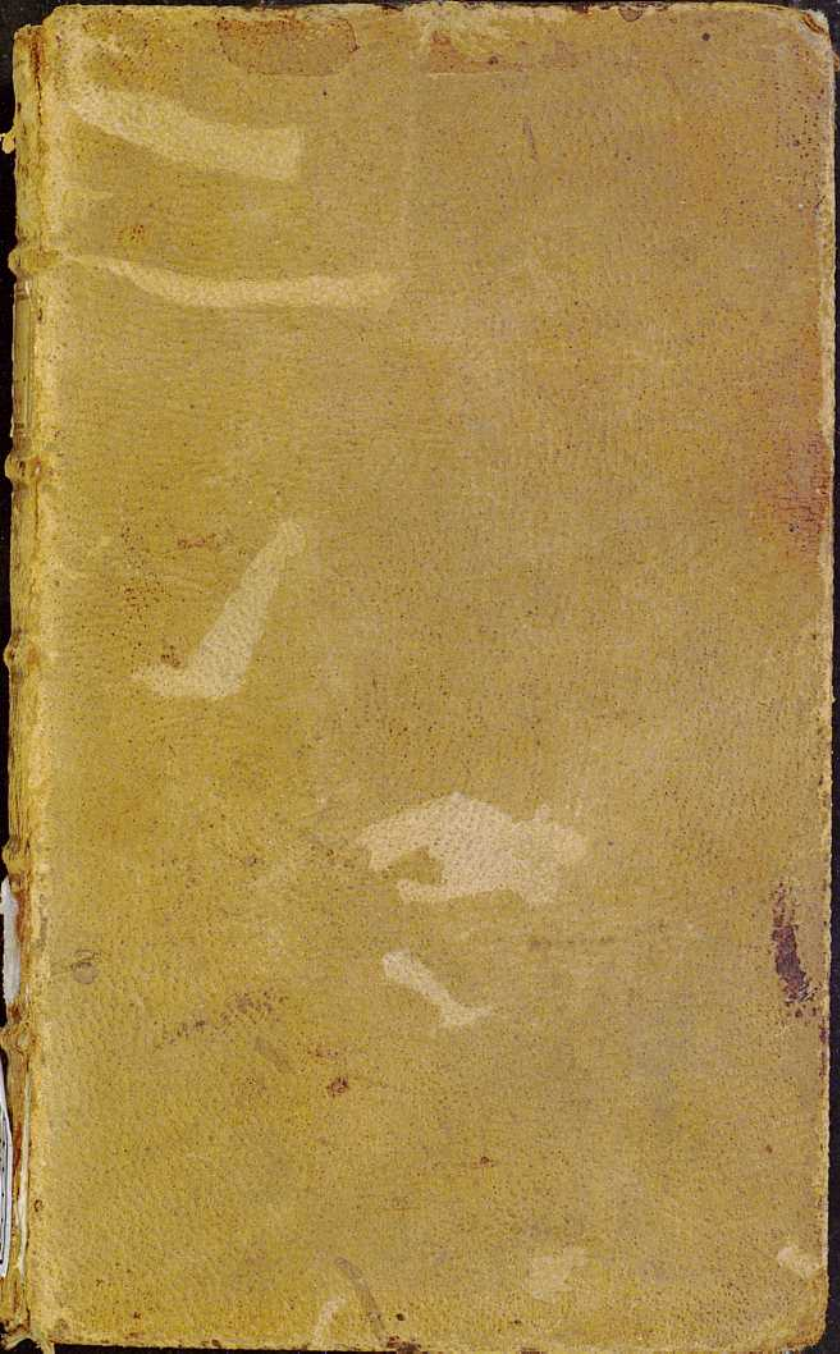
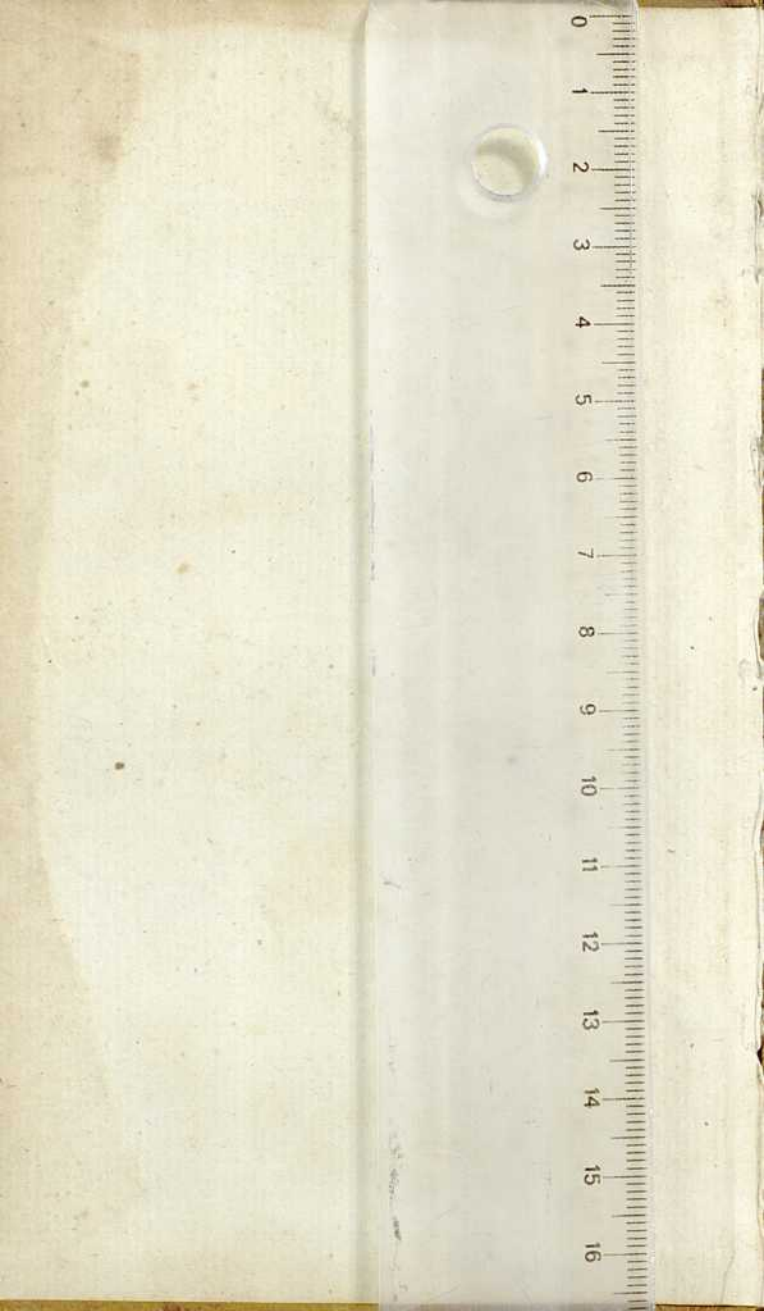


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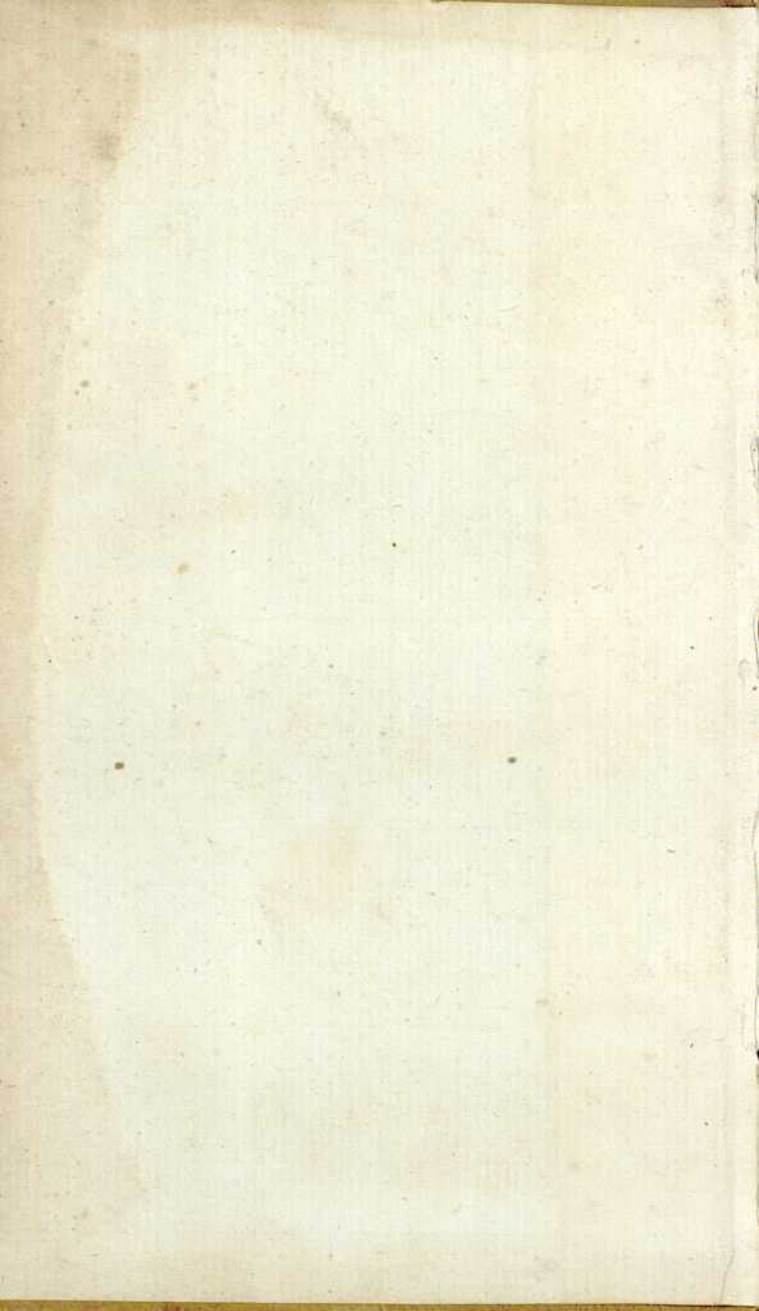
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DE LA FARMACIA

T H E

General Dispensatory,

CONTAINING A

TRANSLATION

OF THE

PHARMACOPOEIAS

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGES of PHYSICIANS

O F

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

O F T H E

SIMPLES as well as COMPOUNDS,

A N D

In what CASES they are attended with *Danger*.

With a Design to render the PRACTICE of PHYSIC
more SAFE, EASY, and SUCCESSFUL.

THE THIRD EDITION,

By R. BROOKES, M. D.

Author of *The General Practice of Physic*.

L O N D O N:

Printed for J. and F. RIVINGTON, T. CARNAN, and
F. NEWBERY, Jun. in St. Paul's Church-Yard; S.
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M.DCC.LXXIII.



THE
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 offered 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

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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 returned back,
by

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* ANTI-DOTES 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

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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 every where 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 *Medical Simples* will refer to.

I HAVE generally joined the compound Medicines in both *Pharmacopoeias* 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

The P R E F A C E. ix

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 suppressed them at once. 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 as 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 *Pharmacopœia* 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 is printed in *Italic*; the rest belong to that of *Edinburgh*. Those which the *Hospital Dispensatory* thought necessary to retain, are placed by themselves, immediately after the general Catalogue.

It will not be improper to observe, That each *Pharmacopœia* refers to its own *Compositions*

x T H E P R E F A C E .

sitions and *Preparations*, except when that of the *Hospital* mentions any not marked 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 from different Ages. Suppose the *Dose* for an Adult is a *Dram*, then *two Thirds*, or *two Scruples*, may be given to a Person or fourteen Years to twenty-ty one. From seven to fourteen, *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*.

Advertisement to the Second Edition.

IN this Edition the *Materia Medica* is considerably augmented with respect to the Description and Uses of many of the Simples; a few of those which are banished from the present Practice are omitted, and others which have lately come into Reputation are inserted.

THE Compound Medicines of the *Edinburgh* and *Hospital Dispensatories* are carefully revised and altered, agreeably to the Emendations of the last Editions of these Books; and, where it seemed wanting, a clear and concise Explanation of the Virtues of each Composition is subjoined.

It has also been thought proper to add an Appendix, containing, from the *Practice of the London Hospitals*, a late Publication, such Medicines as seemed to have any thing peculiar or different from those common in the Shops; as also those of the late Mr. *Ward*, with an Account of the Nature and Properties of each.

UPON the whole, it may with great Truth be asserted, that this Compilation contains a greater Variety of useful Prescriptions, and is in every respect rendered more complete than any Book of the Kind or Price hitherto offered to the Public.

Advertisement to the Second Edition.

In this Edition the Matter is
considerably augmented and
the Illustrations and List of
Plants; a few of these which are
from the present Practice are omitted, and
others which have lately come into
Practice are inserted.

The Introduction and Medicines of the
Body and Mind, together with
the various and the old, necessary to the
Practitioner of the full Edition of this
Book; and, which is found wanting in
other and some Editions of the
original Composition is here inserted.

As the Author's principal
Design was to give a full
and accurate Account of the
Matters as learned to have any
effect or different from those common to
Scurvy; as also to give the full
with an Account of the Nature and
Effects of the same.

Upon the whole, it may with great
Reason be asserted, that this
great Variety of useful, and
is in every respect rendered more
than any other Book of the
kind to the Public.

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. *Costeus*, 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.

Abinthii Maritimi Summitates, the Tops of *English Sea-Wormwood*, falsely called *Roman Wormwood*.

Abinthium Romanum, *Roman Wormwood*, the Herb.

Abinthii 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

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 forbore 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 many scorbutic Patients, by causing them to eat it with their Meals. *Bartholine*, in the *Acta Hassinensia*, says the People of *Greenland* are very subject to the
Scurvy

Scurvy, and that they are cured by boiling Scurvy-Grass 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 the Bloody-Flux: Which does not arise from its Stypticity, but from its oily Parts, which blunt the Acrimony of the Humours.

Acetofella, Wood-Sorrel. See *Lujula*.

Acetum, Vinegar, is an Acid produced from fermented vinous Liquors by a second Fermentation. Wine Vinegar is considerably purer than that prepared from Malt Liquors. The stronger and more spirituous the Wine, the better and stronger Vinegar it yields. Vinegar is justly celebrated on account of its cooling and resolvent Qualities, and is reckoned one of the best Preservatives against pestilential and other putredinous Contagions; diluted with Water, it has been known to extinguish the most violent Thirst, after other Liquors have in vain been used for that Purpose. Hence it is obvious, that it must be serviceable in acute ardent Fevers, the Small-Pox and Measles, and in a Scurvy arising from an alcalescent State of the Humours: Snuffed up the Nose, or received into the Stomach, it often gives Relief in Faintings, Vomiting, hypochondriac, convulsive and hysteric Disorders. When used as Food in moderate Quantities, particularly in bilious Constitutions, it not only creates an Appetite, but also promotes Digestion. But it is prejudicial to Children, to aged, to hysteric, and hypochondriacal Persons, in cold, pale, phlegmatic Habits, when the Vessels are lax and the Circulation languid.

Acorus Verus, or *Calamus Aromaticus* of the Shops.

The sweet smelling Flag, or *Calamus of Ray*. The *Root* is an agreeable warm Aromatic; it is commended by almost all Physicians for strengthening the Stomach, discussing Wind, and easing the Gripes. As also for resolving Obstructions of the Womb and Spleen, and for promoting the *Menses*. It likewise
encreases

increases 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 Irregularities 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.

Erugo, 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.

Agaricus, *Agaric*, is of 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

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

Agnus Castus, or *Vitex*, the *chaste Tree*; it is a good Hysterick; 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. *Widelius* 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. *Doleus* cries it up against Madness. Four Ounces of its Juice is a Dose for an Adult.

Alchimilla, *Ladies Mantle*: The Leaves of Alchimilla are weakly astringent; they have been recommended internally against alvine and uterine Fluxes, in which doubtless they may be of some Service; and externally against certain female Relaxations, which can yield but little to Astringents of so mild a kind.

Alkekengi, or *Halicabum*, *Winter Cherries*; the Fruit. These Cherries are accounted powerful Diuretics, operating without Heat or Irritation, and which may therefore be ventured on in inflammatory Distempers: Five or six of the Cherries in Substance, or an Ounce of the expressed Juice are directed for a Dose. They are said to be, in some places, eaten, among the common People, by Handfuls, and with good Success, against Suppressions of Urine, and for promoting the Expulsion of Mucus and Gravel.

Alliaria, *Jack by the Hedge*; Sauce alone; stands recommended as a very powerful Diaphoretic and Diuretic,

Diuretic, as a Deobstruent in asthmatic Disorders, and externally as an Antiseptic in Gangrenes and putrid Ulcers.

† *Allium*, Garlick; the *Root*; it warms and stimulates the Solids, attenuates thick Humours, and resists Putrefaction. Hence it is of Service in humoral Asthmas, Dropsies, and other Disorders in cold Constitutions. In hot bilious Habits it is hurtful.

Alnus, *Alder*; all the Parts of this Tree are more or less astringent and bitter. The Bark is a strong Styptic, though seldom used.

Aloes: a bitter gummy-resinous inspissated Juice, of which there are three Kinds used in the Shops, *viz.*

Aloe Caballina, *Horse Aloes*.

Aloe Hepatica, *Hepatic Aloes*.

† *Aloe Socotrina*, *Succotrine Aloes*. *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 Menstrues; 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 Hemorrhages, but will certainly cause the Piles.

Althea Radix Folia, *Marshmallows*; the Leaves and Roots. The Seeds. *Ed. Bismalva*, *Ibiscus*. All the Parts of this Plant abound with a glutinous Juice, of scarcely any Smell or particular Taste. 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*

† *Alumen*, Alum, or Allom: a Styptic Salt composed of the vitriolic Acid, and a Kind of argillaceous Earth. It is one of the most powerful Astringents we have. Internally it is given in small Doses of half a Grain or less, as a mild Corroborant; and in larger ones of ten, fifteen, and sometimes twenty Grains, for restraining immoderate Hæmorrhages. It is used against Relaxations of the Uvula, for spongy scorbutic Gums, and in Collyria and Epithems for Inflammations and Defluxions of the Eyes. When burnt, it destroys proud and 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, though its usual *Dose* is from a Grain to ten 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; when in Perfection, it is an elegant Aromatic Carminative. The *Dose* is two Scruples.

Ammi Vulgare, the common *Bishopsweed*; the Seed is considerably less aromatic than the preceding.

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 sweetish Taste at first and then bitter. The Tears are better than the Lump, as being much more pure. *Ammoniac* softens hard Swellings, incises gross Humours, resolves those that are thick and tough; it helps the asthmatic, dissipates crude Tubercles of the Lungs, resolves Schirrus's of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb; it promotes the Menfes, 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, Electuary, Bolus or Pills.

Amomi Semen, Bastard Stone Parsly Seed. They are sometimes given as Carminatives and Diuretics, like other warm Seeds, and usually substituted in the Shops for those of the following.

Amomum Verum, true *Amomum*; the Seed; which is a strong

a strong and grateful Aromatic, a Native of the East, but seldom met with among us.

Amygdala Amara, bitter Almonds.

Amygdala Dulces, sweet Almonds. In Medicine, these are chiefly used in Emulsions for obtunding Acrimony, and as an Intermedium for Camphor and Substances of the resinous Kind.

† *Amylum*, Starch, is used as a mild glutinous Astringent, both internally and by Way of Glyster.

Anchusa, or *Aleanna*, *Alkanet*; the Root, is chiefly used for giving to Ointments, Lip-salves, &c. a fine red.

Anethi Semen, the Seed of *Dill*, is a useful but not very agreeable Carminative; in flatulent Colics, and other Complaints of the Viscera, it may be given to the Quantity of a Dram at a Time.

Angelice 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. The Roots of *Angelica* are moderately warm and aromatic; the Leaves and Seeds partake of the same Qualities, but not in so strong a Degree: The Leaves are admitted into some of the officinal distilled Waters, chiefly on Account of their agreeable Flavour.

Anime, the *Rosin*; it is a whitish Resin 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 in common Use as a warm Carminative, in flatulent Colics, in the Gripes to which young Children are subject, and for strengthening the Tone of the Viscera and Intestines in general; it is supposed the most effectual of the warm Seeds: The *Dose* is from one Scruple to ʒ Dram.

† *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

solves 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: the Juice of this Herb has been given in Doses of two or three Ounces, an Aperient in Obstructions of the Viscera, and as a Diuretic in hydropic Cases and Suppressions of Urine.

Apes, Bees; this Insect dried and powdered is said to be diuretic; and externally applied, to promote the Growth of Hair. For its Products: see *Mel, Cera, &c.*

Apium, Smallage; the Roots and Seed: The Root is accounted an Aperient; the Seeds, besides their opening Quality are moderately warm and carminative.

Aquilegia, Columbine; the Roots and Seed: Several Properties have been ascribed to the Seed; it does not however, seem very much to differ in Virtues from the cold Seeds so called.

Arabicum Gummi, Gum Arabic; it sheaths an acrid Lympha, thickens that which is too thin, and appeases a too violent 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.

Aranæ, Spiders; their Webs are used sometimes to stop Bleeding.

Argentina, Potentilla or Anserina, Silver-weed; the Herb is a mild Astringent.

Argentum, Silver; the Metal: Silver was esteemed medicinal by the Credulity of former Times; at present it retains a Place in the *Materia Medica* only on account of its Preparation in the Lunar Caustic.

† **Argentum Vivum, Quicksilver.** See Hydrargyrus.

Aristolochia Longa, long Birthwort; the Root.

• **Aristolochia Rotunda, round Birthwort;** the Root: The Birthwort Roots are celebrated as warm Attenuants and Deobstruents, particularly in Suppressions of the Menfes. The Dose is from a Scruple to a Dram and upwards.

Arsenicum

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 Ar-*
senic; a metallic Sulphur.

• *Artemisia, Mugwort*; the Herb: It is antihysterick
 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 Womer, not only in
 Broths and Decoctions, but also in Baths and Lo-
 tions. The Decoction of a Handful may be taken
 at a Time.

Arum, Wake Robin, or Cuckow-Pint; the Root: It
 may be used either fresh or dried; it incides, at-
 tenuates and resolves the thick viscid Mucus that ad-
 heres 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 melancholic, hypochondriac, hy-
 steric and scorbutic Cases: But it must be avoided in
 Diseases which arise from a Sharpness of the Hu-
 mours, or a Spasm or Crispness of the Fibres. The
Dose is from half a Dram to four Scruples. Asth-
 matic Persons may take two Drams. It has this pe-
 culiar 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 vo-
 mits, 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. It is very much employed

in cephalic and sternutory Powders against stubborn Disorders of the Head, in Palsies, and in soporific Distempers. Farriers give an Ounce or two at a Time in Powder to Horses with their Provender to cure the Farcy.

Asparagus, *Sparagus*, the Root; cultivated chiefly for the Use of the Kitchen. The Root is accounted an Aperient.

† *Assa Fætida*, the concreted Juice of the Root *Hingisch*; it is very good against hysteric 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, 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.

Atriplicis Olivæ Folia, the Leaves of stinking Orachè, is reckoned, on Account of its disagreeable Flavour, an useful Antihysteric.

Avenæ, *Oats*; this Grain is rather an Article of Food than of Medicine. The Gruels made from it are useful Diluents in inflammatory Disorders, and correct the Acrimony of the Bile.

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 are, as Dr. Lind observes, the most sovereign Remedies in the true Scurvy. The Peel of Sevil Oranges strengthens the Stomach, helps Digestion, attenuates thick, gross Humours, disperses Wind, appeases the Colic, promotes the Menfes 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.

Auxungia Porcina, Hogs Lard; the medical Use of this

is wholly external, as the Basis of Ointments and other unctuous Applications.

B.

BAlaustia, *Balustines*; Balauftine Flowers are mildly astringent and corroborant, and used in Diarrhoeas and Relaxations of the Viscera.

Balsamita Mas, or Costus Hortorum, *Costmary*; the Herb is a mild Corroborant and Aperient, of use in cachectic Indispositions.

Balsamum Capaiwa, or Capaiba; Balsam of *Capivi*. It is a liquid resinous Juice, imported from *Brazil*. 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 of the Nerves; it is of Service of in Abrasions of the Intestines after a Bloody-Flux, in 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 Hectics. But these Virtues 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 Virtues.

† *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

- 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, shaped like a *Cocoa Nut*. In Time it becomes dry and brittle: It has the Virtues 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 Seeds. This is preferred by *Simon Pauli*, to the Decoction of the Woods in the Veneral Disease; it is greatly commended in the Gout, Gravel, Pleurisy and purulent Spitting. The Dose of the Root in Powder is a Dram; in Decoction an Ounce. The Seed is a most powerful Diuretic, given to a Dram in White-Wine.
- Edellium*, the gummy Rosin; it is commended in Disorders of the Breast, & 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 detersive, aperitive, vulnerary, good for the Scurvy, Gravel, Retention of the Urine and Menfes. Four Ounces of the depurated Juice is a Dose.
- Bellis Major*, the *greater Daisy*, is merely herbaceous.
- Bellis Minor*, the *lesser Daisy*: is possessed of considerable Virtues as a Vulnerary, Detergent, and Resolvent.
- 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 Plaisters 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. The Fruit of this Shrub is a mild restraining Acid, of Use in hot bilious Disorders, and a colliquative or putrid Disposition of the Humours.
- Beta*, *Beet*; the Herb is used as Food, and is reckoned difficult of Digestion.

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. The Bark has been used as an Antiscorbutic; the other Parts of the Tree externally as Detergents.

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

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 an Incontinence of Urine, the Gonorrhœa, Overflowing of the Menses, Lochia, Whites, Hæmorrhages from Wounds, Spitting of Blood, bilious Vomiting, the Dysentery, 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 Armonic.

† **Bolus Gallica**, French Bolé; these are astringent, desiccative, good in Loosenesses, Dysenteries, 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.

Bonus Henricus, or *Lapathum Unctuosum*, *English Mercury*; the Herb. *Simon Pauli* says, a Cataplasm of the whole Plant has been used with Success

ness and Safety in the Gout; it is frequently eaten like Spinage.

Borrago, Borrage; the Flower: It is one of the three Cordial Flowers.

Borax, Borax is a neutral Salt of a peculiar Nature; it is brought from the *East-Indies*. 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. Cabbages in general are not unwholesome, as has sometimes been supposed: They even prove a salubrious Aliment in the true putrid Scurvy. When taken freely they tend to loosen the Belly and produce Flatulencies.

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 Milk or Wine, from three Drams to six Drams, *Geoffry* 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.

Buglossum Sativum, Garden Bugloss. This Plant appears to be nearly similar to Borrage in its Virtues as well as Form.

Bugula, or Consolida Media, Bugle or middle Consound; is recommended as a vulnerary.

Bunias, or Napus Sativa and Sylvestris, Naveew; the Seed; it has nearly the Qualities of that of Mustard but in a lower Degree.

Bursa Pastoris, Shepherds Purse: An Herb that notwithstanding the Virtues which have been ascribed to it seems almost merely herbaceous.

Buxus, the Box-Tree; the Leaves and Wood have been supposed by some Writers similar to the Guaiacum. It appears, however, from proper Experiments, to contain no active Matter of the resinous Kind.

C.

COCOA, the *Cocoa-Tree*: the Fruit called Chocolate Nuts: of which is made a wholesome and nutritious Drink, an Article of Diet.

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*, Quicklime. Quicklime is sometimes used externally as a Depilatory, and has also been recommended with Honey into an Unguent, against rheumatic and other obstinate fixed Pains in the Joints and Limbs. In this Form it is almost Caustic.

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; a resinous Concrete. 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 Suffocations, 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 Palsies of the Limbs, in the Pains of the Rheumatism and Gout, to allay Inflammations; it assuages the Erysipelas, resolves Tumours, drives away Putrefaction, prevents a Gangrene, and is good against Burns, dissolved in Spirit of Wine.

Cancrorum

Cancrorum Chela, Crabs Claws. They are chiefly used as Absorbents to correct Acidities in the first Passages, and are useful in the febrile Disorders of Children.

Cancrorum Oculi dicti, Crabs Eyes. These are little white Stones about the Bigness of a Pea; they lie near the Stomach of the *Astacus Fluvialis*, on each side one; they have no sensible Taste or Smell; they have much the same Virtues as the preceding. The Notion of a diaphoretic Quality, on which Account they have been very much prescribed in Fevers, is now justly exploded. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

Canela Alba, white Cinnamon, is a moderately warm Aromatic; it is used in the sacred Tincture and *Hiera Picra* to cover the disagreeable Flavour of the Aloes.

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

Caprifolium, or *Periclymenum*, common *Honeyfuckle*, or *Woodbind*; the Leaves and Flowers.

Capsicum, or *Piper Indicum*, *Guiney Pepper*. It is extremely hot, and is much used at Table by the Inhabitants of the *West-India* Islands. A Species of it

is the Basis of the Powder brought from thence under the Name of the *Cayan 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 Menfes, and are commended by some to prevent the Vertigo and Apoplexy. The Dose, in Substance, is from a 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 Pleurisy 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 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

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 *Chamæleon Albus*, *Carlina Thistle*; the Root has been greatly esteemed by foreign Physicians in acute, malignant, as well as in chronical Diseases. The Dose is from a Scruple to a Dram, and in Infusion from a Dram to two Drams and more.

Carpobalsamum, the Fruit of Balsamic-Tree.

Carui Semen, or *Carum*, *Caraway Seeds*: They incide gross thick Humours, discuss Wind, appease the Pains of the Colic, help Digestion, promote Urine and the Menfes; 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 Hæmorrhages. 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 powdered Root in hot Wine is given in Falls, to resolve the coagulated Blood.

Caryophylla Aromatica & *Oleum eorum stillatitium sive 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, Faint-

ing, 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 Diarrhœas and Dysenteries to strengthen the Intestines and sheath acrid Humours. The *Dose* in Substance is two Scruples; infused in half a Pint of White-Wine an Ounce.

Casumunar, *Casumunar*; the *Root*: It has a sharp pungent, aromatic Taste, and a fragrant Smell: It strengthens the Nerves, refreshes the Spirits, corroborates the Stomach, and expels Wind: it is good in the Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Convulsions, Tremblings, the hysteric and hypochondriac Passion
and

and Gripes. The *Dose* in Substance is from half a Scruple to half a Dram; of the Extract from six Grains to fifteen.

† *Castoreum Russicum*, Russia Castor. This is the *inguinal Glands* of the Beaver. 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 Menfes, and is good for Pains after Child-birth: It is commended in the Palsy, Epilepsy, and Lethargy, especially in the last: It is advantageous in Spasms and Convulsions. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram.

Centaurium Majus, the greater Centaury; the Root.

Centaurii Minores 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 Menfes, and of the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids; 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, and 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 *Dose* 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 applyed; 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. *Wadelius* assures us, that this Herb pounded and put under the Arm-pits stops the enormous Flux of the Hæmorrhoids. Outwardly ap-

plied, 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. The chief medicinal Use of Wax is in Plasters, Unguents, and other like external Applications; partly for giving the requisite Consistence to other Ingredients, and partly on account of its own emollient Quality;—internally yellow Wax is given, mixed with other Substances, for healing Erosions of the Intestines in Fluxes.

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

Cervus, the *Stag*; his Horns. See *Cornu Cervi*.

Cerussa, Ceruss, or white Lead, is of Use in external Applications, like the other Preparations of Lead, as a cooling Restringent.

Cherofolium, *Cherwil*; the Herb: It promotes Urine and the Menfes, brings away Gravel, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, and resolves grumous Blood 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. *Geoffry* 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 Menfes, opens the Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and other Viscera; it stops

Hæmor-

Hæmorrhages and cures Diarrhoeas by astringing the lax Fibres; it is said to be the Alexipharmac of the hypochondriac Passion, and the Panacea of Cachexies. *Geoffry* says, Iron is by far preferable to Steel for medical 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 of Lesser Centaury, in a Glass of generous Wine, after having been mixed over Night, just before the Fit of an Ague. It is also an Ingredient in the D. of *Portland's* Powder for the Gout, which in lax Habits has been sometimes known to do considerable Service.

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.

Chamaepitys 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 stands recommended as a powerful Aperient and Attenuant in the Jaundice and several chronic Distempers. It is sometimes used by the Country People to clear the Skin, destroy Warts, and other external Purposes. From half a Dram to a Dram or a Dram and a half of the fresh Root in Wine or Water, may be given for a Dose.

Chelidonium Minus, *Pilewort*; the Herb and Root. The Leaves are ranked among the slighter Antiscorbutics; and the Roots in Decoction, but chiefly in Cataplasms externally, are celebrated as a Specific in the Piles.

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.

Cichorium, *Succory*; the Roots and Leaves. These are useful Aperients, and may be given in hectic and inflammatory Cases, as also in Obstructions of the Viscera.

Cicuta,

- Cicuta*, *Hemlock*; the Herb. This has generally been ranked among the Poisons; Dr. Storck has however lately endeavoured to bring it into Reputation as a Medicine of very great Efficacy, in discussing œdematous Tumours, schirrous Strumæ, and in curing Fistulas, Ulcers, and even the most inveterate Cancers. His Method of giving it was in Pills made of an Extract of the fresh Leaves, beginning with one or two Grains, and increasing the Dose by Degrees to half a Dram or a Dram twice a Day. It has not however been attended with any remarkable Success in this Country; hence the Use of it seems to be almost entirely laid aside.
- Cimolia Alba*, or *Argilla Alba*, *Tobacco-Pipe Clay*, is seldom used in Medicine, although not inferior in Virtues to the other solar Earths.
- Cineres Russici*, Russian Potashes. An alkaline Salt, generally unfit for medicinal Purposes, without due Purification.
- 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.
- Cinnamomum & Oleum ejus stillatitium sive essentielle*, Cinnamon and its chemical Oil: The Bark heats, dries, opens and discusses, it resists 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 Antonia 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 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 where 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 an half.

