

40780/R



Philip Earl Stanhope.

25650

De th

~~R. V. Anthony~~

100. 75
23/6/10

W. H. R. R.

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

*Translated and improved from the Fourth Edition of
the LATIN, and illustrated with NOTES,*

By *PETER SHAW*, M. D.

The FIFTH EDITION with Additions.

L O N D O N:

Printed for W. INNYS in *Pater-noster-Row*,

MDCCXLVI.



ROYAL SOCIETY

THE LANCET

1873

25650





P R E F A C E.

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

P R E F A C E.

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

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

In

P R E F A C E.

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

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

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

In directing the Syrups, we have shewn which ought to be made by Coction, which by Infusion;

P R E F A C E.

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

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

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

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

P R E F A C E.

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

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

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





Advertisement.

IN this Fourth Edition of our *Dispensatory* we have added several new Compositions, and altered or improved most of those which were before extant. For since the *Materia Medica* is every Day liable to be augmented, and as the Art of Pharmacy can only by degrees expunge its Errors, therefore every one must expect there still remains room to reform and further enlarge Dispensatories.

EDINBURGH,
February 13, 1744.



THE
NAMES
OF THE
Fellows, Honorary - Fellows,
and Licentiates,
OF
The Royal College of Physicians
in *Edinburgh*.

FELLOWS.

JOHN CLERK, *Præses & Elector*.

William Leirmont.

David Cockburn.

Robert Lowis, *Elect*.

John Stevenson, *Elect*.

William Cochrane, *Elect*.

John Lermont, *Elect*.

David Kinneir,

William

The Names of the Fellows, &c.

William Porterfield.

John Rutherford, *Prof. Med. in Acad. Edinb. Censor.*

Charles Alston, *Reg. Prof. Botan. Elect. & Collegio ab Epistolis.*

Andrew St. Clair, *Med. Reg. Prof. Med. in Acad. Edinb. Elect.*

Andrew Plummer, *Prof. Med. & Chem. in Acad. Edinb. Censor.*

James Dundas.

Alexander Cunningham.

Adam Murray.

John Taylor.

John Pringle, *Med. Reg. ad Exercitum.*

John Baird.

David Foulis, *Collegio ab Ærario.*

Robert Whytt.

Stuart Threipland.

John Cochrane.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

Sir Hans Sloane, *Bart.*

Alexander Russell.

David Balfour.

John Johnstone, *Prof. Med. in Acad. Glasguen.*

Thomas Simson, *in Acad. Andreap. Med. Prof. Candoss.*

LICEN-

The Names of the Fellows, &c.

L I C E N T I A T E S.

John Drummond.

James Houston.

William Græme.

William Macfarlan.

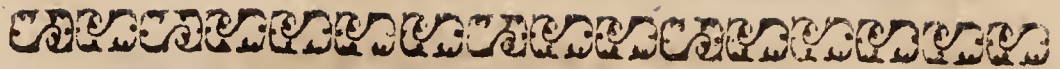
Alexander Martin.

David Horsburg.

George Young.

John Boswall.





The WEIGHTS, MEASURES, and CHARACTERS, commonly used in PRESCRIPTION.

gr.	} denotes {	a Grain	} or {	Twenty Grains.
℥		a Scruple		Three Scruples.
ʒ		a Dram		Eight Drams.
℥		an Ounce		Twelve Ounces.
℔		a Pound		

A *Spoonful* stands for half an Ounce in Syrups, and for three Drams in distill'd Waters.

A *Gallon* contains eight Pints or Pounds.

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

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



SECTION I.

The MEDICINAL SIMPLES. *

VEGETABLES.

A.

Abies, the Fir-tree. Its Wood, Tops and
Rosin.

<i>Abrotanum mas.</i>	{	Southernwood,	} The Plant.
<i> fæm.</i>		male and fe-	
<i>Absinthium vulg.</i>	{	male.	
<i> Romanum.</i>		Wormwood,	
		common and	
		Roman.	

Acacia vera †, Egyptian Thorn. Its inspissated Juice.

Acetosa

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

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

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

Acetosella [*Luzula*] Wood-sorrel.

Acorus verus [*Calamus aromaticus*] Sweet Flag. Its Root.

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

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

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

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

Agnus Castus [*Vitex*] the Chaste-tree. Its Seed.

Agrimonia [*Eupatorium Græcorum, & Avicennæ*] Agrimony. Its Leaves.

Alchimilla, Lady's Mantle. The Herb.

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

Alliaria,

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

Alliaria, Sauce-alone. The Leaves.

Allium, Garlick. The Root.

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

<i>Aloe Caballina</i>	} Caballine	} Aloes	{ The in- spissated Juice.	
<i>— Hepatica</i>				} Hepatic &
<i>— Succotrina</i>				

Alsine, Chick-weed. The Herb.

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

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

Ammoniacum. The Gum.

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

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

Anacardia, Anacardium.. Its Fruit.

Anchusa, Alkanet *. Its Root.

Anethum,

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

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

Argen-

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

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

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

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

Artemisia, Mugwort. The Herb.

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

Arum, Wake-Robin. Its Root.

Asarum, Asarabacca. Its Root and Leaves.

Aspalathus, Rhodium or Rose-wood. The
Wood.

Asparagus, Sparagus. Its Root.

Assa fœtida, Fœtid Asa. Its gummy Resin.

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

Avena, Oats. The Grain.

Aurantia malus, the Orange-tree. Its Flow-
ers, Fruit, and the Rind of the Fruit.

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

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

B.

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

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

B

Balsamum

Balsamum Capivi, Balsam of
Capivi.

— *Gileadense* [*Opobalsamum*]
Balm of Gilead.

— *Peruvianum*, Balsam of
Peru.

— *Tolutanum*, Balsam of Tolu.

} The Rosin.

Bardana major [*Lappa major*] Great Burdock.
Its Root and Seed.

Bdellium. The gummy Rosin.

Becabunga [*Anagallis aquatica*] Brook-lime.
The Herb.

Bellis major

— *minor* [*Con-
solida minima*]

} The greater

} The smaller

} Daify.

} The Plant.

Benzoinum, Benjamin. The Rosin.

Berberis [*Oxyacantha Galeni*] Barberry-bush.
Its Bark, Fruit and Seed.

Beta, Beet. The Herb.

Betonica vulgaris, common Betony. Its Leaves,
Tops and Flowers.

Betula, Birch. Its Bark and Sap.

Bistorta, Bistort. Its Root.

Bonus Henricus [*Lapathum Unctuosum*] English
Mercury. Its Leaves.

Borago, Borage. Its Flowers.

Botrys, Jerusalem Oak. The Plant.

Brassica sativa, Cabbage.

— *marina* [*Soldanella*] Colwort.

} The

} Leaves.

Bryonia alba, white Bryony. Its Root.

Buglossum sativum, Garden Bugloss. Its Roots,
Flowers and Leaves.

Bugula

Bugula [*Consolida media*] Bugle. The Herb.

Bunias [*Napus sativus* & *sylvestris*] Navew.

Its Seed.

Bupththalmum, Ox-eye.

Bursa Pastoris, Shepherd's Purse. } The Herb.

Buxus, Box-tree. Its Leaves and Wood.

C.

Cacao, the Cocoa-tree. Its Fruit.

Calamintha montana, Calamint. The Herb.

Calendula, Marygold. Its Flowers.

Camphora, the Camphire-tree *. Its Rosin.

Canella alba [*falsò Cortex Winteranus*] the
white Canella, or common Winter's-tree.
Its Bark.

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

Cannabis, Hemp. Its Seed.

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

Caprifolium [*Periclymenum*] Wood-bine, or
Honey-suckle. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Capsicum, Guinea Pepper. Its Fruit.

Caranna. Its Rosin.

Cardamomum majus } the greater { Cardamom.

————— *minus* } the lesser { * Its Seed.

Cardiaca,

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

Cardiaca, Motherwort. The Plant.

Carduus benedictus, holy Thistle. The Herb and Seed.

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

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

Carui [*Carum*] Carraway. Its Seed.

Caryophyllata, Avens. Its Root.

Caryophyllus aromaticus, Spicy Clove-tree. The Fruit.

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

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

B 3

Cassia

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

Cassia lignea, Woody Cassia *. Its Bark.

Cassimunair [*Casimunar*.] Its Root.

Cauda equina [*Equisetum*] Horse-Tail. The Plant.

Centaurium majus } Greater } Cen- } Its Root.

—— — minus } Lesser } story. } The Plant.

Centinodium [*Polygonum*] Knot-grass. The Plant.

Cepa, Onion. Its Root.

Cerasus nigra, the black Cherry-tree. Its Fruit and Gum.

Ceterach [*Asplenium*, *Scolopendria*] Spleenwort. The Herb.

Chærefolium, Chervil.

Chamædrys [*Triffago*] Germander. }

Chamæpitys [*Iva Arthritica*] } The Plant.
Ground-Pine.

Chamæmelum nobile, Camomile. The Herb, and Flowers.

Cheiri [*Leucoium luteum*] Wall-flower. Its Flowers.

Chelidonium majus, the greater } The Plant
Celandine. } and Root.

—— — minus, Pilewort.

Chermes [*Kermes*.] Its Berries.

China. Its Root.

China

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

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

Cicer rubrum, Red Chich. Its Seed.

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

Cicuta, Hemlock. The Herb.

Cinnamomum, Cinnamon. The Bark.

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

Citrullus, Water-Melon. Its Seed.

B 4

Cockle-

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

Cochlearia hortensis, Garden Scurvy-grafs. } The Herb.

— *marina*, Sea Scurvy-grafs. }

Coffee, the *Arabian* Jasmin*. Its Fruit.

Colocynthis, the bitter Gourd. Its Fruit.

Consolida major [*Symphytum majus*] Comfrey, or the greater Confound. Its Root, Leaves and Flowers.

Contrayerva † [*Drakena*.] Its Root.

Copal.

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

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

Copal *. The Rosin.

Corallina, Sea-Moss, or Coralline.

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

Coriandrum, Coriander. The Seed.

Cornus,

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

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

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

D.

- Daëtylifera Palma*, the Date-tree. Its Fruit.
Daucus Creticus, Wild Carrot
 of Candia. }
 ——— *sylvestris*, Common } The Seed.
 wild Carrot. }
Dens Leonis [*Taraxacum*] Dandelion. The
 Root and Plant.
Diëtamnus Creticus, Dittany }
 of Crete. } The Leaves.
Digitalis, Fox-glove. }
Doronicum

Doronicum Romanum, Leopards - Bane. Its Root.

Dracontium [*Dracunculus*] Dragons. The Plant.

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

E.

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

Elemi, the Rosin.

Endivia, Endive. The Root, Herb and Seed.

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

Erigerum [*Senecio*] Groundsel, The Herb.

Eruca, Rocket. Its Seed.

Eryngium, Eryngo. Its Root.

Erysimum, Hedge-mustard. The Herb.

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

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

Euphorbium. Its inspissated Juice.

Euphrasia, Eye-bright. The Plant.

F.

Faba, Beans. The Flower and Seed.

Ficus, Fig-tree. Its Fruit.

Filipen-

Filipendula, Drop-wort.

Filix florida [*Osmunda regalis*]

Flowering Fern or Osmond

Royal.

The Root.

— *mas.* { the male }
— *fem.* { female } Fern.

Fœniculum dulce, sweet } Fennel. The Herb,
— *vulgare*, common } Seed and Root.

Fœnum Græcum, Fenugreek. Its Seed.

Fragaria, Strawberry. The Plant and Fruit.

Fraxinella [*Dictamnus albus*] Bastard Dittany.
Its Root.

Fraxinus, the Ash-tree. Its Bark and Seed.

Fumatoria, Fumatory. The Herb.

G.

Galanga minor, the small Galangal. Its Root.

Galbanum, the Resinous Gum.

Galega, Goat's-Rue. The Herb.

Gallæ, Galls.

Gallium, Lady's-Bedstraw. The Herb.

Gambogia [*Gutta Gamba*] Gamboge *. The
inspissated Juice.

Genista,

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

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

Gentiana, Gentian. Its Root.

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

—*Robertianum*. Herb Robert.

Glaſtum [*Iſatis*] Woad.

Glycyrrhiza, Liquorice. The Root.

Gramen caninum, Dog's-grass. Its Root.

Grana Paradisi, Grains of Paradise. The Fruit.

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

———*ſylveſtris*, the wild Pomegranate. Its Flowers, call'd Balauſtines.

Gratiola, Hedge-hyſſop. The Herb.

Guaiacum. Its Wood, Bark, and Roſin.

H

Hedera arborea, the Ivy-tree. Its Leaves, Berries, and Gum.

———*terreſtris*, Ground-ivy. The Herb.

Helleborus albus [*veratrum album*] white

———*niger* [*veratrum nigrum*] black

Hellebore. The Roots.

Helxine

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

Helxine [*Parietaria*] Pelitory of
the Wall.

Hepatica nobilis, noble Liverwort. } The Plant.
—— *terrestris* [*Lichen*] common }
Liverwort.

Herba Paris, Herb Paris. The Plant and
Fruit.

Hermodactylus, Hermodactil. The Root.

Herniaria, Rupturewort. } The Herb.
Hippoglossum, Horse-tongue. }

Hipposelinum [*Smyrniun*] Alexanders. The
Herb, Root, and Seed.

Hordeum, Barley. The Grain.

Horminum sativum [*Sclarea*] Garden Clary.
The Herb and Seed.

Hydrolapathum, Water-dock. Its Root.

Hyoscyamus albus } white } Hen- } The Seed.
—— ——— *niger* } black } bane. } The Leaves.

Hypericum, St. John's-wort. The Plant, Flow-
ers and Seed.

Hypocistis, the Holly-rose. Its inspissated
Juice.

Hyssopus, Hyssop. The Herb.

I

Jacobæa, Ragwort. The Plant.

Jalappa, Jalap. The Root.

Jasminum, Jasmin. The Flowers.

Iberis, Sciatica-cress. The Plant and Seed.

Imperatoria, Masterwort.

Ipecacuanha *.

Iris Florentina, Florentine Orrice. } The Root.

— *nostras purpurea*, Garden
purple Orrice. }

Juglans, the Walnut-tree. The Coat of its
Fruit.

Jujubæ, Jujubs. The Fruit.

Juniperus,

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

Juniperus, Juniper. Its Berries, Wood and Gum.

K.

Kali, Glass-wort. The Herb.

L.

Labdanum, its resinous Gum.

Lacca, Its Rosin.

Lactuca, Lettice. The Herb and Seed.

Lamium album, white dead Nettle.

<i>Lavendula vulgaris</i> , common	} Lavender. The
——— <i>latifolia</i> , broad-leav'd	
	Plant and
	Flowers.

<i>Laureola</i> , Spurge Laurel.	} The Leaves and
<i>Laurus vulgaris</i> , common	
Bay-tree.	Berries.

Lens vulgaris, common Lentils. The Seed.

Lentiscus, the Mastich-tree. Its Wood and Rosin, or Gum-Mastich.

Lepidium, Dittander. The Plant.

Levisticum, Lovage. Its Root and Seed.

Lichen cinereus terrestris, Ash-colour'd Liverwort. The Plant.

<i>Lilium album</i> , white Lilly.	} The Root
——— <i>convallium</i> , Lilly of the Val-	
ley.	and Flow-
	ers.

Limonia malus, the Lemon-tree. Its Fruit, and the Rind thereof.

Linaria,

Linaria, Toad-flax.

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

Linum vulgare, Flax. Its Seed.

— *catbarticum*, Mountain-flax. The Plant.

Liquidambra, Liquid-amber. * The Rosin.

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

Lotus urbana, Field-trefoil. The Herb, and Seed.

Lupinus, the Lupin. Its Seed.

Lupulus, The Hop. Its Leaves or Flowers.

M.

Macis, The Mace-tree. Its inward Bark and Nutmeg.

Majorana, Marjoram. The Herb.

Malabathrum [*Folium Indicum*] Indian-leaf. †

Malva vulgaris, common Mallows. The Plant.

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

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

Malus hortensis, the Garden Apple- } The
tree. } Fruit.

———— *sylvestris*, the Crab-tree.

Mandragora, Mandrake. Its Leaves.

Manna *. The inspissated Juice.

Marrubium album [*Prassium*] white Horehound. The Herb.

Marum

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

Marum vulgare, Marum, } The Herb.
 ——— *Syriacum*, Syrian Marum. }

Matricaria, Feverfew. The Herb and Flowers.

Mechoacanna, Mechoacan. The Root.

Melilotus, Melilot. The Herb and Flowers.

Melissa, Baulm. The Herb.

Melo, the Melon. Its Seed.

Mentha sativa, Garden-mint.

Menthastrum, Horse-mint.

Mercurialis mas, male } Mercury } The Herb.
 ——— *fem.* female }

Mespilus, the Medlar-tree. Its Fruit.

Meum, Spignel. Its Root.

Mezereon, Mezereon. Its Root, Bark and Berries.

Milium, Millet. The Seed.

Millefolium, Yarrow. The Herb.

Morsus Diaboli [*Succisa*] Devil's Bit. The Herb and Root.

Morus, the Mulberry-tree. Its Bark, Root, and Fruit.

Myrobalani citrini, &c. Myrobalans of all Sorts. The Fruit.

Myrrha, Myrrh. The Gum.

Myrrhis, Chervil. The Herb and Seed.

Myrtus, the Myrtle-tree. Its Berries.

N.

Nardus Celtica. Celtick } Spikenard.

——— *Indica* [*Spica Nardi*] Indian } The Root.

Nasturtium aquaticum, Water-creffes. The Herb.

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

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

Nephriticum Lignum. The Nephritick Wood.

Nicotiana [*Petum*] Tobacco. Its Leaves.

Nigella [*Gith*] Fennel-flower. Its Seed.

Nummularia, Moneywort. The Herb.

Nux Moschata, Nutmeg. } The Fruit.

— *Pistachia*, Pistachio-nut. }

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

O.

Ocinum, Basil. The Plant.

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

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

Ononis [*Anonis*] Rest-harrow. Its Root.

Ophioglossum, Adders-tongue. The Herb.

Opium, the inspissated Juice of Poppies.

Origanum vulgare, common Origanum. The Herb.

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

Oryza, Rice. The Seed.

Oxylapathum, sharp-pointed Dock. Its Root.

P.

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

Palmæ

Palmæ Oleum, Palm-oil.

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

Panicum, Panick. Its Seed.

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

Paralysis, Cowslip. Its Flowers.

Pareira brava *. Its Root.

Pastinaca hortensis } Garden } Parsnip.

— *sylvestris*, } Wild } The Seed.

— *aquatica* [*Sium*] } water Parsnip. The Herb.

Pentaphyllum, Cinquefoil. The Root.

Pepo, the Pumpkin. Its Seed.

Persica malus, the Peach-tree. Its Flowers
and Fruit.

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

Petasitis, Butterbur. Its Root.

Petroselinum Macedonicum, *Macedonian* Parsley.
Its Seed.

C 3

Petro-

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

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

Peucedanum, Hog's-fennel. The Root.

Pimpinella sanguisorba, Burnet. The Herb.

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

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

Piper album

———— *longum*

———— *nigrum*

———— *Jamacense*

[*Pimenta*]

} white
 } long
 } black
 } Jamaica
 } Pepper. The Fruit.

Pisum, Pease. The Seed.

Pix liquida, Tar.

———— *ficca, navalis*, Pitch.

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

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

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

Polium montanum, Poly-mountain. The Herb.

Polypodium quercinum, Polypody of the Oak. The Root.

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

Populus nigra, the black Poplar. Its Buds.

Porrum, the Leek. Its Root.

Portulaca, Purslain. The Herb and Seed.

Primula Veris, Primrose. The Plant and Root.

Prunella [*Brunella*] Self-heal. The Herb.

Prunus

Prunus Damascena, the Prune-tree of *Damascus*. Its Fruit.

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

Psyllium, Flea-bane. Its Seed.

Pulegium vulgare, common } Penny-royal.

—— *cervinum*, Stags } The Herb.

Pulmonaria muculosa, spotted Lungwort. The Herb.

Pyrethrum, Pellitory of *Spain*. The Root.

Q.

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

R.

Raphanus rusticus [*Armoracia*] Horfe-radish. The Root.

Rapum, Turnip. The Root and Seed.

Resina alba, white Rosin.

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

C 4

Rham-

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

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

Rhaponticum, Rhapontic. The Root.

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

Ribesia, Currant-tree. The Fruit.

Rosa

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

Rosa Damascena
 [Pallida] The
 Damask
 — *rubra*, the
 Red

} Rose } Its Flowers.

Rosmarinus, Rosemary. Its Leaves and Flowers.

Rubia Tinctorum, Madder. The Root.

Rubus vulgaris, the Bramble. Its Leaves and Fruit.

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

Ruta hortensis, Garden Rue. The Herb and Seed.

S.

Sabina, Savin. Its Leaves.

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

Sagapenum, the Resinous Gum.

Sago.

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

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

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

Sanicula [*Diapensa*] Sanicle. The Herb.

San-

- Santalum album* } White }
 ———— *citrinum* } Yellow } Saunders. The
 ———— *rubrum* } Red } Wood.
Santonium, *Alexandrian* Wormwood. The
 Seed.
Sapo albus Venet. Venice or *Castile* Soap.
 ———— *niger* [*Melanosmegma*] Black Soap.
Saponaria, Soapwort. The Herb and Root.
Sarcocolla, the resinous Gum.
Sarsaparilla, the Root.
Sassaparilla, the Wood and Root.
Satureia, Savory. The Herb.
Satyrion mas, Male Satyrion. The Root.
Saxifraga alba } White }
 ———— *vulgaris* } Common } Saxifrage. The
 [*Seseli pratense*] } Herb and Seed.
Scabiosa vulgaris, Scabious. The Herb.
Scammonium, Scammony*. The inspissated
 Juice.

Scæ-

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

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

Scilla, Squill. The Root.

Scordium, the Herb.

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

Scrophularia vulgaris, Fig-wort.

————— *aquatica major* [*Betonica*
aquatica.] Water Betony. } The
Leaves.

Sebesten, Sebestens. The Fruit.

Secale, Rye. The Seed.

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

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

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

Serpillum, Wild-Thyme. The Herb.

Sesamum,

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

Sesamum, Oily purging Grain.

Seseli Massiliense, Hart-wort of } Its Seed.
Marseilles.

Sigillum Solomonis [*Polygonatum*] Solomon's Seal. The Root.

Siler montanum [*Seseli vulgare*] Hart-wort. Its Seed.

Sinapi, Mustard. The Seed.

Solanum lethale, Deadly Nightshade. The Plant.

— *vulgare*, Nightshade of the Shops. The Plant and its Berries.

Sophia Chirurgorum, Flix-weed. Its Seed.

Sorbus, the Service-tree. Its Fruit and Bark.

Spica vulgaris [*Lavendula angustifolia*] Common Spike or Lavender. The Plant.

Spina alba [*Oxyacantha vulgaris*] White-thorn. Its Flowers and Berries.

Spongia, Sponge.

Staphysagria, Stavesacre. Its Seed.

Stæchas Arabica, Arabian Stœchas. Its Flowers.

Storax calamita } solid }
 — *liquida* } liquid } Storax*. The Rosin.

Suber,

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

Suber, the Cork-tree. Its Bark.

Sumach [*Rhus obsoniorum*] Its Seed.

T.

Tacamahaca, Tacamahac. The Rosin.

Tamarindus, Tamarind. The Fruit.

Tamariscus, Tamarisk. The Bark and Leaves.

