoini	310	Moschatum	201
Martiales	343	Salinum	204
Martis	344	Scilliticum	204
Salis Ammoniaci	340	fistens	205
* Sulphuris	310	Julepum e Camphora	200
loti	311	e Creta	200
Fotus anodynus	223	e Moscho	201
aromaticus	223	Jus Viperinum	224
* emolliens	223	L.	
communis	223	Lac Ammoniacum	201
roborans	224	Ferratum	393
G.		Sulphuris	312
Galbanum præparatum	145	Lapidis Calaminaris præpar.	144
Gargarisma astringens	227	Hæmatitæ præparat.	145
commune	228	medicamentosus	333
emolliens	228	septicus	325
Gelatina Berberorum	242	Laudanum liquidum	187
Cornu Cervi	242	Lazuli Lapis præparatio	144
Cydoniorum	243	Linimentum album	381
Ribesiorum	243	* Arcæi	374
Gilla Vitrioli	331	anodynum	392
Gummi Aloes	248	Mercuriale. See Un-	
Ammoniaci Purificat.	146	guentum Mercuriale. H.	
H.		Saponaceum	367
Hæustus diaphoreticus	205	Tripharmacum	382
salinus	205	volatile	382
Hæmatites præparatus	145	Liquamen Salis Tartari	318
Hepar Sulphuris	312	Lithargyri præparatio	145
Hiera Picra	263	Lixivium Martis	345
I.		Saponarium	323
* Infusum amarum	219	Tartari	318
purgans	220	Lohoch ex Amylo	294
simplex	219	balsamicum	294
* cum Senna	220	Lohoch commune	294
Infusum antiscorbuticum	220	Diatragacanthi	294
cephalicum	220	de Lino	294
Lini	221	de Manna	295
pectorale	221	pectorale	295
Sennæ	221	Saponaceum	295
commune	221	de Spermate Ceti	295
		Lotio Saponacea	171
		Lohoch	

Index Medicamentorum.

M.		Oculi Cancrorum preparati lb.	
Magnesia alba	394	Oleum Abfynthii Stillatitium	300
Magma Hedychroi	256	Abfynthites	267
Margaricotum præparatio	145	Amygdalarum amar.	296
Mars faccharatus	250	dulcium lb.	
folubilis	345	Anethinum	267
fulphuratus	342	Anifi Stillatitium	301
Martis Limatura præparata	145	Baccarum Juniperi Stillatitium	305
Mel Ægyptiacum	240	Lauri Stillat.	301
Elatines	240	Buxi	305
Helleboratum	240	Carui	301
Mercuriale	240	Caryophyllorum	301
Rosaceum	240	Cerae	341
*Rosatium	241	Chamaemeli stillat.	301
Solutivum	241	Chamemelinum	267
Mellis Despumatio	146	Copaivae compositum	307
Mercurii Calx	350	* Cornu Cervi	335
Solutio	350	Cort. Limonum	301
Mercurius calcinatus ruber	350	Cymini	301
Corallinus	350	essentiale e Baccis Juniperi	300
corrosivus albus	352	Caryophyllis aromaticis	300
ruber	356	Flor. Chamæmelis	300
sublimatus	352	Lavendulæ	300
dulcis sublimatus	353	e Foliis Abfynthii	300
emeticus flavus	357	Majoranae	300
præcipitatus albus	355	Menthae Piritidis	300
*dulcis	354	* Menth. vulgaris	300
flavus	357	* Origani	300
fuscus Wurtzii	355	Pulegii	303
*ruber	356	* Oleum essentiale e Foliis Rosimarini	300
viridis	358	Rutæ	300
* faccharatus	351	Sabinæ	300
* sublimatus corrosivus	353	Ligno Rhodio	300
*dulcis	354	Nuce Moschata	300
vitæ	364	Radice Sassafras	300
Millepedarum præparatio	146	Sem. Anethi	300
Millepedæ præparatae. V. <i>Ap. s.</i>		Anifi	300
Minium	347	Carui	300
Mistura purgans	221	Cymini	301
Mistura Campechensis	209	Fuliginis	351
Miva Cydoniorum	243	Faeniculi	307
Mucilago - Seminum Cydoniorum	224	Oleum	
N,			
Nitrum purificatum	315		
stibiatum	360		
vitriolatum	531		
Nucis Moschatae Torrefacti	147		
O			
Oculorum Cancri præparat.	145		

Index Medicamentorum.

