

B L
1



Society of Apothecaries.

PRESENTED BY

Date

Dv 1064

UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK
- Medizinische Abt. -
DÜSSELDORF

V 2244

THE
DISPENSATORY
OF THE
Royal College
OF
PHYSICIANS
IN
EDINBURGH.

*Translated from the Latin, and illustrated
with NOTES,*

By *PETER SHAW, M. D.*

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM and JOHN INNYS,
at the *West-End* of *St. Paul's.*

M. DCC. XXVII.

THE
OF THE
Royal College
OF
PHYSICIANS
IN
EDINBURGH

Printed for the Author
and Sold by

W. CLARKE, Stationer

LONDON:
Printed by Mackenzie and Co. in Strand
near the Theatre of St. Paul
MDCCLXXII

P R E F A C E.

TIS 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 administred give assurances 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 Edinburg* was not, even at its

A 2

first

first institution, deficient ; but directly published a small volume with the same view. 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 Edinburg Dispensatory, there should 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 should 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 the composition of their medicines, might prove an acceptable labour both to the Patient and Physician.

In

In preparing of 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 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 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.

Seve-

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 preserve 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; 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 could
have*

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 misbecoming 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 unwieldly nor too scanty, many things now in disuse, unserviceable, or incongruous, are drop'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 that made little 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 where prefer'd the useful ones to the pompous; and studied to shorten the work of the Compounder;
avoid

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.

Edinburg, 1721.



THE

THE
NAMES
OF THE
*Fellows, Honorary Fellows,
and Licentiates,*
OF
The ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
Edinburgh.

James Forrest, *Pres. & Elect.*
Robert Sibbald, *Equ. Aurat.*
Robert Trotter, *Elect.*
Matthew Sinclair.
William Wright.
William Lauder.
John Abernethy.
Edward Eizat, *Equ. Aurat.*
Andrew Melvill.
Gilbert Rule.
William Eccles, *Elect.*
Alexander Dundas, *Phys. to the King.*
a James

James Robertson.
 David Mitchell.
 Thomas Dalrymple, *Med. Reg.*
 William Stewart, *Elect. Physf. to the Army*
 David Dickson, *Elect.*
 John Smellome.
 Robert Carmichael.
 Thomas Young.
 John Drummond, *Elect. & Censor.*
 James Luitfoot.
 William Lermont.
 John Riddel.
 John Hay.
 Francis Pringle, *Elect. & Censor.*
 Patrick Sinclair.
 George Mackenzie.
 John Sinclair.
 James Brown.
 David Cockburn.
 James Crawford, *Prof. Med. in Acad. Edin.*
 Robert Lewis, *Treasurer.*
 Nicholas Montgomerie.
 John Menzies.
 George Patullo.
 John Clerk.
 William Hamilton.
 William Cochran.
 John Lermont.
 William Porterfield.
 James Eccles, *Secretary.*
 John Burnet.
 Charles Alston, *Reg. Prof. Botan.*

Hono.

Honorary Fellows.

Hans Sloane, *Bart.*

Robert Gray.

John Arbuthnott.

Alexander Ruffel.

Licentiates.

Alexander Hume.

Thomas Crawford.

James Houston.

James Stewart.



The

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

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

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> q. v. <i>Quantum vis,</i> q. s. <i>Quantum sufficit,</i> f. a. <i>Secundum artem,</i>	}	denotes	{	Equal quantities. Any undetermined quantity. A sufficient quantity. According to the Rules of Art, when the manner of compounding is deliver'd over to the Apothecary.
F. <i>Fiat,</i> B. A. <i>Balneum arenae,</i> B. m. <i>Balneum mariae,</i>	}		{	Let it be done. A Sand-heat. A Water-Bath.

SECTION I.

The MEDICINAL SIMPLES. *

VEGETABLES.

A.

A *Bies*, The Fir Tree. Its Wood, Tops and Rosin.

<i>Abrotanum mas</i>	} Southernwood,	} male and	} The Plant
<i>fem.</i>			
<i>Absinthium vulg.</i>	} Wormwood,	} common and	}
<i>Romanum</i>			

Acacia vera †, Egyptian Thorn. Its inspissated Juice.

Ac-

* 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, and appearing all over thorny, except in the trunk. It is also confidently reported by others,

B

that

S I M P L E S.

- Acetosa vulgaris* [*Oxalis*] Common Sorrel.
The Herb, Root and Seed.
- Acetofella* [*Lujula*] 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 Mesuës*] Maudlin.
The Herb.
- Agnus Castus* [*Vitex*] The Chaste Tree.
Its Seed.
- Agrimonia* [*Eupatorium Græcorum & Avi-
cennæ*] Agrimony. Its Leaves.
- Alchimilla*, Ladies Mantle. The Herb.
- Alkekengi* [*Halicacabum*] Winter-Cherry.
The Fruit.
- Alliaria*, Sauce-alone. The Leaves.

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 Liquerife. *Dict. de Commerce de M. Savary.*

Allium,

S I M P L E S.

3

- Allium*. Garlick. The Root.
Alnus nigra [*Frangula*] Black Alder. The Bark.
Aloe Caballina } Caballine }
 — *Hepatica* } Hepatic & } Aloes } The in-
 — *Succotrina* } Succotrine } } spiffated
 Juice.
Alfine, Chick-weed. The Herb.
Althæa [*Bismalva*] Marshmallows. The Leaves, Root and Seed.
Ammi verum } True } Ammi, or Bishop's
 — *vulgare* } Common } weed. Its Seed.
Ammoniacum. The Gum.
Amomum verum } True } Amomum, or
 — *vulgare* [*Sison*] } Common } Stone-Parfley.
 Its Seed.
Amygdalus amara } Sweet } Almond. Its
 — *dulcis* } Bitter } Fruit.
Anacardia, Anacardium. Its Fruit.
Anchusa, Alkanet. * Its Root.

Ane-

* 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 to 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 rolled up like tobacco, with a kind of white and bluish mouldiness

B 2

ness

S I M P L E S

- 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
Japan Earth. Argen-

ness 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 it self 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, stait, 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 middling 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 univerfally a-
 long

S I M P L E S.

5

- Argentina* [*Potentilla*] 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 fetida*, Fetid Afa. Its Gummy Rosin.
- Atriplex sativa* } Garden } The Herb.
 ——— *fetida* } Stinking } Orach. The Seed.
- Avena*, Oats. The Grain.
- Aurantia malus*, The Orange Tree. Its Flowers, Fruit, and the Rind of the Fruit.
- Auricula Judæ* [*Fungus Sambuci*] Jews Ears, or Fungus of Elder.
- Auricula muris*, [*Pilosella*] Mouse-Ear. The Herb.