Tanacetum, Tansey. The Leaves, Flowers and Seed.

Tapsus barbatus [*Verbascum*] Mullein. The Leaves.

Tere-

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

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

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

<i>Terebintbina</i>	Common	The liquid Ro-
<i>communis,</i>		
— <i>Chia,</i>		
— <i>Cypria,</i>		
— <i>Argentorata,</i>	Chio Cyprus Straßbourg Venetian	Tur- pentine
— <i>Veneta,</i>		
<i>Thapsia,</i>	Deadly Carot.	The Root.
<i>Thea,</i>	Tea*.	The Leaves.

Thlaspi,

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

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

V.

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

Viscus

Viscus quercinus, Mistletoe of the Oak. The Wood and Leaves.

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

U.

Ulmaria, Meadow-sweet. The Plant.

Ulmus, the Elm-tree. Its Bark.

<i>Urtica major vulgaris</i> , the Greater stinging Nettle.	} The Plant and Seed.
——— <i>Romana</i> , the Roman Nettle.	

W.

Winteranus Cortex, Winter's Bark.

Z.

<i>Zedoaria</i> , Zedoary.	} The Root.
<i>Zinziber</i> , Ginger.	

A N I M A L S.

Alce, the Elk. Its Hoofs.

Anas, the Duck. Its Fat.

Anguilla, the Eel. Its Liver.

Anser, the Goose. Its Fat and Dung.

Aper,

Aper, the Boar. Its Lard and Teeth.

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

Araneæ, Spiders. Their Webs.

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

Bezoar Occidentalis } Occidental } Bezoar *. The
—— *Orientalis* } Oriental } Stone.

Bombyx,

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

Bombyx, the Silk-worm. Its Nest and Silk.

Bufo, the Toad. Its Body.

Cancer, the Crab. Its Claws and Shell.

Canis, the Dog. His Excrement, otherwise called *Album Græcum*.

Cantharides, Spanish Flies. Their Bodies.

Castor,

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

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

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

Besides

Castor, the Beaver. Its inguinal Glands, called *Castor*.

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

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

Cochinillæ, Cochineal-Flies. Their Bodies.

Columba, the Pigeon. Its Dung and Blood.

Elephas, the Elephant. Its Teeth, or Ivory.

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

Formicæ, Ants. Their Bodies and Eggs.

Gallina, the Hen. Her Fat, Skin of her Gizzard; with the White, Yolk, and Shell of the Egg.

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

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

D 2

Huso,

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

Huso, the *Danube* Whale. His Glue, called *Ichthyocolla*.

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

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

Lucius, the Pike. Its Jaw-bone.

Lumbrici terrestres, Earth-worms. Their Bodies.

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

Margaritæ, Pearls.

Mater Perlarum, Mother of Pearl. The Shell.

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

Moschus, Musk.

Ostrea, Oysters. Their Shells.

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

Pavo, the Peacock. Its Dung.

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

Ranæ, Frogs. Their Spawn.

Scincus, the Skink *. } Its Body.

Scorpio, the Scorpion. }

Sepia,

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

Sepia, the Cuttle-fish. Its Bone.

Serpens, the Snake. Its Skin.

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

Vipera, the Viper. Its Body and Fat.

Zibethum. Civet.

MINERALS.

Ætites, the Eagle-stone.

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

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

D 3

Am-

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

Ambragrifæa, Ambergrease *. A Bitumen.

Antimonium [*Stibium*] Antimony. A metal-line Mineral.

Argentum, Silver. The Metal.

Arseni-

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

Arsenicum album [*fac-*
titium] white
 — *flavum* [*Auripig-*
mentum] yellow
 — *rubrum* [*Sanda-*
racha Græcorum] red

Arsenic.

 Metalline
 Sulphurs.

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

Bismuthum [*Marcasita*] Bismuth. A metalline
 Drofs.

Bolus Armena. } Armenian,
 — *Bobemica* } Bohemian or } Bole. An
 [*communis*] } common } Earth

Borax [*Tincar*] Borax. A Salt.

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

Calaminaris, Calamine. A Stone.

Chalcitis, Brass-stone *. A metaline Recre-
 ment.

Cimo-

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

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

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

— *purpurascens*, Fuller's-earth.

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

Creta alba, white Chalk. An Earth.

Crystallus, Crystal. A Stone.

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

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

Hæmatites Lapis, Blood-stone.

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

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

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

Lemnia Terra, Lemnian Earth.

Magnes, The Load-stone.

Nephriticus Lapis, the Nephritic-stone.

Nitrum

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

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

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

Talcum, Talc. A Stone.

<i>Vitriolum album</i> ,	} white {	Vitriol.	
— <i>cæruleum</i> [<i>Romanum</i>]		Roman {	Metalline
— <i>viride</i> ,		green {	Salts.

Unicornu fossile [*Lithomarga alba*] Mineral Ivory. An Earth*.

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS, including several SIMPLS at once.

The five Opening Roots.

Smallage.

Asparagus.

Fennel.

Parsley.

Butcher's Broom.

The five Emollient Herbs.

Marshmallows.

Mallows.

Mercury.

Pellitory of the Wall †.

Violets.

The

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

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

The four Cordial Flowers.

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

The four greater Hot Seeds.

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

The four lesser Hot Seeds.

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

The four greater cold Seeds.

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

The four lesser Cold Seeds.

Those of Succory,
Endive.
Lettice, and
Purslain.

GENERAL RULES for the Gathering of S I M P L E S.

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

III. Let

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

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

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

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





SECTION. II.

Previous PREPARATIONS of certain SIMPLES.

Adeps præparatus.
Prepared Fat.

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

Aloë præparata, seu lota.
Prepared or washed Aloes.

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

Am-

Ammoniacum Gummi præparatum.

Prepared Gum-Ammoniac.

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

Apes præparatæ.

Prepared Bees.

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

Bolus Armena præparata.

Bole-Armeniac prepared.

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

Buso

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

52 PREPARATIONS.

Bufo Præparatus.

Prepared Toad.

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

Calaminaris Lapis præparatus.

Prepared Calamine.

Make *Calamine* thrice red hot, and as often quench it in Rose-water; then levigate it with the same water, upon a porphyre, and having by the repeated affusion of water reduced it into a most subtle powder, according to the method directed for *Armenian Bole*, afterwards form it into balls.

Chelæ Cancrorum præparatæ

Crabs-Claws prepared.

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

Corallia præparata.

Prepared Corals.

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

Cornu Cervi calcinatum.

Burnt Harts-horn.

Galbanum

Galbanum præparatum.

Prepared Galbanum.

Galbanum is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac.

Hæmatites Lapis præparatus.

Prepared Blood-stone.

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

Lazuli Lapis præparatus.

Prepared Azure-stone.

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

Lithargyri præparata.

Prepared Lithargies.

The *Lithargies* are prepared as Bole-Armeniac.

Margaritæ præparatæ.

Prepared Pearls.

Pearls are prepared in the same manner as Crabs-Claws.

Martis Limatura præparata.

Filings of Iron prepared.

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

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

54 PREPARATIONS.

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

Millepedes præparati.

Prepared Wood-lice.

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

Oculi Cancrorum præparati.

Prepared Crabs-Eyes.

Crabs-Eyes are prepared as Crabs-Claws.

Opium præparatum, vulgo Extractum Opii.

Prepared Opium, commonly called Extract of Opium.

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

Opopanax præparatus.

Prepared Opopanax.

Opopanax is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac ; so likewise is *Sagapenum*.

Plumbum Ustum.

Calcined or Burnt Lead.

The *Lead* being melted over a moderate fire, is to be kept constantly stirring with an Iron Spatula, until it becomes a Powder.

Sanguis Hirci præparatus.

Goat's Blood prepared.

About the beginning of Summer open some proper artery of a middle-aged *Goat*, and draw
out

out a quantity of *Blood*; which, being received in a clean vessel, is to be dried either by the heat of the sun, or a slack oven.

Succinum præparatum.

Prepared Amber.

Amber is prepared as *Crabs-Claws*.

Testæ Ostreorum præparatæ.

Prepared Oyster-Shells.

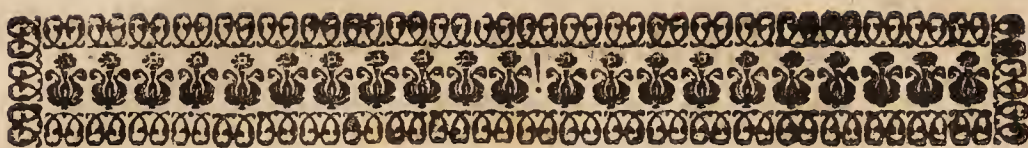
Take only the hollow half of the *Oyster-Shells*, wash and clean them very well, then dry them in the sun for a few days, and pulverize them in a marble-mortar, till they become a paste, which lay again in the sun to dry, then grind them to an impalpable powder.

Tutiae præparata.

Prepared Tutty.

Tutty is prepared as *Lapis Calaminaris*.

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



SECTION. III.

DISTILL'D WATERS.

Aquæ Stillatitiæ simplices.

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

Di-

* Among the Simple-waters of the Shops there is hardly any equal, either as a Cordial or Stomachic, unto that which is distill'd by a very gentle heat from the wild Pepper-Mint, with brown hairy leaves and short loose, reddish spikes or tufts on the stalks. Accordingly we find it has prevailed much of late in London, with those who are acquainted with the Plant.

Distill'd Simple Waters,

Of Angelica.

Baulm.

Black Cherries, with their Stones crack'd.

Camomile Flowers.

Carduus benedictus.

Elder Flowers.

Fennel.

Hyssop.

Mint.

Mugwort.

Parsley.

Pennyroyal.

Rose-buds.

Rue.

Savin *.

GENERAL

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

order'd to be imperfectly fermented before distillation; which so unlocks the substance thereof, as to permit their efficacious parts to rise. And this may give us a specimen, how thoroughly acquainted the compilers of the Dispensatory were with the natures of things, and how well qualified for the work they undertook. But for a fuller illustration of this point, and ascertaining the precise doctrine it leads to, we must refer to *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, where these matters are very instructively handled. PRACTICE, p. 57, 69.



GENERAL RULES for Distilling
SIMPLE WATERS.

- I. *The plants, with their several parts, ought to be fresh gather'd*.*
- II. *Being first a little bruis'd, let thrice their own quantity of spring-water be pour'd thereon; but less will suffice in case they are juicy, and if dry they must have a greater quantity. Black Cherries require but a very small quantity of water to be added to them for distillation. The Waters are to be drawn off by the Alembic with its refrigeratory, having first luted the junctures; and may be kept running so long as any smell and taste of the plant can be perceived in them; but the faint empyreumatic vapours which arise afterwards must be carefully avoided.*
- III. *Those plants which abound with an aromatic and fragrant oil, should be immediately committed to distillation: but those that contain a more fix'd oil, or owe part of their virtues to a kind of volatile salt, such as Wormwood, Carduus benedictus, Mugwort, Camomile, &c. ought first to undergo an imperfect fermentation with yeast; that is, they*

E 4
should

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

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

The Waters distill'd from Baulm and Rue require to be cobobated, or drawn over again from the fresh plant, to give them a due strength.

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

Aqua Cinnamomi sine vino.

Cinnamon Water without spirit.

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

Aqua Cinnamomi cum vino.

Cinnamon Water with spirit.

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

Aqua

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

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

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

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

*Aqua Reginae Hungariæ.
Hungary Water.*

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

COMPOUND WATERS.

*Aqua Absinthii composita.
Compound Wormwood Water.*

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

Aqua

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

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

† This appears to be an excellent compound Wormwood-

Aqua Alexiteria.

Alexiterial Water.

Take of Elder-flowers fresh gather'd, and of the fresh Leaves of Scordium, each two pounds; of Angelica and Baulm, each one pound; of Mint and Rue, each half a pound; to these add three gallons of spring-water, and distil according to the rules of art *.

Aqua

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

* By the way, we may here observe the difference made by the compilers between *simple* and *compound* waters: the vulgar esteem those as *simple waters* which are made without spirit, only by the distillation of vegetables, whether one or more, and spring-water; and those as *compound waters*, which are prepar'd with spirit; though it be only from a single ingredient: thus both small and strong cinnamon-water, *Hungary-water*, &c. in some Dispensatories are found among the compounds; but with the Royal College of *Edinburgh*, that deserves to be call'd a simple water, which is made from one simple ingredient; and that a compound, which is made from more; whether the liquor added in either case be aqueous, spirituous, or both. Thus under the title of simple waters, or rather (which shews their

Aqua Bryoniæ composita.

Compound Bryony Water.

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

Aqua

their great exactness) after the catalogue of aqueous simple waters, come cinnamon-water and *Hungary-water*, as being prepar'd from single ingredients; and among the compounds, alexiterial-water, as drawn from several plants; though not a drop of inflammable spirit enters its composition.

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

Aqua Epidemia.

Plague Water.

Take of the roots of Masterwort and Butter-bur, each four ounces; *Virginia* Snake-root and Zedoary, each two ounces; the leaves of Scordium, six ounces; the seeds of Angelica and Bayberries, each three ounces: bruise, slice, or cut the ingredients, as they shall require, pour thereon two gallons and a half of *French* brandy; and when they have stood to digest for four days, draw off the like quantity, viz. two gallons and a half*.

Aqua mirabilis.

The wonderful Water.

Take of Cinnamon, two ounces; the yellow part of Citron or Lemon-peel, one ounce; of the lesser Cardamoms and Mace, each half an ounce; Cubebs, two drams; and of Baulm leaves, six ounces: bruise them together, digest them with a gallon of *French* brandy for the

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

the space of fourdays; and draw off the like quantity by distillation*.

Aqua Petroselini composita.

Compound Parsley-Water.

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

Aqua

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

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

Aqua Pæoniæ composita.
Compound Piony-Water.

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

Aqua

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

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

Aqua Raphani composita.
Compound Radish-Water.

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

Aqua Theriacalis.
Treacle-Water.

Take of † the roots of Butterbur, a pound; those of Angelica and Master-wort, each half a pound;

* It is doubtless much better here to use the bruis'd leaves of the scurvy-grafs and creffes, than their express'd aqueous juice; as, with the addition of an extraordinary and detrimental trouble, is order'd by others; for after the expression, a large proportion of the salt, or volatile pungent part remains in the pressings, which to the making of the essential salt of any vegetable, are always well wash'd with water to get it out.

† The green walnut-husks are here very judiciously omitted, as well as the juice thereof prescrib'd by others; as containing none of the efficacious parts capable of rising by distillation: The Lemon-juice too, adopted by some in this composition, is here dropt, the distill'd vinegar, put into the water after distillation, richly supplying its place; and

a pound ; of Zedoary roots, four ounces ; the leaves of Rue and Scordium, each six ounces ; *Venice-Treacle*, a pound ; *French Brandy*, three gallons : digest all together for four days, and afterwards distil off three gallons of water ; to which add two quarts of distill'd Vinegar *.

GENERAL

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

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

GENERAL RULES for Distilling Compound Waters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



SECTION. IV.

SPIRITS by DISTILLATION.

Spiritus Vini rectificatus.
Rectified Spirit of Wine.

TAKE what quantity you please of *French Brandy*, and draw off half as much by distillation with a very flow fire.

This Spirit being digested two days with a fourth part of Salt of Tartar, made very dry and ground to a fine powder ; being then distill'd with a very gentle heat in a glass cucurbit, it becomes Alcohol.

Spiritus Cochleariæ.
Spirit of Scurvy-grass.

Take of fresh Scurvy-grass bruised, ten pounds ; and rectified Spirit of Wine, five pints ; let them macerate together for twelve
F 2 hours ;

hours ; and then draw off five pints of the liquor, in *balneo mariæ* *.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine made from *French* Brandy, three gallons ; and by degrees drop in (frequently shaking it about) the following distill'd oils ; *viz.* of Lavender, an ounce and half ; Rosemary, one ounce ; Marjoram, six drams ; Lemon-peels, half an ounce ; Nutmegs, three drams ; Cloves, two drams ; Cinnamon, one dram.

Let one half of this Spirit, thus saturated with the essential oils, be drawn off to the quantity of two thirds of the whole, by distillation in *balneo mariæ*.

In the Spirit thus distill'd, suspend in a bit of fine linen, of red Sanders-wood pulverized, one ounce ; of Cochineal and *English* Saffron, each two drams ; and if the Spirit be desired perfumed, one scruple of Ambergrease, and ten grains of Musk.

Spiritus

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

Spiritus Salinus Aromaticus.
Saline Aromatic Spirit.

To the other half of the formentioned Spirit, saturated with the essential oils, add of volatile Sal-ammoniac, eight ounces; and immediately distil off two thirds of the whole, in *balneo marie*.





SECTION V.

WATERS *by Infusion, and* VINEGARS.

Aqua Aluminosa.
Allum-Water.

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

Aqua

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

Aqua Calcis, seu Benedicta.

Lime-Water.

Take a pound of Quick-lime, and a gallon of hot Spring-water; stir them well together; afterwards suffer the lime to subside, and pour off the clear liquor, which should be kept well stopp'd up from the air in a cask.

After the same manner, a Lime-water is also made from calcined Oyster-shells, Cockle-shells, &c. *

Aqua Benedicta composita.

Take of the shavings of the wood and Bark of Sassafras, two ounces; Nutmeg, three drams; scraped Liquorice, one ounce; and of fresh Lime-water, two quarts: digest them

F 4

for

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

PRACT,

for two days in a very close vessel, then strain and add two ounces of the Syrup of Balsam.

Aqua Ophthalmica.

Eye-Water.

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

Aqua Ophthalmica Camphorata.

Eye-Water with Camphire.

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

Aqua

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

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

Aqua Phagedænica.
Phagedenic Water.

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

Aqua Sapphirina.
Sapphire-coloured Water.

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

Aqua Styptica.
Styptic Water.

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

VINEGARS.

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

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

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

VINEGARS.

Acetum distillatum, seu Spiritus Aceti.

Distill'd Vinegar, or Spirit of Vinegar.

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

Acetum Rosaceum.

Vinegar of Roses.

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

In

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

† As the heavier acid is to be raised.

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

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

Acetum Scilliticum.

Vinegar of Squills.

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

Acetum Theriacale.

Treacle-Vinegar.

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

Acetum

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

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

Acetum Lithargyrites.

Litharge Vinegar.

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

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





SECTION VI.
TINCTURES, ELIXIRS,
AND
MEDICATED WINES.

Tinctura Antimonii.
Tincture of Antimony.

TAKE of Antimony and Nitre, each two ounces; reduce them to powder; and throw it, by degrees, into four ounces of salt of Tartar, contain'd in a crucible, and made to flow by a violent fire; let them continue in fusion for half an hour; then pour the mixture into an iron mortar, made hot and dry to receive it*: pulverize the mass hot, suffer it not to cool, but throw it into a hot matrafs; and lastly, pour thereon a quart of rectified spirit of Wine: digest them together for eight days,

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

82 TINCTURES.

days, with gentle heat of a *balneum mariæ*, and afterwards strain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Antiphthifica.

Tincture against the Phthific.

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

Tinctura Balsamica.

Balsamic Tincture.

Take of Balsam Capivi, one ounce; *Peruvian* Balsam, three drams; Balsam of *Tolu*, two drams; Benjamin, half a dram; *English* Saffron, one scruple; and of rectified Spirit of Wine, one pint: digest them for four days in *balneo mariæ*, and afterwards strain off the tincture.

Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

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

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

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

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

Tinctura Castorei.

Tincture of Castor.

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

Tinctura

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

† In the former Edition was added a dram of the salt of Tartar, to unlock the resinous texture of the Castor, that the menstruum might take up much more of the ingredient than otherwise ; and not leave so large a bottom, as when spirit of Castor, if ever that be applied for this purpose, or spirit of Wine, alone, is used to extract the Tincture. But here the salt of Tartar is omitted, as being apt to volatilize the animal salts of the Castor, and dispose them to be more easily dissipated.

Tinctura Corticis Peruviani.

Tincture of the Peruvian Bark.

Take of coarse *Peruvian* Bark pulverized, three ounces; of *Virginian* Snake-root and *Gentian*, each two drams; *French* Brandy, a quart. Digest them together four days, and filter the Tincture.

Tinctura Croci.

Tincture of Saffron.

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

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

Tinctura Cephalica.

Cephalic Tincture.

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

Tinctura

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

Tinctura Cephalica Purgans.
Purging Cephalic Tincture.

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

Tinctura Fuliginis.
Tincture of Soot.

Take of shining Wood-foot, one ounce; of *Assa Foetida*, half an ounce; *French Brandy*, a pint: digest them together four days, and filter the Tincture for use.

Tinctura Hellebori nigri.
Tincture of black Hellebore.

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

Tinctura Jalappæ.
Tincture of Jalap.

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

G

Tinctura

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

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

Tinctura Jalappæ composita.
Compound Tincture of Jalap.

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

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ.
Tincture of Indian Root.

Take of Ipecacuanha-root pulverized, one
 ounce; of *Cochineal*, a scruple: digest them
 for two days in a pint of *Canary* or *Spanish*
 White-wine, and filter the Tincture for use.

Tinctura Laccæ.
Tincture of Gum-Lac.

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

Tinctura

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

Tinctura Martis Edinensis.

The Edinburgh Tincture of Iron.

Take of the Filings of Iron unprepared, three ounces; of dulcified spirit of Sea-salt, two pounds: digest them together for three days in a moderate sand heat, and filter the Tincture.

Tinctura Martis Ludovici.

Ludovicus's Tincture of Iron.

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

Tinctura Martis Mynsichti.

Mynsicht's Tincture of Iron.

Take of the filings of Iron, and of Sal-ammoniac in powder, each two ounces: mix them together, and, by degrees, cast the whole into an ignited crucible, that the vapours may ascend; and when they rise no longer, increase the fire, so as that the mass may glow: then being at length suffer'd to cool, reduce it to powder; put it into a matrafs, and pour upon it a part of *French White-wine*; then digest in a very gentle heat; and lastly, filtre the tincture*.

Tinctura

* Of the several ways hitherto propos'd for making *Mynsicht's Tincture of Iron*, this seems to be the best, on

Tinctura Menthæ.

Tincture of Mint.

Take of the simple Mint-water, one pint; dried leaves of Mint, one ounce: macerate them in a close vial or bottle for four hours in a warm place, and strain off the Tincture.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

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

Tinctura

account of the larger proportion of Sal-armoniac allow'd, the manner of the process, and the nature of the menstruum. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 265, 266, 269, 270. PRACT.

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

Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes.

Tincture of Myrrh and Aloes.

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

Tinctura Opii, seu Laudanum liquidum.

Tincture of Opium, or liquid Laudanum.

Take of crude Opium, two ounces ; *English Saffron*, one ounce ; *Spanish White-wine* and *French Brandy*, each ten ounces : with a gentle heat, in *balneo mariæ*, extract a Tincture, and let it afterwards be filtred.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami.

Sydenham's liquid Laudanum.

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

G 3

ten

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

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

Elixir Pectorale.

Pectoral Elixir.

Take Balsam of *Tolu*, two ounces; Gum Benjamin, an ounce and half; *English* Saffron, half an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a quart: digest them in *balneo mariæ* for four days, and then filtre the Tincture †.

Elixir Polychrestum.

Elixir of many Virtues.

Take of Gum-Guaiacum, six ounces; *Peruvian* Balsam, half an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine; a quart: digest them in *balneo mariæ* for four days; and add to the Tincture, when strained, two drams of the distilled Oil of Sassafras.

Elixir

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

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

Elixir Proprietatis.
Elixir of Propriety.