Oleum Hyperici	297	P.	
Hyssopi	301	Panacea Mercurialis	356
Juglandium	296	Philonium Londinense	288
Lateritium	306	* Pilulæ Æthiopicæ	266
Lavendulæ	301	ex Allio	266
Laurinum	296	aromaticæ	265
Ligni Guaiaci	306	Aloeticæ	267
Flavum Guaiaci	306	Chalybeatæ	268
Sassafras	300	* Coccia	267
Liliorum alborum	267	ex Colocynth. cum Aloeib.	
Lini	296	simpliciores ib.	
Lumbricorum	299	communes	274
Macis expressum	296	de duobus	268
stillatitium	301	ecphracticæ	268
Majoranæ	300	chalybeatæ	268, 269
* Menthæ	300	cum aculeo	269
Piperitidis	300	purgantes	269
Mucaginum	299	foetidæ	269
e Mucilaginibus	299	de Gambogia	270
Nucis Moschatæ expr.	296	Gummosæ	270
stillatitium	301	* Mercuriales	270, 271
Olivarum maturarum	296	laxantes	271
Omphacinum	296	Pacificæ	273
* Origani	300	Matthæi	272
Petrolei Barbadosensis	307	pectorales	273
Pulegii	300	Piceæ	273
ex Rhodio	300	roborantes	274
* Rorismarini	300	Rudii	247
Rosarum	297	Rufi	274
Rutæ	300	Scilliticæ	274
Rutaceum	297	Saponacæ	273
Sabinæ	300	stomachicæ	275
Sambucinum	298	e Styraçe	275, 276
ex Sassafras	300	* Petio balsamica	229
Seminis Lini	296	Pulparum Extractio	147
Sinapi	296	Pulvis antiepilepticus	257
* Succini	333	* antilyssus	257
Sulphuris per Campan.	311	ari compositus	258
* Tartari per Deliquium	318	Bezoardicus	260
* Terebinthinæ	307, 308	e Bolo compositus cum	
æthereum	308	Opio	258
viride	298	fine Opio	258
* Vitrioli dictum	325	* Cephalicus	259
Opium colatum	146	e Cerussa compositus	255
* præparatum	146	e Chelis Cancrorum com-	
Opodeltoch	367	positus	259
Opoponax præparatus	147	Contrayervæ compos.	260
Oxymel ex Allio	241	* Cornachini	261
* pectorale	241	Diapente	262
Scill. cum	242	Diaromaton	261
simplex	242	P. p	Pulvis

Index Medicamentorum.