B

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

long with their *Betel*; chewing them both together: whilst fresh, it will entirely dissolve in the mouth; but not so well if it be stale. In both cases it greatly promotes 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. *Dict. de Commerce.*

B 3

Balsa

- Balsamum Capivi*, Balsam of
 Capivi. }
 — *Gileadense* [*Opobalsamum*]
 Balm of *Gilead*. } The Rosin.
 — *Peruvianum*, Balsam of
 Peru. }
 — *Tolutanum*, Balsam of *Tolu*. }
Bardana major, [*Lappa major*] Great Bur-
 dock. Its Root and Seed.
Bdellium. The Gummy Rosin.
Becabunga, [*Anagallis aquatica*] Brook-lime.
 The Herb.
Bellis major } The greater } Daisy.
 — *minor* [*Con* } The Plant.
solida minima] } The smaller }
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.
Biftorta, Biftort. Its Root.
Bonus Henricus [*falsò Mercurialis*] *Englisch*
 Mercury. Its Leaves.
Borago, Borage. Its Flowers.
Botrys, *Jerusalem Oak*. The Plant.
Brassica sativa, Cabbage. } The
 — *marina* [*Soldanella*] Colewort. } Leaves.
Bryonia alba, white Bryony. Its Root.
Buglossum sativum, Garden Bugloss. Its
 Roots, Flowers and Leaves.
Bugula [*Consolida media*] Bugle. The Herb.
Bunias

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, 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 that grows 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; tho' 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, M. *Lemery's* curious Memoir upon the Subject. *Mem. de l'Acad. R.* 1705.

B 4

Cannabis,

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.

* 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 it self 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 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. *Diction. de Commerce.*

Cardiaca,

- 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.

* There are no less than four kinds of *Cassia fistularis*, tho' 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, there will appear a considerable difference. There is the *Cassia* of the *Levant*, of *Egypt*, of *Brasil*, and of the *Caribbe* Islands. In general, the whole *Cassia*, or entire cane, is the fruit of the tree, containing, when ripe, a sweet, soft and black substance, which is lodged 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 *Caribbees* grows there in such plenty, that they use it to ballast 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

- Cassia lignea*, Woody Cassia *. Its Bark.
Cassumuniar [*Casmunar*]. Its Root.
Cauda equina [*Equisetum*] Horse-Tail. The Plant.
Centaurium majus } Greater } Cen- Its Root.
 } Lesser } story. The Plant.
Centinodium, 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, Germander. }
Chamæpitys, [*Iva Arthritica*.] } The Plant.
 Ground-Pine. }
Chamæmelum vulgare, Camomile. The Herb, and Flowers.
Cheiri, [*Leucoium luteum*] Wall-flower. Its Flowers.
Chelidonium majus, the greater }
 Celandine. } The Plant and Root.
 minus, Pilewort. }
Chermes [*Kermes*] Its Berries.
China. Its Root.

* *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

China Chinae [*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.

* 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 surprizing 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 called *Quinto*: particularly it grows plentifully on the mountains near the city *Loxa*: tho' 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* was the first who brought it into *France*, in the year 1650; upon which it was then called by his name, but afterwards by the name of *Jesuits powder*; because they had the distributing thereof: the Cardinal, who was of their order, having left them a large quantity. Its use was now neglected till the year 1706, when *Dr. Talbot* again brought it upon the stage in *France*, and establish'd 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 procur'd the Doctor to publish his secret.

Cockle-

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 †. 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 *Coffeeberries*: 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 it self. *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 *Charois*, 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;

Copal *. The Rosin.

Corallina, Sea Moss, or Coralline.

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

Coriandrum, Coriander. The Seed.

heart; a naked stem, of the thickness 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 *Contrayerva*. *Diction. de Commerce*.

* There are two sorts of Copal, one that comes from *New Spain*, and another from the *Caribbe 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 gathered 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. *Dict. de Commerce*.

Cornus,

- Cornus*, The Cornel Tree. Its Fruit.
Costus orientalis, Oriental Costus. Its Root.
Cotula foetida, May-weed. }
Crassula [*Telephium*] Orpin. } The Plant.
Critinum, Samphire. }
Crocus, Saffron. Its Flowers and Stalks.
Cubeba, Cubebs. The Fruit.
Cucumis asininus. Wild Cucumber. The Fruit.
 ————*hortensis*. Garden Cucumber. The Seed.
Cucurbita, The Gourd. Its 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.

- Dactylifera Palma*, The Date Tree. Its
 Fruit.
Daucus Creticus, Wild Carrot }
 of Candia. } The Seed.
 ————*sylvestris*, Common }
 wild Carrot. }
Dens Leonis, [*Taraxacum*] Dandelion. The
 Root and Plant.
Dictamnus Creticus, Dittany }
 of Crete. } The Leaves.
Digitalis, Fox-Glove.

Doro-

S I M P L E S. 15

Doronicum Romanum, Leopard's 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 Resin.

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.

Efula major, } The greater } Spurge. The Root.
— *minor* } The lesser }

Eupatorium Cannabinum, vulgo *Avicenna*, 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.

Fili-

Filipendula, Drop-wort.

Filix florida, [*Osmunda regalis*]
Flowering Fern or Osmond } The Root.
Royal.

— *mas.* The Male Fern.

Foeniculum dulce, Sweet } Fennel. The Seed.
— *vulgare*, Common }

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.

Fumaria, Fumatory. The Herb.

G.

Galanga minor, The small Galangal. Its Root.

Galbanum. The resinous Gum.

Galega, Goat's-Rue. The Herb.

Gallæ, Galls.

Gallium, Ladies-Bedstraw. The Herb.

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

* 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 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. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Genista,

- Genista*, Broom. The Plant, Flowers, and Seed.
- Gentiana*, Gentian. Its Root.
- Geranium Batrachoides*, Dove's-foot-Crane's-bill. } The Plant.
- *Robertianum*. Herb Robert. }
- Glastum* [*Isatis*] Woad.
- Glycyrrhiza*, Liquerife. 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 Balauftines.
- Gratiola*, Hedge-Hyffop. The Herb.
- Guaiacum*. Its Wood, Bark, and Rosin.

H.

- Hedera arborea*, The Ivey Tree. Its Leaves, Berries, and Gum.
- *terrestris*, Ground Ivey. The Herb.
- Helleborus albus*, white } Hellebore. The
- *niger*, black } Roots.
- Helxine* [*Parietaria*] Pellitory of the Wall. }
- Hepatica nobilis*, noble Liverwort. } The Plant
- *vulgaris* [*Lichen*] common } Liverwort.
- Herba Paris*, Herb Paris. The Plant and Fruit.

C

Hermo-

- Hermodaetylus*, Hermodaetil. The Root.
Herniaria, Rupturewort } The Herb.
Hippoglossum, Horfe-tongue }
Hippofelinum, [*Smyrniium*] Alexanders. The
 Herb, Root and Seed.
Hordeum, Barley. The Grain.
Horminum sativum [*Sclarea*] Garden Clary.
 The Herb and Seed.
 ——— *sylvestre*, wild Clary. Its Seed.
Hydrolapathum, Water Dock. Its Root.
Hyoscyamus albus } white } Hen- The Seed.
 ——— *niger* } black } bane. The Leaves.
Hypericum, St. John's Wort. The Plant,
 Flowers and Seed.
Hypocistis, The Holly Rose. Its inspissated
 Juice.
Hyssopus, Hyssop. The Herb.

I.

- Jacobaea*, Rag-wort. 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,

* This root comes to us from *Brazil*, 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

Juglans, The Wall-nut Tree. The Coat of
its Fruit.

Jujuba, Jujubs. The Fruit.

Juniperus, Juniper. Its Berries, Wood and
Gum.

K.

Kali, Glass-wort. The Herb.

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 differs scarce at all 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 Commerce*.

C 2

L.

L.