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.

Cochlearia Hortensis Folia, the Leaves of Garden-Scurvy-Grass.

Cochlearia Marina, *Sea Scurvy-Grass*, the Herb. Scurvy-Grass is a powerful antiseptic Attenuant and Aperient; it is one of the capital antiscorbutic Herbs, and in this Intention is much used in Conjunction with Orange Juice, Sorrel, Brooklime, &c. The *Dose* of the Juice is from one Ounce to two; or about two Pugils 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.

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 or 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.

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

- 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.
- 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.
- Creta Alba*, Chalk. It is a very useful Absorbent, and destroys Acidities in the first Passages; 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.
- Grocus*, 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 Lungs from gross Phlegm, destroys the Aerimony 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 Menses. 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. Two 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*, *Chrystal*; the Stone. It was introduced into Medicine by the Credulity of former Ages; but is now, as well as the coloured Stones, of which it is the Basis, deservedly exploded by all rational Practitioners. Its internal Use is very rare, nor are its Effects sufficiently known.

Cubeba, 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 Aspinus*; *wild Cucumber*; the Fruit. The expressed and inspissated Juice is called *Elaterium*: It is a very stimulating Cathartic, and chiefly used in the Dropsy. It is given from half a Grain to three Grains.

Cucumis 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, Tatty, Pompholix, and Spodium,

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

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.

Cydonea 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, Cumin Seeds. See *Cuminum*.

Cynobati 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 Dysentery. 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, incide, open Obstructions, promote Urine and the Menses, 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 *Auci 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 Garrot*. They incide thick, gross Humours, discuss Wind, open Obstructions, provoke Urine and the Menses. 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.

Dictamni Cretici Folia. the Leaves of Dittany of *Creta*. 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

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.

Doronthium, *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 relieves 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

E*Bulus*, or *Chmæacte*, *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 Menses. 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.

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.

Elemi, the *Rosin*. That now in Use is brought from *Brasil*, and is of a yellowish or greenish White, and is somewhat transparent, and resembles the Rosin of the Pine-Tree; that is best which is pellucid, greenish, fat,

fat, tough, and of no unpleasent 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.

Eleutheria Cortex, the Bark of Eleutheria. This is best known abroad by the Name of *Cascarilla*, and was sold at first for Jesuit's 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 Diarrhoea 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 Quinsey; in Pains, in hypochondriac and hysteric Spasms, in a disordered menstrual and hæmorrhoidal Flux, in internal Hæmorrhages, Vomiting of Blood, in too great a Flux of the Lochia, and in Spitting of Blood; as also in the Hemiplegia, enormous Vomiting, Debility of the Stomach after Diseases, and in all Fluxes of the Belly. When the Effect is not speedy, it is not usefess, 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 Dysenteries, *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.

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.

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 to stop Hæmorrhages; they are used in cooling, aperient Apozems. The *Dose* of the purified Juice is four Ounces, 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 the Pediluvia, to procure Ease and Rest, either in the Summer-time or in febrile Heats.

Enule Campanæ Radix, the Root of Elecampane. It helps Digestion, restores the relaxed Tone of the Stomach, incises and expels by Stool the viscid Saburra of the Stomach and Intestines. It eases Pain in flatulent Colics, cleanses the Kidnies 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 Ptisane. 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.

Erigerum, or *Senecio*, *Groundsel*; the Herb. It is good in the Obstructions of the Mysteria 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.

Eruca, *Rocket*; the Seeds. All the Parts of Rocket eaten, excite the Appetite, help Digestion, dissolve the viscid Suburra contained in the Stomach, and is therefore good against a decayed Appetite and Want
of

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; though 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 Kidnies and the Bladder, and brings away Gravel; it opens Obstructions of the Mesentery and promotes the Menfes. 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 taken either fresh or candied. In *Italy*, they apply a Cataplasm of it to the Belly, under the Naval, to prevent Abortion. *Ray* says, candied Eringo 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 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 Menses. 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 cedematous 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 cedematous 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 to cause large Hemorrhages, and sometimes inflames the Membranes of the Brain. Externally, by inciding, it digests thick, gross Humours, brings a Redness upon the 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. *Cheselden* makes a suppurative Plaster, with Diachylon, Euphorbium, and Burgundy Pitch.

Euphrasia,

Euphrasia, *Eye-Bright*; the Herb. It dissolves 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 decayed. *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 for its Juice, or distilled Water, to the Eyes.

F

FABA, *Beans*; the Flowers and Seed. Bean-meal is reckoned among the four resolvent Farinas.

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

Filipendular, *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 and Falling-Sickness. With Fennel-Seed it is good against Shortness of Breath and Inflation 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. These Roots are said to be aperient and anthelmintic. *Simon Pauli* recommends the external Application of the *flowering Fern* to cure Boys of the Rupture. *Ray* says, it is a Specific

cific 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.

Feni Græci Semen, the Seed of Fenugreek. The Farina or Meal softens, digests, ripens and discusses Tumours, 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.

Faniculi 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 of the Head arising from Indigestion; it refreshes the Spirits and is of great Use in flatulent Colicks 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 Pains in the flatulent Colic, and helps Digestion; it is given from six to twelve Drops mixt with Sugar 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 Virtues 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 Blue-Bottles thrown among them will soon turn red; which is very peculiar; and the Eggs, which

- which smell a little like Nutmegs, given a Person to drink with the Powder of Nutmegs, will make him break Wind enormously.
- Frangula* five *Alnus Nigra*, *Black Alder*. The internal yellow Bark of this Shrub is a strong Cathartic, and in this Intention is sometimes made Use of by the common People in Dropsies and other Disorders.
- 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 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. This Root is recommended as a Stomachic, Anthelmintic, Alexipharmac, and as an Aperient in Uterine Obstructions; but is at present rarely made Use of.
- Fraxinus*, the *Ash-Tree*; its Bark and Seeds. These are reckoned resolvent and aperient, and have sometimes, it is said, been serviceable in intermittent Fevers, in Doses of a Dram in Substance, or in smaller Quantity in an Extract.
- Fuligo Lignorum combustorum*, Wood-Soot. Wood-Soot is directed in hysteric Cases, and in different nervous Disorders, as an Antispasmodic and Corroborant.
- 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 Menfes. The *Dose* of 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-

Ring-worm, Impetego. *Simon Pauli* says he has cured the most scabby People with the simple Decoction in Whey. Two or three Handfuls may be given in Decoction.

G.

G Alanger Minor, the *Lesser Galangal*; the Root. This Root is brought from *China* and *India* where it grows spontaneously. It incides, 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 discusses 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 incides, 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. The *Dose* in Substance is from a Scruple to two Scruples.

Galega, Goats Rue; the Herb. This is a celebrated Alexipharmac and Sudorific; but it is to be feared
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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.

Galla, 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 *Renelm*, a Physician at *Paris*. The *Dose* is from half 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.

Gallium, *Ladies Bed-straw*; the Herb. Both the Leaves and Flowers of this Plant discover to the Taste a sensible Acidity; hence the restringent and refrigerating Virtues ascribed to this Plant appear to have some Foundation.

† *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 bare four without Perturbation

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 vomite 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.

* *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.

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 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.

Ginseng, the Root of a small Plant growing in *China*, *Tartary*, and likewise in some Parts of *North America*. It is among the *Chinese* accounted a Medicine of extraordinary Virtue, as a general Restorative and Corroborant, and has undoubtedly, though in an inferior Degree, a Title to these Qualities.

Glaſtum, or *Itatis*, *Wood*; 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 in 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, Dyfury, and Strangury. The Dose in Substance is a Dram; in Infusions and Decoctions an Ounce.

Grana Paradisi, *Grains of Paradise*; the Seed. The Grains of *Paradise* in their pharmaceutical Properties pretty much resemble Pepper, and are in some Places employed for the same Purposes.

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 Pifans, 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.

Gronati Cortex, the Rind of Pomegranates: Some call it *Mali Corium*, the Skin of this Fruit. It is astringent, and is good in the Whites, Hemorrhages, 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*, which see.

Gratiola, Hedge Hyssop; the Herb. This is reckoned to be a Hydtragogue, 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 and insipid, too pale, dry and without Sap, is to be rejected, The **ROSIN**, 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 Tumours 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 volatîle 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 Ammonicum.* See *Ammonicum Gummi.*

† *Gummi Arabicum.* See *Arabicum Gummi,*
Gummi Elemi. 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 Menfes.

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It has much the same Virtues 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 Ozocnas 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 shines 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 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, in-

veterate 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*, *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*, *Schröder*, *C. Hoffman*, *Herman*, *Boecler*, *F. Hoffman*, *Geoffroy*, &c. and therefore it could not be the true *black Hellebore* that *Quincy* made use of.

Helixine, *Pellitory of the Wall*; the Herb. See *Paritaria*.

Hepatica Nobilis, *Noble Liver-wort*; the Herb. This Herb is a mild Astringent, and Corroborant; in which Intentions Infusions of it have been drank as Tea, or the Powder of the dry Leaves given to the Quantity of two Drams at a Time.

Hepatica Terrestris, *Ground Liverwort*; the Herb. It is recommended, and not without Foundation, as an Aperient, Resolvent, and Purifier of the Blood.

Hibernicus

Hibernicus Lapis, Tegula vel Ardesia Hibernicus, Irish Slate. It has been sometimes taken by the common People, powdered and mixed with Spruce-Beer, against inward Bruises; but its medicinal Use in any Intention is not much to be commended, on Account of the Variability of its Qualities.

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

Hordeum disticum, Barley.

Hordeum Perlatum, French, or Pearl Barley. This Grain is less nutritive, less glutinous, and more cooling, than Wheat or Oats. Among the Ancients, Decoctions of it were the principal Medicine, as well as Aliment, in acute Diseases.

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 *Icthyocolla*, 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 Veal, 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 used in thin Catarrhs, spitting of Blood, and to sheath an acrid Bile, as well as to cure Diarrhoeas, 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 Jelly, and may be taken by Spoonfuls from half

a Pint to a Pint in a Day; it is also mixed with other Jellies. Some account it good in Consumptions and the Whites.

Hydrolapathum, the *great Water-Dock*; the Root. It is laxative, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, and is given in rheumatic, arthritic, and ischiadic Pains, 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 the Humours; but they disturb the Mind and bring on ridiculous Deliriums, fantastic Dreams and Extasies. The Effect is the same whether taken in Clysters, smoaked, 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 mixed 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, Scarifications, Burnings, Punctures, and painful Frictions; for all these Things highly stimulate the nervous Membranes and restore the Tone of the Parts.

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 Cafes, 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 some 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. 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 Eyes as a Poullice 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 Poullice.

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. *Quicksilver* is good in Tumours, Infarctions of the Glands, in a schirreus Spleen, Liver, Mesentury, &c. in Ganglions and stumous 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 Exercises. 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 Fæces. 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. It has also been of late recommended as effectual in the Cure of the Hydrophobia. See James on Canine Madness.

I.

Jacobea, *Ragwort*; the Herb. *Simon Pauli* relates, that in a Camp-dysentery a Decoction of the Leaves of this Plant was found very serviceable. 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 ferous, 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 twelve Grains to eight 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, 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.

Imperatoria, *Masterwort*; the Root. This is good in the Colic and flatulent Disorders, in Suppressions of the Menses, 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

mixt with a little Hogs-Lard to anoint the Part affected.

Ipecacuanhæ Radix, the Root of Ipecacuanha. There are three Sorts, but I shall only mention the Ash-coloured 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 confirmed 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 *Geoffrey* 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 *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 incides 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 œdematous and cachectic Disorders. Others prescribe the Juice from half an Ounce to an Ounce, and the Powder of the dried

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.

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, white 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 smother 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 Bacca, 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 Pevuit, that stuffs the Lungs, and promote Expectoration; cure Coughs and moist Asthmas; they are useful in Catarrhs and Suppressions of the Menfes; 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 Rugil 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

think the Decoction of it equal to that of Guaiacum 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 Amber, and strengthens, resolves, absterges, and promotes Urine. It is used internally and externally against Ulcers; in Consumptions of the Lungs, Hectics and Ulcers of the Kidneys, it is inferior to few Balsams. Besides in the Itch, Gonorrhœa, Cachexy, Dropfy and Obstruction of the Glands it is very useful. The *Dose* is a Scruple made into Pills.

Juncus odoratus. See *Schæmanthus*.

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 membranous Bag of the Size of a Pea, smooth, shining, and of a dusky red, covered with a fine Down or an ash-coloured 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 *Abdanum*; the Rosin. This is a resinous 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.

Lac, *Lac Asinum*, *Caprinum*, *Muliebre*, *Ovillum*, *Vaccinum*; Milk. Asses, Goats, Human, Sheep, and Cows Milk. Milk is a mild, nutritious, balsamic Fluid; when taken freely, an excellent Obtunder of acrid and deleterious Substances, and of over Doses of the stronger Cathartics and Emetics; one of the best Restoratives in emaciated Habits; a Palliative, while its Use is continued for the only Aliment in gouty Cases, not inveterate, and in some rheumatic Pains; the Medicine principally depended on in Hectics and Consumptions: But is prejudicial in acute Diseases, Swellings of the Præcordia, and Obstructions of the abdominal Viscera. Breast Milk and Asses Milk are nearly alike, and are much the lightest and most dilute of any; Cows-Milk is the heaviest, and the other two are of an intermediate Nature, but approach nearer to that of the Cow than the Ass. They differ also considerably in their nutrimental and medicinal Properties, at different Times, according to the Nature of their Food.

Lacca, *Lac*; the Gum. There is *Stick-Lac*, *Shell-Lac*, and *Seed-Lac*. *Stick-Lac* is a resinous Substance with

an unequal Superficies, and as it were granulated. It is hard, of a dusky Red, of a resinous Taste, and of a fragrant sulphureous Smell when kindled, and very agreeable to the Spirits. *Seed-Lac*, are small, hard, brittle, reddish, pellucid, resinous 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 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 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.

Lanii albi Flores, the Flowers of the white Archangel. The Herb and Flowers are commended against the Whites in Women, Disorders of the Lungs, Tumours and Indurations of the Spleen, uterine Hæmorrhages and to conglutinate Wounds. 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 *Latar*, a Province in *Persia*, and is Bred by a Mountain Goat, called by some *Capricerwa*, 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,

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 *Lamine* 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 imbute the Liquor with a red Colour and with their Virtues, They are 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 much 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 Alexipharmic, 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 middle Consistence between a Stone and an Earth; it is of various Colours, sometimes of an Ash-Colour, some-

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 it may be attracted with a Loadstone. They use it to make Brads. See *Calaminaris*.

Lapis Hamatites, Blood-Stone. See *Hematites*.

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 lax'd 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 Menfes, and to assist in expelling the Foetus, 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 chewed promote the Spittle; and used in this Manner they are good in Catarrhs, sleepy Diseases, and in the Palsy of the Tongue. The Flowers smoak'd as Tobacco are good for trembling Hands.

Lauri Folia, Bacca, 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 powdered 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 Menfes, 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 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

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.

Lentiscus, the Mastie Tree; the Wood and Rosin. This Wood is accounted a mild balsamic Restrictant: Infusions and Decoctions of it are greatly commended in the *German Ephimerides*, against Catarrhs, Nauseæ, Weakness of the Stomach, and in general as a Corroborant and Sweetener. See *Mastiche*.

Lepidium, 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 irritate and draw the Blood, Spirits and Humours to the Skin; beaten with Butter and Lard and applied, they relieve the Hip-Gout.

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: *Foëstus* gave three Ounces of the Juice of the Leaves to bring away the After-Birth.
- Lichen Cinereus Terrestris*, Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort. A Species of Moss, growing on Commons and open Heaths, and is to be met with at all Times of the Year. It is said to be a warm Diuretic, but is particularly celebrated as 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 the 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 in the same Nature as Jellies, when boiled in Milk, and are good in Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, and other Disorders of the 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 dissolved, 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, *Lilley 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.

Limonium 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 detaching the urinary Passages. Six Drams of it saturate above half a Dram of an alkaline Salt, and when this is mixed and diluted with any convenient Liquor, proves an excellent Medicine in Nauseas and Reachings, as also an aperient in ieterial, hydropical, inflammatory and other Disorders. 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 *Oleo-Saccharum*, which is, to take a Piece of Loaf-Sugar, and rub it on the 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 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 and 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

the Spleen. It dissolves thick concremented 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.

Linum 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, Pleurisy, or to promote Expectoration; in Clysters from six to eight Ounces; the Farina or Meal resolves, 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 Aniseed, 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 *Millium Solis*, *Gromwell*, *Gromell* or *Gray-Mill*; the Seed. This is a great Diuretic, promotes Urine and gently stimulates the Kidnies and Bladder, and is therefore commended against the Gravel; it cleanses the Kidnies 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.

Lythargyrus, *Litharge*. This is made in separating Silver from baser Metals, and is nothing else but vitrified Lead, either alone or mixed with Copper. It may be dissolved

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 Astringition; it cicatrises Ulcers and is good for galling of the Thighs.

Luzula Folia, the Leaves of the 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, and Inflammation of the Brain, or a Danger of a Delirium, or when it is actually present. When there is a Dryness or Blackness of the Tongue and Fauces, and when Hæmorrhages 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 some Disorders; or from half a Dram to a Dram of the Extract; or three or four Drams of the Conserve. It is often mixed with Scurvy-grass, and other warm Antiscorbutics.

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 mixed 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.

Lycoperdon, sive crepitus Lupi; Puffball, Bullshit, Mollipuff, dusty Mushroom. A round or Egg-shaped whitish Fungus, growing in dry Pasture Grounds. The dried fungous Matter and the Dust of *Lycoperdon* have been used among the common People, particularly in *Germany*, for restraining the Bleeding of Wounds, and immoderate hæmorrhoidal Fluxes, and drying up running Ulcers. In some late Trials, the Dust has been found to produce the same Effect, in stopping Hæmorrhages after Amputation as the celebrated *Agaric of the Oak*.

M

MACIS, Macæ. 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, discuties 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.

Marjorana 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 watery Humours by Urine and promote the Menfes; they help Disorders of the Liver and Spleen, are good in the Vertigo, Palsy, trembling

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 externally to the Nape of the Neck and the Spine of the Back. *Etmuller* 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.

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

Mulwæ 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 Kidnies 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.

Malus Hortensis, the *Apple-Tree*; the Fruit. Ripe Apples are a wholesome Fruit, especially in hot bilious Constitutions; roasted they are sometimes applied as Cataplasms in Inflammations of the Eyes.

Malus Sylvestris, the *Crab Tree*; the Fruit. The Juice of this Fruit, called Verjuice, is by some recommended in Sprains, and has been sometimes used as an Ingredient in cooling and restraining Gargarisms.

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 reddish, nay often blackish, from the Filth it contracts from the Earth. The third Kind is, *Manna di Fronda*, Manna of the Leaves. This exudes 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 mixed with five Grains of emetic Tartar, and may be given by Spoonfuls 'till it produces the desired

fired Effect. The *Dose* is from one Ounce to three; *Hoffman*, in some particular Cases gives four.

Margarite, 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, the Leaves have a bitterish aromatic, very pungent Taste; and when rubbed a little, yield a quick piercing Smell, which provokes Sneezing. They have chiefly been made use of as an Ingredient in sternutatory Powders, though from their sensible Qualities they seem to have no ill Title to the stimulating, attenuating, deobstruent, antiseptic Virtues ascribed to them by *Widelius*.

Mari vulgaris Folia, the Leaves of Herb-Mastic. This Plant possesses nearly the same Properties as the foregoing but in a less Degree.

Marrubii 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 Lymph; 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, Mastick. This is a Resin, brought from the Island of *Chio* 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

sneaths 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 immoderately; it cures Catarrhs, stops Loosenesses, and temperates the Acrimony of Purgatives. Being chewed 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 Pain 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.

Matericariae 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 against 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 Menfes and the Lochia, expel the After-birth, ease Pain 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.

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, ferous 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.

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 advanced in Years, and to the Pituinous; but it is hurtful to the Bilious, to the Hypochondriac, the Hysteric, 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 mixed with Water, and may be taken by Spoonfuls. The *Dose* alone is from one Ounce to two.

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 mixed 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 boiled 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 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 Menses are deficient. *Foresius* recommends Balm for the Palpitation of the Heart, and for Syncopes; *Rondeletius*, for the Palsy, the Vertigo and Epilepsy; *Riverius*.

for Madnefs; and, *Balgivi* affirms, that when there is a Dripping of putrid Serum from the Womb, it often cures it. *Junker* fays, 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 eafes the fpurious Pains after Child-birth. The prefent Practice, however, chiefly confiders it as an agreeable mild Corroborant.

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

Mentha vulgaris Folia, the Leaves of common Mint.

Mentha Piperitides Folia, the Leaves of Pepper-Mint.

All Mints in general are proper to reftore the Functions of the Stomach, to facilitate Digestion, to flop Vomitting, and to cure Hiccuping; they are faid to difpel Wind, to eafe the Pain of the Colic, and to open the Obftuctions of the Liver and other Vifcera. Some prefcribe them to promote Urine and the Menfes; but, as I think, improperly. Outwardly, in a Poultice, they refolve coagulated Milk, and drive it back, whence childbed Women ufe it with Succes. PEPPER-MINT has a biting Taffe like Pepper, finking as it were into the Tongue. It is a Medicine of great Importance in flatulent Colics, hysteric Depreffions, and other like Complaints; exerting its Activity as foon as taken into the Stomach, and diffufing a glowing Warmth through the whole System; yet not liable to heat the Conftitution near fo much as might be expected from the great Warmth and Pungency of its Taffe. The Herb alone, or the diftilled Water, may be ufed with Succes. The depurated Juice of *Mint* may be taken from an Ounce to an Ounce and a half; the Infufion of the fresh Leaves is prefcribed from one Handful to one and an half; the dried Leaves may be drank as Tea. The *Dofe* of the diftilled Water is two or three Ounces; or it may be made into a Julep and taken by Spoonfuls.

Mercurialis Mas et Fœmina, *Male and Female French Mercury*; the Herb. They are ranked among the emollient oleraceous Herbs, and faid to gently loofen the Belly; they are fometimes ordered in Clyfters.

Meum Athamanticum, Spignel; the Root. This is refolvent, ftrengthening, and attenuating; it is prevalent in ferous Diforders and difcufles Wind; it is good

good in hysterick 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 Liquor.

Millepede, 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 of the Wonders they have performed, in Strumas, scrophulous Tumors 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.

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 hæmor-

rhoidal Veins, Wounds, Spitting of Blood, vomiting and pissing of Blood; Loosenesses, the Bloody-Flux, Whites and Gonorrhœa; it prevents Abortion, is anodyne, pæregoric and carminative; cures the Head-ach, Tooth-ach, Gripes, Tumours 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; *Sthal*, 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 of the Intestines, 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.

Morsus Diaboli, or *Succisa*, *Devils Bit*; the Herb and Root. Most Authors look upon this as alexiterial and vulnerary. *Dedoneus* 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*, as an Abscess of the Liver. *Diamerbroeck* praises the Juice of the Plant taken inwardly against malignant Ulcers, Buboës, 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 carnosus 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

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 been removed by a Dose or two of ten Grains of Musk. A Grain or two put into the Ear with Cotton cures 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 *Chebulæ*, 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 *gummi 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 dusk red, brittle, and shining; the Taste is bitter, subacid and zromatic, 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, acrid, and of a fragrant Smell. When it is black, heavy, and mixed with Dirt, it is bad. It comes from *Aethiopia*. It dissolves thick gross Blood, grumous Bile, and glutinous, concreted 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 discusses 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 discusses Wind. In
putrid

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 Putrefaction and Corruption of all Parts of the Body; whence it is good in the Empyema, Ulcers of the Lungs, Liver, Kidnies, 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: Which see.

Myrrhus, the *Myrtle Tree*; its Berries. These are reckoned among the milder Restrictants and Corroborants; hence they are recommended in alvine and uterine Fluxes and other Disorders from Relaxation and Debility.

N.

N*API 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*. A small Species of Valerian, a Native of the Alps: It has a moderately strong Smell, and a warm, bitterish, sub-acrid Taste. It is useful in Catarrhs, to strengthen a weak Stomach, and to help Digestion; it is prevalent in cold Distempers, promotes Urine and the Menfes, and opens Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, 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, Plaintain-Water, or any other Liqueur.

Nasturtii

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, the hypochondriac Disease, the scorbutic Gout, in the Pleurisy, and all Diseases arising from a viscous Blood: They promote Urine, expel the Gravel, promote the Menfes, and purify the whole Mass of Blood. They are good in a scorbutic Atrophy, and kill Worms. 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 answered 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

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 six 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 Kidnies 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 Colloquation of the Blood, *Salt Petre*, by gently thickening the Blood, not only mitigates the Diarrhœa and other grievous Symptoms, but, mixed with Absorbents and fixed Diaphoretics, puts an entire 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

depraved Humours, which rendered the Vessels and 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 allayed the Heat, the Lochia returns 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 are a Specific in Hæmorrhages; bring a Moisture on the Skin, and renders the Belly slippery: As also that when the Pulse is great and rapid, Nitre makes it more moderate; and that, contrary to the Opinion of others, if the Powder of Nitre is sprinkled on thick, black Blood, it render it more fluid and florid. And lastly, if Nitre be mixed with a very little Camphire, it is a Specific against Inflammations. *Stahl* 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.

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

praised against the Hectic 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 essenziale, 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 Vomitting, strengthens the Viscera, discusses Wind, eases the Colic, stops Loosenesses, encreases the Motions 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 mixed 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, 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 Pistachia, or Fistic Nut. An oblong Nut about the Size of a Filbert: They are emollient and nutritious, and esteemed by some in certain Weakness and Emaciations.

Nymphaea alba, White Water-Lilly; the Root and Flower. They have been employed, both internally and externally as demulcent, anti-inflammatory, and in some Degree anodyne. Their Virtues, however, do not appear to be very considerable.

O.

O Cimum, *Basil*; the Herb. This Plant is a Native of the eastern Countries, and is sown annually in our Gardens. The Leaves are accounted mildly balsamic: Infusions of them are sometimes drank as Tea in catarrhus and uterine Disorders, and the dry Leaves in Substance make an Ingredient in cephalic and sternutory Powders.

Oleum Olivarum, Oil Olive. This is emollient, lenient, and sheaths all Kind of Acrimony; whence it is excellent against all Kinds of corrosive Poisons. It loosens the Belly, mitigates Gripes, eases Coughs, laxes the urinary Passages, and helps in the Dysentery, Gravel and Stone, and kills Worms. Taken with re-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 mixed 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 Diarrhoea 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 *Geoffrey* 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-

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.

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 Hæmorrhages from the Pervour of 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 Itching and Redness in the Skin. It increases the Semen, and raises the venereal Appetite, especially if taken in a large 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 Hiccuping, and sometimes excites them; as also Spasms and convulsive Motions.

It

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, Hiccapping, 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 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

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 Deprivation 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 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 Gonorrhoea, if taken every Morning fasting, as also for the Whites and in a Dysentery. It is likewise commended for discussing

cussing crude Tubercles of the Lungs, to incide their Infarctions, and in a Pthilisis, as it temperates the Acrimony of the exfuding Serum. Hence also it is good in Asthmas and in Ulcers of the Kidneys and Bladder, provided the Ulcer is not of the erysipelalous 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, resinous 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. This Plant grows wild on dry chalky Hills and gravelly Grounds in several Parts of England, and flowers in *June*. The Leaves and flowery Tops, in Smell and Taste, somewhat resemble Thyme, with which they seem to agree in medicinal Virtue. Infusions of them are sometimes drank as Tea in Weakness of the Stomach, Disorders of the Breast, and for promoting Perspiration and the fluid Secretions in general. They are sometimes used also in nervine and anti-rheumatic Baths; and the Powder of the dried Herb as an Errhine.

Oryza, Rice. This Grain is accounted the mildest and most nutritious of the common Kinds; it is supposed to be particularly serviceable in Dysenteries and Diarrhoeas,

- Streorum Testæ*, Oyster-Shell. 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, but on what Foundation is hard to guess, 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.
- Ovum Gallinæum*, Hens Eggs. Eggs are accounted very nutritious, but difficult of Digestion, especially if boiled hard. In Medicine the Yolk is chiefly employed as an Intermedium to render resinous Juices and Balsams soluble in Water; the Shells are sometimes used as Absorbents.
- Oxylapathum*, *sharp-pointed Dock*; the Root. It enters into Compositions for opening the Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; is recommended in habitual Costiveness and in scorbutic and cutaneous Maladies, in which last Intention it is also applied externally.

P.

PÆonia, 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 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 *Guinea*. 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

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.

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 a 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 Menes. 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.

Paralysis Flores, Cowslip Flowers. These are said to be 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 Menes. 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

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 one's Finger, but others are as thick as a Child's Arm. They are brought from *Brasil*. Taken inwardly it is of Service in the Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gonorrhœa, Whites, Spitting of Blood, and all Hæmorrhages whatever. It is said to cure the Pleurisy and Quinsy, taken inwardly or applied outwardly in the Form of a Cataplasm to the grieved Part; as also to be 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 Kidnies 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, 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 was restored to its natural State. When the Liver is tumid, hard, and schirrous it will not succeed. The *Dose* in Substance is from twelve Grains to half 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 Kidnies, 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 Kidnies 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.

Pentaphylli 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 not different from those of Cucumbers and the other cold Seeds, but 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. The Leaves have an acrid, biting, pepper-like Taste; they are commended as antiseptic, aperient, diuretic in Scurvies and Cachexies, humoural Asthmas, hypochondriacal and nephritic Complaints, and in the wandering Gout. The fresh Leaves are sometimes applied as Stimulants.

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 Aloes. 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

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 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. *Monro* 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 watery 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 inclinable to a Consumption; but we are taught by Experience, says *Geaffroy*, 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 Abstersgents, the Fever will be quite extinguished, the Pus eva-

cuated, 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 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.

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 Buboes 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.

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 mixed with an equal or double Quantity of Rum, to anoint the Back-Bone and Joints when there is the least Suspicion of a Palsy coming on.

Petroselinum Macedonicum Semen, the Seed of Macedonian Parsley.

Petroselinum vulgare Semen, the Seed of common Parsley. The Seeds of these Plants, much alike in Quality, are in Taste warmer and more aromatic than any other Part of them, accompanied with a considerable Bitterness. They are said to be carminative, aperient, and diuretic; they are commended in the *German Ephemerides* for destroying cutaneous Insects in Children. The Roots of Parsley are sometimes used in Apozems for gravelly Complaints.

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

Pinus, the *Pine-Tree*; its Fruit and Rosin. The Decoction or Infusion of Pine-Tree Tops is supposed to be very effectual in nephritic Complaints, the Scurvy, and consumptive Coughs. The Rosin which concretes about the Cones is of the same Use.

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

per 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 Lymph afflicts 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 Jamaicaense, 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. These are chiefly used as an Article of Diet; they are accounted flatulent and difficult of Digestion.

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, Tettors, Ring-Worms, Scald-Heads, and, as some say, the Leprosy itself. It is generally mixed with Mutton-Suet, to render it more mild.

Pix arida, Pitch or Tar boiled down to Dryness. This is less pungent and less bitter than liquid Tar, and is only used in some external Applications, as a warm adhesive resinous Substance.

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 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. Mixed with Soap it is good to cure Felons and Witlows, and to ease the Hip-Gout, by drawing out, not repelling the Humour. It is often applied

applied to the Nape of the Neck to draw Humours from the Head, Eyes, and Teeth.

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. *Chomel*, 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. *Lauzoni* says, the depurated Juice given three Mornings successively, will have the same Effect. The Antidote against the *American Poison* is three Ounces of the Roots 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 Diarrhœa, Dysentery, spitting of Blood, Vomiting, pissing of Blood, in too large a Flux of the Menfes 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 Excesses 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. *Gahyliop* 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 Hiccuping. The depurated Juice given from two to four Ounces, in the Beginning

ning 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 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.

***Pelium Montanum*, Poley-Mountain.** The Tops of Poley-Mountain are recommended as Corroborants, Aperients, and Antispasmodics; but are at present scarcely otherwise made use of than as an Ingredient in Mithridate and Theriaca.

Polypodium, *Polypody*; the Root. This is commended in the Cachexy, Jaundice, Schirrosities, and in Obstructions of the mesentric Glands; as also in the hypochondriac Passion, Coughs, Asthmas, Disorders of the Kidnies, and anamalous 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. These were formerly employed in an officinal Ointment which received its Name from them; at present they are little regarded.

***Primula Veris*, *Primrose*;** the Herb and Root. The Leaves and Roots, it is said, partake in some Degree of the Nature of those of *Asarum*; acting as strong Errhines when snuffed up the Nose, and as Emetics (the Roots at least) when taken internally. The *Dose*, according to *Gerard*, is a Dram and a half of the Powder of the dried Roots. The Flowers are supposed to be somewhat cordial and nervine.

Prunus Brignolensis, Brignole Plum or Prunello; brought from *Brignole* in *Provence*, is a mild Refrigerent in Fevers and other hot Indispositions; it is sometimes kept in the Mouth for alleviating Thirst in hydropic Cases.

Pruna Gallica, French Prunes. These Prunes are emollient, lubricating, and laxative; they gently loosen the Belly in costive Habits, and where there is a Tendency to Inflammation; the Pulp affords a useful Basis for Electuaries.

Pruna Sylvestria, Sloes. These have a very rough austere Taste; the Juice of the unripe Fruit inspissated to a proper Consistence is called *Acacia Germanica*; and is used as an Astringent.