Take two ounces of pulverized Myrrh, and as much Oil of Tartar *per deliquium* as will make it into a soft paste; with a gentle heat evaporate the moisture, and add of rectified Spirit of Wine, thirty-two ounces: digest in *balneo arenæ* for four days; then add of Succotrine Aloes pulverized, an ounce and half; *English Saffron*, an ounce: digest them again for two days, and pour off the clear Elixir after it is settled *.

Elixir Proprietatis cum acido.
Elixir of Propriety prepared with Acid.

Take of Myrrh pulverized, an ounce and half; Succotrine Aloes powder'd, one ounce; *English Saffron*, half an ounce; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint and half; dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, six ounces: digest them in a sand-

G 4
heat

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

heat four days, and pour off the clear Elixir after it is settled *.

Tinctura Rhabarbari.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

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

Tinctura Rhei amara.

Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb.

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

Tinctura

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

† This is a mild and innocent, yet cordial Tincture of Rhubarb, and may with the utmost safety be given to young children, without any danger of inflaming their tender viscera, or raising a fever, by the burning spirit with which a tincture of rhubarb is commonly extracted.

Tinctura Rhei dulcis.

Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb.

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

Tinctura Rosarum.

Tincture of Roses.

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

Tinctura Sacra.

Sacred Tincture.

Take of the Powder of Succotrine Aloes, an ounce; of the lesser Cardamoms and *Virginian* Snake-

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

Snake-root, each a dram; Cochineal, a scruple; *Spanish* White-wine, a pint and half; digest for two days, with a very gentle heat, then strain off the Tincture *.

Elixir Sacrum.

Sacred Elixir.

Take of Succotrine Aloes pulverized, choice Rhubarb sliced, and Bay-berries bruised, each one ounce; *French* Brandy, a quart; digest them for two days, and strain the Elixir.

Elixir Salutis.

Elixir of Health.

Take of the leaves of Senna, two ounces; choice Rhubarb, sweet Fennel-seeds, Juniper-berries, and chips of Guaiacum-wood, each one ounce; *French* Brandy, three pints: digest them together for four days, and to the strained Elixir, add four ounces of white Sugar-candy powder'd †.

Tinctura

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

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

Tinctura Salutifera.

Healthful Tincture.

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

Tinctura Serpentariæ composita.

Compound Tincture of Snake-root.

Take of Virginia Snake-root, two ounces; Venice-Treacle, an ounce; Cochineal, a dram; and Spanish White-wine, a quart: let them stand to digest in a gentle heat for four days, then strain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura ad Stomachicos.

Stomachic Tincture.

Take the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, Gentian and Zedoary, Orange-peel and

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

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

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

Elixir Stomachicum.

Stomachic Elixir.

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

Tinctura

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

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

Tinctura Succini.

Tincture of Amber.

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

Tinctura Sudorifica.

Sudorific Tincture.

Take of *Virginian* Snake-root, five drams; Cochineal half an ounce; *Russian* Castor, one dram; *English* Saffron, two scruples; Opium, one scruple; *Mindererus's* Spirit, a pint: digest them together in a gentle heat for three days, and strain off the Tincture for use.

Tinctura Tolutana.

Tincture of Balsam of Tolu.

Take of the Balsam of Tolu, an ounce and half; of rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digest them together in a sand heat, until the Balsam is dissolv'd, and strain the Tincture for use.

Elixir Vitrioli.

Elixir of Vitriol.

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

98 TINCTURES.

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

Elixir Vitrioli Aliud. *Another Elixir of Vitriol.*

Take of dulcified Spirit of Vitriol, a quart; and drop gradually therein of the essential Oils of Mint, half an ounce; of Lemon-peel and Nutmegs, each two drams; mix or shake them well together †.

Vinum

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

† This is the Process which the last amendment of the *Edinburgh* College give us of this capital Medicine, instead of the former; which yet we have retained, as it seems better adapted for some purposes than this latter. For by digesting the ingredients in a spirituous, or strong vinous menstruum, many efficacious parts may be drawn out, which can never ascend in form of oil. It must however be

Vinum Emeticum.

Vomiting Wine.

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

Vinum Chalybiatum.

Chalibiated or Steel-Wine.

Take of the Filings of Iron unprepar'd, three ounces ; *Cochineal*, half a dram ; *Rhenish White-wine*, a quart : digest them together in a sand heat for the space of ten days, and then filtre.

Vinum Millepedatum.

Wine of Millepedes.

Take of live *Millepedes*, two ounces ; bruise them a little, and pour thereon a pint of white
Rhenish

be owned, that this is a very neat and easy way of proceeding, well adapted to extemporaneous practice ; and as here directed, it affords a pleasant and powerful medicine.

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

Rhenish Wine; let them infuse for a night; and afterwards press out the Wine *.

Spiritus Vini Camphoratus.

Spirit of Wine, with Camphire.

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

GENERAL RULES for Extracting of TINCTURES.

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

II. *When*

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

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

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

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

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

VI. *In making Tinctures, and also in distill'd Spirits, which are designed for internal use; the place of rectified Spirit of Wine, or French Brandy, ought not to be supplied by substituting any other Spirit obtain'd from Malt, Sugar, or any other matters fermented.*

the Tincture; whence much more than the destin'd dose of opium might dangerously come to be exhibited: but such unlucky accidents are by filtration effectually prevented.





SECTION VII.

DECOCTIONS.

Decoctum album.

White Decoction.

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

Decoctum album compositum.

Compound White Decoction.

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

104 DECOCTIONS.

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

Decoctum Commune pro Clystere.

Common Decoction for Glysters.

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

Decoctum Diascordij.

Decoction of Diascordium.

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

Decoctum Emolliens pro fotu.

An Emollient Decoction for a Fetus.

Take of the leaves of Mallows, one ounce ; of the Flowers of Camomile, Melilot, and Elder,

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

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

Elder, each half an ounce; Seeds of Fenugreek, one ounce; boil them together in two quarts of Spring-water. This Decoction may be likewise prepared without the Fenugreek-seeds.

Decoctum ad Ictericos.

Decoction for the Jaundice.

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

Decoctum Lignorum.

Decoctions of the Woods.

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

H 3

De-

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

Decoctum ad Nephriticos.

Nephritic Decoction.

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

Decoctum Nitrosum.

Decoction of Salt-petre.

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

Decoctum Pectorale.

Pectoral Decoction.

Take of fat Figs four in number, large stoned Raisins of the Sun, and Barley, of each an ounce; Spring-water three quarts; boil till it comes

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

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

comes to two quarts; and towards the end of the operation, add of Florentine-orrice, Liquorish-root, each half an ounce; the leaves of Hounds-tongue, and the Flowers of Coltsfoot, each one ounce; lastly, strain off the Decoction.

Decoctum Serpentariæ compositum.

Compound Decoction of Snake-root.

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

*This is only made in defect of the Tincture *.*

Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Senna.

Decoction of Tamarinds with Senna.

Take of Tamarinds six drams; cream of Tartar two drams; Spring-water a pint and a half; boil them together in an earthen pipkin to a pint of the strain'd liquor; in which, while hot, infuse for the space of a night of the leaves of Senna one dram; and to the strained Decoction add one ounce of the Syrup of Violets. This may be likewise made with two or three times the quantity of Senna, &c.

H 4

Infusum

See *Tinctura Serpentariæ composita.*

Infusum amarum.

Bitter Infusion.

Take of Gentian-root half a dram ; tops of the lesser Centory one dram ; infuse them for the space of four hours in a quarter of a pint of spring-water boiling hot, and then filter the Infusion.

Infusum amarum cum Senna.

Bitter Infusion with Senna.

To the ingredients of the preceding infusion add of the leaves of Senna one dram ; of sweet Fennel-seeds half a dram. This may be likewise made with two or three times the quantity of Senna, &c.

Infusi Sennæ uncia quatuor.

A four ounce Infusion of Senna.

Take of the leaves of Senna three drams ; and of the great Water-fig-wort two drams ; bruised Ginger and vitriolated Tartar, of each ten grains ; boiling Water four ounces ; infuse them together for four Hours, then strain off the liquor.

Emulsio Communis.

Common Emulsion.

Take of the four greater cold Seeds, an ounce ; and blanched sweet Almonds, half an ounce ;
beat

beat them very well in a marble mortar; then pour on by degrees a quart of Spring-water; mix them well, and, when strained, add an ounce of Cinnamon-water, without Spirit, and two drams of white Sugar.

Emulſio Arabica. *Arabic Emulſion.*

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

GENERAL RULES for making DECOCTIONS.

- I. *The firſt rule above laid down for the extracting of Tinctures, holds equally for the preparation of Decoctions.*
- II. *The Woods, Roots, Seeds, with all the dry ingredients of a hard texture, ought to be firſt put in; as the others (among which we reckon Liquoriſe) ſhould be added towards the end of the operation.*
- III. *All Decoctions ſhould be clarified by the ſtrainer, and by ſtanding to ſubſide; unleſs when they are expreſſy required to be thick: and in this caſe too they ought to paſs a coarſe ſtrainer.*



SECTION VIII.

SYRUPS.

Syrupus de Althæa.
Syrup of Marshmallows.

TAKE of the roots of Marshmallows, three ounces; of Eryngo-root, one ounce; and of Liquorise, half an ounce; of the leaves of Maiden-hair and Pellitory of the Wall, each one ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till one third of the liquor is evaporated; then strain the remainder, and add thereto four pounds of the whitest Sugar, and make a Syrup thereof, according to the rules of art, by boiling it in *balneo marie*, and keeping it constantly stirring*.

Syrupus

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

Syrupus è Cortice Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-peel.

Take of the external Rind of fresh Oranges, six ounces ; boiling Spring-water, three pints : infuse them in a close vessel, with a gentle heat in *balneo mariæ*, for the space of twelve hours ; then strain off the liquor, and add to it twice its own weight of white Sugar ; and thus make it into a Syrup, without boiling *.

Syrupus è Succo Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-juice.

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

Syrupus Balsamicus.

Balsamic Syrup.

Take of white Sugar, two pounds ; and Spring-water, one quart ; boil to the consistence of a Syrup, then clarify it ; which being immediately removed from the fire, and let stand till it is almost cold, gradually mix therewith
an

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

† See the rules at the end of this Section.

an ounce of the Tincture of Balsam of *Tolu*, and keep them stirring till they are intimately united. Then keep the Syrup in *balneo mariæ* until the Spirit is exhaled.

Syrupus Caryophyllorum.
Syrup of Clove-july-flowers.

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

Syrupus Kermefinus.
Syrup of Kermes.

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

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

Syrupus

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

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

Syrupus è Succo Limonum.

Syrup of Lemon-Juice.

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

Syrupus Papaveris albi, feu de Meconio, vulgò Diacodium.

Syrup of white Poppies, or Diacodium.

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

Syrupus Papaveris Rhæados.

Syrup of red Poppies.

Take of the fresh red Poppy-flowers, a pound; boiling Spring-water, three pints: let them

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

them stand together one night; then strain the liquor, add to it three pounds of white Sugar, and boil it up to a Syrup.

Syrupus Pectoralis.
Pectoral Syrup.

Take of *Florentine* Orrice-root, and that of *Ellicampane*, each an ounce and a half; of *Liquorise-root*, two ounces; of the Flowers of *Colt's-foot*, the leaves of *Maiden-hair*, and of *Ground-ivy*, each one ounce; twelve fat Figs: let the ingredients be cut and bruis'd, then boil them in a gallon of Spring-water, till there remains only three quarts of the liquor, when strained; to which add of white Sugar, six pounds; and thus boil it to a Syrup *.

Syrupus Pæoniæ.
Syrup of Piony.

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

Syrupus Quinque Radicum.
Syrup of the five opening Roots.

Take of the five opening Roots, each two ounces; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together

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

together till a third part of the liquor be evaporated ; then press out the remainder, and with four pounds of white Sugar, boil it up to a Syrup *.

Syrupus Rosarum Pallidarum.

Syrup of Damask Roses.

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

Syrupus de Rosis ficcis.

Syrup of dried Roses.

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

Syrupus Sacchari.

Syrup of Sugar.

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

Syrupus

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

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

Syrupus de Spina Cervina, feu Rhamno
Cathartico.

Syrup of Buckthorn.

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

Syrupus Scilliticus.

Syrup of Squills.

Take of the Vinegar of Squills, a quart; of white Sugar, four pounds; mix them together into a Syrup without boiling.

Syrupus de Senna & Rheo.

Syrup of Senna with Rhubarb.

Take of the leaves of Senna, two ounces; choice Rhubarb, one ounce; sweet Fennel-seeds, and Cinnamon, each two drams; after they have been grossly powder'd, digest them, in three pints of boiling Spring-water, in a close vessel, for the space of a night. To the strained liquor, after it has been clarified by settling,

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

settling, add three pounds of white Sugar, and boil them together into a Syrup, over a gentle fire.

Syrupus è Symphyto.

Syrup of Comfrey.

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

Syrupus Violarum.

Syrup of Violets.

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

I

GENERAL

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

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

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

- I. *The Sugar employed for Syrups made without coction, should first be boil'd with water to a candy consistence * ; observing to clarify it with the white of eggs, and by despumation. But the whitest and purest Sugar, and Sugar-candy, do not require this labour. The Sugar, thus prepar'd, ought afterwards to be powder'd, that it may dissolve the easier.*
- II. *Tho' a double weight of Sugar, in proportion to the liquor, may be required in making such Syrups; yet a less proportion will generally suffice. First, therefore, dissolve only an equal quantity of Sugar; then, by degrees, add a little more in powder, till it remain undissolv'd at the bottom; to be afterwards incorporated by the gentle heat of a Water-bath †.*

III. Acid

* This is giving a standard for the strength, or real quantity of the Sugars employ'd; for when boil'd to a candy-consistence, they contain but just so much water as will keep them from burning; which is a determin'd proportion: whereas different kinds of Sugars hold more or less aqueous matter, according to their manner of preparing, refining, accidents of the weather, &c.

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

III. *Acid Syrups, or those made with the Juices of Fruits, should not be put into copper-vessels, unless such as are tinn'd **.

IV. *What was before said of Decoctions in general, is also to be understood of Decoctions for Syrups. The vegetables used either for Decoctions or Infusions, are to be moderately dried; unless where they are expressly required fresh-gather'd.*

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

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

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

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





SECTION IX.

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

HONEYS.

Mel Mercuriale.

Honey of Mercury.

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

Mel Rosatum.

Honey of Roses.

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

Oxymel

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

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

Oxymel Pectorale.

Pectoral Oxymel.

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

Oxymel Scilliticum.

Oxymel of Squills.

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

Oxymel Simplex.

Simple Oxymel.

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

GELLIES.

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

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

G E L L I E S.

Gelatina Berberorum.

Gelly of Barberries.

Take of Barberries, freed from their stalks, and of white Sugar, each a pound; boil them, with a soft heat, to a due consistence; and then strain it.

Gelatina Cornu Cervi.

Gelly of Hart's-horn.

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

Gelatina seu Miva Cydoniorum.

Gelly of Quinces, or Quince-marmalade.

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

Gela-

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

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

Gelatina Ribesiorum.
Gelly of Currants.

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

J U I C E S.

Succus Glycyrrhizæ.
Juice of Liquorise.

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

Succus Prunorum sylvestrium, seu Acacia
 Germanica.

The Juice of Sloes, or the German Acacia.

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

I 4

Succi

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

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

Succi Antiscorbutici.
Juices against the Scurvy.

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

Sapa five Rob Sambuci.
Gelly or Inspissated-juice of Elder-berries.

Take of the Juice of ripe Elder-berries, four pints; of white Sugar, half a pound; evaporate them over a slow fire, or in *balneo maricæ*, to the thickness of Honey.

Fæcula Cucumeris Afinini, Elaterium dictum.
The Fæces of the wild Cucumber-juice, otherwise called Elaterium.

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

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

ter that is left in the filtre, by the heat of the Sun.

Fæcula Bryoniæ.

———— Ireos vulgaris, &c.

The Fæces of Bryony.

———— Common Orrice, &c.

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





SECTION X.

PRESERVES, CONSERVES, and SUGARS.

Radix Angelicæ condita.
Angelica-root candied.

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

And after the same, or a similar manner, the following Simples may be preserved, *viz.*

Radices Eryngii.
Helenii.
Satyrii.

Radices

Radices Scorzonæræ.

Symphiti majoris, &c.

Cortices Aurantiorum.

Citrionum.

Limonum, &c.

The Roots of Comfrey.

Eryngo.

Ellicampane.

Satyrion.

Vipers-grafs, &c.

The Peels of Citrons.

Oranges.

Lemons, &c.

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

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

Iron also is a subject of this operation.

Mars Saccharatus.

Candied Iron.

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

care being had to prevent their running into lumps *.

Conservæ,

Fol. *Absinthii Romani.*

Cochleariæ hortensis.

Lujulæ.

Menthæ.

Rutæ.

Flor. *Anthos.*

Rosarum rubrarum.

Cort. *exter. Aurantiorum.*

Fruct. *Cynosbati.*

Conserves,

Of the Leaves of Roman Wormwood.

Garden Scurvy-grass.

Wood-Sorrel.

Mint.

Rue.

Of the Flowers of Rosemary.

Mallows.

Red Roses.

Of the yellow part of Orange-peel.

Of Hipps.

Conserves may be made of any of these subjects, according to the rules of art; they being
first

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

first clear'd of their stalks, fibres, or the like, and bruised to a pulp; then adding, by degrees, during the operation, thrice their own quantity of white Sugar. But for the more juicy Simples, twice their quantity of Sugar will suffice: and the pulp of Hips requires a somewhat less proportion.

SUGARS.

Saccharum Hordeatum, seu Penidiatum.

Barley-Sugar.

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

Saccharum Rosatum rubrum.

Red Sugar of Roses.

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

Tabellæ

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

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

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi.

Lozenges of the Powder of Gum-Tragacanth.

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





SECTION XI.

P O W D E R S.

Pulvis Antiepilepticus, de Gutteta dictus.

Powder against the Falling-sickness.

TAKE of the roots of white Dittany and of Piony, Mistletoe of the Oak [or Hazel], and of wild Valerian root, each an ounce : mix them together, and make a powder *.

Pulvis Antilyffus.

Powder against the Bite of a mad Animal.

Take of the ash-coloured Ground-liver-wort, one ounce ; of black Pepper, half an ounce : mix and beat them into a Powder.

Pulvis

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

Pulvis Ari compositus.

Compound Powder of Wake-Robin.

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

Pulvis Cephalicus.

Cephalic Powder.

Take the leaves of Asarabacca, and the tops of Betony and Marjoram, of each a dram and half: mix them together, and beat or rub them to a Powder.

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compositus.

Compound Powder of Crab's-Claws.

Take of red Coral, and Crab's-Eyes, each an ounce; and of the black tips of Crab's-Claws, an equal weight with the foregoing: mix them together for a Powder.

Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of Contrayerva-root, half an ounce; Virginian Snake-root, a dram and a half; Cochineal, one dram; *English* Saffron, half a dram; *Armenian* Bole, three drams; of the
compound

compound Powder of Crab's - Claws, seven
drams : make them into a Powder.

Pulvis Cornachini.
Cornachine's Powder.

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

Pulvis Diaromatôn.
Aromatic Powder.

Take of Winter's-Bark, the lesser Carda-
moms, Mace and Ginger, each equal Parts ;
mix and make them into a Powder *.

Pulvis Diasennæ.
Compound Powder of Senna.

Take of the leaves of Senna, and Cream of
Tartar, each two ounces ; Scammony and
Ginger, each half an ounce : make them into
a Powder.

Pulvis Diateffaron.
Powder of four Ingredients.

Take of the roots of round Birthwort and
Gentian, of Bay-berries and Myrrh, each two
K ounces ;

* By leaving out the perfumes, originally order'd in the
Pulvis Diambraë, (whose place this Powder is intended to
supply) 'tis render'd more generally useful, and less offen-
sive ; so that as it here stands, it seems, in the whole,
to be a generous invigorating medicine.

ounces; make them into a Powder *: whereof, by the addition of two ounces of Ivory-shavings, is made

Pulvis Diapente.

Powder of five Ingredients.

Pulvis Diatragacanthi frigidus.

The compound, cooling Powder of Gum-Tragacanth.

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

Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.

Powder of Hiera Picra.

Take of Succotrine Aloes, four ounces; the lesser Cardamoms, and *Virginia* Snake-root, of each half an ounce: mix them, and make a Powder †.

When

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

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

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

Pulvis Japonicus.

Japan Powder.

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

Pulvis ad Partum.

Powder to promote Delivery.

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

K 2

Pulvis

* See *Tinctura Sacra*.

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

Pulvis Stypticus.
Styptic Powder.

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

Pulvis Vermifugus.
Worm-Powder.

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

GENERAL

† Though this appears a very simple, yet is it a very effectual styptic and astringent; accordingly 'tis hereafter justly order'd as an ingredient in the *Electuarium Antidysentericum*.

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

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

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



SECTION XII.

ELECTUARIES, CONFECTIONS, ANTIDOTES* *and* LOHOCHS.

Confectio Alkermes.

Confection of Alkermes.

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

Electuarium Antidysentericum.

Electuary against the Dysentery.

Take of Diascordium Electuary, two ounces;
of

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

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

of *Lucatellii's* Balsam, one ounce: mix, and make them into an Electuary ||.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri.

Electuary of Bay-berries.

Take of the Conserve of Rue, two ounces; candied Ginger, one ounce; Laurel-berries, half an ounce; Zedoary, two drams; *Russian* Castor, one dram; essential Oil of Fennel-seeds, ten drops: mix, and make them into an Electuary according to the rules of art, with as much syrup of Orange-peels as will be sufficient.

Electuarium Cardiacum.

The Cordial Electuary.

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

K 4

Diacassia.

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

* This medicine makes good its title; and in a Dispensatory, or to a Physician unprovided of the celebrated *Confectio*

*Diacassia.**Electuary of Cassia-Pulp.*

Take of the Pulp of *Cassia fistularis*, twelve ounces; of Tamarind-pulp, six ounces; of *Calabrian Manna*, eight ounces; of the Syrup of Damask-Roses, one pound: after the Manna is dissolved in hot water, let it be strained, and evaporated with the Syrup over a gentle fire to the thickness of Honey; then add the Pulps: mix, and make them into an Electuary according to the rules of art.

Diascordium.

Take of the Leaves of *Scordium*, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, *Japan Earth*, Gum-Arabic, Frankincense, each one ounce; the Roots of Tormentil, and Bole-Armeniac, each an ounce and half; of Opium, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of *Canary Wine*, a dram and a half; of the syrup of dried red Roses boiled to the thickness of Honey, three times the weight of all

fectio Raleighana, may to good purpose supply its place; for tho' this be more simple than that, yet, upon comparison, it will appear a more elegant, and, perhaps, as effectual a remedy.

all the other ingredients : mix and make them in an Electuary, according to the rules of art *.

Electuarium ex Hyoscyamo.

Electuary of Henbane.

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

Electuarium Linitivum pro Clystere,

Lenitive Electuary for Glysters.

Take of the root of Polypody of the Oak, two ounces ; the leaves of Mercury, Fænu-
greek-

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

† This is the Electuary which Mr. Boyle so much commends, and found so effectual, for the speedy stopping of hemorrhages ; only he orders it to be made into a stiff Electuary, without the addition of any Syrup ; and when thus prepared, he declares that both himself and others have frequently cured profuse bleedings at the nose and elsewhere, by giving of it internally in the quantity of a Nutmeg or Walnut. See his *Usefulness of Experimental Philosophy*.