- Labdanum*. Its resinous Gum.
Lacca. Its Rosin.
Lactuca, Lettice. The Herb and Seed.
Lanium album, white dead Nettle.
Lavendula vulgaris, Common } Lavender. The
 ——— *latifolia*, Broadleav'd } Plant and
 Flowers.
Laureola, Spurge Laurel.
Laurus vulgaris, Common Bay } The Leaves
 Tree. } and Berries.
Lens vulgaris, common Lentils. The Seed.
Lentiscus, The Mastich-Tree. Its Wood and
 Rosin, or Gum Mastich.
Lepidium, Ditrander. The Plant.
Levisticum, Lovage. Its Root and Seed.
Lilium album, white Lilly. } The Root
 — *convallium*, Lilly of the } and Flow-
 Valley. } ers.
Limonia malus, The Lemmon Tree. Its
 Fruit, and the Rind thereof.
Linaria, Toad-flax }
Lingua Cervina, Hart's-tongue. } The Herb.
Linum vulgare, Flax. Its Seed.
 — *catharticum*, Mountain-Flax. The Plant.
Liquidambra, Liquid Amber. * The Rosin.

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

Litho-

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.

Malus hortensis, The Garden Apple- } The

Tree. } Fruit.

— *sylvestris*, The Crab Tree. }

Mandragora, Mandrake. Its Leaves.

Manna. † The inspissated Juice.

Mar-

* This is the leaf of a very large tree growing in the Indies, particularly near *Cambaya*. The tree is not much unlike a lemmon-tree, and affords berries like the Cinnamon-tree, but smaller. Under part of these leaves is 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. *Dist. de Commerce*.

† *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* distin-

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

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

Matricaria, Feverfew. The Herb and Flowers.

Mechoacanna, Mechoacan. The Root.

Melilotus, Melilot. }
Melissa, Baulm. } The Herb.

Melo, The Melon. Its Seed.

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 or 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.*

Mentha

- Mentha sativa*, Garden-mint. }
Menthastrum, Horse-mint. } The Herb.
Mercurialis mas, male Mercury. }
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 Cresses. The
 Herb.
 — *hortense*, Garden Cresses. The Herb
 and Seed.
Nepeta, Catmint. The Herb.
Nicotiana, [*Petum*] Tobacco. Its Leaves.
Nigella [*Gith*] Fennel-Flower. Its Seed.
Nummularia, Money-wort. The Herb.
Nux Moschata, Nutmeg. The Fruit.

Nymphaea alba, white Water-Lilly. Its Root
and Flowers.

O.

Ocimum, Basil. The Plant.

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

Olibanum [*Thus masculum*] male Frankin-
cense. The Rosin.

Ononis, 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.

Paonia mas, male Piony. Its Root, Flow-
ers and Seed.

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

Panicum, Panick. Its Seed.

<i>Papaver album</i>	} white } } black } } red }	} Poppy. The Head, Seeds and Leaves.
— <i>nigrum</i>		
— <i>Rheas</i> [<i>erra-</i> <i>ticum</i>]		

Paralysis, Cowslip. Its Flowers.

Par.

- Pareira brava* *: Its Root.
- Pastinaca hortensis* } Garden } Parsnip. The
 — *sylvestris*, } Wild } 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.
- Persicaria mitis* } mild } Arsmart. The Plant.
 — *urens*. } biting }
- Petasitis*, Butter-bur. Its Root.
- Petroselinum Macedonicum*, Macedonian
 Parsley. Its Seed.
 — *vulgare*, common Parsley. The Root
 Herb and Seed.
- Peucedanum*, Hogs-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* } white }
 — *longum* } long }
 — *nigrum* } black } Pepper. The Fruit.
 — *Jamaicense* } Jamai- }
 [*Pimenta*] } sca }

* 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 specific 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*. *Dict. de Commerce*.

Pisum,

- Pisum*, Pease. The Seed.
Pix liquida. Tar.
 — *sicca, navalis*. Pitch.
 — *Burgundica*, Burgundy Pitch.
Plantago latifolia, common broad-leaved
 Plantain. Its Leaves and Seed.
Polium montanum, Poly-mountain. The Herb.
Polypodium quercinum; Polypody of the
 oak. The Root.
Polytrichum [*Trichomanes*] Golden Maiden-
 hair. 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.
Prunus Damascena, The Prune-Tree of
Damascus. Its Fruit.
 — *sylvestris*, The Sloe-Tree. Its inspif-
 sated Juice, or the German Acacia.
Psyllium, Flea-bane. Its Seed.
Pulegium vulgare, common } Penny-royal.
 — *cervinum*, Stags } The Herb.
Pulmonaria maculosa, Spotted Lung-wort.
 The Herb.
Pyrethrum, Pellitory of *Spain*. The Root.

Q.

Quercus, The oak. Its Buds, Bark, Acorns
 and their Cups.

R.

R.

Raphanus rusticanus, Horfe-radish. The Root.

Rapum, Turnip. The Root and Seed.

Resina alba, white Rosin.

Rhabarbarum verum [*Rheum*] Rhubarb *.

The Root.

Rhamnus,

* 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 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 discovered 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,

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

Rhaponticum, Rhapontick. The Root.

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

Ribes, Currant-Tree. The Fruit.

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.

covered, because Rhubarb is ordinarily in pieces that are 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 skilful 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.*

Sac-

Saccharum album } white } Sugar } The
 ——— *rubrum* } brown } } Inspissated
 ——— *candum* } Sugar Candy. } Juices.

Sagapenum. The Resinous Gum.

Sago.

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

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

Sanguis Draconis, Dragons Blood. The re-
 sinous Gum.

Sanicula, Sanicle. The Herb.

Santalum, album } White } Saunders. The
 ——— *citrinum* } Yellow } Wood.
 ——— *rubrum* } Red }

Santonicum, Alexandrian Wormwood. The
 Seed.

Saponaria, Soapwort. The Herb and Root.

Sarcocolla, The resinous Gum.

Sarsaparilla, The Root.

Sassaphras, The Wood and Root.

Satureia, Savory. The Herb.

Satyrium mas, Male Satyrium. The Root.

Saxifraga alba } White } Saxifrage. The
 ——— *vulgaris* } Common } Herb and Seed.
 [*Seseli pratense*]

Scabiosa, Scabious. The Herb.

Scammonium, Scammony *. The inspissated
 Juice.

Scæ.

* The plant *Scammony*, which affords this inspissated
 Juice, bears green leaves, almost in the shape of a
 heart,

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

Scilla, Squill. The Root.

Scordium, The Herb.

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

heart, or nearly approaching to those of Ivey; its flowers are white, and of a bell figure; which has occasion'd some authors to rank it among the *Convolvuli*: 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; 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. *Diction. de Commerce*.

Scro-

- Scrophularia vulgaris*. Fig-wort. }
 ————*aquatica major* [*Betonica*] } The
 aquatica.] Water Betony. } Leaves.
- Sebesten*, *Sebestens*. The Fruit.
- Secale*, Rye. The Seed.
- Sedum majus* [*Sempervivum majus*] The greater
 Houfeleck. The Plant.
- Senna Alexandrina*, Senna of *Alexandria*.
 Its Leaves.
- Serpentaria Virginia*, Snake-weed of *Virginia*.
 Its Root.
- Serpyllum*, Wild-Thyme. The Herb.
- Sesamum*, Oily purging Grain.
- Seseli Massiliense*, Hart-wort of *Mar-* }
 seilles. } Its Seed.
- Sigillum Solomonis* [*Polygonatum*] Solomon's
 Seal. The Root.
- Sinapi*, Mustard. The Seed.
- Solanum 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.
- Staphys agria*, Staveacre. Its Seed.
- Stœchas Arabica*, Arabian Stœchas. Its
 Flowers.