Prunella, *Self-Heal*; the Plant. This Herb is recommended as a mild Restringent and Vulnerary, in Spittings of Blood and other Hæmorrhages and Fluxes, and in Gargarisms against Aphæ and Inflammations of the Fauces.

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

Pulegii Folia, Leaves of Penny-Royal, or Pudding-Grass. This is aperitive and hysterick, 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, 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.

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.

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 pretend, the Leaves are good in the Colic and Plague: Others give the Decoction of the Bark against the Whites, Diarrhæa, 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*Aphani 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

the Decoction may be taken, made with Milk, sweating after it in Bed. It is likewise of Use in 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 Humours, tho' it is exceeding penetrating. The Juice mixed 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, and difficult Breathing, in convulsive and moist Asthmas; and that it causes a copious Excretion of thick, glarious 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 Alexipharmic. The *Dose* is from half a Dram to a Dram.

Resina alba, white Resin, is seldom or never given internally, being chiefly employed as an ingredient in Ointments and Plasters.

Rhabarbarum verum, true Rhubarb. Two Sorts of Rhubarb are met with in the Shops; the first, generally reckoned the finest is imported from Turkey and Russia; the other 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 fungous, of a subacid, bitterish and slightly astringent Taste. Its Smell is aromatic but not very agreeable

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 Astriction. 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 is great Heat 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 Diarrhoea or Dysentery.

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

Ribes, *red Currants*. These are cooling and antiseptic, and like the other Summer-Fruits, when ripe, are useful in inflammatory, bilious, and putrid Fevers.

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 incise 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

- from viscus Humours. They have often cured inveterate Diarrhoeas 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 Menses 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 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; the first proves a useful Laxative to Children in Doses of a Spoonful; the Water, reckoned mildly cordial, is chiefly used as a Perfume.
- Rosa rubra*, the red Rose. Of these Roses a Conserve is made, which is given in Doses of a Dram or two dissolved in warm Milk, in Weaknesses of the Stomach, Coughs, and pthysical Complaints.
- Rubra Tinctorum*, Madder; the Root. They open Obstructions of the Viscera, and resolve conglutinated 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; a ferrugineous Earth. Its chief Use in Physic is in vulnerary and drying Plasters; but is rarely or never used in any medicinal Intention among us.
- 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 Glas 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.

Ruta 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 Bites 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 Glas of Wine, or a Dram of the Powder, when they are dry, is very proper to promote the *Menses*, 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 Glas 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.

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Sabine Folia, the Leaves of Savine. They are looked upon as inciding, penetrating and aperitive; they promote the *Menses*, 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

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* mixed 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 Salt, and mixed 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 viscid Matter, and readily resolves but never generates Phlegm; that it is good for the Hot and Plethoric; and contrary to the common Opinions neither increases nor turns into a 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

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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 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, Forestus, 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 mixed with a little Brandy, for then it will heal Wounds, cleanse Ulcers, and hinder Putrefactions. 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 that of Galbanum and Asia Fœtida. 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 Tumours 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 Fœtus, 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.

Salep or Salop; a Substance brought from the eastern Countries, in oval Pieces, of a yellowish white Colour, somewhat clear and pellucid, very hard and almost horny; of little or no Smell, in Taste like Gum Tragacanth, appears to be the prepared Roots of some Plants of the Orchis Kind. It is recommended as a Restorative and in Defluxions of the Breast, and bilious Dysenteries.

Sal Ammoniacus, Sal Ammoniac. A neutral Salt, chiefly prepared in Egypt, formed by the Coalition of a volatile alkaline Salt with marine Acid. It 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 mixed with the Extract of wild Poppies is excellent to promote Sweat and Expectoration in Pleurisies. Used as a Gargle it is efficacious in the Swelling of the Uvula

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and Tonfils. and in a Palsey 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, and is composed of the vitriolic Acid and Magnesia. This, how much soever despised by *Quincy*, has some peculiar Properties which are taken notice of by *Hoffman*; who observes, that an Ounce 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 rectified 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 subtle 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 is a perfectly neutral Salt, composed of an Acid denominated from it the Marine Acid, and the mineral Alkali Natron. Used moderately it hinders too great a Fermentation and Corruption of the Alliments, 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;

hement; 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 Perpiration, 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 Gemma, 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.

Salvia Folia, the Leaves of common Sage.

Salvia hortenensis minor, *Sage of Vertue*; the Herb. *Sage* is justly looked upon as Cephalic, and to be good against the Apoplexy, Palsy, and trembling of the Limbs. It is also an anti-hysteric and prevalent against the Vapours; it is likewise diuretic and promotes the Menses. 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.

Sambuci Flores, Bacca, 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
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in Broth and given in Bed, cures the Tooth-ach, as *Hoffman* affirms; especially if some of it is dissolved 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 *Resin*. 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 Hæmorrhages; 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 Hæmorrhages of the Womb, whether to correct the frequent Return of the Menses, 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 *Diapensa*, *Sanicle*; the Herb. This is good against Spitting of Blood, overflowing of the 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 Poullice 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.

Santonicum, *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 taking *Alicant Soap* before the Fit.

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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.

Sarcocollar, *Sarcacol*, 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 Asses 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. The Roots are used by the *German* Physicians in venereal Maladies, and are supposed to be similar, and even superior to those of *Sarsaparilla*.

Sarsaparilla 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-coloured. It is a Sudorific, and attenuates 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*. It is seldom given in Substance;

stance; in Decoction it may be given to the Quantity of three Ounces a Day.

Sassafras; the Root and Bark of the Root. It is a light, spongy Root, with 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*, *Brasil* and other Parts of *America*. It stimulates and promotes insensible Perspiration, Sweat, and Urine; it incides and resolves gross, thick Humours, and is prevalent against the Cachexy, Green-Sickness and Dropsy; it is good in the Palsey cold catarrhal Disorders, and assuages 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*, Orchis or Dogstones; 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

cides 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.

Schoenanthus, *Camel's 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 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; boiled 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

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 mixed 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 Menses, 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.

Scorzonera, Vipers-Grass; the Root. This excites Urine, strengthens the Stomach, promotes Sweat and the Menses; 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 ob-

stinate 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, 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 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. *Et muller* says, when the Tongue is excessively dry and chopped, 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 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 it 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.

Sena Folia, the Leaves of Sena. Sena Alexandrina, Alexandrian Sena. 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 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.

Serpentaria 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 subacid and bitterish. It is diuretic, diaphoretic and alexipharmic. It kills Worms and expels the verminous Putrefaction. Besides, it has a febrifuge and antihysterical 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. A small creeping Plant common on Heaths and dry Pasture-Grounds. Its Taste, Smell, and medicinal Virtues are similar to those of Thyme, but weaker.

Seseli, *Siler Montanum*, common Hartwort.

Seseli Massiliense, *French Hartwort*; the Seed. The Seeds and Roots of both these Plants have an agreeable aromatic Smell and Taste, but are nevertheless very little regarded in Practice.

Seruum Ovisillum, Sheeps-Suct, serves to give a Consistence of an Unguent to Oils and the more fluid resinous Substances.

Simarouba, the Bark of an unknown Tree, brought from *Guiana*, in long Pieces, of a yellowish white Colour,

lour, light, tough, and of a fibrous Texture, strongly recommended by several foreign Physicians, as an efficacious Remedy, in certain Dysenteries of the ferous, bilious, bloody, and mucous Kind. The *Dose* is said to be two Drams boiled in a Quart of Water, to a Consumption of one Third, divided into four Doses, and taken warm at Intervals of three Hours.

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 Agnes, 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 anointed 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, 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.

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.

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 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 Tumours 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, have been formerly recommended in nephritic Cases, but at present are accounted insignificant.

Spina Cervinae Baccæ, Buckthorn Berries. These purge bilious and serous 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,

der, a Dram and a half. This 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 mixed 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 of 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 Lavendar; 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, 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 Cataracts. 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; the Bark. This is astringent and detergent; it is good in Hemorrhages, the Looseness and Bloody-Flux, in the Gonorrhoea 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 Hemorrhages, and for the curing the Colic. *Chomel* has experienced the Ashes mixt with Oil of sweet Almonds for allwaging the external Piles, and reducing them insensibly.

Succinum, Amber; white and yellow. They are found in *Polish Prussia* and *Pomerania*, near the *Baltic*; and

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 fossil 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 Gonorrhœa, 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 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 one's 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. For the Itch, two Drams of the Flowers
may

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

Sumach, sive Rhus Absinthiorum, Sumach ; the Leaves and Berries. These were formerly used for restraining bilious Fluxes, and Hæmorrhages, and colliquative heftic Sweats.

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TAcamahaca, *Tacamahac* ; a Rosin. 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, Flatulencies, the Colic, and a Looseness. It eases all Pains arising from cold Humours and Flatulencies. 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 hysterick Fits. *Poterus* 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 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

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 Kidnies 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.

Tanaceti Folia, the Leaves of Tansy; also the *Flowers* and *Seed* *Cesalpinus* affirms, the Infusion of the Leaves in Wine promotes the Menses; 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.

Tapsus Barbatus, or *Verbascum*, *Mullain*; the Leaves and Flowers; the Leaves have a glutinous Quality, and hence are recommended among the *Italians* as useful Emollients in Consumptions.

Tartarum, Tartar.

Tartari Chrystalli, 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.

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

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.

Terra Japonica vel Catechu, Japan Earth; the inspissated Juice of the Fruit, as is supposed, of an *East-India Palm-Tree*. It is a gentle Astringent, heals the Aphæ and Ulcers of the Mouth when held therein; is serviceable 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 Diabetes, lessens the Overflowings of the Menstrues, and stops Hæmorrhages. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to a Dram.

Thea, Tea. It has a gentle Astringent 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

the Tone and Oscillation of the Fibres. It is good in Loosnesses 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*.

Thlaspis Semen, the Seed of Treacle-Mustard, agree in their pharmaceutic Properties with the Seed of common 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.

Thymus, *Thyme*; the Leaves. This Herb is a moderately warm pungent Aromatic.

Thymi citrati Folia, Lemon-Thyme; the Leaves. This Sort is more grateful than the common Thyme and somewhat less pungent.

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.

Tormentilla Radix, the Root of Tormentil. This is of Use in Diseases which require Astringents; and may be very serviceable in Loosnesses, 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 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,

low. The red and black are not esteemed. It thickens the Humours, lessens their Motion, and tempers 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, an Ulcers of the Kidneys. The *Dose* is from half a Scruple to two Drams.

Trichomanes Folia, the Leaves of English, black Maiden-Hair. All the *Maiden-Hairs* abate the Sharpness of the Crudities of the Stomach, and cure Hiccoughing and Diarrhœas 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 incides 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, though the Sluggishness or Defect of the Bile. It is likewise extolled 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 good in Gargles for the Rottenness of the

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-Flour, Starch, and Bran. Wheat, whether in the Flour or in Starch, is, perhaps, the most glutinous of all the Farinacea, and is serviceable medicinally in Fluxes and Catarrhs, &c.

Tussilago, Colts Foot; the Herb and Flowers. These are dedicated to the Lungs; they are reckoned excellent in Coughs, Shortness of Breathing, Ulcers and Imposthumes 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 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.

Valeriana 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 Menfes. 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. *Longitilius* declares, he has tried its Virtues in hysteric Fits or Convulsions from a Stoppage of the Menfes. *Tournfort* 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 Alexipharmic. 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, Hectic and all Obstructions and Ulcers of the Viscera, if not too inveterate, and in intermitting Fevers. *Sthal* says, if you macerare 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, Hectics, Consumptions of the Lungs, Hoarseness, and the Asthma in old

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 Fœmina, or *Elatine*, *Female Fluellin*; the Herb. This Herb is in great Esteem among the Germans; in Disorders of the Breast, both catarrhus and ulcerous, and for purifying the Blood and Humours. Infusions of the Leaves, which are not unpalatable, are drank as Tea, and are found to operate sensibly by Urine.

Vincetoxicum, *Hirundinaria*, or *Asclepias*, *Swallow-wort*; the Root. This is alexipharmic 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 Soals of the Feet.

Vinum Album. White, or Mountain-Wine.

Vinum Canarinum, Sack, or Canary Wine.

Vinum Rhenanum, Rhenish Wine.

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

Diseases; the Palsy, the Dropsy, the Lethargy, and the Apoplexy

Viola, Purple Sweet Violets; the *Leaves, Flowers*, and *Seed*. These Flowers taken to the Quantity of a Dram or two are said to be gently laxative or purgative; and the Seeds, which have more Taste than the Flowers, to be more purgative and sometimes emetic.

Vipra, 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 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 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. *Roy* says, if taken in White-Wine

it will cure Quartans. *J. Bauhinus* recommends it against Worms.

Vitriolum album, white Vitriol.

Vitriolum caeruleum, blue, or Roman Vitriol

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

White Vitriol is got out of the vitriolic 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 Coarcescence 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 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 Plaintain-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

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 Diarrhoeas, 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 distills 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 Decoction; 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 subtil. 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
Inflam-

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. 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.

Uvae passæ minores, seu Corinthicæ.

Uvae passæ majores, Raisins of the Sun. These Fruits are used as agreeable acescent Sweets, in Pectoral Decoctions, and for obtunding the Acrimony of other Medicines and rendering them acceptable to the Palate and Stomach. See *Vitis Vinifera*.

Ulmaria, *Meadow-Sweet*; the Leaves have been supposed mild Astringents, but discover little Foundation for any medical Virtues. The Flowers have a strong pleasant Smell, and are reckoned antispasmodic and diaphoretic.

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 Ephemerides* for 1727, *Ernest Gothid 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 Forerunner 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

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 Place 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.

Zedoaria, *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 Alexipharmic, 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 vapid Blood, and is good in the Scurvy, Palsy, 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 Phlegm in the Stomach and Lungs by drying up the superfluous Moisture; strengthen the

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 Ferour 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 L L I I, <i>Garlick.</i>	Hellebori albi, <i>white Hel-</i>
Althææ, <i>Marshmal-</i>	<i>lebore.</i>
<i>lows.</i>	Jalappa, <i>Jalap.</i>
Angelica, <i>Angelica.</i>	Imperatorix, <i>Masterwort.</i>
Ari, <i>Cuckow-Pint.</i>	Ipecacuanhæ, <i>Ipecacuanha.</i>
Aristolochiæ long. <i>Long-</i>	Iridis Florent. <i>Florentine</i>
<i>Birthwort.</i>	<i>Orris.</i>
Bardanæ maj. <i>Greater Bur-</i>	Oxylapathi, <i>Sharp-pointed</i>
<i>dock.</i>	<i>Dock.</i>
Bryonia alba, <i>white Briony.</i>	Petrofelini, <i>Parsley.</i>
Calomi aromat. <i>Sweet</i>	Rhabarbari, <i>Rhubarb.</i>
<i>Smelling Flag.</i>	Sarsaparilla, <i>Sarsaparilla.</i>
Consolidæ maj. <i>Comfrey.</i>	Scillæ, <i>Squill.</i>
Contrayervæ, <i>Contrayer-</i>	Senekæ, <i>Senegarw, Rattle-</i>
<i>va.</i>	<i>Snake Root.</i>
Curcumæ, <i>Turmeric.</i>	Serpentariæ Virg. <i>Virgi-</i>
Fœniculi, <i>Fennel.</i>	<i>nian Snake Root.</i>
Gentianæ, <i>Gentian.</i>	Tormentillæ, <i>Tormentil.</i>
Glycyrrhizæ, <i>Liquorice.</i>	Valerianæ Sylv. <i>Wild Va-</i>
Helenii, <i>Elecampane.</i>	<i>lerian.</i>
Hellebori nigri, <i>Black Hel-</i>	Zedoariæ, <i>Zedoary.</i>
<i>lebore.</i>	Zingiberi, <i>Ginger.</i>

Herbæ, Folia, Flores, Summitates.

Herbs, Leaves, Flowers, Tops.

Abſinthium vulg. <i>common</i> <i>Wormwood.</i>	Plantago latif. <i>Plantain.</i>
Aſarum, <i>Aſarabacca.</i>	Rofæ rubræ, <i>red Roſes.</i>
Carduus bened. <i>Bleſſed</i> <i>Thiſtle.</i>	Rofmarinus cum Flor. <i>Roſemary and Flowers.</i>
Centaurium min. <i>leſſer</i> <i>Centaury.</i>	Ruta, <i>Rue.</i>
Chamæmeli flor. <i>Camomile</i> <i>Flowers.</i>	Sabina, <i>Savine.</i>
Crocus, <i>Saffron.</i>	Salvia, <i>Sage.</i>
Hedera, terr. <i>Ground-Ivy.</i>	Sambuci Flor. <i>Elder Flow-</i> <i>ers.</i>
Lavendulæ flor. <i>Lavender-</i> <i>Flowers.</i>	Scordium, <i>Water German-</i> <i>der.</i>
Lichen ciner. terr. <i>Aſh-co-</i> <i>loured Ground Liverwort.</i>	Senna, <i>Senna.</i>
Marjorana, <i>Marjoram.</i>	Solanum Lethale, <i>deadly</i> <i>Nightshade.</i>
Malva, <i>Mallows.</i>	Solanum Hortenſe, <i>Gar-</i> <i>den Nightshade.</i>
Marrubium alb. <i>white-</i> <i>Horehound.</i>	Tanacetum, flor. <i>Flowers of</i> <i>Tanſy.</i>
Mentha Peperitis, <i>Pepper-</i> <i>Mint.</i>	Trichomanes, <i>Engliſh black</i> <i>Maidenhair.</i>
Mentha ſativa, <i>Garden-</i> <i>Mint.</i>	Trifolium, aquat. <i>Water</i> <i>Trefoil.</i>
Parietaria, <i>Pellitory of the</i> <i>Wall.</i>	Tuffilago cum Flor. <i>Colts-</i> <i>Foot and Flowers.</i>

Seminæ, Baccæ, Fructus, &c.

Seeds, Berries, Fruits, &c.

Amygdalæ, dulc. <i>Sweet-</i> <i>Almonds.</i>	Colocynthis, <i>Coloquintida.</i>
Angelicæ Sem. <i>Seeds of</i> <i>Angelica.</i>	Coriandri ſem. <i>Coriander-</i> <i>Seed.</i>
Aurantia Curaſſavenſia, <i>Seville Oranges.</i>	Cubebæ, <i>Cubeb.</i>
Cardamomum min. <i>leſſer</i> <i>Cardamoms.</i>	Cumini ſem. <i>Cummin-</i> <i>Seed.</i>
Caricæ, <i>Figs.</i>	Dauci ſilv. ſem. <i>wild Car-</i> <i>rot.</i>
Caryophylliaromat. <i>Cloves.</i>	Fœniculi dulc. ſem. <i>ſweet</i> <i>Fennel Seed.</i>

Fœni Græci sem. <i>Fenu- greek-Seed.</i>	Passula maj. <i>Raisins of the Sun.</i>
Juniperi baccæ, <i>Juniper- Berries.</i>	Piper Jamaicense, <i>Jamaica Pepper.</i>
Lauri baccæ, <i>Bay-Ber- ries.</i>	Piper nigrum, <i>black Pep- per.</i>
Levistici sem. <i>Lovage- Seed.</i>	Pruna Gallica, <i>French Prunes.</i>
Lini sem. <i>Linseed.</i>	Santonicum sem. <i>Worm- wood.</i>
Macis, <i>Mace.</i>	Sinapi sem. <i>Mustard-Seed.</i>
Nux mosch. <i>Nutmegs.</i>	Tamarindi, <i>Tamarinds.</i>
Papav. hort. capita, <i>white Poppy Heads.</i>	

Ligna, Woods.

Campechense, <i>Logwood.</i>	Santalum rubrum, <i>Red Sanders.</i>
Guaiacum cum cort. <i>Guaiacum, Wood and Bark.</i>	Sassafras cum cort. <i>Sassa- fras, Wood and Bark.</i>

Cortices, Barks.

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

*Gummi, Resinæ, Olea, Succi, aliaque ex vege-
tabilibus provenientia.*

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

Acetum, <i>Vinegar.</i>	Asa Foetida, <i>Asa Foetida.</i>
Aloë hepatica, <i>Hepatic Aloes.</i>	Bals. Peruvianum, <i>Peru- vian Balsam.</i>
Aloe Succotrina, <i>Succo- trine Aloes.</i>	Bals. copaiba, <i>Balsam Ca- pivi.</i>
G. Ammoniacum, <i>Gum Ammoniac.</i>	Benzoinum, <i>Benjamin.</i>
Amylum, <i>Starch.</i>	Camphora, <i>Camphire.</i>
G. Arabicum, <i>Gum Arabic.</i>	Catechu, seu terr. Japon, <i>Japan-Earth.</i>

Cineres clavellati, <i>Pot-ash.</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 sicca, <i>Pitch.</i>
Galbanum, <i>Galbanum.</i>	Resina Alba, <i>white Rosin.</i>
Glycyrrhizæ, succ. Hispan. <i>Juice of Spanish Liquorice.</i>	Saccharum album, <i>white Sugar.</i>
G. Guaiaca, <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>	Sarcocolla, <i>Sarcocolla.</i>
Oleum laurinum, <i>Oil of Bays.</i>	Scammonium, <i>Scammony.</i>
Oleum lini, <i>Linseed-Oil.</i>	Tacamahaca, <i>Tacamahac.</i>
Oleum macis express. <i>Oil of Mace by Expression.</i>	Tartari Crystali, <i>Crystals of Tartar.</i>
Oleum Olivarum, <i>Oil of Olives</i>	Terebinthina Ven. <i>Venice Turpentine.</i>
Oleum palmæ, <i>Palm-Oil.</i>	Tragacantha, <i>Gum Tragacanth.</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>	Sevum Ovillum, <i>Sheep's Suet.</i>
Cochinilla, <i>Cochineal.</i>	Sperma cæti, <i>Sperma Ceti.</i>
Mel, <i>Honey.</i>	
Millepedæ præp. <i>Hoglice prepared.</i>	

Mineralia et Fossilia.

Minerals and Fossils.

Ærugo, <i>Verdigrase.</i>	<i>pared Bole Armeniac.</i>
Alumen rupeum, <i>Roch-Alum.</i>	Borax, <i>Borax.</i>
Antimonium <i>Antimony.</i>	Calamin. lap. præp. <i>prepared Calamin.</i>
Bolus Armena præp. <i>pre-</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 cœruleum.
Hydrargyrus, <i>Quicksilver.</i>	Vitriolum viride, <i>Copperas.</i>
Lithargyrus præp. <i>Litharge prepared.</i>	Tutia præp. <i>prepared Tutty.</i>
Minium, <i>Red Lead.</i>	
Nitrum, <i>Salt-Petre.</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* SIMPLIS

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 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. *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 transversly 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 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. Axungię Porcinę, 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 intermixed.

L. Axungię Viperinę Curatio.

The Purification of Viper's Fat.

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

E. Aloë preparata, seu lota.

Aloes prepared, or washed.

Dissolve 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. Antimonium Præparatum.

Preparation of Antimony.

Let the Antimony be powdered, and levigated on a Marble with Water; let them be afterwards shook together in a wide Vessel, and pour off the Water when sufficiently saturated with the impalpable Powder, and let it rest that this Powder may fall to the Bottom. The gross Powder, which the Water could not sustain,

must be again levigated and the same Treatment repeated.

E. Caliminaris 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 Antimony.

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

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 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's-Eyes*, so called, *Egg-Shells*, first freed from their Skins or Membranes by Boilings: *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. Chæle Cancrorum præparatæ.
Crab-Claws prepared.

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

E. Cornu Cervi calcinatum.
Calcined Hartshorn.

E. Creta alba præparata.
Prepared Chalk.

E. Hematites et Lazuli Lapidis præparati.
Blood-stone and Lapis Lazuli prepared.

These three last Substances are prepared in the same Manner as Antimony.

E. Corallium preparatum.

Prepared Coral.

It is prepared in the same Manner as Crab's-Claws.

E. Oculi Cancrorum præparati.

Prepared Crabs-Eyes.

These are prepared in the same Manner as the Claws.

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.

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. Let the Hog-Lice be put in a proper Vessel and dried with a very gentle Heat.

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 rather 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, Asia Foetida, Galbanum, and the like; but a greater Quantity of Water may be safely used without Danger; for if the resinous 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.

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.

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. Spongix Uftio.

The burning of Spunge.

Burn the Spunge in a close earthen Vessel 'till it grows crisp and blackish. Then reduce it to a Powder in a Glass or Marble Mortar.

L. Styracis Collatio.

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 Flour, 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 tranversly into thin Slices, and dry it in a very gentle Heat.

E. Plumbum Ustum.

Burnt Lead.

Let the Lead be melted over a slow Fire, constantly stirring it with an Iron Spatula, 'till it falls into a Powder.

E. Stanni Pulvis.

Powdered Tin.

Let the melted Tin be poured into an Iron Mortar made warm, and be constantly rubbed with an Iron Pestle 'till the Tin grows cold and falls into a Powder, which is to be separated from the larger Pieces of the Metal.

E. Succinum Preparatum.

Prepared Amber.

This is done in the same Manner as Crabs-Claws.

E. Testæ Ostreorum præparata.

Prepared Oyster-Shells.

Let some deep Oyster-Shells (for the flat must be thrown away) be well washed and cleared from Filth: then dried for some Days in the Sun, and ground in a Mortar 'till reduced to a Kind of Paste, which must be again exposed to the Sun, and then reduced to an exceeding fine Powder.

E. Testæ Ovorum præparata.

Prepared Egg-Shells.

The inner Skin, after boiling, being taken away, they are to be prepared as Crabs-Claws.

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- *Simple distilled Waters of*

plices,

Chamæmeli, *Flor.*

Fœniculi,

Hyssopus,

Melissæ,

Menthæ,

Pulegii,

Rosarum pallidar.

Camomile-Flowers,

Fennel,

Hyssop,

Balm,

Mint,

Pennyroyal,

Roses.

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. Let them be distilled

in

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. If any Drops of Oil swim a-top they must 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 steep 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 steep for two days, and then distil off a Gallon.

E. Aqua Alexiteria.

Alexiterial Water.

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

H. Aqua Alexiteria.

Alexiterial Water.

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

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

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 vellicate the Membranes. It promotes Urine and the Menstrua, cleanses the Kidneys and the Womb, encreases the Milk in Nurfes 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 Aurantium 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

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

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 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 Reginæ Hungariæ.

Hungary Water.

Take of the Flowers of Rosemary, two Pounds; of rectified Spirits 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

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 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. The 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.

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

of each four Ounces; proof Spirit a Gallon; Water sufficient to prevent an Empyreuma. 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 Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon, and then add a Pint of Vinegar.

* 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 Alexipharmics must be added. Of the two following, that with Vinegar is best to mix up in Juleps for Cases of this Sort, not neglecting Boluses, with the Root of Contrayerva, Saffron, the Cordial Confection, &c.

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 Empyreuma. Distil off a Gallon.

* This is a very elegant Aniseed-Water, the Angelica-Seeds greatly improving the Flavour of the Aniseeds. It is apt to turn out milky, if drawn so low as here ordered.

H. Aqua Aromatica.

Aromatic Water.

Take of Winter's Bark half a Pound; of the external Part of fresh Lemon-Peel four Ounces; Jamaica Pepper, two Ounces; fresh Angelica Root, one Ounce; of French Brandy, two Gallons; let them steep for four Days, and then distil off two Gallons.

E. Aqua

E. Aqua Aromatica vulgo Mirabilis.

Aromatic Water.

Take two Ounces of Cinnamon, fresh Lemon Peel, and Angelica Seeds, of each an Ounce; Pepper-Mint, three Ounces; French Brandy one Gallon. Digest the Ingredients together for two Days, and distil off one Gallon.

These are very pleasant, warm, cordial and carminative spirituos Waters, and seldom fail to give Relief in Flatulencies of the Stomach, colicky Pains, and such Kind of Complaints.

L. Aqua Corticum Aurantiorum spirituosa.

Spirituos 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.

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.

* This Water is a grateful Cordial and Carminative, the Cardamom Seeds giving over in this Process the whole of their Flavour.

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.

* This is a Cordial in common Use: It contains the Flavour of the Caraway Seeds in Perfection.

L. Aqua

L. Aqua Cinnamomi spirituosa.

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water.

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

* This is a very agreeable and useful cordial Water, but not so strong of the Cinnamon as might be expected; for very little of the Virtues of the Spice arise 'till after the pure spirituos Part has distilled.

E. Aqua Epidemia.

Plague Water.

Take of the Roots of Masterwort, a Pound and a half; Seeds of Angelica, and 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.

* This Composition is intended to supply the Place of the Treacle-Water, and may be of Use in putrid malignant Fevers, where a cordial Antiseptic is necessary.

L. Aqua Juniperi 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 Kidnies.

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.

* This Water is made Use of in flatulent Colics, and other like Disorders; in which it oftentimes gives immediate Relief. It is not near so strong of the Pepper-Mint as the Simple Water, though the same Quantity of the Herb is employed in both.

L. Aqua

*L. Aqua Nucis Moschatae.**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*.

*L. Aqua Pulegii spirituosa.**Spirituos Pennyroyal 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.

* This Water has a good Share of the Flavour of the Pennyroyal, and is pretty much in Use as a carminative and antihysteria.

*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 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 Roots of fresh Horse-Radish, Garden-Scurvy-Grass, of each three Pounds; the outward Part of the Peel of fresh *Seville* Oranges, Juniper Berries, *Canella alba*, of each 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 Anticorbutic, 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, Kidnies, and Lungs. It is a proper Auxiliary in all Disorders proceeding from a cold, viscous Phlegm; in the Jaundice, Palsy, and sleepy Diseases.

E. Aqua

E. Aqua Valeriana composita.

Compound Valerian Water.

Take of wild Valerian, a Pound and a half; Seeds of Lovage, half a Pound; Leaves of Pennyroyal, four Ounces; Tops of Savin, two Ounces; *French Brandy*, two Gallons. Digest these Ingredients together for two Days, then distil off three Gallons, which may supply the Place of the *Byony Water*.

* This Water is intended as a nervous, cephalic and antihysterick Medicine, for which Purposes it seems to be very well contrived.

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 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 the Spirit in a Glass Cucurbit with a very gentle Heat, and so it will become Alcohol.

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

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* 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 *Lavendule*. The *Dose* is from thirty to fifty Drops two or three Times a Day. In a Palsy some enlarge the Dose to a hundred and up-wards, and repeat it oftener.

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.

E. Spiritus Lavendulæ 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, Cinnamon, three Ounces; Cloves, Cubebs, each one Ounce; Raspings of red Sanders, two Ounces, and strain off the Spirit.

* 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 car-minative, and prevalent in Disorders of the Stomach and hysteric Diseases. But the Use of these Spirits is
not:

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 Purgings. Their Strength is very different. The *Dose* may be from twenty to forty, fifty or sixty Drops.

L. Spiritus Rorismarini.

Spirit of Rosemary.

Take of fresh Rosemary-Tops a Pound and a half; of proof Spirit a Gallon. Distil off five Pints in the Heat of a Water-Bath.

* 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 Fæces are subsided, filtre through Paper.

* This is proper to wash Wounds, Ulcers, and Fistulas; and will cure Ring-Worms, Tettors, 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

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.

Lime-Water.

Take of Quick-Lime a Pound; of hot Spring-Water, two Gallons. After the Lime has been stirred in the 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 Calcis composita.

Compound Lime-Water.

Take Raspings of the Wood and Bark of Sassafras, two Ounces; of Nutmegs, three Drams; of Liquorice, thinly sliced, an Ounce; of fresh Lime-Water, four Quarts. Digest for two Days in a Vessel well stopp'd, and strain the Liquor.

* Lime-Water in general is an excellent Medicine to sweeten the Blood and render it balsamic; it is prevalent

ient 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. The common *Dose* is from four to eight Ounces, three Times a Day. *Whytt* prefers the Lime-Water made of Cockle or Oyster-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, if the Stone be large, for Years.

E. Aqua Vitriolica.

Vitriolic 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 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

with a proper Ligature; he says it immediately coagulates the Blood and stops the Hæmorrhage. *Sydenham* advises it to stop Bleeding at the Nose.

L. Aqua Vitriolica camphorata.

Camphorated Vitriolic Water.

Take of white Vitriol, half an Ounce; of Camphire, two Drams; of boiled Water, a Quart. Mix them, that the Vitriol may be dissolved, and when the Fæces have subsided, filtre through Paper.

* 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 Stryptic Water in the first Draught of the *Dispensatory*; but the College have thought proper to alter that Title.

E. Aqua Styptica.

Styptic Water.

Take blue Vitriol and Roch Allum, of each three Ounces; of Spring Water, two Quarts. Boil 'till the Salts are dissolved; and then filtre the Liquor; to every Pint of which add two Drams 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.

H. Aqua Phagædenica.

Phagedenic Water.

Take a Pint of Spring-Water, in which dissolve ten Grains of the corrosive Sublimate.

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

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 *Ptyregium* 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.

* Tar Water, some Years ago, upon the Recommendation of the Bishop of *Cloyne*, became a Medicine very highly in vogue. It was celebrated as a Remedy for almost all Diseases. Although far inferior to the Character given of it, it is nevertheless capable of answering useful Purposes as a deobstruent, balsamic Solution; moderately warm and stimulating. It sensibly raises the Pulse, and increases either Perspiration or the grosser Evacuations. It may be drank either cold or warm. As to the Quantity in common chronical Indispositions, a Pint a Day may suffice, taken on an empty Stomach at different Times; more may be taken by strong Stomachs. But those, says the Bishop, who labour under great and inveterate Maladies, must drink a greater Quantity, at least a Quart every twenty-four 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 Remainde

mainder in an Alembic with a Glass Head, with a Fire increased 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 distilled 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 serviceable in the Cachexy, Dropsy, Jaundice, and Quartan 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, one 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 is scarce otherwise made use of than for embrocating the Head and Temples, in some Kinds of Headaches, &c. in which it has now and then done good Service.