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

Mithridatium Damocratis.

Mithridate of Damocrates.

Take of Myrrh, Saffron, Agaric, Ginger, Cinnamon, Spikenard, Male Frankincense, and the Seeds of Treacle-mustard, each ten drams; those of Hartwort, Opobalsamum [or Balsam of *Peru*] Squinanth, Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Costus [or Zedoary] Galbanum, *Cyprus* Turpentine, long Pepper, Castor, Hypocistis, Calamite Storax, Opopanax, and *Indian*-Leaf, of each an ounce; *Cassia lignea*, Poly-mountain, white Pepper, Leaves of Scordium, Seeds of *Cretan* Daucus, Carpobalsamum [or Cubebs] Troches of Cyperus, and Bdellium, of each seven drams; *Celtic* Spikenard, Gum-Arabic, *Macedonian* Parsley-feed, Opium, the lesser Cardamoms, Fennel-feed, Gentian-root, red Roses, and Dittany of *Crete*, of each five drams; Aniseed, the roots of Asarabacca,

rabacca, sweet Flag, Phu [or wild Valerian] and Sagapenum, of each three drams; the root of Spignel, true Acacia [or the *German*] the belly part of Scinks, and the Seed of St. *John's*-wort, of each two drams and a half; of clarified Honey thrice the weight of all the powders; and *Canary* Wine enough to dissolve the Gums and Juices: mix all together, and make an Electuary, according to the rules of art.

Electuarium Pectorale.

Pectoral Electuary.

Take of the Conserve of Roses, two ounces; of compound Diatragacanth-powder, half an ounce; of the Flowers of Gum-Benjamin, one dram; make them into an Electuary, with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Balsam of *Tolu*.

Theriaca Andromachi.

The Treacle of Andromachus.

Take of the Troches of Squills, six ounces; those of Vipers, the mas *Hedychroon*, long Pepper, and Opium, of each three ounces; *Sclavonian* [or *Florentine*] Orrice-root, red Roses, the leaves of Scordium, Agaric, Opobalsamum [or Balsam of *Peru*] Juice of Liquorise, the Seeds of Navew, and Cinnamon, of each an ounce and half; Myrrh, Saffron, Ginger, *Rhapontic* [or *Tormentil*-root] Cinquefoil-root, the

the leaves of Calamint, Horehound, *Cretan* Dittany, the Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Squinanth, *Macedonian* Parsley-seed, Costus [or Zedoary] *Cyprus* Turpentine, Male-Frankincense, white Pepper, black Pepper, *Cassia lignea*, and *Indian* Spikenard, of each six drams; *Cretan* Poly-mountain, Seeds of the Hartwort of *Marseilles* [or the common] those of Anise, of Bishop's-weed, of Stone-parsley [or Cloves] of the lesser Cardomoms, of Fennel, and of Treacle-mustard; the roots of Gentian, Spignel, *Pontic* Phu [or wild Valerian] and Sweet-flag; the leaves of German-der, Ground-pine, and St. *John's*-wort; true Acacia [or the *German*] Carpobalsamum [or Cubebs] *Lemnian*-earth [or Bole-*Armeniac*] calcined Brass-stone [or *Roman* Vitriol] calamite Storax, Gum-Arabic, the Juice of Hypocistis, *Celtic* Spikenard, and *Indian* Leaf, of each half an ounce; tops of the lesser Centory, the Seed of *Cretan* Daucus, small [or long] Birthwort-root, *Jews* Pitch [or Amber] Galbanum, Opopanax, Sagapenum, and Castor, of each two drams; of clarified Honey, thrice the weight of the powders; and as much *Canary* Wine as will serve to dissolve the Gums and Juices: mix all together, and make an Electuary thereof, according to the rules of art.

Theriaca Edenfis.

The Edinburgh Treacle.

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

To this, Camphire may be added, when there is occasion.

L O H O C H S.

Lohoch ex Amylo.

Loboch of Starch.

Take of Starch, two drams; Syrup of Comfrey, and the White of Eggs, beat to a liquor, of each an ounce: mix them together, and make a Lohoch; to which is to be added, a dram of *Japan* Earth.

Lohoch Commune.

The common Loboch.

Take of fresh Oil of sweet Almonds, and of pectoral or balsamic Syrup, each an ounce;
white

white Sugar, two drams: mix and make a Lohoch *.

Lohoch Diatragacanthi.

Lohoch with the compound Powder of Gum-Dragon.

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

Lohoch de Lino.

Lohoch of Linseed-Oil.

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

Lohoch de Mana.

Lohoch of Manna.

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

Lohoch

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

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

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

Lohoch Saponaceum.

Lohoch of Soap.

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

Lohoch de Spermate Ceti.

Lohoch of Sperma Ceti.

Take of *Sperma Ceti*, two drams; grind it with a due quantity of Yolk of Egg, and add of fresh drawn Oil of Almonds, half an ounce; and of balsamic Syrup, an ounce: mix them together for a Lohoch †.

GENERAL

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

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

GENERAL RULES for making ELECTUARIES.

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





SECTION XIII.

PILLS.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ.

Black Pills.

TAKE of pure Quick-silver, the golden Sulphur of Antimony, and Gum-Guaiacum, each half an ounce ; grind them together in a Glass-mortar, till the Globules of the Mercury are perfectly extinguished, or render'd invisible, and then add of *Spanish* Soap, half an ounce ; of Syrup of Balsam, a sufficient quantity to make them into a mass for Pills.

Pilulæ Cocciaæ.

Pills called Cocciaæ.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, Colcocynt, and of Scammony, each an ounce ; of vitriolated Tartar, two drams ; of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram : and with Syrup of Buck-
L
thorn,

thorn, enough for that purpose, bring them into a mass of Pills.

Pilulæ communes Rufi.

The common Pills of Rufus.

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

Pilulæ de Duobus.

Pills of two principal Ingredients.

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

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ, cum aculeo.

Purging and Deobstruent Pills.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore, and Scammony, each an ounce; Gum-Ammoniac, and Guaiacum, each half an ounce; vitriolated Tartar, two drams; Oil of Juniper, one dram; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as will, with art, make them into a mass for Pills.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ Chalybiatæ.

Deobstruent Pills with Iron.

Take of the preceding mass of Ecphractic Pills, an ounce and half; Gum-Ammoniac, and Guaiacum, each half an ounce; Vitriol, or Salt of Iron, five drams; Elixir of Property, a quantity sufficient to make them up into a mass for Pills.

Pilulæ de Gambogia.

Pills of Gamboge.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, Extract of black Hellebore-roots, Gamboge, and Calomel, of each two drams; of distill'd Oil of Juniper, half a dram; and as much Syrup of Buckthorn as will make them into a mass*.

Pilulæ Gummosæ.

Gummy Pills.

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

L 2

Pilulæ

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

Pilulæ Mercuriales.

Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Mercury and Honey, each one ounce ; grind them together in a Glass-mortar till the globules of the Mercury entirely disappear ; then add of Gum-Ammoniac, two ounces ; and make them into a mass of Pills.

Pilulæ Mercuriales laxantes.

Laxative Mercurial Pills.

Take of pure Quick-silver, an ounce ; of Honey, a sufficient quantity ; grind them together, till the globules of the Mercury perfectly disappear ; and then add of Gum-Ammoniac, Extract of black Hellebore-roots and choice Rhubarb, each half an ounce ; make them up, according to the Rules of Art, into a Mass for Pills.

Pilulæ Fœtidæ.

Fetid Pills.

Take of Asa-fœtida, a dram and a half ; *Russian* Castor, one dram ; Camphire, half a dram ; distill'd Oil of Harts-horn a sufficient quantity to make up a Mass for Pills.

Pilulæ Pacificæ, vulgò Matthæi.

Anodyne Pills, commonly call'd Matthews's Pills.

Take of *Russia* Castor, two ounces, *English* Saffron and Opium, each an ounce ; Soap of Tartar,

Tartar, three ounces; Balsam Capivi, a sufficient quantity; mix them together artificially, so as to make a Mass for Pills. *

Pilulæ Pectorales.

Pectoral Pills.

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

Pilulæ, seu Extractum Rudii.

Pills, or Extract of Ruidius.

Take of the roots of black Hellebore and Colocynth, each two ounces; bruise them well, and add thereto two quarts of Spring-water;

L 3

boil

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

† This makes a pretty kind of pectoral Pill, that in common coughs, either with or without a hoarseness, and in all difficulties of respiration, may be very safely, and often very effectually given.

boil them to the consumption of one half ; then press out the liquor, and exhale it to the consistence of Honey ; afterwards put to it the following ingredients, reduc'd to a very fine powder, *viz.* of *Succotrine Aloes*, two ounces ; and of *Scammony*, an ounce : lastly, having remov'd the Mass from the fire, mix with it a dram of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, and two drams of vitriolated Tartar.

Pilulæ Scilliticæ.

Pills of Squills.

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

Pilulæ Stomachicæ.

Stomach Pills.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, an ounce ; of Rhubarb, six drams ; of Gum-Ammoniac, three drams ; of Myrrh and Extract of Gentian, each two drams ; vitriolated Tartar, a dram ; distill'd Oil of Mint, half a dram ; and with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Senna with Rhubarb, make them into a mass for Pills *.

Pilulæ

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

Pilulæ de Styrace.

Pills of Storax.

Take of Calamite Storax, five drams ; of Gum-Tragacanth, an ounce ; of Frankincense and Opium, each half an ounce ; Syrup of Meconium, enough to make them into a mass for Pills, according to the rules of art *.

GENERAL RULES for making P I L L S.

I. *The three former Rules laid down for the making of Powders, are to be carefully observed in the making of Pills.*

II. *The Gums and inspissated Juices must be first softened, by means of the liquor prescribed ; then the Powders are to be added, gradually ; and lastly, a perfect mixture is to be made of the whole, by repeated strokes of the pestle.*

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

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



SECTION XIV.

TROCHES.

Trochisci albi Rhafis, seu Sief album.

The white Troches of Rhafes.

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

Trochisci Bechici albi.

White pectoral Lozenges.

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

Trochisci

Trochisci Bechici nigri.
Black Pectoral Lozenges.

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

Trochisci Cardialgici.
Troches for the Heart-burn.

Take of Oyster-shell Powder, and white Chalk, each two ounces; of Gum-Arabic, half an ounce; of Nutmeg, half a dram; of Loaf-sugar, ten ounces; of the simple water of Baulm, a sufficient quantity to make them into Troches, with the requisite art,

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

Take of the pulp of ston'd Raisins of the Sun, and *Cyprus* Turpentine, each three ounces; Myrrh and Squinanth, of each an ounce and half; Cinnamon, half an ounce; Saffron, a dram; Bdellium, Spikenard, Cassia lignea, round [or long] *Cyprus*-root, and Juniper-berries, of each three drams; of Rhodium [or yellow Saunders] two drams and a half; of Calamus aromaticus, nine drams; a little *Canary* Wine, and a sufficient quantity of clarified

fied Honey. Let the Bdellium and Myrrh be ground with the Wine to the consistence of Honey ; then add by degrees the pulp of Raisins, the Turpentine, the Honey, and lastly, the other Ingredients reduced to very fine powder ; and so make them into Troches, according to the rules of art.

Trochisci Diasulphuris.

Troches of Sulphur.

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

Trochisci dicti Magma Hedychroi, pro
Theriaca *Andromachi*.

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

Take of the leaves of Marum and Marjoram, of Rhodium [or yellow Saunders] and of the root of Asarabacca, each two drams ; of Squinanth, Calamus aromaticus, *Pontic Phu* [or the root of wild Valerian] Xylobalsamum [or Aloes-wood] Opobalsam, [or Balsam of *Peru*]
Costus

* This composition is said to have been first described under the simple title of *Hedychroon*, or the *pleasant-colour'd medicine*, by *Andromachus*, the famous author of the *Treacle* that goes by his name. We meet with it in *Galen de Antidoto & de Theriaca*.

Costus [or Zedoary] and Cinnamon, each three drams ; of Myrrh, *Indian Leaf*, [or Bay-leaves] *Indian Spikenard*, *Cassia lignea*, and of Saffron, each six drams ; of Amomum [or Cloves] an ounce and half ; of Mastich, a dram ; and, with a requisite proportion of *Canary Wine*, make them up into Troches, according to art.

Trochisci de Terra Japonica.

Troches of Japan Earth.

Take of *Japan Earth*, two ounces ; of Gum-Tragacanth, half an ounce ; of white Sugar, a pound ; and a proper quantity of Rose-water : dissolve the Gum in the Rose-water, so as to make a Mucilage ; and with this beat up the Troches.

Trochisci de Minio.

Troches of red Lead.

Take of red Lead, half an ounce ; of corrosive Mercury sublimate, an ounce ; mix and make them up into oblong Troches, with four ounces of the crumb of the finest Bread, and a sufficient quantity of Rose-water.

Trochisci de Myrrha.

Troches of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, half an ounce ; of Madderr-roots, the tops of Penny-royal, and *Russian Castor*, each three drams ; of Cumin-seeds, *Affa Foetida*, and Galbanum, each two drams ; the distill'd Oils of Rue and Savin, of each
twenty

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

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

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

But the Squill itself moderately dried, is justly preferred to these Troches,

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

Take half a pound of Viper's flesh, separated from the skins, the entrails, the fat, the heads and the tails, and boiled till it grows soft in spring-water, seasoned with a little dill and salt, and afterwards cleared of the back-bone; of Bisket-bread, ground and searced, two ounces: beat them up together, with a proper quantity
of

of the broth remaining after the Vipers were boiled, into a mass, to be formed into Troches, according to art.

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

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

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



SECTION XV.

O I L S.

O I L S obtained by Expression.

Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium.

Oil of sweet Almonds.

TA K E any quantity of sweet Almonds, fresh dried ; bruise them in a marble mortar ; put them into a hempen bag, and gradually force out the Oil by means of a press, without the assistance of fire.

In the same manner are procured the Oils of bitter Almonds, Walnuts, Mace, Nutmegs, Linseed, and Mustard-seed ; the iron plates of the press being first moderately warm'd *.

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

O I L S

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

OILS made by Infusion and Decoction.

Oleum Absinthites.

Oil of Wormwood.

Take a pound of the bruised tops of fresh common Wormwood, and three pints of ripe Oil-Olive; put them into a glass vessel, or one of glaz'd earth; cover it well, and expose it to the fire, so as to boil gently 'till the leaves are almost dry or crisp, and afterwards force out the Oil with a press.

In the same manner are made,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Oleum Lumbricorum.

Oil of Earth-worms.

Take of Earth-worms, well-wash'd, half a pound; of ripe Oil-Olive, a quart; of White-wine,

wine, half a pint; and boil them together in *balneo mariæ* 'till the Wine is consumed; after which strain out the Oil by Expression.

Oleum Mucilaginum.

Oil of Mucilages.

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

S E C.

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



SECTION XVI.

BALSAMS.

Balsamum Anodynum Batæi.

Bates's Anodyne Balsam.

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

Balsamum Anodynum, vulgò Guidonis.

Anodyne Balsam, commonly called Guido's Balsam.

Take of Galbanum and Tacamahac, each half a pound; then add the full weight of them both of *Venice* Turpentine: put the whole into

M

a re-

* For the character of this extraordinary medicine, see Dr. *Quincy's* Dispensatory, p. 489. But in the last Edition of their Dispensatory, the *Edinburgh* College order it to be made by adding Tincture of Opium to the Oppodeltoch Balsam following.

a retort, whereof they may fill but two thirds, and distil it according to the rules of art, observing dextrously to separate the red Oil or Balsam from the liquor that floats above it.

Balsamum ad Apoplecticos.

Apoplectic Balsam.

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

Balsamum Lucatelli.

Lucatellus's Balsam.

Take of yellow Bees-wax, one pound; melt it over a gentle fire in a pound and a half of the best Oil-Olive; then add of *Venice* Turpentine one pound and a half; and at last, when taken off from the fire, add of Dragon's-blood finely pulverized, one ounce; of the Balsam of *Peru*, two ounces; keep them continually stirring about until the Balsam is grown cold ||.

Balsama

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

|| The substituting Dragon's-blood for red Saunders, alters this medicine considerably for the better, as it improves its colour; and adds to its balsamic virtues; both which
ends

Balsama Sulphuris.
Balsams of Sulphur.

For these, see the Chemical part of this Dispensatory.

Balsamum Traumaticum.
Wound Balsam.

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

This Balsam may be also made by digestion in *balneo mariæ* for eight days.

Balsamum Viride.
The green Balsam.

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

M 2

Balsamum

ends are very indifferently answer'd by the Saunders. But if the colour were to be primarily regarded, nothing gives a more beautiful red to oil than *Radix Anchusæ*, infused warm therein.

Balsamum Saponaceum, vulgo Oppodeltoch.
The Soap-Balsam, commonly call'd Oppodeltoch.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine, two quarts ;
of *Spanish* Soap, one pound ; digest them in a
gentle heat 'till the Soap is dissolved ; and then
add of Camphire, two ounces ; of the essential
Oils of Rosemary and Origanum, each half an
ounce : mix by stirring them well together *.

* By adding Tincture of Opium occasionally to this
mixture, is formed the

Balsamum Anodynum Bateanum.
Bates's Anodyne Balsam,





SECTION XVII.

OINTMENTS.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum.
Egyptian Ointment *.

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

Unguentum Album.
The white Ointment.

Take of unripe Oil-Olive, three pints; of Ceruse, a pound; of white Wax, nine ounces;
M 3 and

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

and mix them together according to art, so as to make an Unguent.

Unguentum album Camphoratum.

White Ointment with Camphire.

This is made by adding to the preceding *white Ointment*, when remov'd from the fire, an ounce of Camphire, rubb'd with a few drops of Oil of Almonds, and mixing them together.

Unguentum Sambucinum.

Ointment of Elder.

Take of the inner rind of fresh Elder, and of the fresh leaves of the same tree, each four ounces: bruise them well, and boil them in two pounds of Linseed-Oil 'till the aqueous moisture is consum'd; then press out the Oil, and dissolve in it six ounces of white wax, so as to make an Ointment*.

Unguentum Antipforicum.

Ointment for the Itch.

Take of Ellicampane-root, and the root of sharp-pointed Dock, each three ounces; slice and bruise them, then pour thereon three pints of spring-water, and a pint of Vinegar; boil
them

* This seems to be an excellent Unguent for burns, and as a discutient it deserves always to be kept in readiness, to provide in the best manner against such contingencies as we meet with every day.

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

Sulphur may be hereto added occasionally.

Unguentum Antipforicum, cum Mercurio.

Ointment for the Itch, with Mercury.

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

Unguentum, seu Linimentum Arcæi.

The Ointment, or Liniment of Arcæus.

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

M 4 together,

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

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

Unguentum Basilicon.

The Ointment Basilicon.

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

Unguentum è Lapide Calaminari.

Ointment of Calamine.

Take of yellow Bee's-wax, eighteen ounces; melt it in a quart of Oil-Olive, then by degrees sprinkle in of prepared Calamine, ten ounces and a half: mix by stirring them together 'till the Ointment is cold.

Unguentum Citrinum.

The yellow Ointment.

Take an ounce of Quicksilver, and two ounces of Spirit of Nitre; dissolve them in a Sand-heat, and while very hot mix therewith
a pound

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

a pound of melted Hog's-lard ; before the lard is cold, stir them briskly together in a marble mortar, so as to make an Ointment.

Unguentum desiccativum rubrum.

The red drying Ointment.

Take of Oil-Olive, a pound and half ; and of white Wax, half a pound : melt them together, and when remov'd from the fire, sift in the following ingredients reduc'd to powder, viz. of Calamine, six ounces ; of Bole-Armeniac and Litharge of Gold, each four ounces ; and of Camphire, first rubb'd with a little Oil of Almonds, three drams ; then stir them briskly together into an Ointment *.

Unguentum Dialthææ.

Ointment of Marshmallows.

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

Unguen-

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

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

Unguentum Diapompholygos.
Ointment of Pompholyx.

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

Unguentum Epispasticum.
Blistering Ointment.

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

Unguen-

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

|| This Ointment seems principally intended to dress blisters withal, in order to render them perpetual, or keep them running during pleasure; as may commodiously be effected,

Unguentum Mercuriale, seu Neapolitanum.

The Mercurial, or Neapolitan Ointment.

Take of Quicksilver, half an ounce; Hog's-lard, two ounces: grind them together in a mortar 'till the globules of Mercury are no longer visible. It is also made with two or three times this proportion of the Mercury.

Unguentum Nervinum.

Nerve Ointment.

Take of the leaves of male Southernwood, Marjoram, Mint, Pennyroyal, Rue and Rosemary, each six ounces: let the herbs be fresh gather'd, well bruised, and boiled 'till their aqueous part is evaporated, in five pounds of Neat's-foot Oil, and three pounds of Beef-suet; then press out all that will run; add thereto half a pound of Oil of Bays, and mix them together into an Ointment *.

Unguen-

effected, by spreading a little thereof upon a piece of linen, and applying it occasionally to the part.

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

Unguentum Nutritum.

The Ointment called Nutritum.

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

Unguentum Ophthalmicum.

Ointment for the Eyes.

Take of the Ointment of Tutty, one ounce and a half; Ointment of Lead, following, half an ounce; Camphire, half a dram: mix, and make them into an Unguent according to the rules of art.

This is made also with two, three, or more times the like proportion of Camphire.

Unguen-

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

Unguentum Opodeldoch.

The Ointment Opodeldoc..*

See this in the Balsams.

Unguentum Populeon.

Ointment of Poplar.

Take a pound of the fresh gather'd Buds of the black Poplar, bruise them, and mix them well with four pounds of fresh Hog's-lard, to be kept in this state, put up in a close glaz'd vessel, till the following Herbs are in season: then take of the leaves of Hemlock, black Henbane, Garden-poppy, and common Nightshade, each six ounces; bruise them all, and put them to the Lard, mix'd with the Poplar-buds; now boil them over a soft fire till the aqueous moisture is consumed; then strain, and strongly press out the Ointment, in which dissolve four ounces of white Wax.

Unguentum Rosaceum, vulgò Pomatum.

Rose Ointment, commonly called Pomatum.

Take any quantity of Hog's-Lard, cut it into small pieces, put it into a glaz'd earthen vessel,

* The meaning of the name *Oppodeltoch*, or *Opodeldoch*, is not well understood; it was originally given by *Paracelsus* to a plaister, which he very much commends against ulcers, and which he seems to have judiciously applied as a surgeon, however whimsical he might have been in giving it this title, according to his usual liberty in coining words, or transposing and changing their letters.

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

Unguentum Sambucinum.

Ointment of Elder. See Page 170.

Unguentum Saturninum, vulgò Balsamum
Universale.

Ointment of Lead, commonly called the Universal Balsam.

Take of Sugar of Lead finely pulverized, two ounces; white Wax, three ounces; Oil of Olive, one pound; the Wax being melted with the Oil, add by degrees the Sugar of Lead, and keep them continually stirring, till they harden into an Ointment with the cold.

Unguentum Tutiae.

Ointment of Tutty.

Take of white Wax, three ounces; melt it over a slow fire in ten ounces of the best Oil-Olive; and then by degrees sprinkle in of prepar'd Tutty, two ounces; of Calamine, one ounce, keeping them constantly stirring till the Ointment is cold.

This

This Ointment is also formed extemporaneously of the same Powders, and four times as much fresh Butter.

Unguentum Vermifugum.
Ointment against Worms.

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

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

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



SECTION XVIII.

PLAISTERS.