Styrax

Styrax calamita } solid
 ———— } liquid } Storax *. The Rosin.
liquida }
Suber, The Cork-Tree. Its Bark.
Sumach [*Rhus obsoniorum*] Its Seed.

* There seem to be really 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 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 nothing more than a composition of different drugs, and red Storax; tho' 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. Choose 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.

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.
Terebinthina } Common } The liquid Ro-
communis, } } sin of the Pine.
 — *Chia*, } Chio }
 — *Cypria*, } Cyprus } Turpen- } Of the
 — *Argentorata*, } Strasbourg } tine. } Fir-
 — *Veneta*, } Venetian } } tree.
Thapsia, Deadly Carot. The Root.
Thea, Tea*. The Leaves.

Thlaspi,

* Tea, with us, or *Tcha* 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

D

pro-

- Thlaspi*, Treacle Mustard. Its Seed.
Thus vulgare [fœmininum] Common Frankincense. The dry Resin 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.
Formentilla, 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.

<i>Valeriana hortensis</i>	} The greater	} Valerian.
major,		
— <i>sylvestris</i>		
major [<i>Phu</i>]	} Wild.	} The Root.

propagated. The tree rises from the height of one foot to a hundred; and there are those which two men can hardly encompass round; tho' 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. *Dictiõn. de Commerce.*

Verbena,

S I M P L E S.

35

- 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 quercinus, Mistletoe of the Oak. The
 Wood.
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.
Urtica major vulgaris, The Grea- } The Plant
 — *ter stinging* Nettle. } and Seed.
 — *Romana*, The Roman }
 Nettle. }

W.

- Winteranus Cortex*, Winter's Bark.

Z.

- Zedoaria*, Zedoary. } The Root.
Zinziber, Ginger. }

D a

AN I-

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, The Boar. Its Lard, and Teeth.
Apes, Bees. Their Bodies, Honey, Wax,
white and yellow, and their Glue.
Aranea, Spiders. Their Webs.
Astacus fluviatilis, The River-Crab. Its
 little Stones, vulgarly called Crab's-eyes.
Bezoar Occidentalis } Occidental } Bezoar*.
 ———— *Orientalis* } Oriental } The 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 browses, are as it were its feed or kernel; the bezoar forming it self around it, and growing sometimes as large as a pigeon's egg. The stone is compos'd 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

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,

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. 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 compos'd; tho 'tis otherwise very soft and smooth without side. The principal animals wherein

D 3

these

- 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*.
- Cochinille*, Cochineal-Flies. Their Bodies.
- Columba*, The Pigeon. Its Dung and Blood.
- Elephas*, The Elephant. Its Teeth, or Ivory.
- Equus, Equus*; The Horse and Mare. Their Dung, Warts and Milk.
- Formica*, Ants. Their Bodies and Eggs.

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 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.

Gal-

- 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.
- Huso*, The Danube Whale. His Glue, called *Ichthyocolla*.
- Lepus*, The Hare. Its Fur, 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.
- Rana*, Frogs. Their Spawn.
- D 4
- Scincus*,

- Scincus*, The Skink*. } Its Body.
Scorpio, The Scorpion. }
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.

* 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 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 antipestifential 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. *Dict. de Commerce.*

M I N E R A L S.

Ætites, The Eagle-Stone.

Alumen p'unosum [*Sciiffle*] Asbestos. A Stone.

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

Ambra grisea, Ambergrease*. A Bitumen.

Antimonium [*Stibium*] Antimony. A metalline Mineral.

Argen-

* 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 *Babama*, and the *Simbal Isles*, near the Peninula 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

Argentum, Silver. The Metal.

<i>Arsenicum album</i> [fac-	white	} Ar- enic.	} Metal- line Sul- phurs.
titium]			
— <i>flavum</i> [<i>Auripig-</i>	yellow		
mentum]			
— <i>rubrum</i> [<i>Sandara-</i>	red		
cha <i>Græcorum</i>]			

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

Bismuthum [*Marcasita*] Bismuth. A me-
talline Dross.

<i>Bolus Armena.</i>	} Armenian	} Bolc.
— <i>Bohemica</i> [<i>com-</i>		
munis]	common	

Borax [*Tincar*] Borax. A Salt.

Calcareus, Lime-stone. The Stone, which by
calcination becomes Quick-lime.

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* offer'd 50000 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. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Calca-

- Calaminaris*, Calamine. A Stone.
- Chalcitis*, Brass-Stone*. A metalline Re-
crement.
- Cimolia alba* [*Argilla alba*] Tobacco-pipe
Clay.
- *purpurascens*. Fuller's Earth.
- Cinnabaris nativa* } native } Cinnabar. A
— *factitia* } factitious } metalline Earth.
- Creta alba*, white Chalk. An Earth.
- Crystallus*, Crystal. A Stone.
- Cuprum*, Copper. The metal whereof Brass,
Verdigrease, Tutty (or Cadmia) Pompho-
lyx (or *Nil album*) and Spodium (or *Nil
griseum*) are made.
- Ferrum nativum* native Iron } The Me-
— *factitium* [*Chalybs*] Steel. } tal, with
its Dross
- Hematites Lapis*, Blood-Stone.

* The true *Chalcitis*, sometimes also call'd by the name of 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; beginning with *chalcitis*, which then became *misi*, afterwards *melanteria*, and at length remain'd *sori*: but our druggists 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. *Dict. de Commerce.*

Hiber.

Hibernicus Lapis, Irish Slate.

Hydragryrus [*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 [*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.

— *Gemma*, 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

* *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

- Sulphur vivum*, Native Sulphur.
 — *factitium* [*Caballinum*] Common Brim-
 stone.
Talcum, Talc. A Stone.
Vitriolum album, white } Vitriol.
 — *Ceruleum* [*Romanum*] Roman } Metal-
 — *Viride* Green } line Salts.
Unicornu fossile [*Lithomarga alba*] Mineral
 Ivory. An Earth*.

GENERAL EXPRESSIONS, including
 several SIMPLS at once.

The five opening Roots.

Smallage.

Asparagus.

Fennel.

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. *Diction. de Commerce*.

* 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*, *Tournesort*, and *Pomet*, the French Memoirs, and Doctor *Quincy's English Dispensatory*, where he will find a fair and candid account of the whole Class, whether vegetable, animal or mineral.

Parfly

Parfly.
Butcher's Broom.

The five Emollient Herbs.

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

The four Cordial Flowers.

Borage-Flowers.
Bugloss-Flowers.
Roses, and
Violets.

The four greater Hot Seeds.

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

The four lesser Hot Seeds.

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

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

The

The four greater Cold Seeds.

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

The four lesser Cold Seeds.

Those of Succory. | Lettice, and
Endive. | Purslain.

GENERAL RULES for the Ga-
thering of SIMPLES.