E. Acetum

E. Acetum Theriacale.

Treacle Vinegar.

Take of *Edinburgh* Treacle, 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 Lethargyrites.

Letharge Vinegar.

Take of Litharge, 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; proof Spirit, a Quart. Digest without Heat, and then strain off the Tincture.

* This is a very elegant spirituous Bitter, and is of use to strengthen the Stomach, create an Appetite, and help Digestion. The *Dose* is from half a Spoonful to a Spoonful. It is also good in the Scurvy.

L. Tinctura Antimonii.

Tincture of Antimony.

Take of any fixed Alkaline Salt, a Pound, of Antimony,

mony, 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 of Antimony, four Ounces; Salt of Tartar, six Ounces; mix them together, and then throw in the Powder by little and little into a Crucible placed in a strong Fire, 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 three Days, and then pour off the Tincture.

* This has much the same Virtues as the former. The *Dose* is forty Drops and upwards, twice in a Day.

E. Tinctura antiphthifica.

The antiphthifical 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 Limbs &c. The *Dose* is from five Drops to thirty, twice in a Day.

J. Tinctura

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L. Tinctura Aromaticæ

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.

E. Tinctura Aromatica vulgo Salutifera.

The Aromatic, or Salutiferous Tincture.

Take of Calamus Aromaticus and Cinnamon, of each half an Ounce; lesser Cardamom Seeds, and Angelica Seeds, each three Drams; Long Pepper, a Dram; French Brandy, a Quart. Macerate the Ingredients in the Brandy for three Days, then filtre the Tincture.

• These have a Carminative Virtue, and are good in Sickness of the Stomach, Wind, Vomiting, Faintings, Colic from a cold Cause, and in cold Disorders of the Head, Breast, and Womb; they strengthen the relaxed Fibres of the Viscera, excite an Oscillation therein, cheer the Spirits, and increase 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 be always used with Caution. With this the Elixir of Vitriol is made.

E. Tinctura Balsamicæ.

The Balsamic Tincture.

Take of Balsam of Capivi, an Ounce and a half; of Balsam of Peru, half an Ounce; of Saffron, a Dram; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Digest them for four Days, 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;

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 Pectorale.

The Pectoral Elixir.

Take of Balsam of Tolu, two Ounces; Balsam of *Peru*, one Ounce; Flowers of Benjamin and Saffron, each half an Ounce; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digest 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 and the following are stimulating Diuretics, and are good to cleanse the Kidneys, Bladder, and urinary Passages. They are 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.

E. Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides, two Drams; Balsam of Capivi, an Ounce and a half; Cochineal, one Dram; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint and a half. Digest the Cantharides in the Spirit for two Days; then strain off the Liquor, and add to it the Balsam and Cochineal; digest again in a Sand-Heat for four Days, and strain off the Tincture.

H. Tinctura Epispastica.

Epispastic Tincture.

Take of Cantharides, reduced to Powder, two Ounces; rectified

rectified Spirit of Wine, a Pint. Digest them for two Days, and strain off the Tincture.

* This is intended as an acrid Stimulant for external Use.

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, hystoric 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.

E. Tinctura Castorei composita.

Compound Tincture of Castor.

Take of Russia Castor, an Ounce; of Assa Fœtida, half an Ounce; of the volatile oily Spirit, a Pint. Digest them together in a close Matrafs for six Days, shaking them frequently, then strain off the Tincture.

* This is an efficacious Medicine in all hysteric Faintings and Lownesses, &c. and may be given in any convenient Vehicle, from twenty to fifty Drops.

E. Tinctura Cephalica.

Cephalic Tincture.

Take of wild Valerian Root, four Ounces; Snakeroot, an Ounce; Rosemary Flowers, half an Ounce; White Wine, three Quarts. Digest them together for three Days, and then filtre the Tincture.

* This Tincture is now very well adapted to the Intention expressed in the Title. It may be given in Doses from half an Ounce to three or four.

E. Tinctura Cephalica purgans.

Purging Cephalic Tincture.

This is made by adding to the preceding Tincture, two Ounces of Sena; an Ounce of black Hellebore Root; and a Quart of White Wine.

* This Medicine is but weakly purgative.

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 Peruvian Bark.

Take of 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 Peruvian Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder, three Ounces; Virginian Snakeroot 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 Peruvian Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark, four Ounces; of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac,

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 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.

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 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.

Note, The Proportion of the Ingredients is the same in the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, but ordered in only half the Quantity.

* 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 Purpose 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.

E. Elixir Guaiacinum.

Elixir of Gum Guaiacum.

Take of Gum Guaiacum, reduced to Powder, two Ounces; Balsam of *Peru*, two Drams; Volatile, oily Spirit, a Pint. Digest them for six Days in a Phial closely stoppt, shaking it frequently; then strain off the Tincture, and add a Dram of essential Oil of Sassafras.

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.

L. Tinctura Guaiacina 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 stoppt, and then strain off the Tincture.

* These Tinctures are good in many obstinate, chronic Cases, particularly the Rheumatism. They have been prescribed from twenty to thirty Drops, two or three Times in a Day; but this is too little, for they may be given from seventy to eighty as an Alterative, and as a Purge to a Spoonful or half an Ounce, in any proper

proper Vehicle. It has all the Virtues of *Guaiacum*, which see.

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 *French Brandy*. Digest three Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

L. *Tinctura Melampodii.*

Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of the Root of black Hellebore, four Ounces; of 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 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.

E. *Tinctura Jalappæ.*

Tincture of Jalap.

Take of gross Powder of the Roots of Jalap three Ounces, on which pour a Pint of *French Brandy*. Digest for three Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* Both these Tinctures are useful and mild Purgatives, and may be taken alone from a Dram to half an Ounce; or mixed in smaller Quantities with cathartic Infusions or the like.

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 Raspings 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.

* 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 Imbecility. It may be taken from twenty to sixty Drops. See *Terra Japonica*.

E. Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.
Tincture of Ipecacuanha.

Take of the Powder of Ipecacuanha-Root, an Ounce; of Spanish White Wine, a Pint. Digest for two Days, and filtre the Tincture.

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 Martialium.
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*.

E. Tinctura Laccæ.
Tincture of Gum Lac.

Take of Gum Lac, reduced to Powder, an Ounce; of Myrrh, powdered, half an Ounce; Spirit of Scurvy-grass, a Pint and a half. Digest in a Water-Bath for six 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

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 Looseness which proceeds from the Laxity of the intestinal Fibres, and is the Alexipharmic 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.

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 Powder of Myrrh, an Ounce and a half; 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;

heavy; it is likewise prevalent against those Diseases of the Fair-sex that proceed from watery, mucous, 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. The *Dose* is forty Drops twice in a Day. See *Myrrh*.

E. *Tinctura Myrrhæ et Aloës.*

Tincture of Myrrh and Aloës.

Take of powdered Myrrh, an Ounce and a half; Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digest them in a Sand-Heat for six Days, and then strain off the Tincture.

* This is very good, used externally for Wounds, Ulcers, &c.

E. *Tinctura Opii, vulgo Laudanum Liquidum.*

Tincture of Opium, or liquid Laudanum.

Take of Opium unprepared, two Ounces; of Saffron, an Ounce; Aromatic Water, or strong Cinnamon Water, twenty 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 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, but to correct the Smell of the Opium. The *Dose* of this Tincture is from fifteen to thirty Drops.

E. *Elixir Paregoricum.*

Paregoric Elixir.

Take of Flowers of Benzoine and *English Saffron*, each three Drams; crude Opium, two Drams; of the volatile, oily Spirit, a Pint. Digest them for four Days in a close stopped Phial, and shake it frequently;

ly; then strain it off, and mix with it half a Dram of the Essential Oil of Anise.

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 Aniseed, 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. It is anodyne and diaphoretic, and greatly contributes 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. The Menstruum employed in the first of these Compositions seems to improve the Virtues of the Medicine; while the Omision of the Camphor may cause it to sit easier on the Stomach.

E. Elixir Pectorale.

Pectoral Elixir.

Take of the Balsam of Tolu, two Ounces; that of *Peru*, an Ounce; Flowers of Benzoine and *English Saffron*, of each half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digest them in a Sand-Heat for three Days, and strain off the Tincture.

* The Title of this Medicine expresses its Virtues.

E. Elixir Proprietatis,

Elixir of Property.

Take of Myrrh in Powder, two Ounces; 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 Suc-

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, 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 Menses 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 Menses, increases Milk, kills Worms, creates an Appetite, and supplies

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 Rhei amara.

Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb an Ounce; of Gentian, a Dram and a half; of Virginian Snakeroot, 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 in this there is but one Dram of Rhubarb to two Ounces of the Menstruum.

E. Tinctura Rhei dulcis.

Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take choice Rhubarb, two Ounces; Lesser Cardamoms, half an Ounce; of French Brandy, a Quart; digest for two Days; and then add to the strained Tincture, Sugar-Candy, in Powder, four Ounces; digest again till it is all 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, one Quart. Steep them without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

L. Tinctura Rheubarbari Spirituosa.

Spirituous Tincture of Rheubarb.

* 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.

E. Tinctura

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. *Tinctura Rosarum.**Tincture of Roses.*

Take of red Roses, dried, 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, two Ounces.

* Red Roses are astringent, detensive, 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

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; Virginian Snakeroot and Ginger, of each a Dram; of Cochineal, a Scruple; of *Spanish* White-Wine, a Pint and a half. Digest for three Days, 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; or it may be given in smaller Quantities, as an Alterative.

E. Elixir Sacrum.

The Sacred Elixir.

Take of Rhubarb sliced, ten Drams; Succotrine Aloes, in Powder, six Drams; lesser Cardamoms, half an Ounce; *French* Brandy, a Quart. Digest for two Days, and then strain off the Elixir.

* The *Hospital Dispensatory* orders Canella Alba instead of the Cardamom Seeds. The *Dose* of this may be about an Ounce or an Ounce and a half.

E. Tinctura Senæ Composita, vulgo Elixir Salutis.

Compound Tincture of Sena, commonly called Elixir of Health.

Take of the Leaves of Sena, two Ounces; Rhubarb, an Ounce; sweet Fennel Seeds, Juniper Berries, Raspings of Guaiacum, of each half an Ounce; of *French* Brandy, three Pints. Digest for three Days, and add to the strained Elixir, of Sugar-Candy, in Powder, three 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 Rheubarb. 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;

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.

L. Tinctura Serpentariæ.

The Tincture of Virginian Snakeroot.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, 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 Serpentariæ.

Tincture of Virginian Snakeroot.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, two Ounces; of Cochineal, a Dram; of Plague-Water, a Quart. Digest in a gentle Heat for three 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, and Gentian, an Ounce and a half; Peruvian Bark, three Ounces; Orange Peel, Seeds of Blessed Thistle, and the Tops of lesser Centaury, of each an Ounce; White Wine, a Gallon; Filings of Iron tied up in a Linen Cloth, three Ounces. Digest for three Days, and filtre off the Tincture. It may likewise be made without the Filings of Iron.

* The Title of this Tincture requires Explanation.

στυμαχικη, *Stomachichi* dicuntur qui morbo ventriculi et præcipuè orificii ejusdem sinistri 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.

&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.

E. Tinctura Succini.

Tincture of Amber.

Take of yellow Amber, in fine Powder, two Ounces; sweet Spirit of Vitriol, a Pint; and then digest in a Sand-Heat for four Days, and filtre off the Tincture.

* This is cordial and diaphoretic, and is efficacious in sleepy Diseases, Catarrhs, hysteric 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, hysteric, 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; Carraway Seeds, the Lesser Cardamoms, Cochineal, of each two Drains; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digest without Heat, and strain off the Tincture.

E. Elixir Stomachicum.

Stomach Elixir.

Take of Gentian Root, two Ounces; Orange Peel, an Ounce; Virginian Snakeroot, half an Ounce; Cochineal, half a Dram; French Brandy, a Quart. Infuse the Ingredients for three Days, then filtre the Elixir.

* Both these are warm Tinctures, and are good in cold Disorders of the Stomach, Flatulencies, and the Gout in the Stomach; in which Case a small Glas 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.

This

* This Tincture (supposed to be much the same with that of *Eaton*) is recommended both for internal Use and for restraining external Hæmorrhages.

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 Snakeroot, six Drams; of Cochineal and *English* Saffron, of each two Drams; of Opium, a Scruple; of *Mindererus'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, *Mindererus'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 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

R. 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 the white Hellebore, eight Ounces; of proof Spirit, a Quart. Digest, and filtre thro' 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.

E. Elixir Vitrioli.

Elixir of Vitriol.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart; drop into it by degrees, six Ounces of Oil of Vitriol, and digest them together in a very gentle Sand-Heat for three Days; then add an Ounce and a half of Clove of Giliamon; an Ounce of Ginger, and half an Ounce of the Leaves of Peppermint dried. Continue the Digestion in the same Degree of Heat for three Days longer, and then filtre the Elixir in a Glass Funnel.

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.

* All these Elixirs agree with regard to their main Intention, though 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.

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.

L. Vinum Antimoniale.

Antimonial Wine.

Take of the Saffron of Antimony washed, an Ounce; of White-Wine, a Pint and half. Let them steep without Heat, and then filtre the Wine through Paper.

E. Vinum

E. Vinum Emeticum.

Emetic Wine.

Take of *Crocus Metallorum*, an Ounce; of *Spanish White-Wine*, a Pint; let them be shaken well together, and then let them settle; after which the Wine is to be poured carefully off.

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 slow and inter-mittent 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 spicy Stomachic.

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 Menfes, open Obstructions of the Spleen, Pancreas, and Mesentery; and are serviceable in the Jaundice and Green-Sickness.

E. Vinum Millepedatum.

Hog-Lice Wine.

Take of Hog-Lice, alive, two Ounces; bruise them a little,

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. 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 Women's 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 hysterick Diseases. It is useful in the Jaundice and Cachexy, strengthens the Stomach and helps Digestion.— The *Dose* is from thirty Drops to fifty.

E. 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.

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. 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.

VII. Resins and resinous Gums, more readily yield their Tinctures, if they are mixed when reduced to Powder, with a Proportion of white Sand, well washed and dried, to prevent their running into a Mass by the Heat of the Bath. This is not necessary, if the Powder ordered in the Prescription answer the same Purpose.

MIXTURES.

H. Julapium Ammoniacum.

Gum-Ammoniac Julep.

TAKE of the Milk of Gum-Ammoniac, four Ounces; Syrup of Squills, three Ounces. Mix them together.

* In asthmatic Disorders, Infarctions of the Lungs, &c. this Medicine promises, where the Stomach can bear it, to be of considerable Service. It is also powerfully deobstruent. The *Dose* is about two Spoonfuls at a Time.

H. Julapium Antihystericum.

The Antihysteric Julep.

Take of Pennyroyal Water, four Ounces; of compound Valerian 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 hysteric and hypochondriac Complaints, as well as paralytic Disorders, and to promote the Menstrues. The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls thrice in a Day.

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. Julepum 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 hysteric 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 hysteric 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 hysteric 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.

H. 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 given twice a Day. The latter is strongest. See *Ammoniacum*.

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 Menfes.

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 and *Mindererus's* Spirit, of each three Ounces; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn, ten Grains; of white Sugar six Drams. Mix them.

* 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 Vinegar, an Ounce and a half; of the Tincture of Saffron and Treacle, of each half an Ounce; 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 Discussants and Cleansers of the Mass of Blood.

H. Julapium Diureticum.

The Diuretic Julep.

Take of *Mindererus'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 in the Dropsy, Palsy, oedematous Swellings, and a bloated Habit of Body. The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls three Times a Day.

H. *Julapium Fœtidum.*

A Fœtid Julep.

Take of Pennyroyal Water, six Ounces; in which dissolve of Asa Fœtida, a Dram and a half; then add of compound Valerian Water, two Ounces; volatile Salt of Hartshorn, twelve Grains. It may likewise be made without the Salt, by substituting, of the distilled Oil of Hartshorn, twenty Drops, united with ten Drams of white Sugar.

* The *Dose* is a Spoonful three or four Times in a Day. It is good in the Asthma, hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases, Disorders of the Head and Brain, Melancholy and Madness. It promotes the Menfes 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 Spearmint-Water, 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, three Ounces; Lemon Juice, an Ounce and a half; Salt of Tartar, a Dram; white Sugar, half an Ounce. 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*

H. Julapium Scilliticum.

A Julep of Squills.

Take of Pennyroyal-Water, and Syrup of Squills, of each three Ounces. Mix them.

* This is diuretic, and pectoral, will incide a 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 Confection of Japan Earth, three Drams; 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 Tartar, 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 appeate. It allays the Heat of the Stomach, heals Erosions,

Erosions, 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, alexipharmic, and antiarthritic. There are 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 Palsy of the Limbs, in Pains of the Rheumatism, and to allay Inflammations; as also to resolve Tumours, 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 Hartshorn, 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; Gum Arabic, two Drams; of Spring-Water, three Pints; boil to a Quart without straining the Liquor; then add of Cinnamon, grossly powdered, and of White Sugar, two Drams. Mix them.

E. Decoctum album composita.

The compound white Decoction.

Take of the Roots of Greater Comfrey and Tormentil, of each half an Ounce; of Spring-Water three Pints.

Boil

Boil to a Quart, adding towards the End of the Boiling, of Cinnamon, grossly powdered, a Dram. Mix with the strained Liquor calcined Hartshorn, Chalk, and white Sugar, of each half an Ounce.

* 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 antihectic Decoction.

Take the Roots of the Greater Comfrey, 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 Elixir of Vitriol.

* This is good to allay the Heat in Hectic 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 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 purulent Matter. A Pint of it may be drank in a Day's Time.

H. Decoctum Campechense.

A Logwood Decoction.

Take of the Rasplings 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.

The common Decoction.

Take of Camomile-Flowers, an Ounce; Fennel-Seeds and Elder Flowers, of each half an Ounce; of Spring Water, four Pints. Boil them a little, and strain off the Liquor. It will likewise be sufficient if the Ingredients are infused for a few Hours in boiling Water.

* The Influence of Clysters is not merely local, but extends to the whole circulating Mass of 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 Faeces, and to temperate the acrid, acid, and saline Recrements; to eva-
cuate

cuates 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 Electuaries given in Clysters for the same Purpose. Now, though 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.

E. Decoctum Cretaceum.

Chalk Decoction.

Take of Chalk, an Ounce; Gum Arabic, two Drams; Spring-Water, three Pints; boil them together till the Water is reduced to two Pints, adding towards the End, a Dram of Nutmeg, bruised: Strain and dissolve in the turbid Liquor half an Ounce of Sugar.

* This may be given in the same Intentions with the white Decoctions before mentioned. The Composition is very inartificial, greatly inferior in this Respect to the *Julepume Creta* of the *London Dispensatory*.

H. Enema de Amylo.

A Starch Clyster.

Take of the Jelly of Starch, four Ounces. Liquify it 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,

Rheums, a Hoarseness, a dry Cough, a Looseness, Bloody-Flux, internal Ulcers and the Gonorrhoea. 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 it 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 with 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 Faeces; in which Cases this is likely 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 Anticolicum.

A Clyster against the Colic.

Take of the common Decoction, half a Pint; of the Sacred Tincture, an Ounce; of common Salt, two Drams; 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

H. Enema astringens.

An astringent Clyster.

Take of Lime-Water, ten Ounces; of the Japonic 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 also serve for twice.

* This is designed to stop a Diarrhœa, and heal the Excoriations of the Intestines.

C. Enema Commune.

A common Clyster.

Take of Spring-Water, twelve Ounces; of the Lenitive Electuary, two Ounces; of common Salt, three Drams. Mix them.

H. Enema domesticum.

The domestic Clyster.

Take of Cow's-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 Cow's-Milk, half a Pint.

* 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 Fœtidum.

A fœtid 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 Fœtida, 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 hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases. It may likewise be of Service in Cases of Worms.

H. Enema

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 the 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, 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 Kidnies, 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.

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 Excrements of the Blood, to cleanse the Kidnies and urinary Passages, and to prevent fabulous Concretions therein.

therein. The *Dose* is four Ounces three or four Times in a Day.

H. Decoctum Hordei.

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 Japonicum.

Japonic Decoction.

Take of the Japonic Confection, an Ounce; Spring-Water, a Pint and a half, boil them to a Pint; strain the Liquor, and add to it while turbid, spirituous Cinnamon-Water and Syrup of white Poppies, of each an Ounce.

* After proper Evacuations, this Medicine may be given to check the Discharge, and allay the Pain in Fluxes of the Belly. The Quantity here prescribed may be taken in twelve Hours.

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 an Ounce; of Spring-Water, three Pints. Boil so long that a Quart of the strained Liquor may remain; to which, when cold, add the Juice of two hundred Hog-Lice.

* The Title shows 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,

Leprosy, and Palsy. For which Purposes, one Quart at least must be taken in a Day.

E. Decoctum ad Nephriticos.

A Nephritic Decoction.

Take the Roots of Marshmallows, an Ounce and a half; of stoned Raisins, two Ounces; of Spring-Water, three Quarts; boil them 'till two Quarts of the strained Liquor remain; adding, towards the End, Liquorice Root and Linseed, of each half an Ounce; Pellitory of the Wall, an Ounce. Let the Faces subside, and the clear Liquor be poured off.

* 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 of 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 Uses 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, Liquorice, and the Flowers of Colts-Foot, of each half 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

when the Decoction is almost ended, which is known by there being only a Quart of the strained Liqueur left.

* These Decoctions, by the Softness and Smoothness of their Particles, tend to thicken the Blood, and blunt the Acrimony of the Serum, promote Expecterations 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 Liqueur 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

and in the Decline of putrid, spotted, and pestilential Fevers, though the Remissions were very obscure. It strengthens the Solids, prevents the farther Dissolution and Corruption of the Blood, and in the Event restores its *Crafs*. The *Dose* is from a Dram to half an Ounce, every fourth, sixth or eighth Hour.

H. Decoctionum Sarsaparillæ.

Sarsaparilla Decoction.

Take of Sarsaparilla Root, three Ounces. Boil it in three Quarts of Water over a slow Fire, 'till two thirds are waisted, then strain off the Liquor.

* This Decoction is lately come into considerable Repute. It will effectually, it is said, after a Course of Mercury by Unction, remove venereal Headaches, and nocturnal Pains; that in emaciated and Consumptive Habits, from a venereal Cause, it is the greatest Restorer of Appetite, Flesh, Strength and Vigour; that, when the Throat, Nose, Palate or the spongy Bones in general, are affected with a Slough or Caries; or in dry Blotches, or in moist Sores, from the above Cause, and other Symptoms that do not readily give way to Mercury exhibited alone, this Decoction, if long enough persisted in, will commonly compleat a Cure.

H. Decoctionum Senekæ.

A Decoction of Rattlesnake-Root.

Take of Rattlesnake 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. Decoctionum 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 *Edinburgh Theraica* half an Ounce; of Cochineal, a Scruple. Strain the Liquor.

* The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls three or four Times in a Day.

E. Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Sena.

A Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena.

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 Sena for one Night. To the strained Liquor add half an Ounce of Barley-Cinnamon-Water, and an Ounce of Syrup of Violets. The Sena may be doubled, tripled, &c.

H. Instead of the *Syrup of Violets*, add *Syrup of pale Roses*, and the Cinnamon-Water may be omitted.

* This is a Laxative with one Dram of Sena, 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 half 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,

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, two Drams; of the Tops of the Lesser Centaury, half an Ounce; of boiling Water, a Pint. Let them stand in Infusion for four Hours, and then filtre; adding of Aromatic or strong Cinnamon Water, an Ounce.

* Three Ounces may be taken twice in a Day in the same Intention as the former.

E. Infusum amarum cum Sena.

The bitter Infusion with Sena.

Take of Gentian Root, and sweet Fennel-Seeds, each half a Dram; Leaves of Sena, a Dram; Spring-Water, boiling hot, four Ounces. Infuse them for four Hours, and then strain off the Liquor. It may also be made with double, triple the Quantity of Sena.

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.

* Both these are useful purging Bitters. The Quantities here prescribed seem intended for a Dose; the first is the smallest, and the other the largest Dose that Sena is usually given in.

H. Infusum antiscorbuticum.

An Antiscorbutic Infusion.

Take of Buck-bean or Marsh-Tyefoil, 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. In-

*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 L liquor, of the Compound Valerian-Water, four Ounces.

* The *Dose* is four Ounces twice in a Day. See *Valeriana Sylvestris Radix*.

*H. Infusum Lini.**A Linseed Infusion.*

Take of Liquorice Juice, half an Ounce; Water, two Quarts. Boil it a little in the Water, then pour it hot on two Ounces of Linseed whole, and let it stand by the Fire for twelve Hours, and strain off the L 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.

*E. Infusum Rhabarbari.**Rhubarb Infusion.*

Take of Rhubarb sliced, an Ounce; Cochineal, a Scruple; Water, boiling-hot, a Pint. Infuse them together for one Night, and to the strained L liquor add an Ounce of strong Cinnamon-Water.

* Where a Purge of Rhubarb is indicated the above may be given from an Ounce to two.

*L. Infusum Senæ commune.**The common Infusion of Sena.*

Take of the Leaves of Sena, 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

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.

E. *Infusi Senæ Unciæ quatuor.*

Four Ounces of the Infusion of Sena.

Take of the Leaves of Sena, three Drams; Ginger, a Scruple; boiling Water, four Ounces. Infuse them together for four Hours, and strain off the Liquor.

* Each of these are intended for one *Dose*, and will operate very efficaciously.

H. *Infusum Solani Lethalis,*

Infusion of Deadly Nightshade.

Take of the Leaves of Deadly Nightshade dried, four Grains; Water, boiling hot, four Ounces. Infuse them together for six Hours, and then strain off the Liquor.

An Infusion may, in the same Manner, be prepared with Garden Nightshade.

* This Infusion was recommended some Years ago as an efficacious Medicine in cancerous Cases; but seems to have been quickly exploded. On what Experience it has been admitted into the *Hospital Dispensary* we shall not pretend to determine.

E. *Emulsio Camphorata.*

A camphorated Emulsion.

Take of Camphire, half a Dram; of Almonds in
Number

Number six; being rubbed together, add of Pennyroyal-Water, by little and little, half a Pint, and make an Emulsion; to which add, of Sugar, half an Ounce.

* This is diaphoretic, sudorific, alexipharmic, and proper in continual Fevers. The *Dose* is a Spoonful every third or fourth Hour.

E. Emulsiõ communis.

The common Emulsiõ.

Take of sweet Almonds, blanched, 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.

E. Emulsiõ Arabica,

The Arabic Emulsiõ.

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 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.

L. Fõtus communis.

The common Fõmentatiõ.

Take the dried Leaves of Southernwood or Lavender-Cotton,

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.

* This Fomentation frequently gives Ease, in the Piles, and other painful Swellings.

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 roborans.

A strengthening Fomentation.

Take of Oak-Bark, an Ounce and a half; of Spring-Water, three Pints; boil 'till a Quart of the strained Liquor remains, to which add, of Rock Alum, three Drams.

* This is a powerful Astringent, and may be used as an Injection in the Fluor Albus and Relaxations of the Vagina and Uterus.

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-sized 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.

* This is doubtless one of the best Preparations of the Viper; all the Benefit that can be expected from that Animal being by this Means obtained. See the Article *Viper*.

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.

* This is one of the most common, and, at the same Time, the best diluting Drinks in Fevers and other inflammatory Distempers.

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 ropy 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 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 for 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

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 Posset-Drink, made as strong as the Stomach will bear, taken first and last, is an infallible Cure for the Diabetes.

L. Succi 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 a quarter. Let them settle, and then pour off the clear Liquor from the Fæces, or strain it off.

E. Succi Scorbutici.

The Scorbutic Juices.

Take the Juice of Garden Scurvey-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, ten Ounces. After they are mixt and depurated according to Art, add of compound Horse-Raddish-Water, half a Pint.

* The Juice of the Oranges, at the same Time that it improves the Flavour, renders these Juices a very safe and efficacious Medicine against the Scurvy. 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, or even a larger Quantity, 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 Women's Disorders arising from Obstructions; for it attenuates gross, viscid Humours, and warms the Blood; it is good in the Green-Sickness, Suppression of the Menses, 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-Seeds, 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 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 hysterical 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

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 Quinsy, attended with immediate Danger, this Gargle will be proper to repel the Humours and restrain the Flux.

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 Marshmallow 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. *Injectio Balsamica.*

A Balsamic Injection.

Take Balsam of Capivi, half an Ounce, and the Yolk
of

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. Injectio 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 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 Pennyroyal Water, six Ounces; Syrup of Marshmallows, two Ounces. It may also be made without the Oil.

* This is a good Medicine to cleanse the Kidnies 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. Solutio Mercurii corrosivi.

Solution of corrosive Sublimate.

Take of Corrosive Sublimate finely powdered, twenty-four

four Grains; Malt-Spirits, two Quarts. Digest them together, frequently shaking the Vessel 'till the Sublimate is dissolved.

* This Medicine is particularly serviceable in Ulcerations of the Glands and Prepuce, Phymoses and Buboës. It operates chiefly by Sweat and Urine, but sometimes, especially if taken in a Morning, proves purgative. Its Use must be continued as long as any of the Symptoms remain: During the Cure the Patient should submit to a low spare Diet, and drink Plenty of Barley-Water with a little Milk, or some such diluting Liquor: Mixed with the Decoction of Sarsaparilla, it answers extremely well. The Dose is from a Spoonful to two Spoonfuls taken twice a Day.

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 Viægar. Take off the Curd.

H. Serum epidemium.

Plague-Water Whey.

Turn a Quart of boiling Milk with four Ounces of Plague-Water. Take off the Curd.

* These, drank plentifully while warm, promote a Diaphoresis in Fevers and other Disorders.

S Y R U P S.

L. **W**HEN 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.

E. *General Rules for making of Syrups.*

I. The Sugar that is mixt with Syrups made without boiling, is to be first boiled in a Water 'till it comes to a

candy Consistence, clarifying it with the White of an Egg, and taking off the Scum, or the finest Sugar should be used. Honey must be melted in a Water-bath, and clarified.

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.

* 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 composed; which will prevent many unnecessary Repetitions.

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.

* This Syrup is of the powerful kind, and is very useful for attenuating viscid Phlegm, and promoting Expectoration in humoural Asthmas, and Oppressions of the Breast.

E. Syrupus de Althæa.

Syrup of Marshmallows.

Take of the Roots of Marshmallows, three Ounces; of Liquorice, an Ounce; the Leaves of black Maiden-hair, an Ounce and a half; of Spring-Water, three Quarts; boil to the Consumption of a third Part; adding the Liquorice and Maidenhair towards the End.

End. After the Liquor is fine by settling, mix white Sugar, four Pounds; boil it over a gentle Fire, and stir it constantly 'till it becomes a Syrup.

* This Syrup may be of Service in Coughs, Gravel, &c. and is intended to supply the Place of the Pectoral Syrup.

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 Aurantiorum.

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. 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 Balsamicus.

Syrup of Balsam.

Take of Syrup of Sugar just made, two Pounds; 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 Ori-

lice slightly covered. When the Liquor is cold and strained, add a sufficient Quantity of Sugar to make a Syrup.

L. 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 Pounds; 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 deperated 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.

L. Syrupus Kermesinus.

Syrup of Kermes.

Brought from the south Parts of France.

E. Confectio Alkermes.

Confection of Kermes.

Evaporate three Pints of the Syrup of Kermes over a gentle

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 weak, and to give them Strength and Spirits at the Time of Child-birth. It is said to invigorate the Fœtus, 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.

Take of the Juice of Lemons, depurated, a Quart; fine Sugar, four Pounds. Make them into a Syrup without boiling.

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 sive 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

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 vulgo Diacodion.

Syrup of White Poppies.

Take of white Poppy-Heads, moderately ripe, and 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.

* This Syrup is given to Children, in *Doses* of two or three Drams; to Adults, from half an Ounce to an Ounce and upwards, for obtunding acrimonious Humours, easing Pain, procuring Rest, and answering the other Purposes of Opiates.

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 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

after a slight boiling, strain off the Liquor, to which add of white Sugar, four Pounds. Boil to the Consistence of a Syrup.

E. Syrupus Rosarum pallidarum.

Syrup of pale Roses.

Take of fresh pale Roses, a Pound; boiling Water, three Pints. Macerate them for a Night, strain off the Liquor, and add two Pounds of white Sugar, and boil them into a Syrup. It may likewise be made with the Liquor remaining after the Distillation of Rose-Water, cleared from the Dregs.

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 Fœces may subside. In the Morning pour off what is clear, and adding the Sugar boil them to seven Pounds and a half.

E. Syrupus communis. Common Syrup.

Take white Sugar and Spring-Water, of each equal Parts; boil them to the Consistence of a Syrup.

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 without 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, three 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.

* These two Syrups are used in *Doses* of a Spoonful for attenuating viscid Phlegm, and promoting Expectoration.

E. Syrupus de Sena et Rheo.

Syrup of Sena with Rhubarb.

Take dried Currants, two Ounces; Water, two Quarts.
Boil

Boil them 'till a third Part is wasted, and then infuse in the Decoction, while boiling hot in a close Vessel for the Space of a Night, the following Ingredients; of Sena, two Ounces; choice Rhuarb, one Ounce; bruised Ginger, two Drams. When the strained Liquor is depurated by settling, add of white Sugar, three Pounds and a half; 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 white Sugar, four Pounds. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Consistence of a Syrup.