Emplastrum Adhæsivum.
Sticking Plaister.

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

Emplastrum Anodynum.
The Anodyne Plaister.

Take of white Rosin, eight ounces ; of
Tacamahac (pulverized) and Galbanum, each
four ounces ; after melting them together, add
of the Seeds of Cumin powder'd, three
ounces ; of black Soap, four ounces ; make
them into a Plaister according to art.

Empla-

Emplastrum Antihystericum.

Antihysteric Plaister.

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

Emplastrum Cephalicum.

Cephalic Plaister.

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

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

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

Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco.

Plaster of Hemlock with Gum-Ammoniac.

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

Emplastrum Defensivum.

Defensive Plaster.

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

Empla-

Emplastrum Diachylôn * Simplex.

Simple Diachylon.

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

Emplastrum Diachylôn cum Gummi.

Diachylon with Gums.

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

Emplastrum Diapalmæ dictum.

Diapalma.

Take of Litharge of Gold, and of Oil-Olive, each three pounds ; of Hog's-lard, two pounds ;

N 2 and

* The word implies a composition of Juices, from *Σα* of, and *χαλ* Juice.

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

and boil them together, keeping them continually stirring † 'till they become a Plaister.

Emplastrum Epispasticum.

Blistering Plaister.

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

Emplastrum Epispasticum Compositum.

Compound Blistering Plaister.

Take of *Burgundy* Pitch, ten ounces; yellow Wax, four ounces; white Rosin, two ounces; after they are melted together, add of *Venice* Turpentine eighteen ounces: whilst they continue hot and yet melted, sprinkle in the following ingredients beat to a powder and mix'd together, keeping the whole constantly stirring; namely, of Mustard-seed and black Pepper, each an ounce; Verdigrease, two ounces; Cantharides, twelve ounces: mix, and make them into an Emplaster according to the rules of art.

Both

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

Both these Blistering Plaisters ought to be kept in oiled Bladders.

Emplastrum è Meliloto.
Melilot Plaister.

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

Emplastrum Mercuriale.
Mercurial Plaister.

Take of Diachylon with the Gums, a pound and a half ; being melted and removed from the fire, add half a pound of Quicksilver, an ounce of *Venice* Turpentine, and an ounce and half of liquid Storax ; which are to be first thoroughly mixed together in a mortar, 'till the Quicksilver no longer remains discernible †.

N 3

Empla-

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

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

Emplastrum de Minio simplex,
Simple red Lead Plaister.

Take of red Lead, a pound ; of Oil-Olive, a pound and half ; and of Vinegar, half a pint ; and boil them together over a slow fire, so as to make a Plaister *.

Emplastrum de Minio cum Sapone,
Red Lead Plaister with Soap.

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

Emplastrum de Mucilaginibus, seu Diachylôn
 compositum.

Mucilage Plaister, or compound Diachylon.

Take of the Oil of Mucilages, six ounces ; of yellow Wax, twenty ounces ; of Gum-Ammoniac, Galbanum, Opopanax, and Sagapenum,

* The plaister will become brown or black before it comes to its due consistence, or the vinegar is evaporated ; this being a more powerful solvent for all preparations of lead, than water, with which the minium may be boiled red.

† This differs only in the proportion of the ingredients from the *Emplastrum de Sapone* of the *London Dispensatory*.

num, each half an ounce; of Saffron in powder, two drams; of Turpentine, two ounces: mix them together, and make a Plaister, according to the rules of art †.

Emplastrum Oxycroceum.

Oxycroceum *.

Take of yellow Wax, Colophony and common Pitch, each half a pound; melt them over a gentle fire, and add *Venice* Turpentine, three ounces; and afterwards sprinkle in the following Powders, *viz.* of Myrrh and Olibanum, each three ounces; Saffron, two ounces: mix all together, and make a Plaister thereof, according to art.

Emplastrum Stomachicum.

Stomach Plaister.

Take of yellow Wax, eight ounces; Tacamahac pulverized, four ounces; being melted together, add of *Venice* Turpentine, six ounces; Bay-berries powder'd, two ounces; Cubes powder'd, one ounce; expressed Oil of Mace, an ounce and a half; distill'd Oil of Mint, two drams: mix, and make them into a Plaister, according to the rules of art ||.

Empla-

† The keeping the Oil of Mucilages ready prepared, greatly lessens the trouble, otherwise found in making this plaister.

* The name *Oxycroceum* implies a composition of Vinegar and Saffron, tho' no Vinegar be here used; but in other Dispensatories the Gums are ordered to be dissolved therein.

|| The *Emplastrum Stomachicum Magistrale* of the Lon-

Emplastrum Volatile.

Volatile Plaister.

Take of *Venice Turpentine*, an ounce; grind it in a mortar, gradually pouring thereto an ounce of Spirit of Sal-Ammoniac; and when they are thoroughly incorporated, add to them by degrees half an ounce of *Tacamahac* in powder; and mix them together †.

GENERAL

don Dispensatory, tho' perhaps somewhat faulty in its composition, seems preferable to this, as better answering the intention of warming and corroborating the stomach, invigorating the parts whereto it is applied, and refreshing the spirits by its grateful aromatic odour. The ingredients in that are too numerous, and some admitted which contribute little or nothing to the intention; but in retaining the essential Oil of Mint, the *Oleum Nardinum*, and the *Oleum Spicæ*, it may deserve the preference.

† The virtue of this Plaister seems principally to depend upon the spirit of Sal-Ammoniac; which applied in this form, must act as a strong stimulus; and by the corrugations it causes of the fibres, tend to dislodge any impacted matter that clogs up the pores, and hinders the natural functions of the part. The spirit of Sal-Ammoniac here design'd, is that prepared with salt of Tartar; which alone is hereafter order'd in this Dispensatory: whoever desires to have the character and medicinal uses of that spirit, may find them in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 202, 203. PRACT. as also in *Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 303, 304.

GENERAL RULES for making Ointments and Plaisters.

- I. *Such Ointments and Plaisters as have plants in their composition, are to be boiled 'till the herb becomes almost crisp, with care to avoid their turning black **; then, after straining, they are again to be set over the fire, to evaporate all their moisture; consequently the plants must be fresh gather'd, succulent, and well bruised, unless they are order'd dry.
- II. *The metalline Powders are to be first boiled with the oily or fat ingredients, 'till they thoroughly incorporate; but Plaisters require to be mix'd with Spring-water †, 'till they become of the proper consistence. Gums, which are readily dissolvable, as also Powders and Turpentine, are to be added towards the end of the operation.*
- III. *Ointments as well as Plaisters are not all to be made of the same consistence; the softer Plaisters come under the name of Cerates, and ought to be kept in gally-pots or bladders; as those*

* Which they will presently do, if continued boiling after the aqueous moisture of the herb is once totally exhaled.

† Observe never to add cold water to a pan of boiling plaister; for this might prove of dangerous consequence, by throwing the scalding composition around with great violence; but when water is required, let it be put in hot, or in the state of boiling, and then no mischief need be fear'd.

those of a more solid nature are formed into rolls. But the composition of both is so various, that particular rules are generally added by us to direct the artist.





SECTION XIX.

CATAPLASMS.

Cataplasma Discutiens.

Discutient Poultice.

TAKE of Bryony-root, two ounces; of our Garden, purple Orrice-root, one ounce; Flowers of Camomile and Elder, each half an ounce; Spring-water enough to boil them tender, and beat them into a Poultice; to which add of Gum-Ammoniac, dissolved in Vinegar, half an ounce; Sal-Ammoniac crude, two drams; Spirit of Wine camphorized, one ounce; mix, and make them into a Poultice.

Cataplasma Suppurans.

Suppurating Poultice.

Take of the Roots of white Lillies [or of Marsh-mallow-roots], four ounces; fat Figs, one ounce; after they have been boiled tender in a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, and beat up, add of raw Onions bruised, six drams;
of

of Galbanum dissolved in the yolk of an Egg, half an ounce; of the Basilicon Ointment, and Oil of Camomile, each one ounce; of Linseed-meal, a quantity sufficient to mix and make a Poultice according to the rules of art.

Sinapismus Simplex.

The Simple Sinapism.

Take of Mustard-seed powder'd, and the Crumb of Bread, each equal Parts; of the best Vinegar, a quantity sufficient to mix and make them into a Sinapism or Mustard-Poultice.

Sinapismus Compositus.

Compound Mustard-Poultice.

Take of Mustard-seed ground to a Powder, and the Crumb of Bread, each two ounces; of Garlick bruised, half an ounce; of black Soap, one ounce; of the best Vinegar, enough to mix and make them into a Poultice according to the Rules of art.



Chemical Medicines.

CLASS I.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES.*

SECTION I.

DISTILL'D OILS.

Oleum Abfinthii.

Oil of Wormwood.

TAKE any quantity of the plant Worm-wood, moderately dry'd in the shade and cut to pieces; as much Spring-water as will commodiously keep it a-float, and a proper quantity of Sea-salt, to give the liquor a tolerable

* The order observed in the chemical part is no less exact than that in the *Galenical*, or preceding mix'd part of this Dispensatory.

tolerable sharpness: let them steep together for eight days; then distil them, by the alembic, with a somewhat smarter fire than what is used in the distillation of Waters; and afterwards separate the Oil from the Water, according to the rules of art. *

In the same manner are distill'd,

<i>Oleum Herb.</i>	The Oils of the Plants	
<i>Hyssopi,</i>	<i>Hyssop.</i>	
<i>Marjoranæ,</i>	<i>Marjoram.</i>	
<i>Menthæ,</i>	<i>Mint.</i>	
<i>Origani,</i>	<i>Origani.</i>	
<i>Pulegii,</i>	<i>Penny-royal.</i>	
<i>Rorismarini,</i>	<i>Rosemary.</i>	
<i>Rutæ, &c.</i>	<i>Rue, &c.</i>	
<i>Flor.</i>	Of the Flowers of	
<i>Chamæmeli,</i>	<i>Camomile.</i>	
<i>Lavendulæ, &c.</i>	<i>Lavender, &c.</i>	
<i>Sem.</i>	Of the Seeds of	
<i>Anisi,</i>	<i>Anise.</i>	
<i>Carui,</i>	<i>Caraway.</i>	
<i>Cumini,</i>	<i>Cummin.</i>	
<i>Fœniculi, &c.</i>	<i>Fennel, &c.</i>	
<i>Cort. Limonum, &c.</i>	<i>Lemon-peels,</i>	
<i>Caryophyllorum,</i>	<i>Of Cloves. [&c.</i>	
<i>Cinnamomi,</i>	<i>Cinnamon.</i>	
<i>Macis</i>	<i>Mace.</i>	
<i>Nucis Moschatæ,</i>	<i>Nutmegs.</i>	
<i>Lign. Sassafras, &c.</i>	<i>Sassafras Wood, &c.</i>	
		But

* The addition of the Sea-salt, or any mineral acid, will considerably increase the quantity of the oil (as M. *Hornberg* first discover'd) by opening the little cells of the plant, where-
in

But observe that all *Seeds* and *Spices* ought to be bruised before they are set to steep.

All manner of unctuous *Vegetables* will afford their Oil by this kind of treatment; provided the time of digestion be suited to the strength and texture of the subject. The tenderest plants scarce require any digestion at all; those of a soft and yielding nature, require one of two or three days; and the viscous ones of as many weeks. The longer the digestion is continued, the larger quantity of Sea-salt is to be added; instead whereof may be used *Nitre*, *crude Tartar*, or any *fixed acid Spirit*. The Water separated from the Oil, may be employed to advantage in future distillations*.

Oleum Baccarum Juniperi.

Oil of Juniper-berries.

Take any quantity of bruised Juniper-berries, half their weight of Spring-water, and a small proportion of Yest; let them stand together for some days, but not too long, to ferment;

in it is naturally lodg'd, at the same time preserving the subject sound and untainted, so that whatever essential Oil is set loose by the digestion, is kept unchanged; and thus a smart fire cannot fail to raise it in distillation. For the whole rationale whereof, and the manner of separating the essential Oils of Vegetables, the reader may consult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 76—96, and 99, 100. PRACT.

* For the rationale and history of these matters, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, ubi suprà.

ferment ; and then add a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, and distil the whole by the alembic ; separating the Oil, according to art, from the Water.

After the same manner are distill'd *Oleum Baccar. Lauri, &c. Herb. Sabinæ, &c.* the Oils of *Bayberries*, and other Berries of that kind ; the Oils of *Savin*, and other plants of that nature ; and indeed the Oils of all viscous subjects, or those of a close texture. *

Oleum Terebinthinæ.

Oil of Turpentine.

Take any quantity of Turpentine, melted over a gentle fire, and pour it into a glass retort, so as to fill one half thereof ; then fitting on the receiver, distil in a Sand-heat ; and with a soft fire, there will come over an acid Spirit ; then, the fire being gradually increased, a limpid Oil, commonly called æthereal Spirit, and at length a yellow Oil ; leaving the Colophony at bottom ; which being urged with the last degree of fire, will also afford a red and dusky red Oil, that falls thro' the other liquors to the bottom of the receiver.

The

* For the method of procuring this Oil, without any previous fermentation, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 85, 86. PRACT. tho' it is certain that in some subjects, particularly in those disposed to afford but a small proportion of oil, an imperfect fermentation will increase the quantity.

The Gums Ammoniac,

Caranna,

Elemi,

Galbanum,

Sagapenum,

Storax, solid and liquid,

Tacamahac, &c.

distill'd in the same manner, afford an acid liquor, and an empyreumatical Oil.

Turpentine distill'd, by the alembic, with four times its own quantity of Water, yields a limpid Oil; leaving the Colophony behind, after the evaporation of all the Water, capable of affording upon distillation, by the retort, a yellow, a red, and a dusky-red Oil.

Oleum Guaiaci.

Oil of Guaiacum.

Take any quantity of Guaiacum-Chips, put them into a retort of Earth, or Glass, and gradually distil them in a naked fire, or a Sand-furnace: an acid liquor will first ascend, then a light red Oil, and at length, with the utmost degree of heat, a thick black Oil, that sinks thro' the other liquors to the bottom of the retort *.

In like manner Oils are distill'd from any kind of Wood.

O

Oleum

* See Boerhaave's Chemistry, p. 89—91. PRACT.

Oleum Benzoini.

Oil of Benjamin.

After the Flowers of Benjamin are sublimed, put the remainder into a glass retort, and distil off the Oil in a Sand-heat. The Flowers of Benjamin are obtained in the following manner *.

Flores Benzoini.

Flowers of Benjamin.

Take any quantity of powder'd Benjamin, and put it into a glaz'd pot, and fit a cone of paper to the brim thereof; then administer a slow fire, that the Flowers may sublime; and repeat the operation 'till the paper becomes foul with the ascending Oil.

* See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*. Process 32. p. 101.



SECTION II.

EXTRACTS *and* ROSINS.

Extractum Plantaginis.

Extract of Plantain.

TAKE any quantity of Plantain-Juice, clarify it, either by yeast, the filtre, or the white of eggs *; and afterwards evaporate it to the consistence of honey.

In the same manner are prepared the Extracts of all acid, cold, succulent and styptic Plants.

Extractum Absinthii.

Extract of Wormwood.

Take any quantity of dry'd Wormwood, and a suitable proportion of Spring-water; boil them together, pouring on fresh Water, 'till the Water has extracted all the virtue of

O 2 the

* For the several methods of clarifying vegetable juices or decoctions, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 26, 27.
PRACT.

the Plant; then filtre the Decoction, and evaporate it, over a slow fire, to the consistence of honey.

<i>Extractum</i>	The Extracts of
<i>Rad. Gentianæ,</i>	Gentian-root.
<i>Helebori nigri, &c.</i>	Black Hellebore-root, &c.
<i>Herb. Centauri minoris,</i>	The Herb Centory the less.
<i>Flor. Chamæmeli, &c.</i>	Camomile Flowers, &c.

are prepared in the same manner; so likewise are the Extracts of all *fixed Aromatics*.

Extractum Jalappæ.
Extract of Jalap.

Take any quantity of Jalap-root, well bruised, and pour as much rectified Spirit of Wine thereon, as will float four inches above it; extract the Tincture in *balneo mariæ*; which being poured off, add to the remaining mass a proper quantity of Spring-water, and a little Salt of Tartar*; boil them together for an hour; then mix the filtered Decoction with the former Tincture, by continually stirring them
into

* By changing the menstruum, in the second operation, we gain the saline as well as the resinous part of the Jalap in the Extract; which makes it a much more safe, as well as a more effectual remedy in many cases. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 159. PRACT.

into an uniform mass, and evaporate to the consistence of honey.

Extractum Cort. Peruviani, Lign. Campechensis, &c.

Extract of the Peruvian Bark, Campeach Wood, &c.

are made in the same manner; so likewise are the Extracts of all resinous Bodies.

Extracts are to be preserved in oiled Bladders.

Resina Jalappæ.
Resin of Jalap.

Take any quantity of well bruised Jalap-root, and pour thereon as much rectified Spirit of Wine, as will rise four inches above it: digest them together, in *balneo mariæ*, so as to extract the Tincture; which being filtered, pour to it a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, and the Resin will precipitate to the bottom, which is afterwards to be dried with a very soft heat.

Thus likewise are prepared,

<i>Resina</i>	The Resins of
<i>Guaiaci,</i>	Guaiacum,
<i>Cort. Peruv.</i>	Peruvian Bark,
<i>Scammonii, &c.</i>	Scammony, &c.*

O 3

S E C-

* If the reader desires to be instructed in the best manner of obtaining the Resins of different vegetables, with the theory thereof, he may consult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 157—167. But the Resin of Guaiacum is more commodiously made from the Gum Guaiacum than from the Wood.



S E C T I O N III.

SALTS *both Essential and Fix'd; with
the Preparations of* TARTAR.

Sal Essentiale Acetosæ.
Essential Salt of Sorrel.

TAKE any quantity of the Juice of Sorrel, clarified by standing, and evaporate two thirds of it away; strain the remainder through a flannel bag, and again exhale it to a pellicle; then put it into a glass vessel *, and pour a little Oil-Olive upon the top; set the vessel in a cellar, 'till numerous crystals appear therein; which are to be first gently wash'd with Spring-water, and then dry'd.

<i>Sal</i>	The Essential Salts of the
<i>Centaurii minoris,</i>	Lesser Centory,
<i>Cichorei,</i>	Succory,
<i>Euphrasie,</i>	Eye-bright,
<i>Fumariæ,</i>	Fumatory,
<i>Plantaginis,</i>	Plantain,
<i>Quercûs, &c.</i>	Oak, &c.

are

* Or rather an unglazed earthen one, that the salt may the sooner shoot and stick to the sides thereof.

are obtain'd in the same manner; as are also the Salts of all acid, austere, astringent and very bitter Plants, that contain but little Oil.

The Waters of these Plants, which are obtainable to no good purpose by distillation, may be made by dissolving a proper proportion of their essential Salt in Spring-water.

Sal Fixum Abfinthii.

Fix'd Salt of Wormwood.

Take any quantity of the herb Wormwood, either fresh gather'd or gently dry'd, put it into an iron pan, and with a soft fire reduce it to white ashes; of which make a lixivium, with a proper proportion of hot Spring-water; filtre the lixivium, and with a gentle fire evaporate it to a brown Salt; which by a few repeated solutions, filtrations and coagulations will become pure and white *.

After the same method are obtained,

<i>Sal</i>	The fix'd Salts of
<i>Artemisiæ,</i>	Mugwort.
<i>Cardui Benedicti,</i>	Carduus Benedictus.
<i>Centaurii minoris,</i>	Centory the less.
<i>Fabarum stipit,</i>	Bean-Stalks.
<i>Genistæ,</i>	Broom.
<i>Scordii,</i>	Scordium.
<i>Tamarisci, &c.</i>	Tamarisk, &c.
	O 4 CrySTALLI

* To save trouble and charge, this salt is prepared by our wholesale dealers in a much shorter manner from *Cineres Clavellati*.

*Cryſtalli Tartari.**Crystals of Tartar *.*

Take any quantity of white Tartar, reduced to powder, diſſolve it in twenty times its own weight of Water, and filtre the ſolution, whiſt it is yet hot, thro' Cap-paper, into a wooden veſſel; then expoſe it to the cold air for a night longer, that the cryſtals may ſhoot to the ſides of the veſſel; after which, pouring off the water, let the cryſtals be taken out and dry'd. There is no difference between this and

*Cremor Tartari †.**Cream of Tartar.*

Take any quantity of the foregoing filtered ſolution of Tartar, and boil it over the fire, 'till a thick ſkin appears on the ſurface, which is to be taken off with a perforated wooden ladle; then boil it 'till a new ſkin ariſes, and take this off as the former, and continue to do thus 'till all the water is waſted in this manner; and at length dry what was ſo ſkinn'd off, in the Sun.

Sal

* The preparations of Tartar very juſtly make a part of this Section, as being no other than the eſſential Salt of a fermented vegetable Juice, or Wine.

† Except in the manner of preparation, which ſeems to have given it the name of Cream of Tartar.

Sal Tartari.

Salt of Tartar.

Take any quantity of white Tartar, wrap it up in moisten'd Cap-paper, and calcine it in a reverberating Furnace 'till it becomes very white; then dissolve it in hot water, filtre the solution, and exhale it, in a clean glass vessel, 'till it becomes as white as snow, and perfectly dry; keeping it continually stirring with an iron ladle towards the end of the operation, to prevent its sticking to the bottom of the vessel.

This Salt is also prepared from Tartar, and the same weight of Nitre, reduced to powder; the mixture being deflagrated in a crucible, and calcined in a strong fire, for an hour; and afterwards depurated by solution, filtration and evaporation *.

If the Salt of Tartar be required stronger, let the white Salt be fused with a very violent fire, in a crucible, and reverberated, for some hours, 'till it turns of a greenish or blue colour.

Liquamen

* As the most approved chemical authors declare they find no difference between the fixed Salts of vegetable substances, there can be no great harm if the trading Chemists make use of the cheapest subject they can procure for the making of what is called Salt of Tartar.

Liquamen Tartari, vulgò Oleum Tartari per deliquium dictum.

Liquor of Tartar, commonly called Oil of Tartar per deliquium.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, put it into a flat glass vessel, and expose it to the air of a moist place for some days, so as that it may dissolve into a liquor, which is either to be filtred, or freed from its fæces, by inclining the vessel.

The higher this Salt is calcined, the easier it resolves *.

Tartarus Viriolatus.

Tartar of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*, put it into a capacious glass vessel, and add thereto, drop by drop, a sufficient quantity of rectified Oil of Vitriol; that is, so much as will put a stop to all farther effervescence; then the liquor being filtred and evaporated to a pellicle, it will shoot into crystals †.

Tartarus

* As more strongly attracting the moisture of the air; which appears to be a much better menstruum for this purpose than bare common water, as containing many more active parts than that.

† The *Caput mortuum* of the *Spiritus Nitri fortis*, made with Oil of Vitriol, and sometimes called by the name of *Sal Enixum Paracelsi*, is no bad substitute for this preparation, and accordingly is often sold for the thing itself.

Tartarus Solubilis.
Soluble Tartar.

Take any quantity of the Crystals of Tartar, and dissolve them in ten times their own weight of hot Spring-water; add to the solution, drop by drop, a sufficient quantity of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; that is, so much as stops all farther effervescence: whilst the liquor remains hot, let it be filtered; and evaporated, 'till it grows dry, so as that the Salt may be reduced to crystals *.

Tartarus Regeneratus.
Regenerated Tartar.