- I. *Let Roots be gathered principally in the Spring-Season, before the leaves are formed. 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 transversly; so as to preserve the cortical part, without the pith.*

* 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 Chymistry*. Pag. 12—20. PRACTICE.

II.

- II. *Let Herbs be gather'd at that time of their vigour 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 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 Fruit, unless it be 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.*

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

† 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*.

S E C

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 wash'd in fresh parcels of water, till it will no longer tinge the same red; then let it be melted, strain'd, and preserved from the injuries of the air.

Aloe præparata, seu lota.

Prepar'd or wash'd Aloes.

Dissolve the *Aloes* in a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, over a gentle fire; then strain it, and throwing away the fæces, evaporate it to its former consistence. But the purest, transparent *Aloes* need not be wash'd.

E.

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 afterwards 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*.

* 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 subtilty.

Cala-

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 51

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 afterwards form it into balls.

Chelæ Cancrorum præparata.

Crabs Claws prepared.

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

Corallia præparata.

Prepared Corals.

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

Cornu Cervi calcinatum.

Burnt Harts-horn.

Galbanum præparatum.

Prepared Galbanum.

Galbanum is prepared as Gum-Ammoniac.

Hæmatites Lapis præparatus.

Prepared Blood-stone.

E 2

Grind

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 præparati.

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 contain'd in some substances which will not answer to the loadstone, as Mr. *Boyle*, M. *Lemery*, &c. have found by experience.

moist

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 53

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.

Sanguis Hirci præparatus.
Goat's Blood prepared.

About the beginning of Summer open some proper artery of a middle-aged *Goat*,
E 3 and

54 *P R E P A R A T I O N S.*

and draw 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*,

Tutia præparata.

Prepared Tutty.

Tutty is prepared in the same manner with *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 order'd crude, or unprepared.



SEC.

SECTION III.

DISTILL'D WATERS.

Aque Stillatitiæ simplices.

- A** Bsinthij vulg.
Angelicæ.
Artemisæ.
Cardui benedict.
Cerasor. nigr. *Fruct.*
contusis nucleis.
Chamæmeli *Flor.*
Fœniculi.
Hyssopi.
Melissæ.
Menthæ.
Papaver. Rhæad. *Flor.*
Petrofelini.
Pulegij vulg.
Rosarum *Flor.*
Rutæ.
Sabinæ.
Sambuci *Flor.*

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.

Red Poppy-flowers.

Rose-buds.

Rue.

Savin.

Wormwood, *common.**

To

* The shops were formerly burthen'd with an uselesse *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 of the present catalogue 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

To these may be added, tho' 'tis rather procured by resolution than distillation,

Aqua Spermatis Ranarum,

Frog-Spawn Water.

Hang any quantity of *frog-spawn* in a bag, so that the water may run from it, into a vessel set underneath to receive it; and to every pint of the liquor, thus obtain'd, add a dram of roch-alum. *

For the manner of procuring other simple waters, see among the chemical preparations, under the article of *Essential Salts*. †

tial 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, pag. 57. 69.

* This is a much better *Frog-Spawn Water* than we find order'd in other dispensaries; the addition of the alum, and the manner of preparation, by resolution, considerably increase its virtues; whereas that obtain'd by bare distillation gives us little more of the spawn than its useles phlegm. As it stands here, it seems design'd as a cooler, for external uses.

† Where such Waters are judiciously order'd to be made by dissolving in clear spring-water, the essential salts of the more fix'd vegetables, that yield no virtue by distillation. Which is prescribing with a thorough mastery of both the Pharmacies.

GENERAL RULES

For the Diffillation of

SIMPLE WATERS.

- I. *The plants, with their several parts, ought to be fresh gather'd. **
- II. *Being first a little bruis'd, let twice their own quantity of spring-water be pour'd thereon; but less will suffice in case they are juicy. For every pint of water thus added, draw off half a pint, by the alembic, with its refrigeratory; the junctures being first luted. But black-cherries require no water to be added to them.*
- 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 should be distill'd in the*

* 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*, pag. 12, 20. PRACT.

begin

DISTILL'D WATERS. 59

*beginning of the fermentation, without staying till it is finish'd.**

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 the 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

60 DISTILL'D WATERS.

Aqua Reginae Hungariae.

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. *

COMPOUND WATERS.

Aqua Absinthij composita.

Compound Wormwood Water.

Take of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, and Zedoary, each two ounces; the yellow part of fresh Orange-peel, and of Cinnamon, each four ounces; the leaves of common Wormwood, half a pound; those of Mint and Sage, each two ounces; the lesser Cardamoms, Mace and Nutmeg, 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

sign'd to be drawn 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 marie*, 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 water; the addition of the Orange-peel, which others

Aqua Alexiteria.

Alexiterial Water.

Take of the fresh leaves of *Carduus benedictus*, Baulm, and Scordium, each three ounces; those of common Wormwood and Mint, each two ounces; those of Rue and Angelica, each one ounce; add two gallons of spring-water, and distil according to the rules of art.

But observe that the water thus obtain'd will be the better, provided the *Carduus*, Wormwood and Scordium be first ferment-ed.*

Aqua

thers omit, will make it wonderfully grateful, stomachic and cardiac; but the oily ingredients being in so large a proportion, 'tis 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.

* That is, fermented only in part, till the bodies of the plants are so far open'd as to afford their proper medicinal virtues by distillation, without turning to inflammable spirit; as was directed by the preceding rules, for the distillation of simple waters. By the way, we may here observe the difference made by the judicious 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; tho' 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

Aqua Bryoniae composita.
Compound Bryony Water.

Take of Bryony Roots, one pound; Pennyroyal and Rue, of each half a pound; the tops of Savin, an ounce; the leaves of Mugwort, Dittany of *Crete*, Cat-mint, Basil, and the flowers of Feverfew, each half 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

with the Royal College of *Edinburg*, 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 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; tho' 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 hysseric, 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

Aqua Epidemica.

Plague-Water.

Take of the roots of Master-wort, and Butter-bur, each four ounces; wild Valerian, *Virginia* Snake-root, and Zedoary, each an ounce and half; the leaves of Baulm, Rue, and Scordium, each three ounces; the seeds of Angelica, and those of Lovage, of Juniper-berries and Bay-berries, each two 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 the lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Cubebs, Galangal, Mace, Nutmeg and Ginger, each one dram; the yellow part of Citron-peel, and of Cinnamon, each three drams;

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*.

* This composition is not, like the Plague-water of other Dispensatories, clogg'd with useles 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.

of

64 *DISTILL'D WATERS.*

of the leaves of Baulm three ounces; bruise them together, digest them with three pints of *French Brandy*, and draw off the like quantity by distillation.*

Aqua Pretroselini composita.

Compound Parsley Water.

Take of Parsley-root, four ounces; fresh Horse-radish root, and Juniper-berries, of each three ounces; the tops of *St. John's wort*, biting Arsmart and Elder-flowers, of each two ounces; the seeds of wild Carot, sweet Fennel, and Parsley, of each an ounce and half; slice and bruise the ingredients, and add there-to two gallons of *French Brandy*: let them

* 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 drop'd by the Royal College of *Edinburg*, 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 very ridiculous; because that juice, by distillation yields none of its bitter, acrimonious flavour, or medicinal virtue; but only a meer inspid and inefficacious phlegm.

steep

steep together for four days, and then draw off two gallons by distillation*.