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 the Juice for some Days that the Fæces 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 to make a Syrup.

* These Syrups may be given in *Doses* of three or four Spoonfuls, to purge serous Humours; they are apt to gripe, which may be prevented by drinking liberally of Water-Gruel or other warm Liquids during the Operation.

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 glazed 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 whole Day; then pour off

off the Liquor and strain it through a thin Linnen-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.

E. Syrupus Zingiberi.

Syrup of Ginger.

Take of Ginger, sliced and bruised, three Ounces; of boiling Water, three Pints. Let them stand a Night, and, after a slight Boiling, strain off the Liquor; let it stand to subside, and then make it into a Syrup with four Pounds of fine Sugar.

HONEYS, GELLIES, EXTRACTS, &c.

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. See *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*.

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, three Pounds; of Water, two Quarts. After steeping the Roots for three Days in the Water, boil it a little, press out the Liquor,

quor, and then strain. Afterwards boil it again with the Honey to a proper Thickness.

* These two Compositions are rarely employed in the present Practice.

L. Mel Rofaceum.

Honey of Rofes.

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 Rofes in Water for some Hours, and add the Honey to the Liquor when strained off; then boil them to a proper Thickness.

E. Mel Rofaceum.

Honey of Rofes.

Take of Rofes, dried, half a Pound; of boiling Water, two Quarts; steep them for a Night, and to the strained Liquor add of clarified Honey, six 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 folutivum.

Solutive Honey.

Take of the Liquor left after the Distillation of six Pounds of Damask Rofes; of Cummin Seeds, a little bruised, an Ounce; of brown Sugar, four Pounds; of Honey, two Pounds. Boil the expressed Liquor to three Pints; toward 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.

* This is principally employed in laxative Clysters.

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.

* This Oxymel is unpleasant, but is nevertheless an efficacious Medicine in Cases where Garlick is serviceable.

E. Oxymel

E. Oxymel pectorale.

Pectoral Oxymel.

Take the Roots of Elecampane and Florentine Orris, of each half an Ounce. After being sliced and bruised, boil them in three Pints of Spring-Water to two. To the strained Liquor add of Gum-Ammoniac, unprepared, an Ounce, dissolved in four Ounces of Vinegar; of Honey, eight Ounces; boil, scum off the Froth, and strain it.

* This Composition is intended to attenuate viscid Phlegm and promote Expectoration. The *Dose* is two Spoonfuls twice in a Day.

L. Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of clarified Honey, three Pounds; Vinegar of Squills, a Quart. Boil them in a glazed earthen Pipkin, over a gentle Fire, to the Consistence of a Syrup.

E. Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squills.

Take of clarified Honey, four Pounds; Vinegar of Squills, a Quart. Boil them together 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 an Ounce. It has been common to prescribe an Ounce and a half of this, or the Vinegar, as a Vomit. On the other hand, *Junker* gives an Ounce to puke a Child, which is certainly too large a Dose.

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.

That of *Edinburgh* is made in the same Manner.

E. Gelatina Barberorum.

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 a Flannel-Bag.

L. Ge-



*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, an Ounce. Boil them over a gentle Fire to the Consistence of a soft Gelly.

* This is an agreeable, nutritious, animal Gelly, of Service in great Weakness, and to obtund Acrimony.

*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.

* Marmalade of Quinces is an useful, cooling restringent Medicine, where hot, bilious Humours abound in the first Passages.

*E. Gelatina Ribesiorum.**Gelly of Currants.*

It is made with Currants in the same Manner as the Gelly of Barberries.

* Ripe succulent Fruits, prepared in this Manner, are gratefully dulco-acid and cooling; hence they are serviceable in inflammatory Fevers, for moistening the Mouth and quenching Thirst; as also in all Diseases where there is a Tendency to Putrefaction, in bilious Disorders, Scurvy, &c. They may be used liberally without Danger.

*H. Expressio Millepedarum.**Expression of Hoglice.*

Take of live Hoglice, three Ounces; Pennyroyal-Water, a Pint; compound Horse-Radish-Water, half a Pint. Beat the Hoglice, gradually pouring on the Waters; and then press out the Liquor. This is given in the Jaundice, Asthma, and other Disorders, as an Aperient and Diuretic.

*L. Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.**Extract of Liquorice.*

Take fresh Liquorice and boil it in Water; then strain off the Liquor; after the Pæces have subsided, boil it

it away 'till it will not stick to the Fingers. Towards the End, take Care it does not burn too.

E. Succus Prunorum sylvestrium seu Acacia Germanica.

The Juice of Sloes or German Acacia.

Take of the Juice of unripe Sloes, as many as you please, and inspissate them over a gentle Fire.

* This is an Astringent, similar to the Ægyptian Acacia, to which it is commonly substituted.

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.

* This Rob is a powerful saponaceous Resolvent, opens Obstructions of the Viscera, promotes the natural Secretions by Stool, Urine, and Sweat, and by this Means does Service in sundry chronical Disorders. The Dose is from two Drams to an Ounce. A Spoonful diluted with Water, is usually taken in common Colds, at Bedtime.

E. Fæcula Cucumeris Asinini, 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.

Elaterium

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* Elaterium is a strong Cathartic, and sometimes proves violently emetic. It is given in Cases where Medicines of the most powerful Kind are necessary, from one to four or five Grains; and sometimes added in smaller Quantities as a Stimulus to the weaker Purgations.

L. Extracta. *Extracts of the*
Radicum Enulæ Capanæ. *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. *Sawine.*

Dose, from half a Dram to a Dram.

Any of these is to be boiled in Water, then press out 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 oftener, 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 an uniform Mass.

In the same Manner are made,

Extract. Cort. Peruviani.

Extract of Jesuit's Bark.

Extract. Lign. Campechensis.

Extract of Logwood.

As also all other Extracts from Substances abounding with resinous Parts. They must be kept in Bladders smeared with Sallad-Oil.

* The Extract, commonly called the Juice of Liquorice, is imported from *Spain*.

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 half 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 oftener, in a Gallon of Water to half. After the Liquors are strained, boil them 'till

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 an 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; 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 half a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. Pilulæ seu Extractum Rudii.

The Pills or Extract of Rudiis.

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 *Panchymagogue*, or Purger of all Kinds of Humours; and it 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

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 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. *Resina Jalapæ.* *Resin 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 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 Resin 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 *Resins* of *Guaiac*, *Peruvian Bark*, *Scammony*, &c. The *Resin* of *Guaiac* is better made from the Gum than from the Wood.

L. *Gummi et Resina Aloës.*

Gum and Resin 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 Resin 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

be sprinkled with a little Spirit of Wine, to keep them from growing mouldy.

PRESERVES and CONSERVES.

L. Radix Eryngii condita.

Candied Eringo-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 Pound 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 Aurantium conditus.

Candied Orange-Peel.

Soak the Peel of *Seville* Oranges in several Waters 'till they loose 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 *Eringo*,

Eringo, Elecampane, Satyrion, the Peels of Oranges, and Lemons: Citron-Peel, 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 crusted with *Sugar*. But this hardly belongs to the *Pharmaceutic Art*. *Iron* is likewise subjected to this Operation.

E. Mars Saccharatus.

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 *candyng*, double the *Weight*, with each *Pound* of which two *Drams* of *Starch* has been previously mixed. Stir the *Kettle* continually that the *Filings* may be crusted 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. The Conerves ordered by the *College of Edinburgh* are from the *Leaves* of *Garden Scurvy-Grass* and *Wood-Sorrel*, the *Flowers* of *Rosemary* and *red Roses, Orange-Peel, and Hips*; they 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 as the *Basis* of *Boluses* or *Electuaries*, but may be taken alone. Of *Orange-Peel*, from a *Dram* to two *Drams*. Of the *Flowers* of *Mallows*, from one *Ounce* to two. The rest from two *Drams* to half an *Ounce*.

232 *Sugars, Troches, and Lozenges.*

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.

B Tabellæ Rosacæ.

Lozenges of Roses.

TAKE Conserve of red Roses, four Ounces; white Sugar, in Powder, a Pound. If any Moisture is necessary, take a sufficient Quantity of Syrup of dried Roses to form Lozenges, which must be dried with a gentle Heat.

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 Water sufficient to make them into Lozenges; afterwards dry them with a gentle Heat.

L. Trochisci Bechici albi.

White pectoral Troches.

Take of 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

Florentine Orris, an Ounce; of the Powder of Gum Tragacanth, three Ounces; and as much Rose-Water as is sufficient to form them into Troches.

E. Trochisci Bechici nigri.

Black pectoral Troches.

Take of the Juice of Liquorice and Gum Arabic, each four Ounces; Water, a sufficient Quantity; white Sugar, eight Ounces. Boil the Liquorice and Gum Arabic 'till they are dissolved; strain the Liquor and add the Sugar, then evaporate it over a gentle Fire to a proper Consistence to make Troches.

L. Trochisci Belchici 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 internally, are to be held in the Mouth 'till they dissolve gradually. All the above are good against sharp Rheums, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c. They may be carried in the Pocket, and one and two may be taken now and then.

E. Trochisci Cardialgici.

Troches for the Heart-burn.

Take Oyster-shells and white Chalk in Powder, of each two Ounces; of Gum Arabic, half an Ounce; of Nutmeg, half a Dram; of white Sugar, six Ounces; of Balm-Water sufficient to make them into Troches.

L. Tabellæ Cardialgicæ.

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.

* The Title of these express their Virtues.

L. Trochisci e Nitro.

Troches of Salt-Petre.

Take of purified Nitre, four Ounces; of double-refined Sugar, a Pound; and the Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth make them into Powder.

234 *Sugars, Troches, and Lozenges.*

* There are ten Grains of Salt-Petre to half a Dram of the Sugar. The Troches are proper for Inflammations 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 Tragacanth, half an Ounce; of white Sugar, a Pound; of Rose-Water, enough to make them into Troches.

L. Trochisci e Terra Japonica.

Troches of Japan Earth.

Take of 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.

* These are both excellent Forms for the Exhibition of Japan Earth; they are of considerable Service in some Kinds of Coughs, thin acrid Defluxions, Diarrhœas, and Disorders proceeding from a Laxity of the Intestines.

E. Trochisci de Minio. Red Lead Troches.

Take of Red Lead, half an Ounce; corrosive Mercury Sublimate, an Ounce; Crumb of the finest Bread, four Ounces. Make them up with Rosewater into oblong Troches.

* These Troches are employed only for external Purposes as Escharotics: they are powerfully such and require a good deal of Caution in their Use.

E. Trochisci de Myrrhæ. Troches of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, an Ounce and a half; Leaves of Pennyroyal,

nyroyal, Seeds of Lovage, Russian Caster, and Galbanum, of each an Ounce; chemical Oil of Savine, half a Dram; of Elixir of Property, a sufficient Quantity. With the Elixir reduce the Gums into a Mass of the Thickness of Honey; then add the Oil and Powders, and make them into 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 Fetida, 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 hysterical Cases. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

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 Siefalbum.

The white Troches of Rhafes.

Take of Ceruss, three Ounces; of Sarcocol, one Ounce; Tragacanth and Starch, of each three Drams; of Camphire, 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 Gleets.

L. Pulvis e Cerussa compositus.

Compound Powder of Ceruss.

Take of Ceruss, 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 Rhafes in the former Dispensatory.

E. *General Rules for the making of TROCHES.*

I. The 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 open.

IV. They must be kept in a Glass or glazed earthen Vessels.

E. *General Rules for making POWDERS.*

I. CARE 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 stopped.

L. E. Pulvis Antilyssus.

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 a 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

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 together, early in the Morning, and before Breakfast, to be dipt all over; but is to remain in it with his Head above Water, not longer than half a Minute, if the Water be very cold.

Pulvis Antilyssus Cinnabarinus.

Cinnabar Powder against the Bite of a mad Dog.

Take of native and factitious Cinnabar, each twenty-four Grains; Musk, sixteen Grains. Mix for a Powder.

* This is the celebrated *Chinese* Remedy, recommended by Sir *George Cobb*. The above Quantity is prescribed in a Glass of Arrack, to be taken immediately, and repeated at the End of thirty Days by Way of Preventative. But if the Disease has begun to appear, it must be repeated in three Hours, which it is pretended will effect a Cure.

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.

E. Pulvis Ari compositus.

Compound Powder of Cuckow-Pint.

Take of the Root of Cuckow-Pint, fresh dried, two Ounces; Calamus Aromaticus and Burnet-Saxifrage, of each an Ounce; white Canella, six Drams; vitriolated Tartar, two Drams. Mix these Ingredients into a Powder.

* This Powder incides thick Phlegm in the Lungs, and is good in Coughs, Cachexies, and Asthmas. The *Dose* is half a Dram. It is best when fresh made: in keeping it is apt to grow mouldy, and lose its Efficacy; the Cuckow-Pint in particular soon loses the Pungency, in which its Virtue resides.

L. Pulvis e Bolo compositus sine 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 *Fracastorius*, 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 in the Form of a Powder as are principally conducive to the Intention for which it is at present prescribed. It is a warm, glutinous Astringent, healing and strengthening, and is good in Loosenesses and the Bloody-Flux. A Dram may be taken at a Time. The latter is to be preferred in some Cases, on Account of the Opium. Forty-five Grains of the Powder contain one Grain of Opium.

E. Pulvis Cephalicus.

Cephalic Powder.

Take Leaves of Arfarabacca, Betony, and Marjoram, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Pulvis Sternutatorius.

The Sneezing Powder.

Take of dried Arfarabacca, Marjoram, Syrian Mastic-Thyme, dried Lavender-Flowers, of each equal Weights; rub them into a Powder together.

* These Herb-Snuiffs are designed to purge the Head, and cure its Disorders, and are superior to most Compositions of this Kind.

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. Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum compositus.

Compound Powder of Crabs-Claws.

Take of the black Tips of Crabs-Claws, two Ounces ; red Coral, an Ounce. 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 Arimony of the Bile, are good in a Catarrh, a Looseness, the bilious and Bloody-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 are 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, six Drams; of Virginian Snakeroot, two Drams; of Saffron, a Dram; of the compound Powder of Crabs-Claws, two Ounces. Make a Powder.

* This is different from the former, being more diaphoretic and alexipharmic; it is good in contagious Fevers, 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, 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 griping, 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. Pul-

E. Pulvis Diaromaton. *Aromatic Powder.*
Take the Lesser Cardamoms, Nutmeg, and Ginger, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Powder.

H. Pulvis Diaromaton. *Aromatic Powder.*
Take Canella alba and Ginger, of each equal Parts. Mix, and make a Powder.

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.

* These Compositions are agreeable, hot, spicy Medicines; and as such may be usefully given in cold phlegmatic Habits and decayed Constitutions for warming the Stomach, promoting Digestion, exciting the *Vis Vita*, and strengthening the Tone of the Viscera in general. The *Dose* is from ten Grains to a Scruple and upwards.

E. Pulvis Diasennæ.

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 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 Marshmallows, half an Ounce. Mix, and make a Powder.

L. Pul-

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, serous 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 Kidnies. The *Dose* of the first is from half a Dram to a Dram; of the second, to a Dram and a half.

E. Pulvis ad Epilepticos de Gutteta dictus.

Powder against the Falling-Sickness.

Take of the Roots of wild Valerian and Piony, each equal Parts. Mix, and make them into a Powder.

* The Intention of this Powder is expressed in its Title. It may be given in *Doses* from half a Dram frequently repeated.

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 is likewise excellent against the Vertigo and Convulsive Disorders in general. It is to be taken Morning and Evening.

E. Pulvis Hieræ Picræ. *Powder of Hiera Picra.*

Take of Succotrine Aloes, four Ounces; Virginian Snakeroot and Ginger, 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.

* These Compositions are rarely used in this Form on Account of their great Nauseousness. They are chiefly employed as the Basis of a Tincture, called, from the extraordinary Virtues ascribed to it, *Tinctura Sacra*, which see.

E. Pul-

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.

H. Pulvis Stypticus. *Styptic Powder.*

Take of Roch-Alum, half an Ounce; Japan Earth, two Drams. Mix into a Powder.

* These are good internal Remedies for Hæmorrhages, Overflowing of the Menses, 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.

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, Balauſtines, Japan Earth, of each five Drams; of Olibanum, half an Ounce; of strained Opium, a Dram. Reduce them all into 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 Menses 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. Pul-

H. Pulvis Vermifugus. *Worm Powder.*

Take of Flowers of Tansey and Worm-Seed, of each three Drams; of Steel, a Dram.

* The *Dose* is to half a Dram twice a Day.

H. Pulvis Vermifugus purgans.

Purging Worm-Powder.

Take of choice Rhubarb, three Drams; Scammony and Calomel, of each a Dram. Mix them.

* The Title of these Compositions sufficiently expresses their Use: The largest *Dose* of each commonly given, is half a Dram; the first is repeated twice a Day. The second, which is a Purgative, may be taken, if necessary, once or twice in a Week.

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, an Ounce and a half; 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 and 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 to it the former Ingredients while they are reduced into Powder, that it may pulverize the better.

* This is the Species of *Fracastorius's* Confection or *Diascordium*, which was formerly kept in the Shops in the Form of an Electuary only, but is now judiciously directed in that of a Powder also, both with and without the Opium: When made into an Electuary, the Medicine, in keeping, loses considerably of its Astringency, in which consists great Part of its medicinal Virtue. See *Pulvis e Bolo Com*, Five and forty Grains of the Composition contain one Grain of Opium.

L. This is reduced into an Electuary with thrice the Weight of Syrup of White Poppies, boiled to the Consistence of Honey.

P I L L S.

L. *Pilulæ Aromaticæ.**Aromatic Pills.*

TAKE of Succotrine Aloes, an Ounce and a half; of Gum *Guaiac*, an 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. Afterwards 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, six Drams; 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 disapppear; then add of Alicant Soap, half an Ounce; of common Syrup 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. *Pilulæ ex Allio.**Garlic Pills.*

Take Garlic and Spanish 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

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 Aloëticæ.*

Aloetic Pills.

Take Succotrine Aloes and white Spanish 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 serviceable in Cachexies, the Green Sickness, hysterick and hypochondriac Diseases. The *Dose* is half a Dram, which may be taken over Night, or in the Morning fasting; or in smaller Quantities as an Alterative.

E. *Pilulæ Cocciaë.*

Pill Cochiaë.

Take Succotrine Aloes, Coloquintida, Scammony of each an Ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, two Drams; of distilled Oil of Cloves, one Dram; of Syrup of Buckthorn as much as is sufficient to make a Mass of Pills.

L. *Pilulæ ex Colocynthide cum Aloe.*

Pill Cochiaë.

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.

* These are both brisk Catharticks, and often prescribed to carry off watery Humours. The Oil of Cloves makes them good against Flatulencies.

L. *Pilulæ ex Colocynthide simpliciores.*

The more simple Colocynth Pills.

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 a Syrup of Buckthorn.

This

* This is 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 impoverished Blood, strengthen the Stomach, help Digestion, open Obstructions, cure the Green-Sickness, the Cachexy, promote the Menfes, and are good in hysteric and hypochondriacal Cases. The *Dose* is to a Scruple twice in a Day.

L. *Pilulæ Ecephracticæ.*

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 Ecephracticæ Chalybeatæ.*

The deobstruent Pills with Steel.

Take of *Rufus's* Pills, an Ounce and a half; Gum Ammoniac, Resin of Guaiac, of each half an Ounce; of Salt of Iron, five Drams; Syrup of Orange-Peel, enough to make them into Pills.

* The Virtues and *Dose* are the same as the former.

H. *Pilulæ Ecephracticæ Chalybeatæ.*

Deobstruent Pills with Steel.

Take Hepatic Aloes, Extract of Black Hellebore, Salt of Steel, Galbanum, Myrrh, of each an Ounce; of Syrup of Sugar, enough to make them into a Mass of Pills.

* The *Dose* is from a Scruple to half a Dram.

E. *Pilulæ*

H. *Pilulæ Ecpbracticæ purgantes.**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 of Pills.

* The *Dose* is from one Scruple to two.

H. *Pilulæ Ecpbracticæ purgantes.**Deobstruent purging Pills.*

Take hepatic 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 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*

E. *Pilulæ Gummosæ.**Gum Pills.*

Take Gum Ammoniac, an Ounce; Russian Castor, Myrrh, and Assa Fœtida, of each half an Ounce; of distilled Oil of Amber, half a Dram; of Syrup of Orange-Peel, enough to make a Mass for Pills.

H. *Pilulæ Gummosæ.**Gum Pills.*

Take of Assa Fœtida, Galbanum, shining Wood-Soot, 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 of Pills.

* These different Compositions are all intended against hysteric and hypochondriac Diseases; as also against Convulsions, epileptic Fits, and vertiginous Disorders. The *Dose* is a Scruple twice in a Day.

E. *Pilulæ de Jalappa.**Jalap Pills.*

Take Extract of Jalap, two Ounces; Succotrine Aloes, an Ounce; vitriolated Tartar, a Dram; Syrup of Ginger, a sufficient Quantity to make into a Mass for Pills.

* This may be given to the Quantity of two Scruples, to operate as a brisk Purge; or in Doses, from five to ten Grains, as a Laxative or Alterant.

L. *Pilulæ Mercuriales.**Mercurial Pills.*

Take of Quicksilver, five Drams; of *Straßburgh 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; then beat it all to a Mass. If the Turpentine should be too thick, a little sweet Oil may be added thereto.

H. *Pilulæ Mercuriales.**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 Spanish Soap,

Soap an Ounce, and of Gum Ammoniac the same Quantity. Mix them according to Art.

E. *Pilulæ Mercuriales.*

Mercurial Pills.

Take pure Quicksilver, Rosin of Guaiac, white Spanish Soap, of each an Ounce; rub them in a Glass-Mortar 'till the Quicksilver disappears; then add common Syrup as much as is sufficient to make a Mass for Pills.

E. *Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.*

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Quicksilver, an Ounce; Rosin of Guaiac, half an Ounce. Rub them together 'till the Quicksilver disappears; then add Extract of black Hellebore, choice Rhubarb, of each half an Ounce; and common Syrup as much as is sufficient to make a Mass for Pills.

TURNER. *Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.*

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of Quicksilver, two Drams; Turpentine and Pill-Cochiæ, 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.

* All these Pills are useful Alteratives in sundry chronic Disorders: These joined with purging Ingredients are in Imitation of *Belloste*. One of them 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. 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

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 ex Olibano.*

Olibanum Pills.

Take Olibanum, two Ounces; Myrrh, an Ounce; Opium, five Drams; Balsam of Peru, two Drams; common Syrup, a sufficient Quantity to make a Mass for Pills.

* This Composition is intended to supply the Place of the *Storax Pill*; and likewise it may be given in Cases where an Opiate of slow Operation is necessary, as in tickling Coughs, &c. Four Grains of the Pill contain nearly half a Grain of Opium.

E. *Pilulæ pacifici vulgo Matthæi.*

Composing, or Matthew's Pill.

Take of Gum Ammoniac, three Ounces; Russian Castor, two Ounces; Saffron and Opium, of each an Ounce; of common Syrup enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

* These Pills were contrived by one *Starkey*, and by him communicated to *Matthews*, under whose Name they were, sometime ago, greatly celebrated. In the present Form, the black Hellebore is omitted, and Gum Ammoniac is substituted for the Soap of Tartar. Neither in this or the original Form were any of the Ingredients of much Consequence, except the Opium, their Quantity being too inconsiderable to answer any useful Purpose. Eight Grains of the Pill contain about a Grain of Opium.

L. *Pilulæ Saponaceæ.*

Saponaceous Pills.

Take of Almond Soap, four Ounces; of strained Opium, half an Ounce; of Essence of Lemons, a Dram.
Soften

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 white Poppies 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; Balsam of Tolu, two Drams; of Benjamin and Saffron, each a Dram; of common Syrup 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 of the Skin. The *Dose* is half a Dram twice in a Day.

H. *Pilulæ roborantes.*

Strengthening Pills.

Take of Colophony, 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

* These are designed against Fluxes, the Fluor Albus, and other Complaints. The *Dose* is to half a Dram twice a Day.

L. *Pilulæ Rufi.*

Rufus's Pills.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, two Ounces; of 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 Scillicæ.*

Squill Pills.

Take of Lesser Cardamom Seeds powdered, half an Ounce; Gum Ammoniac and fresh Squills, of each half an Ounce. With a sufficient Quantity of Balsam of Capivi, if necessary, make them into a Mass for Pills.

* 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 Menses, 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.*

Stomach Pills.

Take of Rhubarb, an Ounce; of Succotrine Aloes, six Drams; Myrrh, half an Ounce; of vitriolated Tartar, a Dram; of distilled Oil of Mint, half a Dram; of Syrup of Orange-Peel enough to make them into a Mass for Pills.

H. *Pilulæ*

H. *Pilulæ Stomachicæ.**Stomach Pills.*

Take of Hepatic 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 half a Dram.

L. *Pilulæ e Styracæ.**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 soften Defluxions and to appease Coughs.

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 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.

C. *Electuarium Astringens.**An Astringent Electuary.*

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 Electuary.

This

* 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. Electuarium Alexiterium.

A Cordial Electuary.

Take of compound Powder of Contrayerva, two Ounces; of Virginian Snakeroot, an Ounce; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electuary.

* The *Dose* is half a Dram every sixth Hour, drinking a small Draught of the following *Diaphoretic Julep* after each Dose.

G. 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. Electuarium e Baccis Lauri.

Electuary 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 Electuary.

* This warms the Stomach, expels Wind, is good for the flatulent Colic, provokes Urine, promotes the Menses, and is beneficial in hysteric Cases. It may also be given by way of an Injection in the above Disorders. The *Dose* is from a Scruple to a Dram.

H. Electuarium Balsamicum.

A Balsamic Electuary.

Take of Conserve of Roses, two Ounces; of Locatelli's Balsam dissolved in the Mucilage of Gum Arabic, a Ounce. Mix them.

* This Electuary is pectoral, and 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.

L. Electuarium e Cassia.

Electuary 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 Electuary.

* These Compositions serve very conveniently for the Basis of purging Boluses or Electuaries; or may be given by themselves, in *Doses* of three Drams to an Ounce, as Laxatives in costive Habits.

C. Electuarium Diaphoreticum.

A Diaphoretic Electuary.

Take of compound Powder of Contrayerva, two Ounces; of purified Nitre, an Ounce; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make them into an Electuary.

* This is an inconvenient Form of giving Nitre, as it is apt, when taken in Substance, to sit uneasy on the Stomach. The *Dose* is half a Dram every sixth Hour.

E. Electuarium ad Dysentericos.

Electuary against the Dysentery.

Take of the Confection of Japan Earth, three Ounces; Locatelli's Balsam dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, an Ounce; powdered Rhubarb, half an Ounce; Syrup of Marshmallows as much as is sufficient to make an Electuary.

* This is a very useful Composition in the latter Stages of Dysenteries, where the Mucus of the Intestines is abraded, and where it is hazardous to give more powerful Astringents. The *Dosè* is the Bigness of a Walnut once or twice a Day.

E. Confectio Japonica.

Confection of Japan Earth.

Take of Japan Earth, three Ounces; Tormentil-Root, Nutmegs, Olibanum, each two Ounces; Opium dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of Canary, a Dram and a half; Syrup of dried Roses boiled down to the Consistence of Honey, thrice the Weight of the Powders. Mix and make them into an Electuary.

* This is a very judicious Reform of the ancient *Diascordium*, whose place in the Shops it is intended to supply. It is a moderately warm, glutinous, opiate Astringent, and in Fluxes where such Medicines are indicated, may do considerable Service. It is remarked, however, that Compositions of this Kind keep better in the dry Powders, like the *Pulvis e Bolo*, &c. than when mixed with Liquids. Half an Ounce contains a Grain of Opium.

L. Electuarium 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 Spices with the Syrup, and make an Electuary.

C. Electuarium ad Gonorrhœam.

An Electuary for a Clap.

Take of the Lenitive Electuary, three Ounces; of Jalap in Powder, three Drams; of purified Nitre, a Dram and a half. The *Dosè* 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 at the Penis was bound hard with a Cord; when the 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. Whe

by this Means the Symptoms are removed, and nothing but a simple Running remains, the *following Electuary* may be used.

C. *Electuarium ad Gonorrhœam post Inflammationem.*

An Electuary for the Clap when the Inflammation is gone.

Take of the Lenitive Electuary, 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 Electuary.

* *Dose* as above.

H. *Electuarium Hæmorrhoidale.*

An Electuary against the Piles.

Take of the Lenitive Electuary, two Ounces; of Flowers of Brimstone, half an Ounce. Mix them. The *Dose* is half an Ounce.

C. *Electuarium Hydropicum.*

An Electuary 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 Electuary. The *Dose* is half a Dram early in the Morning.

C. *Electuarium Jalappæ.*

A Jalap Electuary.

Take of Jalap in Powder, two Ounces; of Ginger in Powder, three Drams; of Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electuary.

* When Purgings 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. *Electuarium Ictericum.*

An Electuary for the Jaundice.

Take of Castile Soap, three Ounces; powdered Rhubarb and the Species of Hiera Picra, of each half an Ounce; of the Syrup of Orange-Peel, enough to make them into an Electuary. 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. Electuarium Lenitivum.

Lenitive Electuary.

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.

E. Electuarium Lenitivum.

Lenitive Electuary.

Take of Leaves of Sena, four Ounces; Coriander Seed, an Ounce; Liquorice-Root, two Ounces; boiling Water, two Quarts. Infuse them for a Night in a close Vessel, strain off the Liquor, and add six Pounds of white Sugar. Boil them to the Consistence of a thick Syrup, and then add of the Pulp of French Prunes, a Pound; of Pulp of Cassia and Tamarinds, of each half a Pound. Mix, and make an Electuary.

* These Electuaries may be occasionally taken to the Quantity of a Nutmeg or more, for loosening the Belly in costive Habits. They are frequently employed in Glysters, though for that use the last is rather more convenient, having no Powders in its Composition.

H. Electuarium Lenitivum.

Lenitive Electuary.

Let the Pulp of Cassia be omitted and that of the Tamarinds doubled.

E. Electuarium ad Nephriticos.

Electuary against the Gravel.

Take of Lenitive Electuary, an Ounce and a half; of Venice Turpentine, dissolved with the Yolk of an Egg, an Ounce; of choice Rhubarb, two Drams; of Syrup of Marshmallows enough to make an Electuary. Mix them according to Art. The Dose is about a Dram once or twice in a Day.

C. Electuarium Peruvianum.

Electuary of the Bark.

Take of Peruvian Bark in Powder, three Ounces; Syrup of Orange-Peel enough to make an Electuary, 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 Electuary 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 Electuary.

* The Crude Sal Ammoniac, where there is any Suspicion of Obstructions of the Viscera, proves an useful Aperient, and renders the Exhibition of the Bark more safe. 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 Electuary 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 Electuary. The Dose is the Quantity of a Walnut twice or thrice in a Day.

* This is a useful Strengtheners in Laxities of the Solids.

H. Electuarium Peruvianum Stypticum.

A Styptic Electuary 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 Electuary. The Dose is the Quantity of a Walnut thrice in a Day.

* This is designed as a powerful Styptic in Fluxes and Hemorrhages, and particularly in the Diabetes and Fluor Albus.

C. Electuarium ad Alvi Profluvium sive Diarrhoeam.

An Electuary against a Looseness.

Take of Diascodium, 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. Elcc-

C. Electuarium Rheumaticum.

An Electuary 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 any 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.

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 a Gallon and a half 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 Ingredients in fine Powder, make the whole into an Electuary; 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 these Jumbles, how venerable soever either for their Name or Antiquity. It is nevertheless a Medicine very much used in the present Practice, to raise the Pulse when too low, warm the Habit, and promote a Diaphoresis in Fevers. The *Dose* is usually from half a Dram to a Dram. The following, in its Effects, is nearly the same.

E. Confectio Cardiaca.

The Cordial Confection.

Take of Conserve of Rosemary, three Ounces; candied Nutmeg, an Ounce and a half; candied Ginger, six Drams; compound Powder of Contrayerva, half an Ounce;

Ounce; essential Oil of Cinnamon, fifteen Drops;
Syrup of Oranges enough to make an Electuary.

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.

E. Electuarium pectorale.

A pectoral Electuary.

Take of Rob of Elder, two Ounces; Sperma Ceti dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, half an Ounce; Flowers of Benjamin, a Dram; of Syrup of Balsam enough to make an Electuary.

* The Title shows the Virtues. It may be taken from one Dram to three.

L. Mithridatium five Confectio Democratis.

Mithridate.

Take of Cinnamon, fourteen Drams; of Myrrh, eleven Drams;

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 Nutmegs, 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 Opobalsamum, 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.

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 Camel's 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, hulked 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 Saggapenum, 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 of 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 proper to employ more
simple

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*. The College of *Edinburgh* have expunged both these Compositions from the last Edition of their *Dispensatory*, and have substituted the following in their Place.

E. Theriaco Edinensis.

Edinburgh Treacle.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, ten Ounces; Contrayerva-Root, six Ounces; Resin of Guaiac, four Ounces; lesser Cardamom Seeds, two Ounces; Myrrh, Saffron, and Opium, of each an Ounce; of Rob of Elder, triple the weight of the Powders; of *Canary Wine* enough to dissolve the Opium. Mix, and make an Electuary.

* This is very well calculated to answer the Purposes of a warm Alexipharmic; but the more effectual it is in this Intention, the more Caution is requisite in exhibiting it, as such Medicines injudiciously given, often convert the slightest Colds into Fevers of the most inflammatory and dangerous Kind. Two Drams and a half of the *Theraica* contain one Grain of Opium.

B O L U S E S.