Take any quantity of pulverized Tartar, put it into a large glass vessel, and pour on gradually as much Spirit of Vinegar as will saturate it; evaporate the filtrated liquor over a very gentle fire 'till it becomes dry, but take care it do not attract an empyreuma: pour again upon the remaining Salt as much Spirit of Vinegar as will saturate it; then carefully evaporate the depurated liquor to a Salt.

Sapo Tartarus.
Soap of Tartar.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, thoroughly calcined; and, whilst it yet remains hot,

* For more particular directions and informations relating to this Process, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 181—183. PRACT.

hot, reduce it to powder, put it into a wide glass vessel, and immediately pour thereon twice its weight of Oil of Turpentine; and let them stand together in a cellar for some weeks, 'till the Oil shall have entered the Salt; then by degrees add more Oil, 'till at length the Salt shall have imbibed thrice its own quantity thereof; and they both together incorporate into a Soap, which they will do in the space of a month or two, provided the matter be daily kept stirring.

The operation will be finish'd the sooner, if the containing vessel be fasten'd to the sails of a wind-mill, or any other machine that has a swift circular motion *.

Lapis Septicus, seu Cauterium Potentiale.

Potential Caution.

Take half a pound of pulverized Quick-lime, and calcine it well in a crucible; afterward add half a pound of Pot-ash, then let them stand in a wind-furnace 'till the Salt flows, then pour upon the mass, in an iron vessel, a sufficient quantity of Spring-water: let them stand together for some days, then filtre the liquor, and evaporate it 'till it acquires the hardness of a stone †.

CLASS

* There are several particular circumstances to be observed in the conduct of this process, upon which its success depends. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 178 — 180. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 50. PRACT.



C L A S S II.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS of ANIMALS.

Spiritus, Sal & Oleum Cornu Cervi.

Spirit, Salt and Oil of Harshorn.

TAKE any quantity of Hartshorn, broke into small pieces, and put it into an earthen or a coated glass retort, so as to fill the same up to the neck; fit a large receiver thereto, and distil with due degrees of heat in an open fire; the *Phlegm* will first ascend, then the Spirit, next the yellow *oily Salt*, and at length the dusky red *Oil*, together with the *volatile Salt*; a black *Earth* remaining at the bottom, which being calcin'd in an open fire 'till it becomes white, is called by the name of *calcin'd Hartshorn*.

The several preparations being pour'd out of the receiver, are thus separated.

The

The Oil is separated from the Phlegm and Spirit by filtration, the two latter pressing thro' and leaving the Oil behind in the paper.

The Phlegm is separated from the Spirit by gentle distillation in a tall vessel, the Spirit ascending first, and leaving the Phlegm behind.

The Spirit may be resolved into Salt and Phlegm by distilling it in a very tall and narrow cucurbit; for thus the dry Salt will fix itself to the head, and leave the Phlegm at the bottom.

The Salt is freed from the Oil, by subliming it with six times its own quantity of chalk, or calcin'd bones; for by this means the Oil is kept down whilst the Salt sublimes*.

Spiritus, Sal, & Oleum.

A Spirit, Salt, and Oil,

May in like manner be distill'd from all the solid parts of Animals; as also from their blood, provided it be first dry'd by a gentle heat†.

The same may be done from Urine, evaporated to the consistence of honey, and putrified; or whilst it remains fresh, provided it be mix'd with four times its own quantity of Sand; or an equal proportion of any fixed alkaline Salt,

Urine

* For particular directions relating to these several operations, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 220—225. PRACT.

† For proof of this, see *Boerhaave's Processes upon Animals*, p. 217—220, &c. PRACT.

Urine, with the addition of Quick-lime, affords only an exceeding pungent Spirit.

Sal Ammoniacum factitium.

Factitious Sal Ammoniac.

Take of human Urine, or that of any kind of labouring Cattle, three quarts; of Sea-salt, two pounds; of Wood-foot, one pound; and boil them together into a mass: put this into proper subliming-pots, and urge it with a gradual fire to sublime the Salt; which will become purer by repeated solutions in water, filtration and evaporation continu'd 'till it remains dry; as also by repeated sublimation.

But this is brought from abroad ready prepared to our hands.

Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci.

Spirit of Sal Ammoniac.

Take of Sal Ammoniac and Salt of Tartar, each a like quantity; grind them separately, then mix them together, and put them into a glass retort, and pour thereon as much Spring-water as will serve to dissolve the Salts; then distil the whole in a Sand-heat, 'till the Salt that is caked in the receiver is dissolved by the rising liquor. If the receiver be taken away before any moisture rises, you will obtain

Sal Ammoniacum volatile, or a volatile Sal Ammoniac *. Flos

* For the full history of Sal Ammoniac, with its various preparations, and the best manner of conducting the processes, &c. see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 105, 106. PRACT.

Flos Salis Ammoniaci.

Flowers of Sal Ammoniac.

Take any quantity of dry powder'd Sal Armoniac, put it into an earthen Cucurbit, fit to it a blind head, and sublime the Flowers by gradually increasing the fire.

Spiritus Mindereri.

Mindererus's Spirit.

Take any quantity of the Spirit of Vinegar, and add to it by degrees as much of the Spirit of Sal-Armoniac as will put a stop to the effervescences.

Oleum Cerae.

Oil of Wax.

Take any quantity of Wax, melt it with twice its own weight of Sand, put it into a retort, and distil it in a Sand-heat; an acid liquor will first come over, then a *thick Oil*, which will stick to the neck of the retort, unless melted down by the application of a live coal.

This Oil is rectified into a thin one, by distilling it *per se* in a Sand-heat*.

CLASS

* We have an instructive general process upon Wax in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 105, 106. PRACT.



CLASS III.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS of MINERALS.

SECTION I.

PREPARATIONS of SALTS.

Spiritus Salis.
Spirit of Salt.

TAKE of dry'd Sea-salt, a pound; and three pounds of Brick-dust: mix them together, and put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill but one half; place the vessel in a reverberating Furnace, and fitting it with a capacious receiver, keep a slow fire at the first; increase the heat 'till all the spirit shall, like clouds, be driven into the receiver: when the vessels are cold, pour out the liquor into a glass Cucurbit, and rectify, that a pure
P spirit

spirit may remain after the phlegm is drawn off by a gentle distillation.

Spiritus Salis Glauberi.
Glauber's Spirit of Salt.

Take of Sea-salt dry'd and reduced to powder, two pounds; of Oil of Vitriol, a pound; and as much Spring-water as will serve to dissolve the Salt: put them into a glass retort, and distil them in a Sand-heat 'till they become dry *.

Sal Mirabile Glauberi.
Glauber's wonderful Salt.

Take what remains behind in the distillation of *Glauber's Spirit of Salt*, and dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of Spring-water; filtre the solution, and evaporate it to a pellicle; then set it in a cold place for some days, that the crystals may shoot, which are to be separated from the corrosive liquor, and dry'd: but if they prove too sharp, let them again be dissolved in water, and filtre the solution; observing to evaporate it with care only so far as that the Salt may be reduced to crystals †.

Spiritus

* For the previous preparation of Sea-salt used in these processes, with the methods of conducting them to the best advantage, &c. see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 245, 247.
PRACT.

† *Glauber's* account of this Salt is truly wonderful, but its medicinal virtues are what gains it a place in this Dispensatory,

Spiritus Salis dulcis.

Sweet Spirit of Salt.

Take one part of spirit of Salt, and three parts of rectified spirit of Wine *; digest them together for some days in a large vial glass; then distil according to art in a sand-heat; taking care towards the end of the operation that the retort break not with a too violent fire.

Sal Prunellæ.

Salt Prunella.

Take of purified Nitre reduced to powder, two pounds; fuse it in a crucible, and gradually sprinkle thereon an ounce of the Flowers of Sulphur: when the deflagration is over, pour out the melted Salt upon a copper-plate, first made clean, dry and hot, so as that the Salt may be formed into thin cakes.

Sal Polychrestum.

Salt of many Virtues.

Take of powder'd Nitre, and of the Flowers of Sulphur, each a like quantity: mix them

P 2

well

penfatory, being one of the quickest cathartics yet known, yet working kindly, and without griping. The solution of it in any distill'd water may be advantageously disguised by the addition of a red, a blue, or yellow syrup. But for the cautions required in its exhibition, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 248.

* Some, as particularly Mr. *Lemery*, mix them in an equal proportion.

216 *Chemical Preparations.*

well together, and by degrees throw them into an ignited crucible. After the deflagration ceases, keep the crucible in the fire for one hour; then purify the salt, by dissolving it in hot water, filtering the solution and exhaling it 'till it becomes dry.

Spiritus Nitri.

Spirit of Nitre.

This is distill'd from Nitre in the same manner as spirit of Salt.

Spiritus Nitri dulcis.

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre.

This is made with Spirit of Nitre in the same manner as sweet spirit of Salt *.

Aqua fortis simplex.

Single Aqua fortis.

Take two quarts of Vitriol calcined 'till it becomes white, and one part of powder'd Nitre: mix them well together, and put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill two thirds; then fitting a very large receiver thereto, distil as was order'd of spirit of Salt †.

Aqua

* For particular directions relating to the four preceding processes, the reader may consult M. *Lemery's* and *Boerhaave's Chemistry*.

† For the particular manner of conducting this process, see *Wilson's Chemistry*; tho' he varies the proportions of the ingredients from that wherein they here stand.

Aqua fortis duplex.

Double Aqua fortis.

Take of green Vitriol calcined to whiteness, of powder'd Nitre, as also of Clay dry'd and reduc'd to powder, each a like quantity : mix them well together, put them into an earthen retort, whereof they may fill two thirds, and distil as in making single *Aqua fortis* *.

Aqua Regia.

Take an ounce of Sal-Ammoniac reduced to powder, put it into a large cucurbit, by degrees mix therewith four ounces of Spirit of Nitre or double *Aqua fortis*; and let them stand together in a Sand-furnace 'till the Salt is totally dissolved †.

P 3

Vitriolum

* This receipt for double *Aqua fortis* is the same with that of M. *Lemery*, whose reasons for preparing it in this manner deserve to be read; tho' Mr. *Wilson* thinks it needless to add any clay, the vitriol containing in itself what is answerable thereto; as *Boerhaave* also remarks. *Chemistry*, p. 229.

† The cautions given by M. *Lemery* are necessary to be observed in this preparation, to prevent the danger that might otherwise attend it; for unless the glass made use of be capacious, the rising fumes will be apt to burst it; and the like effect may follow if the vessel be not removed from the sand-heat as soon as the dissolution begins, when any large quantity is prepared at once.

Vitriolum calcinatum.

Calcined Vitriol.

Take any quantity of green Vitriol reduced to powder; put it into an unglazed earthen vessel, and over a gentle fire bring it to appear white; but keep it continually stirring, to prevent its sticking to the sides of the vessel, and growing stony. If it be urged with a vehement fire, it changes into a very red substance, call'd *Colcothar of Vitriol*.

Gilla * Vitrioli.

Salt of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of white Vitriol, and dissolve it in a proper proportion of hot spring-water; filtre the solution, and evaporate it 'till only one third remains behind; then set it in a cold place for three days, that the crystals may shoot to the sides of the vessel, which are afterwards to be dried in the Sun. Exhale the remaining liquor again 'till no more crystals will shoot from it.

Spiritus & Oleum Vitrioli.

Spirits and Oil of Vitriol.

Take any quantity of green Vitriol, calcined 'till it becomes white, and afterwards reduced to

* The word *Gilla*, of itself properly signifies a solution of vitriol, made spontaneously; tho' in the sense it is here taken, it denotes an emetic Salt: but the *Gilla Theophrasti* signifies a solution of white vitriol made in water, filtered, evaporated, and dried again.

edulcorated with Water, and dry'd, and of Sal-Ammoniac, each a like quantity; reduce them separately to powder, then mix them together, and put them into an earthen cucurbit, whereof they may possess two thirds; place the vessel, with a blind glass-head, in a naked fire, using only a moderate heat at first, and increasing it, by degrees, as long as the flowers rise of a yellow colour inclined to red; which when the vessel is cool'd, are to be carefully swept out with a feather*.

Lapis Medicamentofus.

Medicinal Stone.

Take of Colcothar of Vitriol, Roch-Allum, Litharge of Gold and Bole-Armeniac, each a like quantity; of the best Vinegar, as much as will float four inches above them; and digest them together for two days in a glazed pot; which being afterwards put over the fire, let all the moisture be evaporated, and calcine the remaining mass with an intense heat †.

S E C-

* Instead of the Colcothar here order'd, there are those who employ Iron, or the Salt of Steel, and think they improve the medicine thereby; induced, I suppose, by considering Colcothar as a dry and useless *caput mortuum*; we may be assured however, that the Sal-Ammoniac raises copper enough in the operation to give the production a colour, medicinal virtues, and the name of *Ens Veneris*. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 301, 302. *Wilson's Chemistry*, p. 45. *Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 269. and *Lemery's Chemistry*, p. 277.

† This medicine is calculated for a styptic and an astringent to be used by way of lotion or injection; and seems as well contrived to answer the end, as any of the other forms thereof given by pharmaceutical Writers.



SECTION II.

PREPARATIONS of Sulphurous BODIES.

Flores Sulphuris.

Flowers of Sulphur.

TAKE any quantity of yellow Sulphur, bruise it, put it into an earthen cucurbit placed in a Sand-heat, then fix on a blind glass-head, or another earthen cucurbit, and sublime at first with a soft fire; and afterwards with a stronger; and brush out the flowers that are raised into the head*.

Oleum vel Spiritus Sulphuris per Campanam.

Oil or Spirit of Sulphur by the Bell.

Take any quantity of powder'd Sulphur, and put it into a little earthen dish placed up-
on

* For the caution required in this operation, with its nature and uses, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 252, PRACT.

on an inverted crucible; and set both together in the bottom of a large vessel of glazed earth; then with a red-hot iron set fire to the Sulphur, in a moist place that is skreen'd from the wind, and hang a glass Bell at such a distance above, as that the flame may not reach it. Then the vapour being condensed in the Bell by the cold, will trickle down the sides like water, into the vessel placed underneath to receive it *.

Hepar Sulphuris.

Liver of Sulphur.

Take of the flowers of Sulphur, four ounces; and of salt of Tartar, an ounce and half; grind the Salt, and mix the flowers well therewith; then melt them together in a little earthen dish under a chimney, continually stirring the mass with a spatula till it becomes red; taking due care to prevent its firing †.

Lac

* This process, which is not without its difficulties, is here so well described, as not to fail the expectation of the operator, if but carefully attended to. If fuller Instructions be required, consult *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 253, 254.

† This is no contemptible process, if sulphur has any medicinal virtues, since it opens the body of the mineral, so as to render it soluble in aqueous liquors. For the farther uses of it, consult *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 254, 255.
PRACT.

Lac Sulphuris.

Milk of Sulphur.

Take any quantity of the Liver of Sulphur, and boil it for the space of three hours in four times as much spring-water, adding more water if consumption of the first makes it necessary; then let the scalding Liquor be filtered, and drop into it spirit of Vitriol a sufficient quantity, that is, until the effervescence ceases. Let the precipitated powder be washed in water and dried.

Balsamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Turpentine.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, two ounces; of Oil of Turpentine, ten ounces; and digest them together for some hours in a circulating vessel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the Oil appears of a red colour: then suffering the vessel to cool, separate the Balsam from the Sulphur that remains undissolved.

Balsamum Sulphuris Anisatum.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Aniseed.

Balsamum Sulphuris Juniperatum.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Juniper.

Balsamum

Balsamum Sulphuris Succinatum, &c.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Amber.

are all prepared in the same manner with the respective chemical Oils.

Balsamum Sulphuris crassum.

Thick Balsam of Sulphur.

Take of Linseed-Oil, or Oil-Olive, a pound ; of Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces ; and boil them together over a soft fire to the consistence of a Balsam ; keeping the matter continually stirring *.

Sal Volatile, Spiritus & Oleum Succini.

Volatile Salt, Spirit and Oil of Amber.

Take of bruised white Amber, one part ; of clean Sand, two parts : mix and put them into a coated glass retort, whereof they may possess one half ; then having fitted it with a large receiver, distil in a Sand-heat, by degrees of fire ; with the first of which will come over a Spirit, and a little yellow Oil ; with the second, a yellow Oil and a little Salt ; and with the third, more Salt and a reddish Oil. Pour the liquor out of the receiver, and gather the salt from the sides of the

* If farther directions are required for the preparation of these several Balsams, consult *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 258, 259, where you will also find their respective virtues and uses, with the physical doctrine they tend to establish.

the vessel, then press it between the folds of Cap-paper, let it dry; afterwards by the filtre separate the Oil from the filtrated Spirit; and rectify it by distilling it with muriatic Sea-salt.

Sal Succini rectificatum.

Rectified Salt of Amber.

Take any quantity of the former distilled Salt of Amber, with twice its own weight of decrepitated Sea-salt; powder, and put them into a high large glass cucurbit; then, having fitted it with a blind head, sublime in *balneo mariæ*, but take care that the Oil do not ascend. When the vessel grows cold, brush off the Salt with a feather.





SECTION III.

PREPARATIONS of METALS.

Causticum Lunare, seu Lapis Infernalis.

Lunar Caustic, or Infernal Stone.

TAKE any quantity of well-cupell'd Silver, and dissolve it in a vial placed in a Sand-heat, with thrice its own weight of Spirit of Nitre; evaporate the solution to two thirds; then in a large crucible set in a moderate Heat, exhale the remaining moisture, and gradually increase the fire till the mass flow like Oil, and cease to emit any smoke; then pour it into a heated iron tube, greased with tallow, and made for the purpose; lastly, dry the stone, and keep it in a well-stopped glass*.

Calx

* The lunar Caustic is generally directed to be made with the Crystals of Silver, which when they are ready at hand, greatly shortens the operation. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 281. *PRACT.* and *Wilson's compleat Course*, pag. 18.

Calx Jovis.

Calx of Tin.

Take any quantity of Tin, melt it in an unglazed earthen vessel *, and keep it continually stirring with an iron Spatula till it turns to a Calx †.

Sal Jovis.

Salt of Tin.

Take any quantity of the Calx of Tin, and as much *Aqua regia*, diluted with eight times its own weight of Spring-water, as will float some Inches above it; make a slow solution in a Sand-heat; filtre the liquor, and evaporate it to a pellicle; then set it in a cold place for three or four days, till it shoots into crystals, which are to be dry'd when the liquor is poured away from them ‡.

Separate the Calx remaining after the solution, and by mixing it with the liquor pour'd off from the Crystals, new Crystals will be thereby obtain'd.

Amalgama

* The vessel is directed after M. *Lemery*, who chuses it an unglaz'd pan, for fear the Lead, of which the glazing consists, should mix with the Tin, and debase it; tho' Mr. *Wilson* uses an Iron dripping-pan, as he calls it, for that purpose.

† This calx is used in the preparation of the Salt of Tin, as in the following article.

‡ Instead of the diluted *Aqua regia* here order'd, most Chemists, particularly *Boerhaave*, *Lemery* and *Wilson*, chuse distill'd Vinegar; but the preparation being design'd for external use, the menstruum here prescribed may perhaps deserve the preference.

Amalgama Jovis.

Amalgam of Tin.

Take any quantity of Tin, and melt it in a crucible; and into another crucible put an equal weight of Quicksilver, and permit it to remain in the fire 'till the Quicksilver begins to fume; then immediately pour it upon the melted Tin, and stir the mass with an iron spatula 'till it grows cold *.

Aurum Mosaicum.

Take of the Amalgam of Tin, six ounces; of Sal-Ammoniac, and Flowers of Sulphur, each three ounces; grind and mix them well together in a marble Mortar; then put them into a cucurbit, and leisurely raise your fire thro' all the degrees; at length breaking the vessel, at the bottom thereof you will find the *Aurum Mosaicum*, free from the Scoria, which is sublimed †.

Minium.

* This shews the general method of making amalgamations; but the proportion of the mercury to the metal is various, according to the design of the artist; thus, if the amalgam of Tin were desired brittle, or reducible to powder, Mr. *Wilson* tells us one part of Quicksilver will be sufficient for two of that metal.

† To use the amalgam of Tin, instead of crude mercury and that metal, at once opens the body thereof, and facilitates the operation. If particular directions be required for the management of the fire in this nice Process, on which the success thereof principally depends, the reader may consult Mr. *Wilson* in his *Course of Chemistry*, p. 30, add 32.

Minium.

Red Lead.

Take any quantity of Lead, melt it in an unglazed earthen vessel, and keep it stirring with an iron spatula 'till it changes first into a blackish powder, then into a yellow; and lastly, into an exceeding red one, which is called *Red Lead*; but if it be urged with a still stronger fire, it will vitrify *.

Cerussa.

White Lead.

Take any quantity of very thin plates of Lead, and suspend them in an earthen vessel, at the bottom whereof is lodged a sufficient quantity of vinegar, so as the fumes arising from the liquor may surround the plates; then digest in Horse-dung for three weeks, during which, if the plates be not entirely calcined, scrape off the white powder, and again expose them to the fumes of Vinegar, 'till they wholly turn into powder.

Saccharum Saturni.

Sugar of Lead.

Take any quantity either of white Lead, red Lead, or Litharge, reduc'd to powder; put it into a cucurbit, and pour thereon as much Vinegar as will float four inches above

Q

it;

* For the remarkable phænomena of this process, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 274.

it; digest for some days in a sand-heat, 'till the Vinegar becomes sweet; which is then to be separated, or poured off clear after it is subsided, and new put on, 'till the Vinegar shall be found to have no sweetness at all; then let all the liquors, first clarified by standing, be evaporated in a glass vessel to the consistence of this honey, so as that in a cold place they may shoot into crystals, which are to be dried in the shade. Exhale away the remainder also to a pellicle, and set it in the cold that it may shoot, and repeat the evaporation 'till no more crystals appear*.

Mars solubilis, seu Chalybs Tartarizatus.

Soluble Iron, or Tartarized Steel.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of the Crystals of Tartar, each a like quantity; and with a sufficient proportion of spring-water, to bring them into a mass, make it into balls, to be baked in an oven: grind these balls to powder, and again, with a requisite quantity of water, form it into balls, and bake them in an oven, as before; and repeat the operation 'till the powder become impalpable†.

Mars

* If the reader would see this process carried to its utmost perfection, he may consult the book so often already quoted, *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 276. PRACT.

† That is, 'till by trituration the entire body of the Iron will pass a fine sieve. The usual method of preparing soluble Iron, or *Mars cum Tartaro*, as we generally call it, is,
by

Mars Sulphuratus.

Iron prepared with Sulphur.

Take any quantity of crude filings of Steel, and twice their weight of Sulphur, reduced to powder, and with a sufficient quantity of spring-water make them into a paste, and suffer it to ferment for six hours; then put it into a crucible, and deflagrate it, keeping it continually stirring with an iron spatula, that it may become a very black powder. If farther urged with the fire, it grows red, and then called,

Crocus Martis aperiens.

Opening Saffron of Iron,

which does not at all differ from *Chalybs preparatus*, or prepared Iron, gently calcin'd in a crucible 'till it appear of red colour.

Crocus Martis astringens.

Astringent Saffron of Iron.

This is made of *Crocus Martis aperiens*, reverberated a long time in a very vehement fire.

Q 2

Vitriolum

by the crucible placed in a strong heat, so as to make the matters red hot; then cooling, beating, and sifting the same, and repeating the operation 'till all the metal passes the searce. One would not perhaps expect that the preparation would deserve the title of soluble Iron; but if when thus made it be not kept from the air, it will run like fix'd alkali, by the moisture thereof.