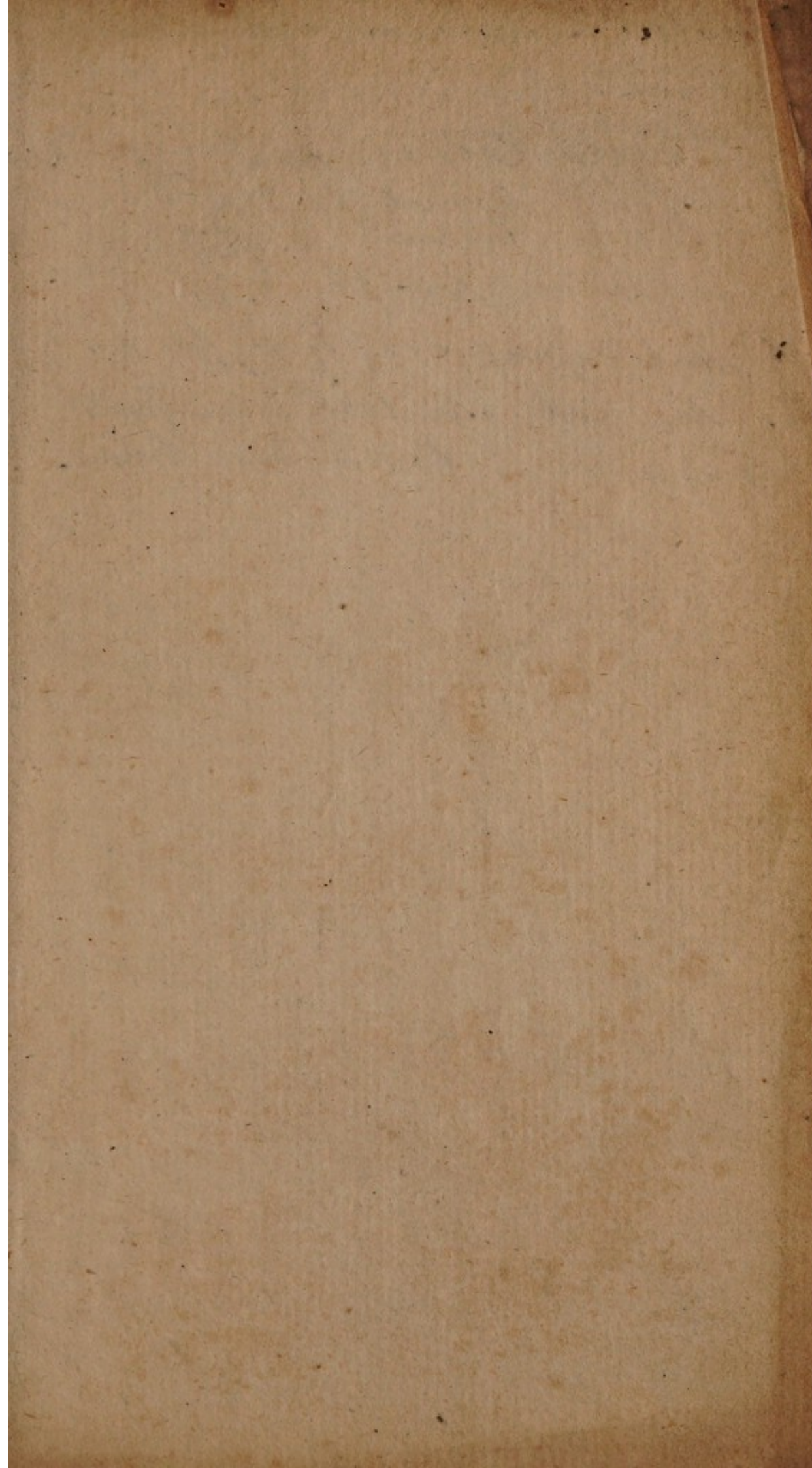
Pulvis Diafennæ	262	Sal Essentiale Plantaginis	335
Diatefferon	262	Quercus	ib.
Diatragacanthi	262	fixum Absinthii	316
Epilepticus	264	Fabarum Stipit.	ib.
Hieræ Pieræ	263	Genistæ	ib.
e Myrrha compositus	255	Fuliginis	337
ad Partum	263	* Jovis	348
e Scammonio comp.	261	* mirabile Glauberi	332
e Sena comp.	262	* Martis	346
Sternutatorius	259	* Polychrestum	331
* Stypticus	263	Prunellæ	332
e Succino comp.	264	Succini	333
testaceus ceratus	260	rectificatum	334
compof.	259	* Tartari	316
e Tragacantha comp	263	Vitrioli	331
Vermifugus	264	Volatilis Salis Ammon.	338
purgans	265	Sanguis Hirci præp.	147
R.		Sapa Sambuci	243
Rad x Angelicæ condita	247	Sapo amygdalinus	324
Eryngii condita	249	ex Oleo Olivarum	324
Regulus Antimoni	361	Tartareus	324
martialis	362	Scillæ Coctio	148
stellatus	362	Exsiccatio	148
Rosina Aloes	248	Serum acetosum	229
Corticis Peruv.	248	aluminosum	225
Guaiaci	248	Epidemium	229
flava	308	Scorbuticum	226
Jalapii	248	Sevi Ovilli Curatio	143
nigra	308	Sief album	255
Scammonii	248	Sinapismus simplex	371
Rhabbarbari Torrefactio	147	Sinapismus compositus	371
Rob Baccarum Sambuci	243, 244	Solutio Mercurii	350
S.		Species aromaticæ	262
Saccharum Hordeatum seu Pe-		e Scordio cum Opio	285
nidiatum	251	fine Opio	285
Rosaceum	251	Spiritus Aceti	171
* Saturni	337	Æthereus Terebinth.	308
Sagapenum præp.	147	Cochleariæ	163
* Sal Absinthii	316	* Cornu Cervi	335
Ammoniacum factitium	337	Fuliginis	337
purificatum	315	Lavend. comp. 163,	164
* volatile	333	simplex	163
Catharticum Glauberi	332	* Mindereri	340
Chalybis	345	Nitri	329
* Cornu Cervi	335	* dulcis	329
diureticus	321	Glauberi	327
Essentiale acetose	334	Rerismarini	164
Centaurii min.	335	Salinus aromaticus	339
C chorii	ib.	Salis	327
Euphrasie	ib.	Salis ammon'a.	337, 333
Fumarie	ib.	dulcis	339

Index Medicamentorum.