H. Bolus Alexiterius.

An Alexiterial Bolus.

Take of Virginian Snakeroot, 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 Antidyfentericus.

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

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, five Grains; or distilled Oil of Hartshorn, five Drops; 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 diaphoreticus.

A diaphoretic Bolus.

Take the compound Powder of Contrayerva, and crude Sal Ammoniac, of each a Scruple; of common Syrup enough to make a Bolus.

* 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 Gum Guaiac, half a Dram; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn, seven Grains; of Syrup of Sugar enough to make a Bolus.

* This is a good Diaphoretic in the Palsy, 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 Dropsy, &c. the above is a very safe and efficacious one.

H. Bolus

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 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, twenty-five 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; it likewise will kill Worms and expel them out of the Body.

H. Bolus Sudorificus.
Sudorific Bolus.

Take of Nitre and Sal Polychrest, each twelve Grains; Ipecacuanha, six Grains; Opium, three Grains; Syrup of White Poppies enough to make a Bolus.

* This is a very efficacious Sweat, on the same Principle as Dr. *Dover's* Powder.

H. Bolus Theriacalis.
A Bolus of Venice Treacle.

Take of Theriaca, two Scruples; of volatile Salt of Hartshorn, seven Grains; of Camphire, three Grains. Mix them.

Mercurial Boluses are good in many Diseases, particularly in the Venereal Dropsy, &c. the more is a very efficacious one.

L O H O C H S.

* *Lohochs, Eelegmas, Linctuses* or *Lambatives*, are chiefly designed against Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, 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 Balsam 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, Syrup of Marshmallows or Syrup of Balsam, of each an Ounce; of white Sugar, two Drams. Make a Lohoch.

H. Lohoch commune.

The common Lambative.

Take Olive Oil and Syrup of Marshmallows, of each two Ounces. Mix them.

C. Lo-

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 Spirit of Vitriol, a Dram. Mix them.

E. Lohoch de Lino.

A Lohoch with Linseed Oil.

Take fresh Linseed-Oil with Syrup of Balsam, of each an Ounce; Flowers of Brimstone and white Sugar, of each two Drams. Mix them.

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 Spermaceiti and white Soap, of each two Drams; of the Yolk of an Egg, enough to unite them. These being well rubbed together, add of Olive 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; Syrup made with Juice of Lemons, 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 ELECTUARIES.

I. The Rules for making Decoctions and Powders, belong to the Decoctions and Powders of Electuaries.

II. Gums

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 Electuaries, 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 over a gentle Fire, before the other Ingredients are added to them.

IV. Electuaries, especially those wherein Opium is an Ingredient, if they grow dry in keeping, must be reduced to a due Consistence with the Addition of a little Canary Wine.

O I L S.

Oils by Expression.

L. E. Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium.

Oil of sweet Almonds.

TAKE 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*, *Bay Berries*, and *Nutmegs*, called *Oil of Mace*; 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 Children's Gripes a Spoonful may be given at a Time, with Syrup of Maidenhair

Maidenhair or Marshmallows. For their Coughs it must be mixed with a 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 may be taken at proper Intervals, after Bleeding; and it is of Service 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 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 good 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* does not in the least partake of the Pungency of the Seed, as is sometimes supposed, but agrees in Quality with other insipid emollient Oils.

Oils by Infusion and Decoction

E. *Oleum Chamæmeli.*

Oil of Camomile.

Take of the fresh Herb of Chamomile with the Flowers, 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 may be prepared any Oil from any Kind of Herb,

L. *Oleum*

L. Oleum Hyperici.

Oil of St. John's-Wort.

Take of Flowers of St. John's-Wort, fully blown and fresh, carefully picked from their Calyxes, four Ounces; of Sallad-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 Sallad-Oil, a Quart; Boil the Flowers in the Oil 'till they are almost crisp. Then express the Oil, and set it by that the Fæces may subside.

* These Oils are for external Use. Their general Virtues are to soften and relax; by which Qualities they prove serviceable in Tension, Rigidity, Contractions, and Inflammations of particular Parts; and in Pains proceeding from these Causes. As several of them contain those Parts of the Ingredients in which their Virtues principally reside, they are hence supposed capable, in some degree, of exerting those Virtues when externally applied: Thus the *Oil of Chamomile* is said to be a warm Discutient and Resolvent; the *Oil of St. John's-Wort* is a great Vulnerary and Easer of Pain, and good in Diseases of the Joints, Affections of the Nerves, in Contusions, Luxations, the Colic, and Worms in Children. It is presumed, however, that at present there are few who expect much more from these Preparations than from common Oil itself, which has the Advantage of being less offensive. The resinous Parts of Vegetables, however active when taken internally in a proper Form, can scarce be supposed, when combined with a large Quantity of Oil to have any considerable Effect in external Applications.

L. Oleum viride.

The green Oil.

Take fresh Bay Leaves, the Leaves of Rue, of Marjoram, of Sea Wormwood, of Camomile, of each three Ounces; of Olive-Oil, 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

* This serves to make the green or martial Ointment.

E. Oleum e Mucilagibus.

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; afterwards pour off the Oil very carefully.

* This Oil is supposed emollient, resolvent, and to promote Suppuration; but expressed Oils, it is remarked, extract the resinous and oily Parts of Vegetables, but do not act upon or unite with the gummy and mucilaginous; hence this Oil contains nothing of the Mucilage its Ingredients abounds with, and whence it derives its Appellation.

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 Pipersidis,	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,
Anisi,	Anise,
Cari,	Caraway,
Cumini,	Cumin,
Ex Baccis Juniperi,	of Juniper Berries,
Ex Aromatibus,	of Spices,
Caryophyllis Aratomicis,	Cloves,
Nuce Moschata,	Nutmegs,
et aliis,	and others.
	The

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 Abinthii.

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 *Edinburgh Dispensatory* orders essential Oils to be drawn, after the same Manner, from the following Simples, only the Seeds and Spices are to be bruised before they are steeped.

Oleum Herb. Menthæ,	Oil of the Herb Mint,
Origani,	Wild Marjoram,
Pulegii,	Pennyroyal,
Sabinæ,	Savine,
Rorismarini cum Flor.	Rosemary with the Flowers,
Rutæ cum Seminibus,	Rue with the Seeds,
Flor. Lavendulæ,	Flowers of Lavender,
Sem. Anisi,	Seeds of Anise,
Carui,	Caraways,
Fœniculi,	Fennel,
Baccæ Juniperi	Juniper Berries,
Cort. Limonum,	Peel of Lemons,
Caryophyllorum aromat.	Cloves,
Cinnamomi,	Cinnamon,
Macis,	Mace,
Nucis Moschatæ,	Nutmegs,
Piperis Jamaicensis,	Jamaica Pepper,
Ligni Sassafras, &c.	Wood of Sassafras,
Rhodii,	Rhodium.

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

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 a much longer Time. The longer they are steeped the more Sea-Salt they require. If Substances of a viscous Texture are made to undergo a slight Fermentation, not continued too long, they will the more readily yield their Oil; in such a Circumstance the Mixture of Salt is unnecessary.

* This *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 or Brain; but is chiefly used to scent Pomatums.

Oil of Worm-wood 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 stuf that they cannot suck, to anoint the Outside of the Noftrils 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 Wild 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 Pally. 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 serviceable in the Pally and Apoplexy, unless of the sanguineous Kind, or from an Hæmor-

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 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, thick 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

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 serviceable 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 an 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* 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 Hiccuping, 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.

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 in the Ears it is said to cure Deafness, &c. *Leмери* 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. 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, odoriferous, 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 Barbadosis.

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 Capiviæ compositum.

Compound Oil of Balsam of Capivi.

Take of Balsam of Capivi, two Pounds; of Gum Guaiac, four Ounces; it is to be distilled in a Retort, and will yield a Pound of Oil.

* This Mixture undistilled proves a Medicine of considerable Efficacy in Rheumatic Cases, &c. In Distillation the Guaiacum gives over very little. The Balsam, distilled with Water, yields half its Weight or more of an elegant essential 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. 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 and Balsam of Turpentine.

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 any Quantity of Turpentine, and four Times the Quantity of Water, upon Distillation in an Alembic a limpid Oil will be obtained. A black Rosin or Colophony, after the Evaporation of the Water, remains at the Bottom; which may be either kept for Use, or distilled in a Retort, and then it will yield a yellow, then a blackish red Oil, which is called *Balsam of Turpentine*.

* The *Ethereal Oil of Turpentine* is of great Use in Surgery; for if it be applied hot to Wounds, Punctures, or Laceration 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 Fit comes 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 the Oil.

L. Flores Benzoini.

Flowers of Benjamin.

Put powdered Benjamin into an earthen Pot, and place it in 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.

Flower 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 a gentle Heat, which afterwards must be increased. The Flowers will be raised into the Head, which must be brushed off, and carefully washed in warm Water. * See *Sulphur*.

L. Flores

I. 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 Sulphur and melt it in an earthen Pan. Let a twisted Rag be dipt in it, with one End drawn through the Neck of a Phial, to serve as a Match. 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: 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 Inflammability of the Humours, and of quenching Thirst. The Dose is a few Drops in any convenient Liquor. 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

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“ 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 Kidnies and Bladder.

E. Hepar Sulphuris.

Liver of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, three 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 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 inspid.

* This Preparation is used in Unguents, &c. on Account of its Whiteness; in other Respects it is not at all different from pure Sulphur.

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 Defecations of the Skin, rendering it soft and smooth. *Boyle* says, it is good for Coughs internally, and externally for Bruises, Tumours, and inveterate 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, 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.

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.

* 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 Watery Ulcers. The *Dose* is from ten Drops to twelve.

E. Balsamum Sulphuris Anisatum.

Anisated Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, two Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, six Ounces; Essential Oil of Anise, four Ounces.

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Ounces. Digest them in the Manner directed in the preceding Balsam.

* *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.

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 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 a 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 ChrySTALLIZATION.

L. In the same Manner *Sal Ammoniac* is to be purified.

L. Alu-

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.

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, keeping it constantly stirring lest it should stick to the Vessel or acquire a stony Hardness. If it be urged with a more vehement Fire it passes into a deep red Substance, which is called *Colcothar of Vitriol*.

* Calcined Vitriol is chiefly employed for the Distillation of the Spirit of Vitriol.

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

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 in a clean Iron Pot, 'till the Salt becomes exceedingly 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 though they have been ever 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

stops Vomiting, especially if mixed with Juice of Lemons. Some greatly recommend 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 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; then set it 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. Crystalli Tartari.

Crystals of Tartar.

Take any Quantity of white Tartar, and dissolve it in twenty Times as much Water, by boiling; while the Solution is hot filtre it through Paper into a wooden Vessel;

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.

* Crystals and Cream of Tartar are imported from abroad: Pure white Tartar, especially that from *Rhenish Wine*, without any Preparation, is not inferior to either of them. These are good in the Colic, and in all Diseases where the Bile or other Humours grow putrid in the Intestines, from Fevers or other Causes; for they change their alkaline Qualities into a neutral Salt. See *CrySTALLI Tartari.*

E. Tartarus vitriolatus.

Vitriolated Tartar.

Take of Oil of Vitriol diluted with an equal Quantity of Water, any Quantity; pour it into a wide Glass-Vessel, and then drop gradually upon it Oil of Tartar per Deliquium 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.

* 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 Antimoniacum* is nearly of the same Class, though 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 serous 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, and Fevers, except the Malignant, especially if attended with a Looseness. The common *Dose* is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. But *Geoffroy* says, it may be given in the same Dose as the soluble Tartar, that is, according to him, from a Scruple to two Drams; and if the Intention is to purge, to six 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.

Gallon. When the Salt is dissolved in boiling Water, throw 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 exhaled, 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 Tartarificus*. It is aperient, diuretic and laxative, and is good in cachectic Diseases and Obstructions of the Viscera; it dissolves Crudities of the Stomach, destroys tartareous Matter contained in the Bile and Urine; it is good in the Gravel, Jaundice, Diseases of the Spleen and the Hypochondria, if frequently used. Outwardly it cleanses sordid 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

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 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 radicum*, *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
f. liated

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 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 slacked; 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

of the Lye resides in the Lime, *Lime-Water* has been properly substituted in its Room; which see.

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 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 Palate and Stomach. * See *Sapo*.

E. Lapis septicus, seu Cauterium potentiale.

The potential Centaury.

Take of Pot-Ashes and Quick-Lime, equal Parts; of Spring-Water, three Times the Weight of both. Macerate them for two Days, stirring them sometimes, exhale the filtred Lixivium to Dryness, put the Mass into a Crucible, and keep it in the strongest Fire 'till it flows like Oil; then pour it out upon a smooth heated Surface, and while it is soft, cut it into Pieces of a convenient Size and Form, which must be kept in a Glass-Bottle well stop'd for Use.

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 with a Bottle stop'd with a Cork for several Months. Sprinkle
this

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 stop'd.

L. *Cauticum 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.

* These two last Preparations, it is observed, are preferable to the foregoing one as they are not so apt to melt when used, and to extend their Effects so as to injure the neighbouring Parts.

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 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 ita dictum Vitrioli.*

Spirit and Oil of Vitriol.

Take of green Vitriol calcined to a Whiteness and powdered, 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, which will be inconsiderable if the Vitriol has been properly calcined, 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*.

* The Spirit of Vitriol is the most ponderous of all the Liquids we are acquainted with, and the most powerful of the Acids. If any other Acid be united with a fixed alkaline Salt or Earth, upon the Addition of the vitriolic,
such

such Acid will be dislodged, and arise on applying a moderate Heat, leaving the vitriolic in Possession of the Alkali. Mixed with Water, it instantly conceives great Heat; exposed to the Air, it imbibes its Moisture, and soon acquires a considerable Addition of Weight. In Medicine, like other acid Spirits, it 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. 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 knew 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 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; afterwards distil them, first with a gentle Fire, and then with a strong one.

* The Acid of Nitre is next in Strength to the Vitriolic, and dislodges all but that from alkaline Salts or Earths. Its chief Use is as a Menstruum for certain Minerals, and as the Basis of some particular Preparations, of which hereafter. It has been given likewise diluted with any convenient Vehicle, as a Diuretic from ten to fifty Drops.

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

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distil them, first with a gentle Fire, then with a strong one.

E. Spiritus Salis Marini.

Spirit of Sea-Salt.

Take of decrepitated Sea-Salt, two Pounds; of Oil of Vitriol diluted with an equal Quantity of warm Water, a Pound. Distil them in a Glass-Retort in Sand, gradually increasing the Fire, to a Dryness. This Spirit may be rectified by pouring out the Liquor in to a Glass Cucurbit, and with a gentle Distillation in a Water-bath abstract the Phlegm. The pure Spirit will remain behind.

* The Spirit of Sea-Salt is the weakest of the mineral Acids, but stronger than any of the Vegetable. It is used chiefly as a Menstruum for the making of other Preparations: Sometimes likewise it is given, properly diluted, as an Antiphlogistic, Aperient, and Diuretic, from ten to sixty or seventy Drops in Inflammatory and putrid Fevers, the Scurvy, Dropsy, &c.

E. Spiritus Salis dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Salt.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, three Parts; put it into a capacious Vial, and pour on it by Degrees Spirit of 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 dulcified Spirit of Salt is a great Stomachic, restores a depraved and dejected Appetite, corrects noxious 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.

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

Froth get into the Receiver, and it spoil the whole Process.

E. Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, two Quarts; carefully add by little and little a Pound of the Oil of Vitriol. Digest them in a close Matraass in a very gentle Sand-Heat for eight Days; then distil them with a moderate Degree of Heat 'till oily Drops begin to appear in the Neck of the Retort. Add to the distilled Spirit, shaking the Vessel in order to mix them, an equal Quantity of Water, by Measure, in every Pint of which a Dram of Salt of Tartar has been previously dissolved. Distil again with a moderate Heat as long as any Spirit comes over.

* Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol promotes Perspiration, and the urinary Secretions, expels Flatulencies, and in many Cases eases Pain and procures Sleep. It may be given from twenty Drops to a Dram.

E. Spiritus Æthereus.

Æthereal Spirit.

Take of the dulcified Spirit of Vitriol and Water, in which Salt of Tartar has been dissolved in the Manner directed in the preceding Article, each equal Parts. Mingle them by shaking the Vessel, and upon suffering the Liquor to rest, the Æthereal Spirit will float on the Surface, from whence it may be separated. The dulcified Spirit of Vitriol may be recovered by Rectification.

* This Spirit or *Æther*, as it is generally called, is recommended by Dr. *Morris*, externally, for curing Head-aches, Pains in the Ear, and the Tooth-ach; internally, in the Hooping Cough, and in hysteric, hypochondriac, and lethargic Cases. The *Dose* about thirty Drops.

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 serviceable in grievous Pains and Spasms; as also that when it has quite lost its Acidity [when any remains] by the Addition of Salt of Tartar, two Drams may be mixed 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 away 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;

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.

* The only Use of these acid Liquors is as Menstrua for certain mineral Substances.

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. Vitriolum purificatum, vulgo Gilla Vitrioli.

Purified Salt of Vitriol.

Take of white Vitriol, any Quantity, and boiling Water
enough

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 Side 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 Loosness and the Bloody-Flux; but it is nauseous, and at present not much in Use. *Sal Ammoniac* and *Nitre* are to be purified in the same Manner, taking care that the ChrySTALLIZATION of the *Nitre* is not too long continued.

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 Deflagration 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 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.

* Here the Acid of the Sulphur unites with a Part of the alkaline Basis of the *Nitre*, forming therewith a vitriolated

vitriolated Tartar; a Circumstance not suspected by those who introduced this Process for refining 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 Catharticum Glauberi.

Glauber's Purging 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 crystallize.

* This purging Salt, taken from half an Ounce to an Ounce or more, proves a mild and useful Purgative; and, in smaller Doses, largely diluted, a serviceable Aperient and Diuretic.

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.

* This differs very little from common Salt.

E. Magnesia Alba.

White Magnesia.

Take any Quantity of bitter, purging Salt, and dissolve it in Water; filtre the Liquor, then add a filtred Solution of Potashes; and a white Powder will fall to the Bottom, which is to be carefully washed by repeated Affusions of hot as well as cold Water, and then dried for Use.

* Magnesia is a useful Antacid, and a safe and inoffensive Laxative. Hence it is very much used in Heartburns, and for preventing or removing the many Disorders which Children are thrown into from a Redundance of acid Humours in the first Passages. It is preferred, on Account of its laxative Quality, to the testaceous and other absorbent Earths, which, unless gentle Purgatives are given occasionally to carry them off, are apt to lodge in the Body, and occasion a Costiveness very detrimental to Infants. It is not however the Magnesia itself which proves purgative, but the saline Compound resulting from its Union with the acid Juices in the first Passages. The *Dose* to Infants is from ten to twenty Grains, and to Adults from one Dram to three.

L. Lapis Medicamentosus.

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

over with a little *yellow Oil*, then a *yellow Oil* with a little *Salt*. With the third Degree of Heat there 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 Principle 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 Antihysterick. It is of great Use in Disorders of the Head and Nerves, in the Vertigo, Lethargy, catarrhal, hysterick 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 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 it 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 all *acid austere, astringent*, and bitterish Plants that are possess of 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 mixed 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 Salt* from any Part 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 into a large Iron-Pot, with an earthen Head and a large Receiver fitted thereto, and proceed, after luting the different Joinings, to a gradual Distillation in an open Fire. A *Phlegm* will arise 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

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 *Spirit* is separated from the *Phlegm* 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 the *Phlegm* will remain at the Bottom. The *Salt* may be separated from the *Oil*, by distilling it with twice the Quantity of Potashes, for they will retain the *Oil*, and the *Salt* will rise towards the Top.

A purer *Spirit* may likewise be obtained, if to each Pound two Ounces of Potashes be added, and distilled in a Glass-Retort. The Ashes which are left may be whitened by burning out the *Oil* in an open Fire.

A *Spirit*, *Salt*, and *Oil* may be distilled in the same Manner from any of the solid Parts of Animals.

* The volatile *Salt* of Hartshorn is a most penetrating Medicine; and is alexipharmic, 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* rouse the Spirits greatly in the Lethargy, Epi-

lepsy, 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.

Sal Ammoniac.

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; 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 that 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 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

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 Liqueur. *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 Senses, and the Apoplexy from a cold Cause. *Boerhaave* would by no Means have the Spirit or Salt strongly snuff up the Nose, for fear of corroding and inflaming the optic Nerves, the pituitary Membrane, or the Vesicles of the Lungs. The Spirit, mixed 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.

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 volatilis oleosus, vulgo Spiritus salinus aromaticus.

Volatile oily, or saline aromatic, Spirit.

Take of volatile Sal Ammoniac, eight Ounces; distilled Oil of Rosemary, an Ounce and a half; Oil of Amber, an Ounce; Essence of Lemons, half an Ounce; French Brandy, six Quarts. Distil off in a Water-Bath, nearly 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,

O 4

half

310 *Salts and Saline Preparations.*

half a Dram; of the dulcified Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, a Quart. Distil them with a gentle Fire.

* Volatile Salts thus united with Aromatics are not only more agreeable in Flavour, but likewise more acceptable to the Stomach, and less acrimonious than in their pure State. Of these the first seems preferable in some Cases, especially of the hysteric Kind, as a Medicine; the latter has the Advantage as an agreeable cordial Aromatic.

L. *Spiritus volatilis foetidus.*

The fetid volatile Spirit.

Take of any fixed Salt, a Pound and a half; Sal Ammoniac, a Pound; of Assa Foetida, four Ounces; of proof Spirit, three Quarts. Distil off five Pints with a gentle Heat.

* This Spirit is designed as an Antihysteric, and is undoubtedly well contrived for the Purpose.

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 Pleuritis and Inflammations of the Lungs. This Spirit is most like crude Sal Ammoniac. *This is extracted*

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 Cerae.

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.

METALLIC PREPARATIONS.

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.

* The Rust of Iron is preferable as a Medicine to the Calces or Croci made by a strong Fire, and is frequently given with Success in obstinate Chlorotic Cases. The *Dose* is from four or five Grains to twenty or thirty.

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 again reverberated in a strong Fire, for a considerable Time, is called

E. Crocus Martis astringens.

Astringent Crocus of Iron.

Colcothar of Vitriol may supply the Place of both the above Preparations.

* 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 *Crocuses*, *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.

rate. 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 Vibres 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 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, Schirruses, Hæmorrhages, scorbutic and melancholic Disorders. In these Cases Iron is noxious; for though it is said to be aperient, it cannot vanquish those 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 subtile Powder, or otherwise. Nothing requires Exercise more than this Remedy to facilitate the Distribution of the martial Particles, to restore

fore 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, 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.

* 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, 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, insomuch 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,

Flowers, in a damp Place, and when it is liquefied, keep it for Use.

E. Mars solubilis seu Chalybs tartarifatus.

Soluble Iron or tartarified Steel.

Take unprepared Filings of Iron and Chryftals of Tartar, of each equal Quantities; of Rain-Water, enough to make a Mafs, 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 Procefs '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 Menfes, &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 unprepared Filings of Iron, three Ounces; pour upon them, cautiously and gradually, four Ounces of Oil of Vitriol mixed with an equal Quantity of warm Water. 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 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 Chryftals may shoot.

* This is esteemed for opening Obstructions, killing Worms, strengthening the relaxed Fibres, and curing the Green-Sickness. It purges pituitous and serous Humours. Too large a Dose will vomit. *Boerhaave* says,

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, though 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 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, beat out into thin Plates, and afterwards cut; dissolve it in a Phial in triple the Quantity of Spirit of Nitre, with a Sand-Heat. Then in a large Crucible, with a very gentle Fire, exhale the Humidity. Afterwards increase it gradually 'till the Mass flows like Oil and has done smoaking. Then pour it into hot iron Pipes, 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, put it into a Cucurbit and pour thereon distilled Vinegar to the Heighth of four Fingers. Digest in a Sand-Heat for some Days 'till the Vinegar grows sweetish. After settling, pour
it.

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 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 entirely 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

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. Dr. *Alston*, however, affirms, that its Success chiefly depends upon its being given in much larger Quantities. He exhibits an Ounce on an empty Stomach, mixed with four Ounces of Mollasses; next Day half an Ounce; and the Day following, half an Ounce more; after which a Cathartic is administered. He says, the Worms are usually voided during the Operation of the Purge, but that Pains of the Stomach, occasioned by them, are removed almost immediately upon taking the first Dose of the Tin.

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 the Calx of Tin; of *Aqua Regia* diluted with six Times the Quantity of Water, as much as will rise above the Calx some Fingers Breadth. Digest in a Sand-Heat for two Days, then, after shaking the Vessel, and letting the heavier Part of the Calx fall to the Bottom, the turbid Liquor must be poured off, and the Moisture exhaled; and the Mass dried upon brown Paper. Upon the remaining Calx pour half the Quantity of the Menstruum, and proceed as before.

* This is commended against Suffocations of the Womb and hysteric Disorders. The Dose is said to be from two Grains to six often repeated; but we believe it is hardly ever prescribed.

L. Argenti vivi Purificatio.

Purification of Quicksilver.

Distil it in a Retort, and then wash it well with Salt-Water or Vinegar.

L. Au-

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 to it the Quicksilver. When the Mixture is cold reduce it into Powder, and let it be well mixed with the Sulphur and Sal Ammoniac, and then sublime them in a Matrafs. The Mosaic Gold must be found under the sublimated Matter, with some Foulness at the Bottom.

* This is said to be 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. Mercurio Solutio.

The Solution of Quicksilver.

Take pure Quicksilver and double Aqua Fortis, of each equal Parts. Digest them in a Phial upon Sand, to make a limpid Solution of the Quicksilver.

E. Mercurii Calx.

Calx of Quicksilver.

Take any Quantity of the Solution of Mercury, and evaporate it over a gentle Fire to a white dry Mass.

*Æthiops Antimonialis.**Antimonial Æthiops.*

Let equal Quantities of Antimony and Sea-Salt be fluxed together in a Crucible for an Hour; when grown cold a Regulus (improperly so called) will be found

found in the Bottom; which is to be separated from the Schoriæ that lie above it, and ground with an equal Quantity of Quicksilver, until they are united.

* This Medicine is said to be of remarkable Efficacy in venereal Cases of long standing, in cancerous Tumours, scorbutic and scrophulous Disorders, obstinate, glandular Obstructions, and sundry other chronic Distempers which elude the Force of the common Medicines. A few Grains may be given at first, and the Dose gradually increased, according to its Operation, to a Scruple or more. It acts chiefly by promoting Perspiration. In some Constitutions, it proves purgative; and in others, if the Dose is considerable, emetic.

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. *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 as 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 faccaratatus.

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.

E. Cinnabaris factitia.

Factitious Cinnabar.

Take Flowers of Sulphur, a Pound. Melt it in a large Iron Pan over a gentle Fire, adding by Degrees three Pounds and a half of Quicksilver heated, carefully stirring it with an Iron Spatula, that it may be perfectly mixed. Fit on a wooden Cover, to prevent the Matter from catching Flame; reduce it to Powder while it is yet warm, and sublime it according to Art.

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.

* Cinnabar has been recommended by many against the Falling-Sickness, cutaneous Foulnesses, gouty and rheumatic Complaints, &c. but at present is very little depended on in these Cases. *Boerhaave* says, it has the same Virtues as the *Æthiops Mineral*. The Dose is from half a Scruple to half a Dram. It is sometimes used in Fumigations against venereal Ulcers in the lower Parts, and in the Nose, Mouth and Throat. In this Way it is an efficacious, but sometimes dangerous, Medicine; being, in fact, Mercury resolved into Fume, and blended in Part with the volatile, vitriolic Acid.

L. Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus vel albus.

Corrosive Mercury Sublimate.

Take of purified Quicksilver, forty Ounces; of Sea-Salt, thirty-

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 *Scoria*. It may be purified by subliming it over again.

* This is a strong Poison and 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 Pox. Others use it as an Injection, diluted in the same Manner, to cure Claps. *Boerhave* says, if a Grain of this is dissolved in an Ounce of Water, and a Dram of it mixed with Syrup of Violets, be drank twice or thrice in a Day, it will do Wonders in many incurable Diseases. *Van Swieten* has brought it into more general Use, for the Cure of venereal Maladies. See *Solutio Mercurii Corrosive*, Page 212.

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

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.

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.

* Mercurius dulcis appears to be the best and safest of the Mercurial Preparations that can be taken in a solid Form, whether as a Sialagogue, or as a general Alterant; none of the Mercurials, whose Transmission into the Blood can be depended on, being so little disposed to affect the first Passages. Hence it is much employed in Practice in venereal Complaints, against Worms, &c. As a Sialagogue, fifteen or twenty Grains, made into a Bolus or Pills, are repeated every Night or oftener 'till the Ptyalism begins; as an Alterative, it is best given from one to two or three Grains. It generally answers best in small Doses, which may be repeated, with due Caution, every Evening, for a considerable Time, without Inconvenience.

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 Complaints. It is commended for the
Rheumatism,

Rheumatism, Obstructions of the Glands, and seropituous 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 Scruple. It differs, however, in nothing from the preceding Preparation, and is therefore omitted in the last Edition of the *Edinburgh Pharmacopœia*.

L. Mercurialis 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 totally free from Acrimony.

E. Mercurius præcipitatus albus.

White Precipitate of Mercury.

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. In the former Edition of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory* a Preparation was ordered under this Title, by precipitating the Quicksilver in Form of a white Powder from a Solution of it in Aqua Fortis, by some strong Brine of Sea-Salt, and afterwards washing it with warm Water. *Boerhaave* bestows high Encouragements on the Efficacy of this Preparation; nevertheless both on Account of its Acrimony, and the Waste of the Ingredients in making it, it is now deservedly omitted.

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. Mer-

E. Mercurius calcinatus, vulgo Præcipitatus ruber.

Calced 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 Eschar. It generates a thick, white Puff, 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.

Coralline 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 Corallinum*, and was looked upon as a great Secret against the Venereal Disease, the Dropsy, Gout, Cancers, Ulcers, Scabs, &c. The Dose is from three Grains to six; it chiefly operates downwards.

E. Mercurius præcipitatus flavus, seu Turpethum Minerale.

Turbith Mineral.

Take of Quicksilver, four Ounces; of Oil of Vitriol, eight 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. Mer-

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, or from half a Grain to two as an Alterative. It has also, of late, been recommended by *Dr. James* as the most effectual Preservative against the Hydrophobia.

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 Matrafs 'till a deep blue Tincture is extracted, which must be filtered 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 Antimonii, vulgo Metallorum.

Crocus of Antimony or 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, reduced to powder, and edulcorate it with repeated Effusions of warm 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 *Scoriae*. It will be of several Colours; but the longer it is kept in Fusion on the Fire, the more yellow it will be.

* Crude Antimony is composed of a Semi-metal or Regulus, united with Sulphur, or common Brimstone. This Regulus is a Medicine of the greatest Power of any known Substance whatever, but its Activity is remarkably restrained by the Admixture of Sulphur. In these Preparations this Sulphur is totally consumed, and the metallic Part left divested of its Corrector. Given from two or six Grains, they act as violent emetics, greatly disordering the Constitution. Their principal Use is in maniacal Cases; as the Basis of some other Preparations; and among the Farriers, who frequently give to Horses an Ounce or two a Day, divided into different Doses as an Alterative.

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 hot Water so often that the Water comes off insipid.

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
P
them.

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 lotum.

Washed 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 the Mixture from the Fire, and wash it with Water both from the adhering Salt, and from the coarser 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 *Wilson* says, he has known it given by half an Ounce at a Dose with good Success, and repeated several

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 Medicinalis.*

Medicinal Regulus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony five Ounces; Sea-Salt, four Ounces; Salt of Tartar, one Ounce. Powder them separately and then mix them. Afterwards cast the Mixture by little and little into a red-hot Crucible, carefully breaking the Crust with an Iron Rod. After the Matter is melted 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 *Scorie* on the Top; reduce it into a Powder and keep it in a Phial closely stop'd.

* This Preparation is greatly celebrated by *Hoffman* and others, in sundry obstinate, chronical Disorders, and esteemed one of the best Antimonials that can be given with Safety as Alterants. It operates chiefly as a Diaphoretic, and sometimes, though rarely, by Stool or Vomit. The *Dose* is from three or four Grains to a Scruple.

E. *Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.*

Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take four Pints of Soap-Lees and three of Water; boil them together in an Iron Pot, throwing in, by little and little at a Time, three Pounds of Antimony reduced to Powder; keep constantly stirring the Mixture, with an Iron Spatula, over a slow Fire, for three Hours, adding occasionally more Water. Let this Solution, smelling strong of the Sulphur, be strained through a flannel Cloth, while hot, and as much

Spirit of Nitre, diluted with an equal Quantity of Water, be slowly dropt into it, as is sufficient to precipitate the Sulphur, which is afterwards to be carefully washed with warm Water. If the Liquor, after the Precipitation of the Sulphur, be filtered, exhaled to a Pellicle, and suffered to stand in a cool Place, a *sibiated Nitre* will be obtained.

* 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. In the present Practice it is scarce ever prescribed in this Intention, being chiefly used as an alterative Deobstruent, particularly in cutaneous Disorders. The *Dose* is from one Grain to eight; as a Vomit to a Scruple.

Kermes Mineralis.

Kermes Mineral.

Take of Antimony, sixteen Ounces; any fixed alkaline Salt, four Ounces; Water, one Pint. Boil them together for two Hours, then filter the warm Liquor; as it cools the Kermes will precipitate. Pour off the Water, and add to it three Ounces of fresh alkaline Salt, and a Pint more of Water; in this Liquor boil the remaining Antimony as before, and repeat the Process a third Time with the Addition of only two Ounces of alkaline Salt, and another Pint of Water; filtering the Liquor as at first, and collecting the Powders which subside from them in cooling.