Vitriolum Martis, seu Sal Chalybis.

Vitriol of Iron, or Salt of Steel.

Take of Oil of Vitriol four ounces, and ten ounces of spring-water, which mix with caution, and by slow degrees; afterwards pour the mixture upon three ounces of crude iron filings: digest them in a cucurbit for twelve hours, so as to make a solution; which being filtered hot, is to be evaporated to a pellicle, and set in a cold place, that the Vitriol may shoot at the bottom of the vessel; then also let the liquor which floats above the Salt, be exhaled to a pellicle, and again exposed to the cold. Lastly, having collected all the Crystals, dry them upon paper in the shade.

Flores Martis.

Flowers of Iron.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of Sal-Ammoniac reduced to powder, each a like quantity; grind and mix them well together for some time; set them in a moist place, and afterwards sublime them in an earthen cucurbit with a glass head: the spirit of the Sal-Ammoniac will rise first, and is to be caught in a receiver; then white flowers will ascend, which are to be thrown away as useless, and at length the red flowers inclining
to

to yellow, which are to be swept with a feather out of the head.

The *Tinctura Martis*, or *Tincture of Iron*, may be prepared from the *Caput mortuum*; as also from the Flowers.





SECTION IV.

PREPARATIONS *of* METALLINE MINERALS.

Mercurii Solutio. *Solution of Quicksilver.*

TAKE of clean Quicksilver, and double Aqua fortis, each a like quantity; and digest them in a vial, placed in a sand heat, so that there may be made a limpid solution of the Quicksilver *.

Mercurii Calx. *Calx of Quicksilver.*

Take any quantity of the solution of Quicksilver, and with a soft fire evaporate it to a white and dry mass †.

Mercu-

* The vial is properly order'd to be plac'd in a sand-heat, for if it were cold, the putting of the Mercury and Aqua fortis together might easily break it; but if the menstruum prove too weak, or, as it is probable according to this direction, too small in quantity, more must be added, 'till a perfect solution is made, taking care to avoid the noxious fumes.

† The Solution and Calx of Quicksilver are very properly placed at the beginning of this section, as being used in

Mercurius Præcipitatus albus.
White Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-silver, and gradually pour upon it exceeding strong brine, 'till all the Quicksilver be precipitated into a very white powder; which is to be washed with hot water in the filtre, 'till it communicates no more sharpness thereto: afterwards the powder is to be dried between folded paper * with a very gentle heat.

Mercurius Præcipitatus dulcis.
Sweet Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of corrosive Mercury sublimate, and dissolve it in a sufficient quantity of hot spring-water; then drop in by degrees, of the Spirit of Salt Ammoniac, until the liquor ceases any longer to precipitate a white powder, which powder must be often washed with hot water in a filter.

Mercurius Præcipitatus fuscus, vulgò *Wurtzy*.
Brown Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-silver, and gradually drop into it a due proportion

Q 4

in almost every subsequent mercurial preparation, whereby the trouble in the several operations will be considerably lessen'd, provided those be constantly kept in readiness.

* The folded paper is prudently directed to drink up the superfluous moisture, otherwise the Precipitate dries but slowly.

tion of Oil of Tartar *per deliquium*; that is, so much as will put a stop to the effervescence, and cause the powder to fall to the bottom; and this also is to be edulcorated with water, like the white Precipitate †.

Mercurius Præcipitatus ruber.

Red Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Calx of Quick-silver; gradually reverberate it in a crucible, and it will first change from white to brown, then to a yellow, and, at length, upon increasing the fire, become an exceeding red Powder*.

Mercurius Præcipitatus viridis.

Green Precipitate of Mercury.

Dissolve four ounces of the corrosive sublimate of Mercury ground to a powder in a quart of hot spring-water; then digest half an ounce of the filings of Copper in eight ounces of the spirit of Salt Ammoniac, in a bolt-head until it has extracted a deep blue tincture; which, after being filtered, must be gradually dropp'd into the mercurial solution. The Precipitation being ended, evaporate in a sand-heat to driness.

Mercurius

† From which it differs only as to the precipitant; which being a fix'd alkali, directs the use and exhibition of the precipitate.

* The word precipitate is improperly applied to this preparation, as being no more than an acuated red Calx of Mercury, obtain'd without any precipitation.

Mercurius Precipitatus flavus, seu Turpethum Minerale.

Yellow Precipitate of Mercury, or Turbith Mineral.

Take of crude Quicksilver, very well purified, four ounces; and of rectified Oil of Vitriol, sixteen ounces: make carefully a Solution thereof in a glass retort, placed in a sand-heat; and afterwards, by application of a strong fire, evaporate it to driness. Grind the white Calx left at bottom *, and throw it into warm water, and it will immediately turn yellow: then, by repeated ablutions, free it from all its acrimony, and dry it †.

Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus.

Corrosive Mercury sublimate.

Take of the Calx of Quicksilver, and of decrepitated Sea-salt, each a like quantity; reduce them to powder, mix them, and put them into a vial, whereof they may possess near a half, and in a sand-furnace, first with a soft fire; then gradually increasing it, a white crystalline mass will sublime to the top part of the glass, and every way adhere thereto; which
is

* But grind it not in a metalline mortar.

† This is acknowledg'd one of the most effectual emetics and purgatives in obstinate, chronical, but especially venereal cases.

is afterwards to be separated from the red *scoriæ*; and to be purified, if there be occasion, by repeated Sublimation †.

Mercurius sublimatus dulcis.

Sweet Mercury-sublimate.

Take of corrosive Mercury-sublimate, ground in a glass mortar, four ounces; and of clean Quicksilver, three ounces: mix them well in the mortar 'till the globules of Quicksilver disappear; then put the powder into an oblong vial *, whereof it may possess only one third; and bury it half way in a sand-heat; then with successive degrees of fire nearly the whole quantity of Mercury will sublime, and stick all around to the upper part of the glass; which being broke, and the red powder about the bottom, and the white about the neck clear'd away, the white Mercury is again to be three or four times sublimed.

If the operation be seven times repeated, the preparation is call'd *Calomel*, or *Aquila alba* †.

Panacæa

† This is a very concise and elegant way of making mercury-sublimate, and perhaps as good as any.

* A *Florence* Flask does very well for this purpose.

† Fewer repetitions are generally made to serve the turn, and will sometimes answer the end as well; but to be certain of this requires a good degree of skill in the operator; it is therefore safer for the patient, tho' more tedious for the labourer, to follow the directions here given. It may perhaps

Panacæa Mercurii.
Panacæa of Mercury.

Take any quantity of levigated Calomel, and digest it in a sand-heat, for twenty days, with four times its own weight of Spirit of Wine; observing frequently to shake the containing vessel; then pour off the Spirit, and dry the Powder ‡.

Æthiops Mineralis.
Æthiops Mineral.

Take of Quicksilver and Flowers of Sulphur, each a like quantity; and grind them together, in a glass mortar with a glass pestle, 'till the globules of Mercury become utterly indiscernible.

Mercurius Saccharatus.
Sugar'd Mercury.

Take three drams of pure Quicksilver, five drams of brown Sugar-candy; and grind them well

haps answer the intention as well, by washing it six or seven times in hot water.

‡ The menstruum is here design'd to deprive the mercury of part of its saline matter, and so to render it more safe and mild; consequently the spirit should not be rectified; and after all, perhaps a common ablution in water might answer the end as well; but if the calomel be entirely robb'd of its Salt, how does it differ from a white indolent earth?

well in a glass mortar, 'till the mercurial Globules disappear.

Mercurius Alcalifatus.

Alcalifate Mercury,

is made after the same manner as the former, by mixing in the same proportion, Quick-silver and prepared Crabs-eyes.

Crocus Metallorum.

Saffron of Metals.

Take of Antimony and Nitre, each a like quantity; grind them separately, then mix them well together, and gradually throw them into a red-hot crucible: after the detonation is over, and the crucible cooled and broke; separate the reddish metalline matter from the white crust, and edulcorate it with water*.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum Nitratum.

Diaphoretic Antimony with Nitre.

Take of Antimony, half a pound; of Nitre, a pound and half; pulverize them separately, then mix them together, and throw them, by a spoonful at a time, into an ignited crucible: after the detonation, let the white mass be de-
tained

* Mr. *Wilson* uses a proportion of common Salt in this preparation, but there seems to be no great occasion for it.

tained for half an hour in the fire; and let the Powder be kept in a glass vessel close stopt †.

Antimonium Diaphoreticum dulce.

Sweet Diaphoretic Antimony.

Take any quantity of nitrated diaphoretic Antimony, powder it, then pour on as much Spring-water as will rise above it some inches; digest for a night afterwards; pour off the water, and add fresh; and thus repeat the ablution five or six times. All the washings being mix'd together, filtrated, and evaporated over a gentle fire to a pellicle, afford the *Nitrum Stibiatum*, or stibiated Nitre.

Regulus Antimonii.

Regulus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar, each a like quantity; reduce them to powder separately, mix them together and grind them again;

† Among the different opinions relating to the virtues of this remedy, it is very hard to determine any thing certain; but what Mr. *Wilson* says of it is very extraordinary, viz. that whereas “ its usual dose is from five grains to “ twenty-five, I have known it given with good success “ by half an ounce at a dose, and repeated two or three “ times in a day, and that for several days successively.” *Wilson's Chemistry*, pag. 98. Which procedure must, according to *Boerhaave's* notion, plaister over the inside of the intestines with a hard crust or metalline calx. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 312. PRACT. But the fault, according to him, lies wholly uponedulcorating or working the medicine; otherwise he thinks it possess'd of the same virtues with *Sal Polychrestum*. See also p. 311. *ubi supra*.

again; at several times put the whole into an ignited crucible; when the detonation is over, build up a large fire, so as to make the matter flow like water; then pour it out into a melting cone, first heated and greased with tallow, and keep it shaking, that the *Regulus* may separate, and fall to the bottom; when all is cold, free the *Regulus* from the *Scoriæ* at top *.

Regulus Antimonii Martialis.

Regulus of Antimony with Iron.

Take of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar, each a pound; of pieces of Iron, half a pound; make the Iron red hot in a crucible, and gradually add the other ingredients to it, having first ground and mix'd them together; and proceed entirely after the same manner as in making the *Regulus* of Antimony.

If the *Regulus* of Antimony with Iron be thus several times fused with Nitre and Tartar, it will at length become the *Regulus Antimonii stellatus*, or starry *Regulus* of Antimony †.

Sulphur

* For the due conducting of this Process and the following, with many curious particulars relating thereto, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 305—308. PRACT.

† This is no other than matter of fact; tho' it is generally look'd upon as a lucky hit, rather than any thing else, to make the starry regulus. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 306—308. PRACT.

Sulphur Auratum Antimonii.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take any quantity of the *Scoriæ* of Regulus of Antimony, grind them to powder whilst they are yet hot, and boil them for a considerable time in thrice their weight of Spring-water; filtre the Solution (which appears of a colour between a yellow and a red) thro' Cap-paper; then by dropping into it a due proportion of distill'd Vinegar, the powder will precipitate; which is to be wash'd with water, so as to edulcorate and free it from its ill scent *.

Butyrum Antimonii.

Butter of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, and corrosive Mercury-sublimate, each a like quantity; first grind them to powder apart; then mix them thoroughly, with the utmost caution, to avoid the fumes; put them into a coated glass retort, having a wide and short neck, so as to possess only one half; then fitting on a receiver, place it in a Sand-heat, giving a gentle fire at first, that the dew only may come over; then increasing the fire, there will arise an oily liquor, that sticks like ice to the neck of the retort; and is therefore to be cautiously melted down

* For the particular phænomena and rationale of this Process, see *Boerhaave*, p. 308, 309. *ubi supra*.

down into the receiver, by holding a live coal near it. Afterwards let this oily liquor be rectified in a glass retort, till it appears of a very white colour *.

Cinnibaris Antimonii.
Cinnibar of Antimony.

As soon as ever the red fumes begin to rise in the preceding operation, let the receiver be changed, without luting the junctures; and increase the fire till the retort becomes red hot, upon which, in the space of an hour or two, all the black powder will be sublimed into a red one; then break the retort, and in the neck thereof will be found the Cinnabar, which is carefully to be separated from the black *Scoriæ* †.

Mercurius Vitæ.

Take any quantity of rectified Butter of Antimony, and pour thereto a due proportion of Spring-water, that a very white powder may be precipitated; which is first to be edulcorated by repeated infusions of warm Water, and afterwards dry'd with a soft fire ‡.

Bezoardicum

* For fuller information, and the necessary cautions relating to this process, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 314, 315. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave* ubi suprà, p. 319.

‡ Ibid. p. 317. and *Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 292.

Bezoardicum Minerale.

Bezoar Mineral.

Take any quantity of newly rectified Butter of Antimony, and gradually pour to it a due proportion of Spirit of Nitre; that is, so much as will stop the effervescence; then draw off the floating liquor in a glass vessel, placed in a Sand-heat, till the powder is left dry; upon which again pour a little Spirit of Nitre, and dry it a second time. Repeat the operation a third time; then put the powder into a crucible, and commit it to the naked fire, till it becomes almost red hot; in which state let it be detain'd for half an hour.

Bezoardicum Joviale.

Bezoar of Tin.

Take of Regulus of Antimony, three ounces; melt it in a crucible, and add to it two ounces of very pure Tin, so as to make a new Regulus thereof; which being levigated, mix therewith five ounces of corrosive Mercury-sublimate; distil it in a retort, and fix the Butter thence distilled, by three repeated distillations, with thrice its weight of Spirit of Nitre; afterwards calcine it, and whilst ignited, quench it in a sufficient quantity of Spirit of Wine; and lastly, dry the Powder*.

Antihecticum

* This preparation is little more than *Bezoar Mineral* at bottom, being, like that, only Butter of Antimony
R (made

Antihecticum Poterii.

Poterius's *Antihæctic*.

Take of the Regulus of Antimony, made with Iron, six ounces; of the best Tin, three ounces: melt these together in a crucible, and pour them into a mortar, first heated, and greas'd with Tallow; and when the mass is cold, reduce it to powder: then add thereto thrice its weight of very pure Nitre; and throw the whole into an ignited crucible, by a spoonful at a time; where it will make a detonation, and calcine for an hour: then grind the mass again to a very fine powder, and pour thereto a due proportion of hot Spring-water, and stir them about with a pestle till the Water grows milky; which being thus saturated with the fine Flower, is to be poured off, and fresh hot Water again added to the remaining Powder; and this to be repeated till nothing is left at the bottom but a dirty matter that will not dissolve. Then let all the milky Liquors stand at rest together, that the fine Powder may be precipitated; which is afterwards to be several times washed in warm Water, and then dried *.

Vitrum

(made indeed with the addition of Tin) fix'd by the Spirit of Nitre; for corrosive Sublimate, and Antimony, are the Ingredients of Butter of Antimony; which, as the Butter here, is fix'd by Spirit of Nitre, in the making of *Bezoar Mineral*.

* The medicine doubtless will be the better for this kind of ablution and precipitation, but few there are that bestow

Vitrum Antimonii.

Glass of Antimony.

Take of Antimony ground to a powder one pound; calcine it with a slow fire in an unglazed earthen dish, continually stirring it about with an iron spatula untill it no longer fumes, but turns to a grey powder. This powder being melted in a crucible with a violent fire must be poured out upon a hot copper plate or pan.

Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum.

Glass of Antimony prepared with Wax.

Take of yellow Bees-wax, one dram; melt it in an iron pan, and throw in of the glass of Antimony ground to a powder, one ounce; keep them over a moderate fire, continually stirring about with a spatula, for the space of half an hour, then pour out the matter into a paper, which when cold must be ground to a Powder*.

R 2

Tartarus

so much time and pains upon it; tho' to clear it well of its salt is to make it the remedy here intended.

* This is the Specific for dysenteries; much extoll'd in the *Edinburgh Medical Essays*, Vol. v. p. 154. Given from six grains to a scruple.

Tartarus Emeticus.*Emetic Tartar.*

Take of Crystals of Tartar, four ounces; of *Crocus Metallorum*, reduced to powder, an ounce; and boil them together, in four times their own weight of Spring-water, for ten hours, keeping them frequently stirring with a spatula, and adding more water as there shall be occasion: then filtre the hot Solution, and evaporate it to driness, or to a pellicle, that the crystals may shoot *.

* Which crystals being gently dry'd are the medicine required.

The Reader has here, under the Head of chemical Medicines, a regular Compendium, or short Course of Chemistry, extracted from the most approved Authors.

F I N I S.



INDEX

Medicamentorum.

	A.	Page
A Cacia Germanica	_____	123
Aceta	_____	78
Acetum Distillatum	_____	ibid.
Acetum Lithargyrites	_____	80
Acetum Rosaceum	_____	78
Acetum Rutaceum	_____	79
Acetum Sambucinum	_____	ibid.
Acetum Scilliticum	_____	ibid.
Acetum Theriacale	_____	ibid.
Adeps præparatus	_____	50
Æthiops mineralis	_____	239
Alcohol Vini	_____	71
Aloe præparata	_____	50
Amalgamaga Jovis	_____	228
Ammoniacum Gummi præparatum	_____	51
Animalia	_____	209
Antidota	_____	138
Antihecticum Poterii	_____	245
Antimonium Diaphoreticum dulce	_____	241
Antimonium Nitratum	_____	ibid.

Apes præparatæ	_____	_____	Page 51
Aquæ distillatæ compositæ	_____	_____	61, & 69
Aquæ distillatæ simplices	_____	_____	56, &c.
Aquæ infusæ	_____	_____	74
Aquæ salinæ	_____	_____	ibid.
Aqua Absinthii composita	_____	_____	61
Aqua Alexiteria	_____	_____	62
Aqua Aluminosa	_____	_____	74
Aqua Angelicæ	_____	_____	56
Aqua Artemisiæ	_____	_____	ibid.
Aqua Benedicta	_____	_____	75
Aqua Benedicta composita	_____	_____	ibid.
Aqua Bryoniæ composita	_____	_____	63
Aqua Calcis seu Benedicta	_____	_____	75
Aqua Cardui benedicti	_____	_____	56
Aqua Ceraforum nigrorum	_____	_____	ibid.
Aqua Chamæmeli Flor.	_____	_____	57
Aqua Cinnamomi cum vino	_____	_____	60
Aqua Cinnamomi sine vino	_____	_____	ibid.
Aqua Epidemia	_____	_____	64
Aqua Fæniculi	_____	_____	56
Aqua fortis duplex	_____	_____	216
Aqua fortis simplex	_____	_____	217
Aqua Hyssopi	_____	_____	56
Aqua Melissæ	_____	_____	ibid.
Aqua Menthæ	_____	_____	ibid.
Aqua Mirabilis	_____	_____	64
Aqua Ophthalmica	_____	_____	76
Aqua Ophthalmica Camphorata	_____	_____	ibid.
Aqua Petroselini	_____	_____	56
Aqua Petroselini composita	_____	_____	65
Aqua Phagedænica	_____	_____	77
Aqua Pœoniæ composita	_____	_____	66
Aqua Pulegii	_____	_____	56
Aqua Raphani composita	_____	_____	67
Aqua Regia	_____	_____	217
Aqua Regina Hungariæ	_____	_____	61

Aqua Rosarum	—	—	Page 56
Aqua Rutæ	—	—	ibid.
Aqua Sabinæ	—	—	ibid.
Aqua Sambuci	—	—	ibid.
Aqua Sapphirina	—	—	77
Aqua Styptica	—	—	ibid.
Aqua Theriacalis	—	—	67
Aquæ Salinæ	—	—	216
Aquila Alba	—	—	238
Aurum Mosaicum	—	—	228

B.

Balsamum Anodynum Batæi	—	165
Balsamum ad Apoplecticos	—	166
Balsamum Guidonis	—	165
Balsamum Lucatelli	—	166
Balsamum Saponaceum	—	168
Balsamum Sulphuris Anisatum	—	223
Balsamum Sulphuris crassum	—	ibid.
Balsamum Sulphuris Juniperatum	—	ibid.
Balsamum Sulphuris Succinatum	—	ibid.
Balsamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum	—	ibid.
Balsamum Traumaticum	—	167
Balsamum Viride	—	ibid.
Balsamum Universale.	<i>Vid. Ung. Saturn.</i>	
Bezoardicum Joviale	—	245
Bezoardicum Minerale	—	ibid.
Bolus Armena præparata	—	51
Bufo præparatus	—	52
Butyrum Antimonii	—	243

C.

Calaminaris Lapis præparatus	—	52
Calomelas	—	238
Calx Jovis	—	227
	R 4	Calx

Calx Mercurii	—	—	Page 234
Cataplasma Discutiens	—	—	191
Cataplasma Suppurans	—	—	ibid.
Causticum Lunare.	<i>Vid.</i>	Lap. infern.	226
Cauterium Potentiale.	<i>Vid.</i>	Lap. septic.	
Cerussa	—	—	229
Chalybs præparatus.	<i>Vid.</i>	Mart. lim. præp.	
Chalybs Saccharatus	—	—	127
Chalybs Sulphuratus	—	—	231
Chalybs Tartarificatus	—	—	230
Chelæ Cancrorum præparatæ	—	—	52
Cinnabaris Antimonii	—	—	244
Colcothar Vitrioli	—	—	219
Colophonia	—	—	197
Condita	—	—	126
Confectiones	—	—	138
Confectio Alkermes	—	—	ibid.
Conservæ	—	—	128
Conserva Absinthii	—	—	ibid.
Conserva Anthos	—	—	ibid.
Conserva Aurantiorum	—	—	128
Conserva Cochleariæ	—	—	ibid.
Conserva Cynosbati	—	—	ibid.
Conserva Lavendulæ	—	—	ibid.
Conserva Lujulæ	—	—	128
Conserva Malvæ	—	—	ibid.
Conserva Menthæ	—	—	ibid.
Conserva Rosarum	—	—	128
Conserva Rutæ	—	—	ibid.
Corallia præparata	—	—	52
Cornu Cervi Calcinatum	—	—	ibid.
Cornu Cervi Calcinatum præp.	—	—	ibid.
Cremor Tartari	—	—	204
Crocus Martis aperiens	—	—	231
Crocus Martis astringens	—	—	ibid.
Crocus Metallorum	—	—	240
Cryſtalli Tartari	—	—	204

D.

Decocta	—	—	Page 103, 109
Decoctum album	—	—	103
Decoctum album compositum	—	—	ibid.
Decoctum commune pro clystere	—	—	104
Decoctum Diafcondii	—	—	ibid.
Decoctum Emolliens pro fotu	—	—	ibid.
Decoctum ad Ictericos	—	—	105
Decoctum Lignorum	—	—	ibid.
Decoctum ad Nephriticos	—	—	106
Decoctum Nitrofum	—	—	ibid.
Decoctum Pectorale	—	—	107
Decoctum Serpentariæ compositum	—	—	ibid.
Decoctum Tamarindorum cum Senna	—	—	ibid.
Diacaffia	—	—	140
Diacodion.	<i>Vid.</i>	Syr. Papav. alb.	
Diafcondium	—	—	140

E.