* Spiritus Salis dulcis	327	* Syrupus Scilliticus	238
Marini coag.	332	simplex	238
Glauberi	327	de Senna & Rheo	238
Succini	333	de Spina Cervina	238
Sulph. per Campan.	311	* e Spina Cervina	238
Terebinthinæ	308	e Symphyto	232
Vini camphoratus	206	Violarum	239
Vinofus camph.	206	Zingiberis	239
rectificatus	162	T.	
Vitrioli dulcis	329	Tabellæ Cardialg.	253
fortis	325	Tartari Sal	316
tenuis	325	Diatragacanthi	251
Volatilis aromat.	339	Cryſtalli	318
oleofus	339	Cremor	318
fœtidus	339	Terra foliata	322
Spongiæ Uſtio	147	Tartarum emeticum	359
Stannum pulveratum	348	ſolubile	320
Styricos Colatio	148	vitriolatum	319
* Succi Scorbutici	224	* Tartarus emeticus	359
Succini præparatio	145	regeneratus	321
Succinum præparatum	145	ſolubilis	320
Succus Glycyrrhizæ	243	* vitriolatus	319
* Sulphur Antimonii aurat.	362	Terreorum, &c. Pæparat.	144
præcipitatum	312	Testarum Oſtreorum præp.	145
Suppoſitoria	395	Testarum Ovorum præp.	145
Syrupus ex Allio	231	Theriaca	293
ex Althæa	232	Andromachi	290, 291
de Althæa	232	Edinenſis	292
e Cortice Aurant.	232	Tinctura amara	173
e Corticibus Aurant.	233	* Antimonii	173, 174
e Succo Aurant.	233	* antiphthifica	174
balsamicus	233	aromatica	174
Caryophyllorum	233	balsamica	174
rubror.	233	Cantharidum	176, 177
Croc	234	Cardamomi	177
Cydoniorum	234	* Caſtorei	177
Diacodion	235	Cinnamomi	178
Kermefinus	234	cephalica	179
Fructus rubi Inæi	235	purgans	179
* e Succo Limonum	235	* Corticis Peruv.	178
de Meconio	235	comp.	217
e Meconio	235	ſimp.	178
Mororum	235	volat.	178
Papaveris erratici	236	* Croci	179
* albi	235	fœtida	179
Rhœados	236	* Fuliginis	179
pectoralis	236	Guaiacina volat.	180
Pæoniæ	237	* Hellebori nigri	180
Quinque Radicum	237	Jalapii	181
* Roſarum pallidarum	237	* Jalappæ	181
ſolutivus	237	compof.	181
* de Roſis ſiccis	237	Japonica	181
* Sacchari	237	Tinc.	

Index Medicamentorum.

* Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ	182	Vinum antimoniale	199
Florum Martial.	182	Chalybeatum	183, 184
Laccæ	182	Croceum	179
* Martis	183	emeticum	198
in Sp. Salis	183	Ipecacuanhæ	182
Melampodii	180	Millepedatum	197
* Menthæ	184	Viperinum	198
Myrrhæ	184	* Vitrum Antimonii	359
* & Aloes	185	ceratum	359
Opii	187	Vitriolum calcinatum	315, 326
Rhabarbari	188	Martis	345
* amara	188	Unguentum Ægyptiacum	372
dulcis	188	album	372, 373
spirituosa	189	Camphoratum	373
vinosa	189	ex Althæa	374
* Rosarum	189, 190	antipforicum	373
sacra	190, 229	cum Mercur	373
salutifera	191	seu Linim. Arcæi	374
saturnina	189	* Basilicon	375
Sennæ	191	Basilicum flavum	374
serpentariæ	192	nigrum	375
composita	192	viride	375
stomachica	193	* o Lap. Calaminari	376
ad Stomachicos	192	cæul eum fortius	375
styptica	194	mitius	375
Succini	193	Citrinum	376
sudorifica	194	desiccativum rub.	376
Thebaica	194	Dialthææ	374
Tolutana	195	Diapompholygos	376
Valerianæ simp.	194	e Gummi Elemi	374
volat.	194	emolliens	377
Virginiana	192	Epispasticum	377
Veratri	195	Mercuriale	375, 376
Trochisci albi	255	e Merc. præcipit.	377
Rhæsis	255	Nervinum	378
Bechici albi	252	* Nutritum	378
nigri	252	Ophthalmicum	378
Cardialgici	252	e Pice	379
Cypheos	255	Pomatium	372
diaphulphuris	253	Populeon	379
Hedichroi	256	Rosaceum	372
de Myrrha	254	* Sambucinum	377
e Nitro	253	* Saturninum	388
e Scilla	255	simplex	372
Scillitici	255	e Sulphure	380
e Sulphure	253	Sulphureum	380
de Terra Japonica	254	Tetrapharmacum	378
e Terra Japonica	253	Tripharmacum	378
* Turpethum minerale	357	Tutia	330, 381
Tutia præparata	148	camphorat.	381
Tutia Præparatio	145	Vermifugum	381
U.		ad Veficatoria	377
Vinum aloeticum	186	viride	381
amarum	198	F I N I S.	



Locatelli's Balsam 367 Page very good
for cough's, Dose about the size of a nut.

R Tinct, Valerian Ammon ^{Emma Dix}
I Spirit Lavand. Co. ℥ij
Cinam ℥ij
Mistur: Camph ℥vi

℞ M.℞, capiat cochl ij bis pro dos
bis die. Take two table spoonfulls
twice a day. Emma Dix's Recipe.