* This Powder has of late been greatly esteemed in some Places under the Names of *Kermes Mineral*, *Pulvis Carthusianus*, *Poudre des Chartreux*. The Secret was purchased by the French King, and communicated to the Public 1720. Its Virtues is not different from the Sulphur above-mentioned. All of them owe their Efficacy to a Part of the Regulus of the Antimony, which the alkaline Salt, by the Mediation of the Sulphur, renders soluble in Water.

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 shutting the Vapours that

that rise 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. 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. *Cauticum Antimoniale.*

An 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 Caustic, or Butter as it is called, appears to be a Solution of the metallic Part of the Antimony in the marine Acid of the Sublimate. It 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 *Scoriae*.

* This Cinnabar is composed of the Sulphur of the Antimony and the Mercury of the Sublimate, which are perfectly the same with the common Sulphur and

Quicksilver of which the Factitious Cinnabar is made; hence, in medicinal Virtues, it must be the same.

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 Crucible over a violent Fire, and pour it into a heated brass Pan.

* Glass of Antimony, by itself, is extremely virulent, insomuch as to be unsafe for internal Use. Combined with Wax and Resins, it becomes mild. It is the Basis of the late *Ward's Drop and Pill*. See the *Appendix*.

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 Preparation stands recommended in the *Edinburgh Medical Essays* as a Specific and 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.

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. Tartarus Emeticus.

Emetic Tartar.

Take Cream of Tartar, four Ounces; of powdered
Glass

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. It may also be made with the Crocus.

* This, as the Title shows, is a Vomit, and may be given from three to seven Grains. It is one of the best of the Antimonial Emetics, acting more powerfully than the Quantity of Crocus in it would do by itself, though it does not so much ruffle the Constitution. It may likewise be advantageously given in small Doses, half a Grain, for Instance, as a Diaphoretic and Alterative in cutaneous Disorders; and added in the Quantity of a Grain as a Stimulus to vegetable Cathartics. Dr. Tissot recommends it, joined with Manna, as an excellent Medicine in billious Fevers, in order to clear the first Passages, which often carries off the Disorder.

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 formerly 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; it is accordingly omitted in the last Edition of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, together with *Mercurius Vitæ*, *Bezoardicum Minerale*, *Bezoardicum Joviale*, Medicines easily supplied by others less dangerous or uncertain in their Effects, nor so operose in the Preparation.

Balsams, Cataplasms, Liniments, Ointments, Plasters, &c.

B A L S A M S.

E. Balsamum Anodynum, vulgo *Bateanum*.
Anodyne, commonly called Bate's Balsam.

TAKE of white Spanish Soap, two Ounces; Opium unprepared, half an Ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, eighteen Ounces. Digest them together in a Sand-Bath with a gentle Heat for three Days; strain off the Liquor, and add six Drams of Camphor, and one Dram of the essential Oil of Rosemary.

E. Balsamum Anodynum, vulgo *Guidonis*.

Guido's Anodyne Balsamum.

Take Tacamahac in Powder, and Venice Turpentine, of each equal Parts; 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.

* 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 Cephalicum.

Cephalic Balsam.

Take of Oil of Nutmegs by Expression, an Ounce; melt it and remove it from the Fire, then add the Essential Oils of Cloves, Lavender and Rosemary, of each half a Dram; of Oil of Amber, half a Scruple;

ple; 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, dissolves 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. 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 or Strasburgh 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 half 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 Oppodeldoch.

The Saponaceous Balsam.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, two Quarts; of white 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 mixed.

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 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, three Ounces; of Balsam of Peru, two Ounces; of Hepatic Aloes, half an Ounce; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a Quart. Digest in a Sand-Heat for three 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 stufed 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 stiches 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;

Pound; of Verdigrease in Powder, three Drams. Boil and stir the Mixture that the Verdigrease may be dissolved.

* This is used sometimes in Cases of Surgery as a Detergent.

E. Oleum Camphoratum.

Camphorated Oil.

Take of Oil of Almonds or that fresh drawn from Linseed, two Ounces; Camphor an Ounce. Dissolve the Camphor in the Oil.

* This is of use in Burns and in gouty and rheumatic Pains as an emollient Anodyne.

CATAPLASMS.

Cataplasm Aromaticum

An Aromatic Cataplasm.

Take the Roots of long Birthwort, and Bay-Berries, of each four Ounces; Seeds of sweet Fennel, Mint Leaves, of each three Ounces; Myrrh and Jamaica Pepper, of each two Ounces; of Honey, triple the Weight of all the Powders. Mix them in a Cataplasm, which may serve as a Theriac for external Use.

H. Cataplasm Camphoratum.

A Camphorated Cataplasm.

Take of Aromatic Cataplasm, an Ounce; Camphor, a Dram. Mix them.

L. Cataplasm e Cymino.

Cataplasm with Cummin-Seeds.

Take of Cummin-Seeds, half a Pound; Bay-Berries, Leaves of Scordium dried, Virginian Snakeroot, of each three Ounces; of Cloves, an Ounce; of Honey, triple the Weight of the Species in Powder; make a Cataplasm.

E. Cataplasm discutiens.

A discutient Cataplasm.

Take of Briony Root, three Ounces; Flowers of Elder, an Ounce; boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Water till they become tender, and having bruised the Magna, 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 Cataplasm.

H. Ca-

*H. Cataplasma discutiens.**A discutient Cataplasm.*

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 Cataplasm.*

Take of the Crumb of Bread, eight Ounces; of Oil Olive, an Ounce; of new Milk what is sufficient; boil them a little.

*L. Cataplasma maturans.**The ripening Cataplasm.*

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 Cataplasm.*

Add to the emollient Cataplasma, of raw Onions bruised, an Ounce and a half; of Basilicon, an Ounce.

*E. Cataplasma suppurans.**The suppurating Cataplasm.*

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; yellow 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 Bates's Anodyne Balsam, a sufficient Quantity. Mix them.

*L. Epithema Vesicatorium.**A blistering Epithem.*

Take Cantharides in very fine Powder and Wheat-Flour,

Flour, 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.

H. Collyrium album.

White Collyrium.

Take of Spring-Water, six Ounces; white Troches, a Dram; white Vitriol, ten Grains. Mix them together according to Art.

* This is a very useful Collyrium in Inflammations and Defluxions of thin acrid Humours on the Eyes.

L. Coagulum Aluminosum.

Alum Curd.

Take any Quantity of the White of Eggs; agitate it with a sufficiently large Lump of Alum, in a tin Dish, until it is coagulated.

H. Collyrium Aluminosum.

Alum Collyrium.

Take of Alum, half a Dram; the White of one Egg. Agitate them well together.

* This is taken from *Riverius*, who used it in the Inflammation of the Eyes, to allay the Heat and to restrain the Flux and 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.

A 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. A little bruised Garlick may be added occasionally.

* Sinapisms are of great Use to recall the Blood and Spirits to a weak Part, as in the Palsy and Atrophy. They

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 and other Cases. When the Gout 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 Ægyptian 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.

* This Ointment is designed for cleansing and deterring Ulcers, and keeping down fungous Flesh. It is also of Use in venereal Ulcerations of the Mouth and Tonfils.

L. Unguentum album.

White Ointment.

Take of Oil-Olive, a Pint; of white Bees-Wax, four 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 White Wax, nine Ounces; melt it in Oil-Olive, three Pints; then add of Ceruss, a Pound. Mix, and make them into an Ointment according to Art.

E. Un-

E. Unguentum album camphoratum.

Camphorated White Ointment.

Take of white Ointment, a Pound; of Camphire, rubbed with some Drops of Oil of Almonds, a Dram and a half. Mix them together.

* These are useful, cooling, emollient Ointments, serviceable in Excoriations, and Frettings of the Skin. These, with Camphor, are supposed to be more discutient than the others, and of Use against cutaneous Heats, Itching, and serpiginous Eruptions.

H. Unguentum antipforicum.

Ointment against the Itch.

Take of Sulphur in Powder, an Ounce; white Hellebore Root, two Drams; Hogs Lard, two Ounces. Mix them into an Ointment.

* Sulphur, in whatever Manner exhibited, is the most effectual Remedy against this troublesome Complaint. The Quantity here specified may be used in the twenty-four Hours.

L. Unguentum ex Althæa.

Ointment of Marshmallows.

Take of Oil of the Mueilages, 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 vulgo Linimentum Arcæi.

The Ointment or Liniment of Arcæus.

Take of Hogs-Lard, a Pound; of Goats or Mutton Suet, two Pounds; Venice Turpentine and Gum Elemi, of each a Pound and a half. Melt them together, strain the Mixture and make an Ointment.

L. Unguentem 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. Un-

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. Unguentum Basilicum flavum.

Yellow Basilicum Ointment.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, a Pound; white Rosin, a Pound and a half; Oil-Olive, a Pint; Venice Turpentine, half a Pound. Melt the Wax and Rosin in the Oil, and then add the Turpentine, and strain the Ointment.

H. Unguentum Basilicum flavum.

Yellow Basilicum Ointment.

Take of yellow Bees-Wax, white Rosin, and common Frankincense, each half a Pound. Melt them together over a slow Fire, add two Pounds of Hogs-Lard, and strain the Ointment while hot.

* These are commonly employed in Dressings, for digesting, cleansing, and incarnating Wounds and Ulcers.

E. Unguentum Basilicum nigrum.

Black Basilicum Ointment.

Take yellow Bees Wax, Mutton-Suet, white Rosin, Tar, Venice Turpentine, of each half a Pound; of Oil Olive, a Pint 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 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. Un-

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.

* This is an efficacious Detergent in foul Ulcers, &c.

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.

E. Unguentum mercuriale.

The mercurial Ointment.

Take of Hogs Lard, three Ounces; Mutton-Suet, an Ounce; of Quicksilver, an Ounce. Mix them well in a Mortar 'till the Globules disappear. It is made also with double, triple, &c. the Quicksilver.

* Mercurial Ointments have, in many Cases, the same Effects with the Preparations of the Mineral taken internally; and are at present frequently employed not only against cutaneous Disorders, as Alterants, but likewise in venereal, and other obstinate Cases, for raising a Salivation.

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 in gradually ten Ounces and a half of Calamine Stone; mix them by stirring the Ointment 'till it is cold.

E. Un-

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.

* The Ointment is reckoned an useful Detergent in venereal Ulcers.

E. Unguentum emolliens.
Emollient Ointment.

Take of Palm Oil, four Pounds; of yellow Bees-Wax, a Pound; of Linseed-Oil, three Pints. Melt them together over a slow Fire, and then stir in half a Pound of Venice Turpentine. Strain the Ointment, which is intended to supply the Place of the *Ointment of Marshmallows*.

I. Unguentum 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.

* This is an elegant mercurial Ointment, and frequently made use of against cutaneous Disorders.

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.

E. Unguentum epispasticum mitius.
Milder blistering Ointment.

Take of Spanish Flies, an Ounce; of boiling Water, a sufficient Quantity. Infuse them for a Night in a close Vessel, then strongly press out the Liquor and boil it with two Ounces of Hogs-Lard 'till the aqueous Moisture is exhaled; to which add of white
Rosin

Rosin and yellow Bees-Wax, each an Ounce; and of Venice Turpentine, two Ounces; to make an Ointment.

• This Ointment is very useful in Perpetual Issues, acting more mildly and uniformly than when the Flies are mixed in Substance.

L. Unguentum ad Vescicatoria.

Blistering Ointment.

Take equal Weights of Hog's-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 of Mutton-Suet, two Pounds; melt it over a gentle Fire in a Pint of Oil of Chamomile; make it into an Ointment, with which, when it is removed from the Fire, mingle, by stirring them briskly, Oil of Bays, a Pound and a half; and of essential Oil of Wild Majoram or Rosemary, two Ounces.

E. Unguentum Nutritum.

Ointment called Nutritum.

Take Litharge and Vinegar, of each two Ounces; of Oil Olive, six Ounces. Rub them together in a Mortar, sometimes adding a little Oil, and sometimes a little Vinegar, 'till the Mixture is completed, and the Vinegar disappears.

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 to the Consistence of an Ointment.

H. Unguentum ad Paralyticos.

Ointment against the Palsy.

Take of Hog's-Lard and Oil of Bays, each two Ounces; Oil of Vitriol, an Ounce. Mix them into an Ointment.

E. 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.

* This Ointment is said to be of Use against scorbutic and other cutaneous Maladies.

*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 two 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. 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.**Saturnine Ointment.*

Take of white Bees-Wax, three Ounces; of Oil Olive, a Pint; Sugar of Lead, an Ounce. Melt the Wax with the Oil, and add the Sugar of Lead by little and little,

little, continually stirring them 'till cold, and uniting make an Ointment.

L. Unguentum simplex.

Pomatum.

Take tried Hog's-Lard, two Pounds; of Rose-Water, three Ounces. Beat 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 Pomatum.

Take any Quantity of Hog's-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 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 Hog's-Lard, two Ounces; of powdered Sulphur, half an Ounce; mix them.

* These, like the former Sulphur Ointment, are intended against the Itch.

L. Unguentum Tutiz.

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. Un-

E. Unguentum Tutia.

Ointment of Tutty.

Take of fresh Butter, four Ounces; white Bees-Wax, two Drams; melt it over a gentle Fire. Then sprinkle in an Ounce of Tutty by little and little, stirring them constantly 'till the Ointment is cold.

E. Unguentum Tutia camphoratum.

Camphorated Ointment of Tutty.

Add to the former Ointment a Dram of Camphire. It is also made with double the Camphire, &c.

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 gentle Fire, and stir the Mixture 'till it is cold.

* This was formerly called the *Martial Ointment*. It possesses no Virtue besides the general one of an Emollient.

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 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 adhæsivum.

Sticking-Plaster.

Take of common Plaster, two Pounds; of Burgundy-Pitch, a Pound. Melt them together, and make a 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; then add 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 a Plaster. Then continue the Coktion 'till the Plaster is made.

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.

* This Plaster sometimes gives Ease in slight, gouty, and rheumatic Pains.

E. Emplastrum antihystericum.

Antihysteric Plaster.

Take of Galbanum, twelve Ounces; Tacamahac in Powder, and yellow Bees Wax, of each six Ounces; Asa Foetida, Cummin Seeds in Powder, and Venice Turpentine, of each four Ounces. Mix them, and make a Powder according to Art.

E. Emplastrum attrahens.

The drawing Plaster.

Take of yellow Rosin and yellow Bees-Wax, of each three

three Pounds; of Mutton-Suet tried, a Pound; melt them together, and while the Mass is fluid strain it.

* This is calculated to supply the Place 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.

* This Plaster is of Use in all fixt Pains, whether of the Limbs or internal Parts, as in the Rheumatism, Sciatica, Dyfentery, Pleurisy, &c.

E. Emplastrum Cephalicum.

Cephalic Plaster.

Take of Tacamahac in Powder and yellow Bees-Wax, of each four Ounces; melt them together, and add of Venice Turpentine, four Ounces; the distilled Oil of Lavender, two Drams; that of Amber, 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.

* These Plasters are sometimes applied in nervous Headaches, to the Temples, Forehead, &c. and sometimes to the Feet.

E. 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.

* This is ordered to supply the Place of the *Melilot*.

E. Emplastrum de Cicutâ cum Ammoniaco.

Hemlock Plaster with Ammoniac.

Take of Gum Ammoniac, eight Ounces; dissolve the Gum

Gum in a sufficient Quantity of Vinegar of Squills. 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.

• This is reckoned by some a powerful Cooler and Discutient.

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 commune.

The common Plaster

Take of prepared Litharge, three Pounds; of Oil Olive, three Quarts. Boil them to a due Consistence.

• This is substituted in the Place of the *simple Diachylon* and *Diapalma* Plasters.

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. Afterwards 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 Croceum, vulgo Oxycroceum.

Saffron Plaster or Oxycroceum.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch and yellow Bees-Wax, each a Pound; Galbanum, half a Pound. Melt them together over a slow Fire, and add half a Pound of Tar, and two Ounces of Saffron in Powder. Make them into a Plaster.

* This Plaster is said to be a Strengtheners and of Use in cold Tumours.

Emplastrum defensivum.

Defensive Plaster.

Take of Litharge, two Pounds; of Oil Olive, two Quarts; boil them almost to the Consistence of a Plaster, and then add of yellow-Bees-Wax, four Ounces; of Olibanum in Powder and Venice Turpentine, each four Ounces; Colcothar of Vitriol, six Ounces. Make them into a Plaster according to Art.

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.

* This Plaster is a moderately warm Discutient, in hysteric Flatulencies, &c.

E. Emplastrum Epispasticum.

Blistering Plaster.

Take Burgundy-Pitch, twenty Ounces; of Venice-Turpentine and Spanish Flies, each five Ounces. The Flies must be reduced to a very fine Powder, and added to the rest when they are melted so as to make a Plaster.

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 Adhesive Plaster, twenty-four Ounces; Venice Turpentine, two Ounces; Spanish Flies in Powder, six Ounces. Melt and mix them into a Plaster.

E. Em-

B. Emplastrum Epispasticum compositum.

Compound Blistering Plaster.

Take of Burgundy-Pitch, twelve Ounces; of yellow Bees-Wax, four Ounces; melt them together, and add of Venice Turpentine, eighteen Ounces. When all are melted sprinkle in the following Ingredients, 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 Gummosum,

Gum Plaster.

Take of Palm Oil, four Pounds; of Litharge, a Pound and a half; boil them almost to the Consistence of a Plaster, and then add Gum Ammoniac, Galbanum, Venice Turpentine, and yellow Bees-Wax, of each half a Pound.

* This Plaster is calculated to supply the Place of the Diacylon with the Gums.

L. Emplastrum e Minio.

Red Lead Plaster.

Take two Quarts of Oil Olive; two Pounds and a half 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.

L. Emplastrum ex Ammoniaco cum Mercurio.

Ammoniac Plaster with Quicksilver.

Take of Gum Ammoniac strained, a Pound; of Quick-silver, 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 the Gum Plaster, a Pound and a half; which being melted and removed from the Fire, add eight
 Q² Ounces;

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.

L. Emplastrum commune cum Mercurio.

Diachylum with Sulphur.

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.

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.

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, three 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.

E. 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.

L. Emplastrum Stomachicum.

The Stomach Plaster.

Take of soft Labdanum, three Ounces; of Frankincense,

cense, 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, four Ounces; Palm Oil, six Ounces; melt them together, and add two Ounces of Cloves in Powder; of Oil of Mace by Expression, an Ounce and a half; distilled Oil of Mint, two Drams. Let the Ingredients be stirred together 'till they unite into a Plaster.

• These Plasters are sometimes applied to the Pit of the Stomach, in different Disorders of the Bowels, and sometimes with Success.

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.

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 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. 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.

II. 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 P P E N D I X.

Containing a Variety of select Prescriptions from
the Practice of the LONDON HOSPITALS,
WARD'S MEDICINES, &c.

✚ *B. H.* denotes *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*;
G. H. Guy's Hospital; *T. H. St. Thomas's Hospital*;
and *S. G. H. St. George's Hospital*.

S. G. H. Shell Lime Water.

TAKE calcined Oyster-shells, a Pound, and pour
on them a Gallon of boiling Water; the Wa-
ter should stand four Hours or longer on the
Shells, and it should be made in an earthen Vessel.

* This, according to *Dr. Whytt*, possesses the whole
lithontriptic Power of *Mrs. Stephen's Medicines*; from
three Pints to two Quarts must be taken every Day, and
continued 'till the Cure is effected.

The disagreeable Taste of the Lime-Water may be
mitigated by adding a very small Quantity of new Milk
to each Dose, and if it occasions Costiveness it will be
necessary now and then to take an Ounce of Manna,
dissolved in Whey, or Barley-Water; the Patient ought
to drink no more of any Liquor than is sufficient to
quench his Thirst, and he should retain his Urine as
long as he can without Uneasiness, that it may have the
longer Time to act on the Stone.

Aqua Liberans.

Take of the Shavings of Sassafras, four Ounces; Guaiacum, one Ounce; Liquorice-Root, two Ounces; Coriander-seeds bruised, one Ounce; infuse them in one Gallon of Lime-Water.

* This is good in all Cases that require Absorbents and Sweeteners, especially in venereal Affections after Salivation.

S. G. H. *Bran-Water.*

Take four Handfuls of Bran and boil them in six Quarts of Water to four Quarts, then strain the Liquor, and add a Quarter of a Pound of the best Honey.

G. H. *Purging Water.*

Take of Dog and Duck Water, three Pints; Powder of Ginger, a Dram. Boil them together 'till one half is wasted away, and then add one Ounce of Manna.

* This may be taken two or three Times in a Week, and is extremely gentle in its Operation.

B. H. *Aluminous Bolus.*

Take a Scruple of Conserve of Roses, half a Scruple of Roch-Allum, simple Syrup as much as is sufficient to make into a Bolus, to be taken twice in a Day.

* This is usually given in Cases which require strong Astringents.

T. H. *Camomile Bolus.*

Take of Camomile Flowers, half a Dram; simple Syrup, a sufficient Quantity to be taken three Times in a Day.

T. H. *Compound Bolus.*

Take of Camomile Flowers, half a Dram; Allum and Myrrh, of each five Grains; simple Syrup, a sufficient Quantity.

* Its *Dose* is the same as the former, and they are sometimes given in intermitten Fevers.

B. H. *Guaiacum Bolus.*

Take half a Dram of Gum Guaiacum powdered, a Scruple of Conserve of Roses, and a sufficient Quantity of simple Syrup to make it into a Bolus, to be taken every Morning.

* This is reckoned to promote Perspiration, and on that Account is good in such cutaneous Disorders as proceed from Obstructions of the perspirable Matter; in Gout and rheumatic Complaints it is also very serviceable.

T. H. *Saponaceous Bolus.*

Take hard Soap, one Ounce; Oil of Aniseeds, and Caraway Seeds, of each half a Dram; simple Syrup, a sufficient Quantity.

• The Dose is a Dram three Times in a Day.

T. H. *Saponaceous Bolus, with Hiera Picra.*

Take of the Saponaceous Bolus; one Dram; Hiera Picra, four Grains. Mix them together, to be taken twice in a Day.

T. H. *Saponaceous Bolus, with Rhubarb.*

Take of the Saponaceous Bolus, one Dram; Powder of Rhubarb, ten Grains. Mix them together, to be taken twice in a Day.

* These Saponaceous Bolusses are prescribed with Success, not only in the Stone and Gravel, but also in the Jaundice and Asthma, in the most obstinate Cases of which they are of the greatest Service.

T. H. *Bolus for the Scrophula or King's-Evil.*

Take of burnt Sponge, one Dram; Conserve of Roses, half a Dram; simple Syrup, a sufficient Quantity.

T. H. *Bolus for the Scrophula or King's-Evil, with Nitre.*

Take of the Bolus for the Scrophula, two Drams; Nitre, ten Grains. Mix them together.

* These Bolusses are directed frequently in scrophulous Habits, to be taken every Night and Morning, with a Draught of Sea-Water.

B. H. *Specific Bolus.*

Take of calcined Mercury, one Grain and a half; of London Philonium, a Scruple. Mix, and take them every Night going to Rest.

* This an excellent mercurial Alterative, and very much promotes the Cure of stubborn Ulcers, as well as venereal Complaints.

B. H. *Stomachic Bolus.*

Take Powder of Ginger, and Powder of Long-Pepper, of each fifteen Grains; Conserve of Orange-Peel, a
Q 5 Scruple;

Scruple; as much simple Syrup as is sufficient to make into a Bolus.

T. H. Steel Bolus.

Take of Conserve of Wormwood, twenty-four Grains; Powder of Steel, twelve Grains; Ginger, and Winter's Bark, of each three Grains; simple Syrup, a sufficient Quantity.

* This is directed in a Chlorosis, and all menstrual Obstructions; likewise in all Decays of Constitution from chronic Diseases. It is to be taken twice in a Day, using as much Exercise as is consistent with the Condition of the Patient.

T. H. Cataplasm against the Rheumatism.

Take of fresh Elder Flowers, sixteen Pounds; the best Vinegar, four Pints; French Sea-Salt, one Pound; mix them together, and apply a sufficient Quantity to the Part affected every other Day.

B. H. Discutient Poultice.

Take of Oatmeal and stale Beer Grounds, of each sufficient to make a Poultice; which is to be applied in Mortifications and Bruises, every Night and Morning, for which Purposes it is far preferable to any other Application.

B. H. Saponaceous Poultice.

Take Soap Lees, three Ounces; sweet Oil, half a Pint; of warm Water, a Gallon; of Wheat Flour, a sufficient Quantity to make it of a proper Consistence. This is also an excellent Discutient.

B. H. Decoction of Oak Bark.

Take of Oak-Bark, and Pomegranate-Shells, of each four Ounces; of Water and Milk, each a Gallon; let them boil away one half, then strain and sweeten it, to be taken, two Ounces three Times in a Day in every Case where Astringents are proper.

B. H. Decoction of Elm Bark.

Take of the fresh inner Bark of the Elm, four Ounces,

ces, and boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water, till there remains no more than a Quart.

* This is directed to be taken as a vulnerary, the Quantity of half a Pint three Times in a Day; it is sometimes used as a Gargle for sore Mouths occasioned by Heat and sharp Humours.

T. H. *Vulnerary Decoction.*

Take of Ground-Ivy, Colts-Foot, and Liquorice Root, each two Ounces; Elecampane, one Ounce; boil them in nine Pints of Water, to a Gallon.

* This is directed to be taken for common Drink, or a Quarter of a Pint three Times in a Day, in all Distempers of the Breast.

B. H. *Specific Electuary.*

Take one Ounce of Crude Quicksilver, extinguished in an Ounce and a half of Conserve of Roses, two Drams of Powder of Ginger, and a sufficient Quantity of the simple Syrup.

* The Dose is half a Dram twice in a Day, in worm Cafes, and as a mercurial Alterative.

B. H. *Tin Electuary.*

Take prepared Tin, a Pound; Conserve of Wormwood, two Ounces; make them into an Electuary, with a sufficient Quantity of the simple Syrup. Half an Ounce of this Electuary is given every Morning as a certain Specific against Worms.

S. G. H. *Anodyne Embrocation.*

Take of Spirits of Sal Ammoniac and liquid Laudanum, each half an Ounce; of Spirits of Wine camphorated, three Ounces. Mix them together for Use.

* This is very penetrating, and in rheumatic and arthritic Swellings, will do great Service, by relaxing the irritated Fibres, at the same time that it promotes the Perspiration of the obstructed Parts.

T. H. *Green Expression.*

Take of the Juice of Artichoaks, eight Ounces; compound Juniper-Water, two Ounces, Mix them together.

* Four Spoonfuls of this Mixture is sometimes given in the Jaundice, on Account of its diuretic Quality, twice in a Day.

S. G. H. *Antiseptic Gargle.*

Take Barley-Water, a Pint; White-Wine Vinegar, two Ounces; Tincture of Myrrh, half an Ounce; and two Drams of the aromatic Tincture. Mix them together.

* This is the Gargle usually prescribed, and is of infinite Service in the putrid sore Throat.

B. H. *The Contrayerva Gargle.*

Take one Ounce of Figs, half an Ounce of Contrayerva-Root, boil them in a sufficient Quantity of Water, strain off twelve Ounces. It is sometimes made with the Addition of an Ounce of Vinegar.

* This Gargle is highly recommended by Dr. Fothergill, in the putrid sore Throat.

S. G. H. *Detergent Gargle.*

Take half a Pint of Bran-Tea, and half an Ounce of Honey of Roses. Mix them together. This Gargle is frequently directed for Ulcers and Inflammations of the Mouth, &c.

* Sometimes two Scruples of Oil of Vitriol are added, to render it still more detergent.

Palsy Gargle.

Take an Ounce of Pellitory of Spain, boil it in a sufficient Quantity of Water to one Pint; then add half an Ounce of Spirits of Sal Ammoniac.

S. G. H. *Volatile Gargle.*

Take half a Pint of Bran-Tea, four Ounces of Melafes Spirits, and one Dram of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Mix them together.

S. G. H. *Oily Draught, with Rhubarb.*

Take one Ounce and a half of Tincture of Rhubarb, half an Ounce of Oil of Almonds, two Drams of Syrup of white Poppy-Heads, and fifteen Drops of the Thebaic Tincture. Mix them together.

In

* In Dysenteries this is a most excellent Medicine, since at the same time it both astringes, composes, and helps forward the Evacuation of such Humours as vellelicate the Bowels, tear off their Mucus, and lay open the Capillaries in such a Manner, as to cause the Blood to flow at every Stool.

G. H. *Olibanum Draught.*

Take Powder of Gum Olibanum, half a Dram; mix it with a little Honey; then add Syrup of Balsam, and Jamaica Pepper-Water, each two Drams; simple Alexiterial Water, one Ounce. Mix them together for one Dose to be taken twice in a Day.

* This is usually prescribed in the Whites, and to remove Weaknesses of the Urinary Parts.

S. G. H. *Saponaceous Draught.*

Take Castile Soap, one Dram; dissolve it in two Ounces and a half of warm Water; and add to it compound Juniper-Water, and Syrup of Marshmallows, each a Quarter of an Ounce. Mix them together.

S. G. H. *Garlic Infusion.*

Take Elecampane and Garlic sliced, each one Ounce; Liquorice Root, three Drams; Aniseeds and Carraway-Seeds, half an Ounce each. Infuse them in six Pints of boiling Water, and when cold strain off the Liquor for Use.

* This powerfully deterges the Lungs, whence it gives great Relief in Asthmas, and Difficulties of Breathing.

T. H. *Buck-Bean Infusion.*

Take of dried Buck-Bean, one Ounce; infuse it in a sufficient Quantity of boiling Water, to strain off a Quart.

* It is directed to be taken a Quarter of a Pint three Times a Day, in scorbutic and scrophulous Cases.

B. H. *Paralytic Infusion.*

Take Horse-Radish sliced and Mustard-Seed bruised, of each two Ounces; of boiling Water, a Quart. Let them infuse for twelve Hours in a Vessel well stopped,

stopped, and set in a warm Place; when strained, add two Ounces of spirituous Pepper-Mint Water.

* The Dose is a Quarter of a Pint, twice in a Day.

T. H. Restraining Milk.

Take Oak-Bark, an Ounce; Pomegranate-Bark, half an Ounce; Cinnamon, two Drams; bruise them and boil them in Milk and Water, of each a Quart, 'till half is boiled away.

* Two Ounces of this is directed to be taken three Times in a Day.

B. H. Common Linctus.

Take Conserve of Hips, six Ounces; sweet Oil and Syrup of red Poppies, of each one Pint and a half; with a sufficient Quantity of Spirit of Vitriol to make it agreeably tart.

* The Dose is a small Spoonful whenever the Cough is troublesome.

B. H. Oleaginous Liniment.

Take Neats-Foot Oil, a Pint; Venice Turpentine, two Ounces; Castile Soap, three Drams. Mix them together for Use.

T. H. Mixture for Deafness.

Take Oil of Almonds, three Drams; Spirit of Sal Ammoniac, one Dram. Mix them together.

* A few Drops are to be dropt in the Ear, which is afterwards to be stopped with a little Wool every Night going to bed.

B. H. Anodyne Pill.

Take Extract of Opium, one Grain; of Venetian Soap, five Grains.

* This is a very safe Opiate, and may be given every Night going to Rest, in all Cases where such Helps are required.

B. H. Strengthening Pills.

Take of Rhubarb, one Ounce; of boiled Turpentine, three Ounces. Mix them together.

The

* The Dose is a Scruple twice in a Day. These are of great Service in the Whites, and in stubborn Gleets.

S. G. H. *Saponaceous Pills.*

Take Castile Soap, half an Ounce; Gum Guaiacum, four Scruples; and make them into a Mass with the simple Syrup.

* The Dose is two middle-sized Pills Night and Morning; these much promote insensible Perspiration, and are good in such cutaneous Disorders as proceed from an Obstruction of the perspirable Matter, and very much relieve rheumatic and arthritic Pains.

T. H. *Pills for the Venereal Disease.*

Take of calcined Mercury, one Grain; Crumb of new Bread, two Grains; Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, a sufficient Quantity to make them into a Pill, which is to be taken every Night. By adding four Grains of Aloes is made the purging Pill for the venereal Disease.

G. H. *Antimonial Powder.*

Take crude Antimony in fine Powder, two Scruples; Æthiops Mineral, one Scruple. Mix them for one Dose to be taken twice in a Day.

* This is an admirable Remedy in all cutaneous Foulnesses, as Scabs, Itch, Herpes, Leprosy, and the like, especially if the Patient be first bled, and purged with Calomel, drinking at the same Time the Dietetic Decoction, and anointing the Eruptions with the Itch Ointment.

S. G. H. *Plummer's Alterative Powder.*

Take Calomel and golden Sulphur of Antimony, each equal Parts; rub them together in a Marble Mortar, till the Powder is changed to a dusky brown Colour.

* This Prescription was originally ordered in Form of Pills; the Dose is seven Grains and a half, twice in a Day, in cutaneous and leprous Disorders.

B. H. *Ifchiatic Plaster.*

Take Burgundy Pitch, four Ounces; Euphorbium, one Dram. Mix them together.

* This

* This is a good Plaster for the Purpose its Title expresses.

S. G. H. *Plaster for the Scrophula.*

Take of the Mercurial Plaster, and the Hemlock Plaster of the *Edinburgh Dispensatory*, each four Ounces; Camphor, three Drams. Mix them together.

T. H. *Strengthening Plaster for the Back.*

Take eight Pounds of the Strengthening Plaster of the *London Dispensatory*, and half a Pound of yellow Wax. Mix them together.