Elaterium	—	—	124
Electuaria	—	—	138, 148
Electuarium Antidyfentericum	—	—	138
Electuarium è Baccis Lauri	—	—	139
Electuarium Cardiacum	—	—	ibid.
Electuarium ex Hyofcyamo	—	—	141
Electuarium Lenitivum	—	—	ibid.
Electuarium Pectorale	—	—	143
Elixir Pectorale	—	—	90
Elixir Polychreflum	—	—	ibid.
Elixir Proprietatis	—	—	91
Elixir Proprietatis cum acido	—	—	ibid.
Elixir Sacrum	—	—	94
Elixir Salutis	—	—	ibid.
			Elixir

Elixir Stomachicum	—————	Page 96
Elixir Vitrioli	—————	97
Emplastra	—————	180
Emplastrum adhæsivum	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum Anodynum	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum Antihystericum	—————	181
Emplastrum Cephalicum	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco	—————	182
Emplastrum Defensivum	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum Diachylon compositum	—————	186
Emplastrum Diachylon cum Gummi	—————	183
Emplastrum Diachylon simplex	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum Diapalmæ	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum Epispasticum	—————	184
Emplastrum Epispasticum compositum	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum è Meliloto	—————	185
Emplastrum Mercuriale	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum de Minio	—————	186
Emplastrum de Minio cum Sapone	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum è Mucilaginibus. <i>Vid. Emp.</i>	} —————	186
Diach. comp.		
Emplastrum Oxycroceum	—————	187
Emplastrum Stomachicum	—————	ibid.
Emplastrum Volatile	—————	188
Emulsio Arabica	—————	109
Emulsio Communis	—————	108
Ens Veneris	—————	219
Extracta	—————	199
Extractum Absinthii	—————	ibid.
Extractum Centaurii minoris	—————	200
Extractum Chamæmeli	—————	ibid.
Extractum Corticis Peruviani	—————	201
Extractum Gentianæ	—————	200
Extractum Hellebori nigri	—————	ibid.
Extractum Jalappæ	—————	ibid.
Extractum Ligni Campechensis	—————	201
Extractum Opii	—————	53

Extractum Plantaginis	—	Page 199
Extractum Rudii, <i>vid.</i> Pil. Rudii	—	

F.

Fæculæ Succorum	—	124
Fæcula Cucumeris Asinini, <i>vid.</i> Elaterium		ibid.
Fæcula Iridis vulgaris	—	ibid.
Flores Benzoini	—	198
Flores Martis	—	232
Flores Sales Ammoniaci	—	212
Flores Sulphuris	—	221

G.

Galbanum præparatum	—	53
Gelatinæ	—	122
Gelatinæ Berberorum	—	ibid.
Gelatina Cornu Cervi	—	ibid.
Gelatina Cydoniorum, <i>vid.</i> Miva Cyd.		ibid.
Gelatina Ribesiorum	—	123
Gilla Vitrioli	—	218
Gummi Ammon. &c.	—	51

H.

Hæmatites præparatus	—	53
Hepar Sulphuris	—	222
Hiera Picra	—	134

I.

Infusum Sennæ	—	108
Infusum amarum	—	ibid.
Infusum amarum cum Senna	—	ibid.

Lac

L.

Lac Sulphuris	_____	Page 223
Lapis Infernalis	_____	226
Lapis Medicamentofus	_____	220
Lapis Septicus	_____	208
Laudanum Liquidum, <i>vid.</i> Tinctura Opii	—	89
Laudanum Liquidum Sydenhami		ibid.
Lazuli Lapis præparatus	_____	53
Linimentum Arcæi	_____	171
Liquamen Tartari, <i>vid.</i> Ol. Tart.	_____	206
Lithargyri preparati	_____	53
Lohoch	_____	145
Lohoch ex Amylo	_____	ibid.
Lohoch Commune	_____	145
Lohoch. Diatragacanthi	_____	146
Lohoch de Lino	_____	ibid.
Lohoch de Manna	_____	ibid.
Lohoch Saponaceum	_____	147
Lohoch de Spermate Ceti	_____	ibid.

M.

Magma Hedychroi	_____	156
Margaritæ præparatæ	_____	53
Mars Saccharatus, <i>vid.</i> Chalibs Sacch.	—	127
Mars Solubilis, <i>vid.</i> Chalibs Tartar.	—	230
Mars Sulphuratus, <i>vid.</i> Chalibs Sulp.	—	231
Martis Limatura præparata	_____	53
Melita	_____	121
Mel Mercuriale	_____	120
Mel Rosatum	_____	ibid.
Mercurii Calx, <i>vid.</i> Calx. Mercur.	—	234
Mercurii Solutio	_____	ibid.
Mercurius præcipitatus albus	_____	263
Mercurius præcipitatus dulcis	_____	ibid.

Mercurius

Mercurius præcipitatus flavus	—	Page 237
Mercurius præcipitatus fuscus Wurtzii	—	235
Mercurius præcipitatus ruber	—	236
Mercurius præcipitatus viridis	—	ibid.
Mercurius Saccharatus	—	239
Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus	—	237
Mercurius sublimatus dulcis	—	238
Mercurius Vitæ	—	244
Millepedes præparati	—	54
Mineralia	—	213
Minium	—	229
Mithridatium	—	142
Miva Cydoniorum	—	122

N.

Nitrum Stibiatum	—	241
------------------	---	-----

O.

Oculi Cancrorum præparati	—	54
Olea distillata	—	193
Olea per expressionem	—	162
Olea per infusionem & decoctionem	—	163
Oleum Absinthii stillatitium	—	193
Oleum Absinthites	—	163
Oleum Amygdalarum amarum	—	162
Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium	—	ibid.
Oleum Anethinum	—	163
Oleum Anisi stillatitium	—	194
Oleum Baccarum Juniperi stillatitium	—	195
Oleum Baccarum Lauri stillatitium	—	ibid.
Oleum Carvi	—	96
Oleum Caryophyllorum	—	ibid.
Oleum Ceræ	—	212
Oleum Chamemæli stillatitium	—	194
Oleum Chamemælinum	—	163

Oleum

Oleum Cinnamoni	— — —	Page 194
Oleum Cornu Cervi	— — —	209
Oleum Cumini	— — —	194
Oleum Fœniculi	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Hyperici	— — —	163
Oleum Hyssopi	— — —	194
Oleum Juglandium	— — —	162
Oleum Lavendulæ	— — —	194
Oleum Laurinum	— — —	162
Oleum Ligni Guaiaci	— — —	197
Oleum Ligni Saffaphras	— — —	194
Oleum Liliorum alborum	— — —	163
Oleum Lumbricorum	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Macis expressum	— — —	162
Oleum Macis stillatitium	— — —	194
Oleum Marjoranæ	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Menthæ	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Muceaginum	— — —	164
Oleum Nucis Moschatæ expressum	— — —	195
Oleum Nucis Moschatæ stillatitium	— — —	196
Oleum Olivarum maturum	— — —	162
Oleum Omphacinum	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Origani	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Pulegii	— — —	194
Oleum Rorismarini	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Rosarum	— — —	163
Oleum Rutaceum	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Rutæ stillatitium	— — —	194
Oleum Sabinæ	— — —	196
Oleum Seminis Hyoscyami	— — —	162
Oleum Seminis Lini	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Seminis Sinapi	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Seminis Papaveris albi	— — —	ibid.
Oleum Succini	— — —	224
Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam	— — —	223
Oleum Tartari per deliquium	— — —	206

Oleum

Oleum Terebinthinæ	_____	Page 196
Oleum Vitrioli	_____	218
Opium præparatum.	<i>Vid. Extr. Opii</i>	54
Opopanax præparatus	_____	ibid.
Oxymel Pectorale	_____	121
Oxymel Scilliticum	_____	ibid.
Oxymel Simplex	_____	ibid.

P.

Panacea Mercurii	_____	239
Pilulæ	_____	149
Pilulæ Æthiopicæ	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ Cocciaë	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ Communes Rufi	_____	150
Pilulæ de Duobus	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ Ecphracticæ	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ Ecphracticæ cum aculeo	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ Foetidæ	_____	159
Pilulæ de Gambogia	_____	151
Pilulæ Gummosæ	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ Mercuriales	_____	152
Pilulæ Laxantes	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ pacificæ Matthæi	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ Pectorales	_____	153
Pilulæ Rudii	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ Rufi.	<i>Vid. Pil. Commun.</i>	150
Pilulæ Scilliticæ	_____	154
Pilulæ Stomachicæ	_____	ibid.
Pilulæ è Styrace	_____	155
Plumbum ustum	_____	54
Præparationes Medicamentorum	_____	50
Pulveres	_____	131, 137
Pulvis Antiëpilepticus	_____	131
Pulvis Antilyffus	_____	ibid.
Pulvis Ari compositus	_____	132
Pulvis Cephalicus	_____	ibid.
		Pulvis

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compositus	Page	132
Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus	_____	ibid.
Pulvis Cornachini	_____	133
Pulvis Diapente	_____	134
Pulvis Diaromaton	_____	133
Pulvis Diasennæ	_____	ibid.
Pulvis Diatefferon	_____	ibid.
Pulvis Diatragacanthi	_____	134
Pulvis Hieræ Pieræ.	<i>Vid. Hiera Picra</i>	ibid.
Pulvis Japonicus	_____	135
Pulvis ad partum	_____	ibid.
Pulvis Stypticus	_____	136
Pulvis Vermifugus	_____	ibid.

R.

Regulus Antimonii	_____	241
Regulus Antimonii Martialis	_____	242
Refinæ	_____	201
Refina Guaiaci	_____	ibid.
Refina Jalappæ	_____	ibid.
Refina Scammonii	_____	ibid.
Rob Sambuci	_____	124

S.

Sacchara	_____	129
Saccharum Hordeatum, seu Penidiatum		ibid.
Saccharum Rosatum	_____	ibid.
Saccharum Saturni	_____	229
Sagapenum præparatum	_____	54
Sal Ammoniacum factitium	_____	211
Sal Ammoniacum volatile	_____	ibid.
Sal Chalybis. <i>Vid. Vitriol. Mart.</i>	_____	232
Sal Cornu Cervi	_____	209
Salia essentialia	_____	202
Sal essentielle Acetosæ	_____	ibid.
		Sal

Sal effentiale Centaurii minoris	—	Page 202
Sal effentiale Cichori	—	ibid.
Sal effentiale Euphrasie	—	ibid.
Sal effentiale Fumariæ	—	ibid.
Sal effentiale Plantaginis	—	ibid.
Sal effentiale Quercûs	—	ibid.
Salia fixa	—	203
Sal fixum Absinthii	—	ibid.
Sal fixum Fabarum stipt.	—	ibid.
Sal fixum Genistæ	—	ibid.
Sal fixum Tamarisci	—	ibid.
Sal Jovis	—	227
Sal mirabile Glauberi	—	214
Sal Polychrestum	—	215
Sal Prunellæ	—	ibid.
Sal Succini	—	224
Sal Succini rectificatum	—	225
Sal Tartari	—	205
Sanguis Hirci præparatus	—	54
Sapa Sambuci	—	124
Sapo Tartareus	—	209
Sief album. <i>Vid.</i> Troch. alb. Rhaz.		156
Simplicia	—	I
Sinapismus simplex	—	192
Sinapismus compositus	—	ibid.
Solutio Mercurii. <i>Vid.</i> Merc. Sol.		
Spiritus Aceti. <i>Vid.</i> Acetum distillatum.		
Spiritus Æthereus Terebinthinæ	—	198
Spiritus Cochleariæ	—	71
Spiritus Cornu Cervi	—	209
Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus	—	72
Spiritus Mindereri	—	212
Spiritus Nitri	—	216
Spiritus Nitri dulcis	—	ibid.
Spiritus Salinus aromaticus	—	73
Spiritus Salis	—	213
Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci	—	211

Spiritus Salis dulcis	—	Page 215
Spiritus Salis Glauberi	—	214
Spiritus Succini	—	224
Spiritus Sulphuris.	<i>Vid.</i> Ol. Sulph. per camp.	221
Spiritus Stillatitii	—	70, &c.
Spiritus Vini camphoratus	—	100
Spiritus Vitrioli	—	218
Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis	—	219
Succi	—	123
Succi Antiscorbutici	—	124
Succinum præparatum	—	55
Succus Glycyrrhizæ	—	123
Succus Prunorum sylvest.	<i>Vid.</i> Acac. Germ.	ibid.
Sulphur Auratum Antimonii	—	243
Syrupi	—	101, 118
Syrupus de Althæa	—	101
Syrupus è cortice Aurantiorum	—	111
Syrupus è succo Aurantiorum	—	ibid.
Syrupus Balsamicus	—	ibid.
Syrupus Caryophyllorum	—	112
Syrupus Kermesinus	—	ibid.
Syrupus è succo Limonum	—	113
Syrupus de Meconio	—	ibid.
Syrupus Papaveris albi	—	ibid.
Syrupus Papaveri Rhæados	—	113
Syrupus Pectoralis	—	114
Syrupus Pæoniæ	—	117
Syrupus quinque Radicum	—	114
Syrupus de Rhamno.	<i>Vid.</i> Syr. de spin. cerv.	
Syrupus Rosarum pallidarum	—	115
Syrupus de Rosis ficcis	—	ibid.
Syrupus Sacchari	—	ibid.
Syrupus Scilliticus	—	116
Syrupus de Senna & Rheo	—	ibid.
Syrupus de Spina Cervina	—	ibid.
Syrupus è Symphyto	—	117
Syrupus Violarum	—	117

T.

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi	—	Page 130
Tartarus Emeticus	—	246
Tartarus Regeneratus	—	207
Tartarus Solubilis	—	ibid.
Tartarus Vitriolatus	—	206
Testæ Ostreorum præparatæ	—	55
Theriaca Andromachi	—	143
Theriaca Edinensis	—	145
Tincturæ	—	81, 100
Tinctura Antimonii	—	81
Tinctura Antiphthifica	—	82
Tinctura Balsamica	—	ibid.
Tinctura Cantharidum	—	ibid.
Tinctura Castorei	—	83
Tinctura Cephalica	—	84
Tinctura Cephalica purgans	—	ibid.
Tinctura Cort. Peruviani	—	ibid.
Tinctura Croci	—	ibid.
Tinctura Fuliginis	—	ibid.
Tinctura Hellebori nigri	—	85
Tinctura Jalappæ	—	ibid.
Tinctura Jalappæ compositus	—	ibid.
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ	—	86
Tinctura Laccæ	—	ibid.
Tinctura Martis Ludovici	—	ibid.
Tinctura Mynsichti	—	ibid.
Tinctura Menthæ	—	88
Tinctura Myrrhæ	—	87
Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes	—	89
Tinctura Opii, seu Laudanum liquidum	—	ibid.
Tinctura Rhabarbari	—	92
Tinctura Rhabarbari dulcis	—	ibid.
Tinctura Rhei amara	—	ibid.
Tinctura Rosarum	—	93

Tinctura Sacra	—	—	Page 93
Tinctura Salutifera	—	—	95
Tinctura Serpentariæ composita	—	—	ibid.
Tinctura ad Stomachicos	—	—	ibid.
Tinctura Succini	—	—	97
Tinctura Sudorifica	—	—	ibid.
Tinctura Tolutana	—	—	ibid.
Trochisci	—	—	156
Trochisci albi Rhazis	—	—	ibid.
Trochisci Bechici albi	—	—	ibid.
Trochisci Bechici nigri	—	—	157
Trochisci de Carabe	—	—	ibid.
Trochisci Cardialgici	—	—	ibid.
Trochisci Cypheos	—	—	ibid.
Trochisci Diasulphuris	—	—	158
Trochisci Hedychroi	—	—	ibid.
Trochisci de Minio	—	—	159
Trochisci de Myrrha	—	—	ibid.
Trochisci Scillitici	—	—	160
Trochisci de Terra Japonica	—	—	159
Trochisci Viperini	—	—	160
Turpethum Minerale.	<i>Vid. Merc. præc. flav.</i>		137
Tutia præparata	—	—	55

V.

Vegetabilia	—	—	1
Vina Medicata	—	—	99
Vinum Chalybeatum	—	—	ibid.
Vinum Emeticum	—	—	ibid.
Vinum Millepedatum	—	—	ibid.
Vitrum Antimonii	—	—	246
Vitrum Antimonii Ceratum	—	—	247
Vitriolum Calcinatum	—	—	218
Vitriolum Martis	—	—	232

U.

Unguenta	—	—	Page 169
Unguentum Ægyptiacum	—		ibid.
Unguentum album	—	—	ibid.
Unguentum album Camphoratum		—	170
Unguentum ad Ambusta	—	—	ibid.
Unguentum Antipforicum		—	ibid.
Unguentum Antipforicum cum Mercurio			171
Unguentum seu Linimentum Arcæi			ibid.
Unguentum Basilicon	—	—	172
Unguentum è Lapide Caliminari		—	ibid.
Unguentum Citrinum	—	—	ibid.
Unguentum Desiccativum rubrum		—	173
Unguentum Dialthææ		—	ibid.
Unguentum Diapompholygos		—	174
Unguentum Epispasticum		—	ibid.
Unguentum Mercuriale, seu Neapol.			175
Unguentum Nervinum		—	ibid.
Unguentum Nutritum	—		176
Unguentum Ophthalmicum		—	ibid.
Unguentum Opodeldoch		—	177
Unguentum Pomatum	—	—	177
Unguentum Populeon	—	—	177
Unguentum Rosaceum.	<i>Vid.</i>	Ung. Pom.	
Unguentum Sambucinum	—	—	178
Unguentum Saturninum	—	—	178
Unguentum Tutiaæ	—	—	ibid.
Unguentum Vermifugum	—	—	179



BOOKS printed for WILLIAM INNYS in
Pater-noster-Row.

DR. *Boerhaave's* Academical Lectures on the Theory of Physic. Being a genuine Translation of his Institutes and Explanatory Comment, collated and adjusted to each other, as they were dictated to his Students at the University of *Leyden*, containing Signs of Health, Constitutions, and Diseases; with the Methods of preserving Health, preventing Distempers, procuring Longevity, and of removing present Diseases. In six Volumes 8vo.

2. — Aphorisms concerning the Knowledge and Cure of Diseases. Translated from the last Edition printed in Latin at *Leyden*. With useful Observations and Explanations. 8vo.

3. — *Materia Medica*; or, A Series of Prescriptions adapted to the Sections of his Aphorisms, concerning the Knowledge and Cure of Diseases. Translated from the Latin Original of the last genuine Edition of the Author. 8vo or 12mo.

4. — Experiments concerning Mercury. 8vo.

5. *Pharmacopœia Extemporanea*; or, A Body of Medicines, containing a thousand select Prescripts, answering most Intentions of Cure. To which are added, useful Scholia, a Catalogue of Remedies, and a copious Index. By *Thomas Fuller*, M. D. The fifth Edition. 8vo.

6. *Pharmacopœia Domestica*; or, The Family Dispensatory. With Remarks on the Compositions, and an Explanation of their Virtues. By *Thomas Fuller*, M. D. 8vo.

7. *Pharmacopœia Bateana*; or, *Bates's* Dispensatory. Translated from the last Edition of the Latin Copy. Publish'd by Mr. *James Shipton*. Containing his choice and select Recipe's, their Names, Compositions, Preparations, Virtues, Uses, and Doses, as they are applicable to the whole Practice of Physic and Surgery. The *Arcana Goddardiana*,

BOOKS printed for W. INNY'S.

dardiana, and their Recipe's interposed in their proper Places, compleated with above six hundred chemical Processes; and their Explications at large, various Observations thereon, and a Rationale upon each Process. To which are added, the fam'd Dr. *Goddard's Drops*, *Russel's Powder*, *Rabell's Stiptick Powder*, *Tinctura de Sulphure Metallorum*, and the *Emplastrum Febrifugum*. By *Will. Salmon*, M. D. The fifth Edition, 8vo.

8. The same in *Latin* by *Thomas Fuller*, M. D. 12mo.

9. *Samuelis Dalei*, M. L. *Pharmacologia*, seu *Manuctio ad Materiam Medicam: In qua Medicamenta Officinalia simplicia*, hoc est *Mineralia*, *Vegetabilia*, *Animalia* eorumque partes in *Medicinæ Officinis* usitata, in *Methodum naturalem* digesta succincte & accurate describuntur. Cum *Notis generum Characteristicis*, *Specierum Synonymis*, *differentiis* & *viribus*. Opus *Medicis*, *Philosophis*, *Pharmacopœis*, *Chirurgis*, &c. utilissimum. Ad calcem adjicitur *Index duplex: Generalis* alter, *Nominum*, &c. alter *Anglo-Latinus*; in gratiam *Tyronum*. *Tertia Editio*, multis emendata & aucta, 4to.

10. *Synopsis Universæ Medicinæ Practicæ: Sive Doctissimorum Virorum de Morbis eorumque Causis ac Remediis Judicia. Praxi & Observationibus confirmata & nonnihil aucta.* Authore *J. Allen*, M. D. In 2 Vols. 8vo.

11. The same in *English*. In 2 Vols. 8vo.

12. *Tractatus de Foetu Nutrito: Or a Discourse concerning the Nutrition of the Foetus in the Womb, demonstrated to be by Ways hitherto unknown.* In which is likewise discovered the Use of the Gland *Thymus*, with an Appendix; being some practical Observations on the Food of Children newly born, and the Management of the Milk of Women. By *F. Bellinger*, of the College of Physicians. 8vo.

13. *Osteologia Nova: Or some new Observations of the Bones, and the Parts belonging to them; with the Manner of Accretion and Nutrition, communicated to the Royal Society.* To which is added a Discourse of Cartilages. By *Dr. Havers*. 8vo.

14. *Daventer's Midwifery*. 8vo.

15. *Dionis's Surgery*. 8vo.

16. *Deider de Morbis Veneriis*, 8vo.

17. The

BOOKS printed for W. INNYS.

17. The Symptoms, Nature, Causes and Cure of a Gonorrhæa. The fourth Edition, with Additions. By *William Cockburn*, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the College of Physicians. 8vo.

18. *Cursus Medicinæ*; or, A compleat Theory of Physick. Done principally from those admirable Institutions of the Learned *H. Boerhaave*, Professor of Physick in the University of *Leyden*; and improved from others of the most eminent Authors. By *John Crawford*, M. D.

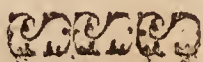
19. *Cowper* of the Muscles. Fol.

20. *Anthropologia Nova*; or, A new System of Anatomy, describing the animal Œconomy, and a short Rationale of many Distempers incident to human Bodies. Illustrated with above fourscore Figures drawn after the Life. By *James Drake*, M. D. late Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society. The third Edition corrected, with a Preface by *W. Wagstaffe*, M. D. and Reader of Anatomy at Surgeons-Hall. In 3 Vols. 8vo.

21. A Treatise of the Asthma. By Sir *John Floyer*, Kt. The third Edition corrected. 8vo.

22. A General System of Surgery, in three Parts. Containing the Doctrine and Management, 1. Of Wounds, Fractures, Luxations, Tumors, and Ulcers of all kinds. 2. Of the several Operations performed on all Parts of the Body. 3. Of the several Bandages applied in all Operations and Disorders. The whole illustrated with thirty-eight Copper Plates, exhibiting all the Operations, Instruments, Bandages and Improvements, according to the modern and most approved Practice. To which is prefixed an Introduction concerning the Nature, Origin, Progress, and Improvements of Surgery; with such other Preliminaries as are necessary to be known by the younger Surgeons; being a Work of thirty Years Experience. Translated into *English* from the *Latin* of Dr. *Laurence Heister*, Professor of Physick and Surgery in the University of *Helmstadt*, Fellow of the Royal Society at *London*, and of the Royal Academy at *Paris*. The second Edition. 4to.

23. *Bennet's* Treatise of Consumptions; whether a Phthisis, an Atrophy, or an Hæctic. With preliminary Exercitations. Translated into English by *J. Quincy*, M. D. 8vo.



Pharmaceut