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, *Arabian Stœchas*, and Rosemary, each an ounce and half; 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

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

F

lieve

Aqua Raphani composita.

Compound Radish-Water.

Take of the roots of Horse-radish, two pounds; those of Cuckow-pint, half a pound; the fresh leaves of Scurvy-grafs, a pound; and those of Water-creffes half a pound; the Yellow of fresh Orange-peel, and Lemmon-peel, each three ounces; *Winter's* bark, two ounces; Nutmeg, an 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 fresh and green husks of Walnuts †, a pound and half; the roots of Butterbur,

lieve he would have no objection to make, no amendment to offer; so elegant, skilful, and efficacious is the composition, and yet so simple.

* It is doubtless much better here to use the bruised 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 order'd in substance, instead of the juice thereof prescribed by others; as containing more of the efficacious parts in proportion, capable of rising by distillation: The
Lem-

DISTILL'D WATERS. 67

bur, a pound; those of Angelica and Masterwort, each half a pound; of Marigold-flowers, the leaves of Baulm, Rue and Scordium, each three 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.*

G E-

Lemmon Juice too, adopted by some in this composition, is here dropp'd, the distill'd vinegar, put into the water after distillation, richly supplying its place; 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 their 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, Lemmons, 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 antipeffilential, 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 Absinthij 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*

F 2 *mira-*

GENERAL RULES for the Distillation of Compound Waters.

- I. *The plants, together with their parts, should be moderately and newly dried; except in those cases where 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*

mirabilis, an excellent cordial; the *Aqua Petroselini*, an effectual diuretic; the *Aqua Peonia composita*, a very good cephalic; the *Aqua Raphani composita*, a fine antiscorbutic; and the *Aqua Theriacalis*, an admirable and sprightly fudorific: so that it is hard to say what of this kind could be farther desir'd, 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, wou'd have all compound waters distill'd from highly rectified spirit of wine, and pure water; by which means not only the composition will

to exceed 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. †

will be untainted with the nauseous and fetid phlegm, constantly remaining in Brandies and the common Spirits 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 phlegm or water, is what gives the milky cast.

† The reasons of these several rules are admirably deduced 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 Cochleariæ.

Spirit of Scurvy-grafs.

TAke of fresh scurvy-grafs bruised, and French Brandy, each ten pounds; let them macerate together for twelve hours; and then draw off one half of the liquor, with a gentle fire *. Upon continuing the operation, there will likewise come over the water of Scurvy-grafs.

Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus.

Compound Spirit of Lavender.

Take of the flowers of Lavender, one pound; those of Lilly of the valley, fresh gather'd, those of *Arabian* Stoechas, and those of Rosemary, each two ounces; the leaves of Betony,

* This is vulgarly call'd plain or white spirit of scurvy-grafs, to distinguish it from a compound, red sort, commonly sold by the name of golden, or purging spirit of scurvy-grafs; 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.*

Mar]

DISTILL'D SPIRITS. 71

Marjoram, Baulm and Sage, each an ounce and half; the lesser Cardamoms, Cloves, Cinnamon, the yellow part of fresh Citron-peel, Cubebs, Bay-berries, Mace, and Nutmeg, each six drams: bruise them all together, and pour thereon two gallons of *French Brandy*; digest for two days; then in *Balneo Mariae* draw off one gallon and half of spirit, wherein suspend the following ingredients, contained in a piece of fine linen, *viz.* red Saunders, in powder, half an ounce; Cochineal, and Saffron, of each two drams; and if the spirit be desired perfumed, one scruple of Ambergrease, and ten grains of Musk*.

Spiritus Salinus Aromaticus.

Saline Aromatic Spirit.

Take thee roots of Angelica and Galangal; the top-leaves of Marjoram, and the flowers of Rosemary, of each half an ounce; the yellow part of Orange-peel, Citron-peel, and Cinnamon, of each six drams; Cloves, a dram; Mace and Nutmeg, of each two drams: cut and bruise the Ingredients; pour upon them three pints of *French Brandy*; digest them to-

* The Borrage, Buglofs, and Cowslips, which enter the spirit of Lavender in the *London Dispensatory*, are here drop'd, as of no significance to a high cephalic medicine; and otherwise affording scarce any of their medicinal parts by distillation: indeed the composition, as it stands here, appears every way excellent, and worthy of the great character it bears.

F 4

gether

72 DISTILL'D SPIRITS.

gether for four days ; and then add, being first separately ground, two ounces of salt of Tartar, and four ounces of Sal-ammoniac ; lastly, draw off the Spirit, according to the rules of art *.

* This is an excellent receipt for *sal volatile oleosum*, as 'tis vulgarly call'd ; the operation is to be perform'd as usual in the like cases, in a sand-heat, and continued till the phlegmy part of the spirit begins to rise and dissolve the salt that before had fasten'd itself to the neck of the retort and receiver. See *Quincy's* compleat Dispensatory, p. 306.



SEC

SECTION VI.

WATERS by *Infusion*, and
VINEGARS.

Aqua Aluminosa.

Alum-Water.

TAKE of Frog-spawn Water and Rose-Water, each a pint; Corrosive Mercury Sublimate, two drams; Roch-alum, one dram: the alum and sublimate being ground in a mortar, let them boil, together with the waters, 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*.

* 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 contrived 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

Aqua Antiarthritica.

Gout-Water.

Take of Quick-lime, six ounces ; of white or yellow Arsenic, two ounces ; and of hot Spring-water, a gallon : set them over a soft fire, for four and twenty hours, and after the liquor is settled, pour off the clear*.

Aqua Calcis.

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 †.

* In this operation also the rising vapor should be avoided, as noxious. The water seems design'd to bathe the gouty parts ; and by that means either to open the pores, so as to let the peccant matter transude ; or else, by the specific property of the salts contain'd in the ingredients, to dissolve, mortify, or change its texture, so as to render it harmless.

† This is an excellent Water, for internal as well as external uses ; 'tis not only approved of for inflammations, burns, cutaneous eruptions, the erysipelas, old ulcers, gangrenes, &c. but 'tis also famous for its virtues in catarrhs, the phthisic, dropsy, 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. 192. PRACT.

Aqua

Aqua Ophthalmica.

Eye-Water.

Take of unprepared Bole-armeniack, 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, 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; and boiling the mixture somewhat longer †.

Aqua Phagedænica.

Phagedenic-Water.

Take a point of Lime-water, and half a dram of Corrosive Mercury-sublimate, and make a solution thereof ‖.

* This simple eye-water hath 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 *Compleat Dispensatory*, p. 375.

‖ 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 mix'd with spirit of wine, &c.

Aqua

76 WATERS by INFUSION.

Aqua-Sapphirina.

Sapphire-coloured Water.

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

Aqua Stryptica.

Stryptic-Water.

Take of blue Vitriol and Roch-Alum, 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.

Acetum destillatum.

Distill'd 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 distill the remainder

* 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 stryptic water; the phlegm of Vitriol being here dropt, and its place more commodiously supplied by spring-water.

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

by

by the alembic; the fire being gradually increased in the operation*.

Acetum Rosaceum.

Vinegar of Roses.

Take of red roses 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, and again infuse therein the same quantity of roses, as before †.

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

Acetum Scilliticum.

Vinegar of Squills.