T. H. *Strengthening Plaster for the Back with Opium.*

Take of the above Strengthening Plaster, twelve Ounces; strained Opium, one Ounce. Mix them together.

* These are directed to be applied to the Loins in all Weaknesses of those Parts, from what Cause soever; they are serviceable in the Whites, and for Children who are ricketty; they may be spread to cover quite down the Spine, from the Nape of the Neck to the Bottom of the Back.

T. H. *Galbanum Plaster.*

Take strained Galbanum, one Ounce and an half; yellow Wax and Myrrh, each half an Ounce; Venice Turpentine, two Drams. Mix them together.

* This admirably warms, softens, and discusses Indurations of every Kind.

G. H. *Ointment for a Scald Head.*

Take one Pound of Tar, four Ounces of common Brimstone, and one Ounce of yellow Wax. Mix them together into an Ointment.

* During the Use of this Ointment, proper Alteratives should be taken internally, and the Child's Head should be covered with an Hog's Bladder,

WARD'S MEDICINES.

The Pill and Drop.

TAKE Glafs of Antimony (see Page 332), as much as you please; pound it in a clean Iron Mortar, and sift it through a fine Lawn Sieve; then grind or levigate it on a smooth Marble Stone, to an impalpable Powder. Take also Dragon's Blood, dried and powdered. To four Ounces of levigated Glafs, put one Ounce of this Dragon's Blood; grind them very well together; and with good Sack, or rich Mountain Wine, make into a Mass for Pills, of about one Grain and half each, which is a full Dose for a Man or Woman.

* In this Method of exhibiting Antimony there is nothing new: The uniting Glafs of Antimony with resinous Substances, by which its Operation is rendered safe and mild, has been already mentioned. (See Page 332.) The Vitrum Ceratum is exactly the same both in its Principles and Effects with Mr. *Ward's* Pill.

The Drop, so called, is made by putting about half an Ounce of your levigated Glafs of Antimony into a Quart of the richest *Malaga* Mountain, or Sack. Shake them well together, and let them stand for two or three Days to settle, and grow clear. Then pour it off gently to be quite fine.

The full Dose (half an Ounce) is for a Man or Woman: But is best to begin with the half or two Thirds; according to Age or Strength of Constitution.

* This Drop is the Antimonial Wine recommended many Years ago by Dr. *Huxham*; who prefers it as the most certain, safe, and effectual Preparation of this Mineral. It is not in the least different, in its Effects, from the *Vinum Antimoniale* of the Shops (see Page 182); in both a small Portion of the reguline Part of the Antimony being dissolved in the Acid of the Wine. I must here caution the Readers of Mr. *Page's* Pamphlet, against a very material Error, adopted by Mr. *White*; namely, that mere Trituration will so far destroy the saline Spicula of certain Substances, such as Glafs of Antimony, and Corrosive Sublimate, as to render them fit for internal Use. This is by no Means true.

true, for without the Interposition of a resinous or sulphureous Matter with the Vitrum, or the Addition of fresh Mercury with the Sublimate, notwithstanding the most perfect Trituration, they would continue as dangerously virulent as at first.

The White Drop.

Take of rectified Aqua-Fortis, (see Page 311) as much as you please; put it into a large Bolt-Head, with a long Neck, but not above a Quarter full. To sixteen Ounces of Aqua-Fortis, take seven Ounces of the purest volatile Sal Ammoniac; and, by half an Ounce at a Time, put it into your Bolt-Head, to your Aqua-Fortis, immediately stopping the Mouth of the Bolt-Head, 'till the Fermentation is over; yet not so close, but to leave some small Vent, for fear the Wind caused by the violent Fermentation, should burst your Glafs. When all your Sal Ammoniac is in, let it stand two or three Hours, 'till the Fumes are settled.

Now put it into a smaller Bolt-Head, half full, and set in a moderate Sand-Heat; when it is warm put in four Ounces of the finest Quicksilver to each Pound (of sixteen Ounces) of your Solution; and let it stand in that Heat, 'till all the Quicksilver is dissolved. Increase your Fire a little, and put in a small Quantity more of Quicksilver; thus letting it dissolve, by gentle Additions, as much as it will. When it will dissolve no more, take it out of the Bolt-Head, put it into an open Glafs-Vessel, or a large white Stone-Bowl. [I generally cut off a large Glafs-Body in the Middle.] Set it in a moderate Sand-Heat, and let it evaporate 'till a Pellicle or Skin comes over the Top of it. Then take it from the Fire, and let it stand in a cool Place to congeal. [Great Care must be taken, that your Heat be not too great in your Evaporation; nor continued too long; or it would coagulate, and mix the corrosive Oil (which is to be poured off after its Congealment) with the fine pure Salt; and spoil the Medicine.] There will remain, uncongealed, a heavy Liquor, or Oil, which pour off, and let it drain, until no more will run or drop from it. Take the remaining Salt, put it into a Glafs-Body, and to each Pound (sixteen Ounces) put three Pounds of the finest Rose-Water; stopping

stopping the Mouth of your Body, by tying over it a Piece of doubled brown Paper. Set it again in your Sand-heat; make an indifferently hot Fire, 'till all your Salt is dissolved; which is usually done in twenty-four Hours.

* The White Drop, thus prepared, is a Solution of Mercury in the nitrous Acid, diluted with Water.— As to the volatile Alkali, it should seem to contribute but little to the Virtues of the Medicine. It is not improbable, that this Preparation, like the Solution of Corrosive Sublimate, may be possessed of considerable Efficacy in Cases where Mercurials are indicated.— These Gentlemen, however, who recommend it to seafaring People as antiscorbutic, should be apprized, that in the Scurvy, and in every putrescent Disease, the Exhibition of Mercury, and all its Preparations, is attended with certain Destruction to the Patient. It were therefore to be wished, that before they venture to give such Recommendations, they would seriously consider the eighth Article of the Decalogue, “Thou shalt not kill.”

Sweating Powder, No. I.

Take four Ounces of refined Nitre, and the same Quantity of vitriolated Tartar. Rub them together, in a Mortar, into a Powder. Take a Crucible (not of the blue Sort) set it in the Fire; and when it begins to be red, put in about half of your Nitre and Tartar, stirring it about with an Iron Rod. There will arise red Fumes; which take Care to avoid for they are noxious. When the red Fumes cease, put in the Remainder of your Matter, stirring it as before, 'till no more Fumes arise. Then pour it out into an Iron Mortar; and, when cool, put to it Opium, Ipecacuanha, and Liquorice Powder, of each one Ounce: Pound and sift them through a fine Lawn Sieve; then mix them well together.

* This Powder, commonly known by the Title of *Dover's Sweating Powder*, was published many Years since, in a Book called *The Old Physician's last Legacy to his Country*. Its Effects, as a Sudorific in rheumatic and other Disorders, are so well known as to require no Comment.

Sweating

Sweating Powder, No. II.

Take common Tartar, and refined Nitre, each one Pound; fulminate them together in a Crucible, or Iron Pot; which will reduce them to about fifteen Ounces, after the Fulmination. To these add of white Hellebore, and Liquorice Powder, each six Ounces; of Opium, five Ounces. Powder all these together, and sift them through a fine Lawn Sieve.

This Powder is contrived on the same Principle with the preceding, the Stimulus of the Hellebore and saline Ingredients being determined to the Skin by Means of the Opium.

Dose from twenty-five to fifty Grains.

Paste for the Fistula, &c.

Take a Pound of Elecampane Root, three Pounds of Fennel-Seeds, and one Pound of Black Pepper. Pound these separately, and sift them through a fine Sieve. Take two Pounds of good Honey, and two Pounds of Powder Sugar; melt the Honey and Sugar together, over a gentle Fire, scumming them continually, till they become bright as Amber. When they are cool, mix and knead them into your Powder, in the Form of a soft Paste.

This Paste has been found to be a specific Remedy for the Fistula, Piles, &c.

The Dose is the Size of a Nutmeg, Morning, Noon, and Night, drinking a Glass of Water or White Wine after it.

* In cold Constitutions, where there is a Want of Digestion, and a Redundance of pituitous Humours, this inelegant Composition, it would seem, might be of Service. How far it will be found to answer its Title, Experience must determine.

Liquid Sweat.

Take a Gallon of good Spirits of Wine, and half a Gallon of good White Wine. Put them into a Pound of good Saffron, four Ounces of good Cinnamon, two Ounces of Salt of Tartar, and one Ounce of good Opium, cut into small Bits. Stop the Bottle close, and set it within the Air of the Fire, eight Days; shaking it three or four Times a-Day. Filtre it through filtering Paper.

The

The Dose is from thirty to sixty Drops, in a Glass of good White Wine.

* This is a very trifling Composition. The only Ingredient of any Efficacy in so inconsiderable a Dose, is the Opium; neither can that Quantity be expected to produce great Effect either as a Sudorific or an Opiate. Several Laudanums, or Tinctures of Opium, similar to this, may be seen in the old Editions of Quincy's Dispensatory.

Dropsy Purging Powder, from Mr. Ward's Book.

Take Jalap, Cream of Tartar, and Florentine Iris, each four Ounces. Make them into a fine Powder separately, and mix them well.

Dropsy Purging Powder, as prepared by Mr. D'Osterman for Mr. Ward.

Take a Pound of Jalap in Powder, a Pound of Cream of Tartar, and an Ounce of Bole Armenic in fine Powder. Mix them well together.

The Dose is from thirty to forty Grains in Broth, or warm Beer, two or three Days together; or oftener, if necessary.

This Remedy seldom fails in the watery or windy Dropsy; provided the Patient has not been tapt.

* Of these Powders the first is much the best, as the Bole Armenic in the second not only clogs the Medicine, but is even opposite to the Intention of it.— However neither of them deserve any Comment, as Jalap and Cream of Tartar are sufficiently known.

Essence for the Head-Ach, &c. from Mr. Ward's Book.

Spirits of Wine, four Ounces; Camphor, two Ounces; Volatile Spirit of Camphor, two Ounces. Mix well, and apply with the Hand.

Essence for the Head-Ach, &c. as prepared by Mr. D'Osterman, for Mr. Ward.

Take two Pounds of true French Spirits of Wine: Put them into a large strong Bottle; and add two Ounces of Roch Allum in very fine Powder; four Ounces of Camphor, cut very small; half an Ounce of Essence
of

of Lemon; and four Ounces of the strongest Volatile Spirit of Sal Ammoniac. Stop the Bottle quite close, and shake it three or four Times a Day, for five or six Days.

The Method of using it, is to rub the Hand with a little of it, and hold it hard upon the Part affected, until it is dry. If the Pain is not quite relieved, repeat it twice or three Times.

* Of all Mr. *Ward's* Medicines this, in his Life-time, surprized the Multitude, and baffled the Curiosity of Enquirers the most; as he never would, we are told, either sell it, or intrust it in the Custody of any other Person. His Reasons, it is plain, were very good; It could hardly ever have been guesied, that this mighty Secret was only Spirit of Wine and Camphor.

A N
I N D E X
O F

DISEASES, and their REMEDIES.

A *Bortion, to prevent.* Peruvian Bark, Chalybeates, Balsams, Tincture of Amber, Tincture of Lac, Confection of Kermes, Decoction of Oak Bark, Peruvian Electuary, Strengthening Pills, Styptic Pills, and all Astringents and Corroborants.

Abscesses, see Vulneraries.

Ague, see Fever intermittent.

Alexiterials, Alexipharmacs, see Diaphoretics.

Amaurosis, see Gutta Serena.

Anodynes, Paregorics or Easers of Pain. Opium prepared, Bolus of Castor, Liquid Laudanum, Pacific Pills, Treacle, Syrup of White Poppies. **EXTERNALS.** Balsam of Turpentine, the Anodyne Fomentation, Camphorated Oil, the Anodyne Liniment, 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.

Antihectics, see Phthisis.

Antimonial. Prepared Antimony, Diaphoretic Antimony, the Golden Sulphur of Antimony, Kermes Mineral, Medicinal Regulus of Antimony, Tincture of Antimony, Æthiopic Pills, Tartar Emetic, Glass of Antimony, the same cerated, Antimonial Wine, Ward's Drop and Pill.

Aphthæ, see Thrush.

Apoplexy, see Cephalics.

Arthritics,

Arthritics, see *Rheumatism*.

Asthma. Garlic, Squills, Elecampane-Root, Leaves of Horehound, Saffron, Gum Ammoniac, Assa Fœtida, white Soap, the Pectoral Bolus, Expression of Hoglice, Flowers of Brimstone, Terebinthinated Balsam of Sulphur, Julep of Gum Ammoniac, the Fœtid Julep, Julep of Squills, the Pectoral Lambative, Pectoral Oxymel, Oil of Hartshorn, Pills of Garlic, 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-Allum, Bole-Armenic, white Chalk, Vitriols, Colcothar of Vitriol, the Strengthening Confection, white Decoction, the Astringent Decoction, Decoction of Logwood, the Strengthening Electuary of the Bark, Styptic Electuary of the Bark, Astringent Electuary, Electuary 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 Antiphthific Tincture, Styptic Water, the Astringent Gargarism, the Anodyne Clyster, the Strengthening Fomentation, Opiates.

Bite of a mad Dog. Powder against the Bite of a mad Dog, Turpith Mineral, Musk, and Cinnabar.

Bloody-Flux, see *Diarrhœa*.

Bloody-Urine, see *Hæmorrhage*.

Burns. The Vulnerary Balsam, Camphorated Oil, Camphorated Spirit of Wine, White Ointment, Emollient Ointment, Ointment of Calamine-Stone, Ointment called Nitritum, Ointment of Elder, Saturnine Ointment.

Cachexy, *Green-Sickness*. Salt of many Virtues, the Bitter Infusions, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Aloetic Pills, Chalybeate Pills, Stomach Pills, the Sacred Tincture, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Stomach Elixir, Elixir of Vitriol, the Elixirs of Property, Sugared Steel, Tincture of Iron, Prepared

* This is made by quenching a hot Iron often in New-Milk 'till a Third of it is evaporated. The Dose is four Ounces twice in a Day.

Antimony,

- Antimony, Cinnabar of Antimony, Aperient Diet-Drink, Diet-Drink against the Scurvy, Tar Water, Æthiops Mineral, 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, Chalk Julep, compound Testaceous Powder, Sugar'd 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, Antibeetic Decoction, Balsamic Electuary, Arabic Emulsion, Pectoral Infusion, Opiates, 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, Saponaceous Bolus with Hiera Picra, with Rhubarb, Decoction of Tamarinds, Lenitive Electuary, Electuary 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-Cochixæ, both the Deobstruent Pills, Stomachic Pills, Laxative Mercurial Pills, Domestic Clyster, purging Clyster, purging Water, Clyster for the Colic, Suppositories.
- Cephalics,* Æther, Piony Root, Pellitory of Spain, Wild Valerian Root, Leaves of Asarabacca, Leaves

* These are made with one Part of common Salt and two Parts of Honey boiled to a due Consistence.

- 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, Asa 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, Fœtid Julep, Cephalic Electuary, Gum-Pills, Cephalic Powder, Blistering Plaster, Blistering Ointment, both Siuapisms, Emetics, Cathartics.
- Chalybeates* or *Remedies from Steel and Iron*. Filings or Rust of Iron, Sugared Steel, Colcothar of Vitriol, Strengthening Electuary of the Bark, Chalybeated Milk, Chalybeate Pills, 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*. Aqua liberans, Lime Water, the compound Lime Water, Antihædic Decoction, Arabic Emulsion, Chalybeated Milk, Elixir of Vitriol, Dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roses, Antiphthisic Tincture, Styptic Powder, Styptic Electuary 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,

Guaiacum, Sassafras with the Bark, Camphor, 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 Mindererus, Treacle.

Diarrhaa, Dysentery or Bloody-Flux, Tenesmus. Ipecacuanha, Rhubarb, Semirouba, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Decoction of Logwood, Extract of Logwood, White Decoction, Astringent Decoction, Japonic Confection, Astringent Electuary, Electuary against the Bloody-Flux, Electuary against the Dysentery, 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, Saponaceous Poultrice, Ointment of Elder, Gum-Plaster, Mercurial Plaster, Soap Plaster, Camphorated Oil.

Diuretics. Garlic, Roots of the Greater Burdock, Eryngo-roots, Fennel-roots, Parsley-roots, Senekaroot, Squills, Leaves of Pellitory, Camomile Flowers, wild Carrot-Seeds, Fennel-Seeds, Mustard-Seed, Venice Turpentine, Balsam of Capivi, Spanish Flies, Hoglice, Salt Peter, 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 Electuary, 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 *Diarrhœa*.
- Dropfy. 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 of Water. See *Nephritics*.
- Emetics. Ipecacuanha, Tincture of Ipecacuanha, white Vitriol, Syrup of Squills, Emetic Tartar, Turbith Mineral.
- Emmenagogues. 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, 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, Sinapisms.
- Fever, intermittent, or *Ague*. Emetics, Tinctura Sacra, bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Sal Ammoniac, Saline Draught, Diaphoretic Bolus, Diaphoretic Julep, Febrifuge Electuary 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*;

- nals; Oil of Turpentine, Camphorated Cataplasim, Egyptian Ointment, Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.
- Gonorrhœa, virulent.* Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna, Laxative Mercurial Pills, balsamic Potion, Tincture of Spanish Flies, Emollient Fomentation, Balsamic Injection, Mercurial Injection, Decoction of Sarsaparilla, Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.
- Gout.* See *Rheumatism*.
- Gravel.* See *Nepritis*.
- Gutta Serena.* See *Ophthalmics*.
- Hæmoptoe, or Spitting of Blood.* Decoction of Tamarinds, Antihectic Decoction, Decoction of Oak Bark, Vulnerary Decoction, Arabic Emulsion, Balsamic Electuary, Febrifuge Electuary of the Bark, Lime-Water, dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, Tincture of Roses, antiphthitic 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, antiphthitic Tincture, Styptic Powder.
- Heartburn.* See *Cardialgia*.
- Hæmorrhoidals, Remedies against the Piles.* Flowers of Brimstone, Electuary 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 Cataplasim, camphorated Cataplasim.
- Hypnotics* See *Anodynes*.
- Hypochondriac and Hysterical Diseases.* Pennyroyal Water, Rue Water, Antihysterical 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, antihysterical Julep, foetid Julep, Musk Julep, cephalic Diet-Drink, cephalic Infusion, Bolus of Castor, strengthening Electuary of the Bark, Elixir of Vitriol, both Elixirs of Property, foetid Clyster, Gum Pills, Aloetic Pills, Stomach Pills, Chalybeate Pills, other Steel Medicines, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, bitter Tincture

ture of Rhubarb, Tinctura Sacra, Emetics, antihysterical 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, Mercurial Pills, Æthiopic Pills, Diet-Drink for the Scurvy, Decoction of the Woods, Decoction of Sarsaparilla, antiscorbutic Juices, Tar Water, Tar Pills, Flowers of Brimstone, Tincture of Spanish Flies, Solution of Corrosive Sublimate. *Externals*; Mercurial Ointment, Ointment of Sulphur, Tar Ointment, Mercurial Liniment, Blistering Plaster.

Laxatives. See *Cathartics.*

Leprosy. See *Itch.*

Lithontriptics. See *Nephritics.*

Loosens. 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, bitter Infusions, antihysterical Julep, Julep of Gum-Ammoniac, Squill-Pills, Laxative Mercurial Pills, Chalybeate Pills, Chalybeate Waters.

Menses, Overflowing to stop. Strengthening Electuary of the Bark, Styptic Electuary of the Bark, Styptic Powder, Testaceous Powder Cerated, antiphthitic 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, 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, Solution of Corrosive Sublimate.

Nephritics. White Soap, Lime-Water, Diuretic Bolus, Saponaceous 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 Electuary, Nephritic Electuary, 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.*

Palsey. Garlick, Root of Cuckow-Pint, Pellitory of Spain, Virginian Snake-Root, Wild Valerian-Root, Leaves of Betony, Leaves and Flowers of Rosemary, Leaves of Rue, Leaves of Sage, Lavender Flowers, lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Cubebs, Seeds of Lovage, Mustard-Seed, Woods Guaiacum and Saffras, Canella alba, Asa Fœtida, Camphire, Gum-Guaiacum, Castor, Cinnabar of Antimony, Golden Sulphur of Antimony, antihysterical Water, compound Horseradish 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

lic Powder, Balsam of Turpentine, Saponaceous Balsam, anodyne Ointment, Nerve Ointment, Warm Plaster, Blistering Plaster.

Pectorals. Garlick, Roots of Marshmallows, Liquorice, Elecampane Root, Ginseng, 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, Bran-Water, Tar-Water, Locatelli's Balsam, pectoral Bolus, Conserve of Roses, antihectic Decoction, Decoction of Barley, balsamic Electuary, 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. Conserve of Roses, antihectic Decoction, Vulnerary Decoction, pectoral Infusion, pectoral Bolus, balsamic Electuary, Julep of Gum Ammoniac, 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 *Diarrhea*.

Piles. See *Hæmorrhoidals*.

Purgatives. See *Cathartics*.

Quinsy. Decoction of Tamarinds with Sena, diaphoretic Julep, Emetics. *Externals*; Blistering Plaster, various Gargles, camphorated Cataplasm, Mindererus'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, Mercurial Pills. *Externals*; Emollient Cataplasm, anodyne Balsam, Balsam

fam of Turpentine, Saponaceous Balsam, camphorated Oil, anodyne Liniment, anodyne Plaster, Saponaceous Plaster, warm Plaster, Blistering Plaster.

Scald Head. See *Itch.*

Scurvy. Compound Horfe-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 *Hemoptoe.*

Stone. See *Nephritis.*

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, 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.*

Traumaticks. See *Vulneraries.*

Vermifuges. See *Athelminitics.*

Vertigo. See *Cephalics.*

Vomits. See *Emetics.*

Vomiting to cure. Mint Water, Tincture of Mint, Salin 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. *Externats*; Vulnerary Balsam, Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes, Green Balsam, Lini-ment of Arcæus, Balsicon, Saturnine Ointment, Ointment of Calamine Stone.

Worms. See *Athelmintics*.

Whites in Women. Emetics from Ipecacuanha, Bolus of Rhubarb with Mercury, Laxative Mercurial Pills, Chalybeates, Styptic Powder, dulcified Spirit of Vi-triol, all Lime Waters, Decoction of the Woods, Styptic Electuary of the Bark, Strengthening Pills, balsamic Potion, Tincture of Spanish Flies, anti-phthific 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.
fs.	half.
Coch.	Spoonful.

Root of *Jalap* to ʒij.*Ipecacuanha* to ʒij.*Rhubarb* to ʒij.*Wild Valerian* to ʒfs. twice or thrice in a Day.*Mustard Seed*, whole, to Coch. j.*Campfire* to ʒj.*Olibanum* twice a Day to ʒj.*Manna* to ʒij.*Soap*, white, to ʒj. in a Day.*Castor* to ʒfs.*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 ʒfs. twice in a Day.*Balsam of Sulphur* to gut. x.*Diet Drinks*, various, to ℥fs. twice in a Day.*Steel*, sugared, a small Spoonful, or ʒj.*Cinnabar* of Antimony to ʒfs. twice in a Day.*Confection*, *Japenic*, for *Diascordium* contains a Grain
of Opium in ʒfs.*Decoction astringent*, ʒiv. three or four Times a Day.*Decoction*,

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- Decoction, white*, to a Quart in a Day.
Antihæctic, ℥iv. twice or thrice in a Day.
 of *Burdock*, to ℥ij. in a Day.
 of *Logwood*, to ℥iv. twice or thrice a Day.
- Decoction, Diuretic*, ℥iv. three or four Times a Day.
 of the *Woods*, to ℥ij. in a Day.
Nitrous, ℥iv. thrice in a Day.
 of *Sarsaparilla*, to ℥ij. in a Day.
 of *Seneka*, to ℥ij. three or four Times a Day.
 of *Virginian Snake-Root* compound, Coch. ij.
 three or four Times in a Day.
Vulnerary, to ℥j. in a Day.
- Electuary, antidyfenteric*, 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 in a Day.
hæmorrhoidal, to ℥ij.
nephritic, to ℥j. once or twice in a Day.
peruvian, strengthening, the Size of a Wal-
 nut twice or thrice in a Day.
peruvian, styptic, the Size of a Walnut
 thrice in a Day.
- Elixir of Health*, to ℥ij.
 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*, ℥ss. every third or fourth Hour.
Expression of Hoglice, to ℥j. twice in a Day.
Glass of Antimony Cerated, to gr. x.
- Infusion, antiscorbutic*, ℥iv. twice in a Day.
bitter, to ℥ij. twice in a Day.
cephalic, four Ounces twice in a Day.
 of *Deadly Nightshade*, ℥ij.
 of *Linseed*, to ℥j. in a Day.
pectoral, to ℥j. in a Day.
- Juices, antiscorbutic*, to ℥iv. twice a Day.

- Julep, ammoniac*, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.
astrigent, to Coch. ij. three or four Times a Day.
antihysterick, to Coch. ij. thrice a Day.
cordial, to Coch. ij. thrice a Day.
diaphoretic; both, to Coch. ij. every two Hours.
diuretic, to Coch. ij. several Times a Day.
fætid, Coch. j. three or four Times a Day.
hydragogue, two Spoonfuls every two Hours.
Musk, Coch. j. three or four Times 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.
Oil, distilled of *Hartsborn*, to gut. x.
 of *Juniper*, to gut. xx.
 of *Turpentine*, to gut. xl. twice a Day.
Oxymel, pectoral, to Coch. ij. twice or thrice a Day.
Pills, Æthiopic, to ʒj. twice a Day.
 Aloetic, to ʒfs.
 Chalybeate, to ʒj. twice a Day.
 Cochiæ, to ʒij.
 ecphraetic, chalybeated, to ʒfs.
 ecphraetic, 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.
 Turpentine, ʒj. twice a Day.
 of *Turbith Mineral*, one Pill, twice or thrice a Day.

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- Potion, balsamic*, to Coch. ij. twice a Day.
Powder against the *Bite* of a mad Dog, to ʒifs.
aromatic, to ʒj.
 of *Contrayerva*, compound, to ʒfs.
Cephalic, as an Errhine, gr. x.
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.
- Salt*, bitter purging, to ʒifs.
 of many Virtues, to ʒifs.
- Spirit of Amber*, to ʒfs.
Ætherial, gut. xxx.
 of *Lavender*, compound, to gut. xxx. twice or thrice in a Day.
 of *Nitre*, dulcified, to ʒj.
 of *Vitriol*, dulcified, to ʒj.
- Syrup of White Poppies*, to ʒj.
- Tartar, emetic*, to gr. vij.
Tartar, soluble, to ʒfs.
- Tincture of Antimony*, to gut. xl. twice a Day.
antiphthific, 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 *Castor*, compound, gut. xl. twice or thrice a Day.
 of *black Hellebore*, to Coch. j.
 of *Ipecacuanba*, to ʒifs.
 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 ʒiv. 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 Flies*, to gut. xxx. twice a Day.
- Treacle*, two Drams and a half contain a Grain of Opium.
- Turbith Mineral*, to gr. vij.
Wine, emetic, to ʒifs.

A N
I N D E X
O F

The Medicinal Simples.

A.		Ash-Tree	38
A CACIA, true	2	Asparagus-Root	11
Agaric	4	Avens	19
Agrimony	5	Azure-Stone	58
Agrimony, Hemp	35		
Alder	6	B.	
— black	38	Balaustines	12
Alexanders	47	Balm	69
All-Heal, Hercules	86	Balsam or Balm of Gilead	83
Alkanet	8	— of Tolu	13
Almonds, bitter and sweet	8	— of Capiwi	12
Aloes, succotrine	6	— of Peru	12
— Hepatic	6	Barbadoes Tar	90
— Horse	6	Barberry-Bush	13
Alum	7	Bark, Eleutheria	32
Amber	118	— Peruvian	88
Ambergrease	7	Barley	47
Amomum	7	— French or Pearl	47
Ammoniac, Gum	7	Basil	80
Apples	65	Bay-Tree	53
Angelica	8	Bdellium	13
Anime, a Rosin	8	Beans	36
Aniseed	8	Bees	9
Antimony	8	— Wax	22
Ants	37	Beet	13
Arabic, Gum	9	Benjamin	13
Arrach, <i>see</i> Orrache		Betony	14
Archangel	56	Bezoar-Stone, Oriental	56
Arsenic, white	10	— Occidental	56
— red	10	— called Pedro de Porco	57
— yellow	10	Birch-Tree	14
Arsmart, dead	80	Birthwort, round	9
— biting	88	— long	9
Asa Fætida	11	Bishop's Weed	7
Afarabacca	30	Bismuth	4
		Bistor	

I N D E X.

Bistort	14	Centaury, lesser	20
Bittersweet	31	Cerufs or White-Lead	22
Blood-Stone	44	Chalk	28
Bole-Armenic	14	Chaste Tree	5
Bole, French	14	Chervil	22
Bone-Binder	85	China-Root	24
Borage	15	Cherry, black	22
Borax	15	Cicely, sweet	75
Box-Tree	15	Cinnabar, native	25
Bramble Bush	99	Cinnamon	25
Brimstone	119	—— white	17
Brandy	130	Cinquefoil	88
Brooklime	13	Citron-Tree	26
Broom	41	Clary, Garden	47
Briony, white	15	Cloves	19
Buckbean	124	Clove July-Flowers	20
Buckthorn-Berries	116	Cochineal	26
Bugle	15	Coffee	26
Buglofs	15	Coloquintida	27
Burdock	13	Coleworts, Sea	15
Burnet, Saxifrage	90	Columbine	9
Butchers-Broom	91	Comfrey	27
Butter-Bur	90	Conrayerva-Root	27
		Copal	27
C.		Copper	29
Cabbage and Coleworts	15	Coral, red	27
Cocoa, the Chocolate Nuts	16	Coriander Seed	27
Calamint	16	Cork-Tree	118
Calamine-Stone	16	Costmary	12
Camels Hay	110	Costus	28
Camomile-Flowers	23	Cowslips	86
Camphire	16	Crabs-claws	17
Cantharides	17	Crabs-eyes	17
Caper-Bush	18	Cresses, Water	76
Caranna, a Rosin	18	—— Garden	76
Cardamoms, lesser	18	Crowfoot or Cranfbill	41
Carduus Benedictus	18	Crystal	28
Carline-Thistle	19	Cubebs	29
Carpobalsamum	19	Cuckow-Pint	10
Caraway-Seeds	19	Cucumber, wild	29
Carrot, Candian	30	—— Garden	29
—— wild	30	Cummin	29
Cascarilla	32	Currants	129
Cassia Fistularis	20	—— red	98
Cassia Lignea	20	Cuttle-Fish	114
Castor, Russian	21	Cyperus, long	30
Casumunar	20		
Catmint	76	D.	
Celandine, greater	24	Daisy	13
		Dandelion	

Of the Medicinal Simples.

Dandelion	30	Fluellin Female	31
Devil's-bit	72	Fox Glove	38
Dill-Seed	8	Frankincense	123
Dittander	59	— Male	80
Dittany of Crete	30	Fumitory	38
Bastard	38		
Dock, sharp-pointed	85	G.	
— Water	48	Galangal lesser	39
Dog Grass	43	Galbanum	39
Dragons	31	Galls	40
Dragons Blood	106	Gamboge	40
Dropwort	36	Garlick	6
		Gentian	41
E.		Germander	23
Earth of Japan	122	— Water	111
Lemnian	59	Ginger	132
Eggs, Hens	85	Ginseng	42
Elder	105	Glasswort	54
— Dwarf	31	Goats Rue	39
Elecampane-Root	33	Golden Rod	128
Elemi	31	Goose Grass	9
Elm-Tree-Bark	131	Gourd	29
Endive	32	Grains of Paradise	42
Eryngo-Root	34	Gromwel	62
Euphorbium	35	Groundsel	33
Eyebright	36	Ground-pine	24
		Guinea Pepper	17
F.		Guaiacum	43
Fennel, common	37	Gum-Ammoniac	7
sweet	37	Gum-Arabic	9
Fenugreek Seed	37	Gum-Tragacanth	123
Fern, Male	36	Gum-Elemi	31
— flowering	36	Gum-Guaiacum	43
Feverfew	68		
Fig-tree	36	H.	
Figs, dried	18	Hartshorn	28
Figwort	112	Harts Tongue	61
Water	112	Hartwort, common	114
Fistic-Nut	79	— French	114
Fir-tree	1	Hawthorn	116
Flax-Seed	62	Hedge-Hyssop	43
Flax, Toad	61	Hedge-Mustard	34
— purging	62	Hellebore, black	46
Flag, sweet-smelling	3	— white	46
Flixweed	116	Hemlock	25
Florentine, Orris	52	Hemp-seed	17
Flower de Luce, yellow, Water	42	Hemp-Agrimony	35
Flower de Luce, common purple	52	Henbane	48
		Herb-Mastice	67
		Herb-	

I N D E X.

Herb-Robert	41	Lime	16
Hips	30	Lime-Stone	16
Hoglice	71	Lime-Tree	123
Honey	69	Linseed	52
Honeyfuckle	17	Liquorice	42
Hops	63	Liquid Amber	62
Horehound	67	Litharge	62
Horse Radish	96	Liverwort	46
Hounds-Tongue	29	Liverwort, Noble	46
House-Leek	112	Lovage	59
Hypocistis	47	Logwood	16
Hystop	49		M.
— Hedge	43	Mace	64
	I.	Madder	99
Jack by the Hedge	5	Maidenhair, true	4
Jalap	51	Maidenhair, English	124
Japan Earth	122	Mallows	65
Jews-Pitch	14	Mallows, Marsh	6
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