Take of the roots of Squills, cut small, and moderately dry'd, 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 †.

* 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.

‡ 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 phlegm, and expectorates or vomits with great success, in pthysical, and asthmatical cases; and possibly the better for not being clogg'd with honey.

Ac-

Acetum Theriacale.

Treacle Vinegar.

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

* 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.

The compilers have in this article of Vinegars, avoided as well the wrong-judged *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 full chemical History. PRACT. p. 142--152.



SEC.

SECTION VI.
TINCTURES, ELIXIRS,
AND
MEDICATED WINES.

Tinctura Antimonij.
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, suffer it to cool, throw it into a matrafs, and lastly pour thereon a quart of rectified spirit of Wine: digest them together for three days,

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

with

with the gentle heat of a *Balneum Mariæ*, and afterwards strain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Antiphthisica.

Tincture against the Phthisic.

Take of *Saccharum Saturni*, and Vitriol of Iron, each an ounce; *French Brandy*, a pint; and without heat, draw a Tincture †.

Tinctura Cantharidum.

Tincture of Cantharides.

Take of Cantharides, two drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint and half; digest them with a very gentle heat for two days; and pour the strained tincture upon an ounce of Balsam *Capyvi*, half an ounce of Rosin of Guaiacum, a dram of the distill'd oil of Juniper, half a dram of Cochineal, and two drams of salt of Tartar: digest them together in *Balneo Mariæ*, for four or five days; then strain

* 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*, pag. 303,--322. PRACT.

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

off

off the Tincture; whereto Camphire may be added occasionally*.

Tinctura Castorei.
Tincture of Castor.

Take of *Russia* Castor, an ounce and half; Salt of Tartar, two drams; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digest them together, in a gentle heat, for four days; and afterwards strain off 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 appears to be a very judicious prescription; wherein the Cantharides are match'd so well, as to prove wonderfully 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 left their grand corrector, Camphire, to be added at discretion. It seems to be a better preparation than that troublesome one so highly magnified by *Dr. Quincy*, and deserves the same character; especially for gleet's and feminal weakneses, when other remedies fail. See *Quincy's* Dispensat. p. 324, 325.

† The addition of the salt of Tartar is here well suited to unlock the resinous texture of the Castor; by which means the menstruum will 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.

G

This

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

Tinctura ad Epilepticos.

Anti-epileptic Tincture.

Take of Piony-root, two ounces; the roots of Casmunair, and of white Dittany, each six drams; that of wild Valerian and of Mistletoe of the oak, each one ounce; Peacock's dung, and Rosemary-flowers, of each half an ounce; the leaves of Senna, two ounces; the roots of black Hellebore and Turbith, of each half an ounce; white *French Wine*, a gallon: digest them together for four days; then strain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Hæmatita.

Tincture of Blood stone.

Take of Blood-stone and Sal-Ammoniac, each two ounces; reduce them to powder;

* 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.

† This tincture is composed of the most efficacious and best approved ingredients cull'd out of the tribe of anti-epileptics, judiciously combined with such purgatives or deobstruents as are suitable to so stubborn a disease as the falling-sickness. The design of the medicine, however, is not to purge strongly, but only to keep the body soluble, whilst the cephalics work their effect: for which end it may be taken pretty liberally; or in the quantity of two or three spoonfuls, twice or thrice a day; to act as a specific.

mix

mix them together, and gradually throw the whole into a crucible, so as that the vapours may rise by a gentle heat; but when these cease to appear, increase the fire till the mass becomes red-hot; which being at length suffered to cool, reduce it to powder: Then take two ounces of this powder and a pint of white *French Wine*, and digest them in *Balneo Mariae*, for two days; after which separate the Tincture from the sediment*.

Tinctura Hellebori nigri.

Tincture of black Hellebore.

Take of black Hellebore, four ounces; Salt of Tartar, two drams; 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 four ounces of Jalap-root, reduced to a gross-powder; pour upon it a pint of rectified

* From the nature of the ingredients, and the manner of the preparation, this tincture, must be considerably styptic, or astringent. Blood-stone contains a copious iron; sal-ammoniac is excellently adapted to unlock the bodies of metals; and Wine is no improper dissolvent of iron: so that the menstruum may here be well impregnated with the particles of the stone, and consequently thus prove serviceable in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa's, &c.

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

G 2

Spirit

Spirit of Wine; let them digest for eight days, in a gentle heat; then strain off the Tincture* /

Tinctura Lacca.

Tincture of Gum-Lac.

Take Gum-Lac, Myrrh and Salt of Tartar, of each half an ounce; reduce them to powder separately, then mix them together, and expose the mixture to a moist air, that it may run; after which, dry it by a gentle fire, and pour thereto a pint of Spirit of Scurvy-grass: digest all in *Balneo Mariæ* for six days; and then strain off the Tincture †.

Tinctura Martis Tartarificata.

Tincture of Iron with Tartar.

Take the filings of Iron, and white Tartar, of each two ounces; mix them together; lightly sprinkle them with spring-water; and expose them for some days to a moist air; then add thereto a gallon of spring water, and

* 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.

† The way of making this tincture is prescrib'd like a master of pharmacy; for unless the Gums were first mix'd with salt of Tartar, and expos'd to a moist air, and then dried, they would hardly yield any tincture at all to the menstruum. But for fuller instructions relating to this point, the reader may consult *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, where he will receive ample satisfaction. See p. 157, 164. PRACT.

boil

boil the whole, in an iron pot, to the consistence of honey; observing to keep the matter frequently stirring: now put the mass into a matras, and pour thereto a quart of *French* white wine; then digest in a gentle heat, and lastly 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 matras, and pour upon it a quart of *French* white Wine; then digest in a very gentle heat, and lastly filtre the Tincture †.

* This is an ingenious contrivance for making a tartariz'd Tincture of Iron; and will no doubt prove much more effectual than the *Chalybs cum Tartaro preparatus* in all those cases where that is reputed proper; for which therefore it may well serve as a substitute.

† Of the several ways hitherto propos'd for making *Mynsicht's* Tincture of Iron, this seems to be the best, on account of the larger proportion of sal-ammoniac allow'd, the manner of the process, and the nature of the menstruum. See *Boerhave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 265, 266, 269, 270. PRACT.

Tinctura Martis acida.

Acid Tincture of Iron.

Take of the filings of Iron, an ounce ; Spirit of Salt, four ounces ; digest them together for two days, frequently shaking the vial : then exhale the matter to the consistence of honey, and afterward pour thereon a pint of *French white Wine* ; digest in a very gentle heat, and filtre the Tincture in a glass funnel *.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.

Tincture of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, an ounce and half ; Salt of Tartar, half an ounce ; grind them separately, mix them together, and let them stand in a moist place for some days ; 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.

* The manner of preparing this Tincture is excellent ; and the menstruum admirably well suited to extract the virtues of the metal. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 268, 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.

Tinc-

Tinctura Myrrhae & 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 Mariae* for eight days; then add of the powder of *Succotrine Aloes* unprepar'd, 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, an ounce; and *Spanish* white Wine, ten ounces: with a gentle heat, *in Balneo Mariae*, extract a Tincture, and let it afterwards be filtered.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami.

Sydenham's liquid Laudanum.

Take of crude Opium, an ounce; Saffron, half an ounce; Cloves and Cinnamon, each half a dram; *Spanish* white Wine, ten ounces;

* It shews the knowledge of the compilers to order the digestion of the myrrh to be so long continued, 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.

draw a Tincture, with a moderate heat in *Balneo Mariæ*, and filtre it*.

Elixir Pectorale.

Pectoral Elixir.

Take Balsam of *Tolu*, Gum Benjamin, Storax calamite, Myrrh and Saffron, of each two drams; Salt of Tartar, one dram; rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digest in *Balneo Mariæ* for six days; but first let the Myrrh be ground, and mix'd with the Salt of Tartar, then plac'd in a cellar to run, and previously dried †.

Elixir Proprietatis.

Elixir of Propriety.

Take of Myrrh, an ounce; Salt of Tartar, half an ounce; let them be ground separately, then mix'd together, and set in a cellar till the salt dissolves; after this, with a gentle heat

* 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 exhale 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 exhale 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.

TINCTURES. 89

evaporate the superfluous moisture, and add of unprepar'd *Succotrine Aloes* in powder, and of *Saffron*, each an ounce; rectified Spirit of *Wine*, thirty ounces: digest in *Balneo Mariae* for six days, then decant the Elixir*.

Elixir Proprietatis cum acido,

Elixir of Propriety prepared with acid.

Take of *Myrrh*, an ounce and half; and *Salammoniac*, half an ounce; grind them separately, then mix them, and pour thereon twenty eight ounces of rectified Spirit of *Wine*: digest in *Balneo Mariae* for six days; and afterwards add of unprepar'd *Succotrine Aloes* in powder, an ounce; *Saffron*, half an ounce; digest again for two days, with a very mild heat; and lastly, add two ounces of Oil of *Sulphur per campanam*: shake all well together, then let them rest, that the Elixir being thus purg'd of its fæces, may be pour'd off clear †.

* 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.

† 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*.

Tinc-

Tinctura Rhabarbari.

Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, slic'd and bruis'd, an ounce ; Salt of Wormwood, half a dram ; Cochineal, a scruple ; Cinnamon-water prepar'd without spirit, a pint : digest them together in a warm place for two days ; and then strain off the Tincture *.

Tinctura Rhabarbari composita.

Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, an ounce ; Galangal, Gentian, *Virginia* Snake-root, and Zedoary, each a dram ; Salt of Wormwood, half a dram ; Cochineal, a scruple : to these ingredients, sliced and bruised as they require, pour a pint of *Spanish* white Wine : then digest for two days, and afterwards strain off the Tincture †.

* This is a mighty 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 : then the addition of the salt of Wormwood seems wonderfully to conspire with the composition, and fit it for their use, who constantly abound with acidities.

† This compound Tincture of Rhubarb is also finely contriv'd, as a safe stomachic purgative ; a little whereof, taken now and then, hath surprizing effects in nau-seas, diarrhoeas, weakness, melancholy, and abundance of chonical diseases.

Tinc-

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.

Tincture of Hiera Picra.

Take of the Powder of *Hiera Picra*, an ounce; Cochineal, a scruple; *Spanish* white Wine, a pint; digest for two days, with a very gentle heat, then strain off the Tincture †.

Elixir Salutis.

Elixir of Health.

Take of the leaves of Senna, four ounces; shavings of Guaiacum-wood, Liquorice-root, Elicampane-root, and the seeds of Anise, Caraway, and Coriander, each two ounces; ston'd Raisins of the sun, half a pound; *French* Bran-

* 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.

† 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 Hiera Picra*.

dy,

dy, three quarts: digest for four days, and then strain off the Elixir ||.

Tinctura Salutifera.

Healthful Tincture.

Take the roots of Angelica, *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, Gentian, and Zedoary, Bay-berries, 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 Serpentaria 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*.

|| 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.

† 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 prepared only of the root and rectified spirit, or tincture of salt of Tartar, in fevers, and other distempers, where a high sudorific cordial is required.

Tinc-

Tinctura ad Stomachicos.

Stomachic Tincture.

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

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 the *Cortex Peruvianus*; tho' as it here stands combined with other suitable ingredients, it may be very advantageously employ'd for stubborn intermitents, in cold phlegmatic or cachectic constitutions.

† Some perhaps may think it unnecessary, that the compilers of this Dispensatory should order both a Stomachic

Tinctura Sulphuris.

Tincture of Sulphur.

Take of the Liver of Sulphur *, two ounces; *Spanish* white Wine, a pint: and draw a Tincture *in Balneo Mariæ* †.

Tinctura Tolutana.

Tincture of Tolu.

Take of Balsam of *Tolu*, an ounce; and rectified Spirit of Wine, a pint: digest them *in Balneo Mariæ*, till the Balsam is dissolved; then strain off the Tincture ‖.

machic Tincture, and a Stomachic Elixir; but the former, as the title, as well as the ingredients, shows, 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.

* See *Hepar Sulphuris*.

† This is a very good preparation of Sulphur; and preferable to the Balsams usually made thereof; as being much more grateful and commodious to take. In the preparation, after the liver of Sulphur is reduced to powder, in a warm mortar, it shou'd immediately be put to the Spirit of Wine; to prevent its attracting the moisture of the air.

‖ This Tincture of *Tolu* is a very pretty pectoral; and may be used as such in lozenges; or by dropping it upon sugar or otherwise; but in the present Dispensatory 'tis employ'd, artificially enough, to make the *Syrupus Balsamicus*.

Elixir

Elixir Vitrioli.

Elixir of Vitriol.

Take the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, Galangal, and Gentian, of each half an ounce; Camomile-flowers, and the leaves of Mint, of each three drams; Cloves, Cinnamon, Citron-peel, Cubebs, Nutmeg and Ginger, of each a dram and 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*.

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 feces †.

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 wou'd otherwise scorch and burn them up, is added: a circumstance little regarded by others; tho' certainly of great importance.

† This medicine is commonly known by the name of *Vinum Benedictum*; and frequently used Glyster-wife,

Vinum Millepedatum.

Wine of Millepedes.

Take of live Millepedes, three hundred; bruise them a little, and pour thereon a pint of white *Rhenish* Wine; let them infuse for a night; and afterwards press out the Wine*.

Spiritus Vini Camphoratus.

Spirit of Wine, with Camphire.

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

wife, tho' seldom as an emetic, because of its violence. Fresh wine may be put upon the faces, and after standing some time, be poured off richly impregnated with the virtues of the *erocus*; 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.

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



GENE-

GENERAL RULES for the Ex-
tracting of TINCTURES.

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

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. Those Tinctures which will not clarify themselves, by letting fall their feces to

* 'Tis 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.

† This is designed 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.

the bottom of the glass, but remain thick and muddy, ought to pass the filtre.*

* 'Tis judg'd very 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 allowed 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 wou'd otherwise be continually depositing their sediment, or opium, especially if over-charged therewith, it were very imprudent to risk the shaking of the containing glass, when the Laudanum comes to be poured out for use; and impossible to say what proportion of opium was contain'd in a precise quantity of 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.



SEC-

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 to-
gether.

Decoctum album compositum.

Compound White Decoction.

Take of burnt Hart's-horn, six drams ;
Crabs-eyes, three drams ; Roors of the greater
Comfrey and Tormentil, of each two drams ;
Spring-water, three pints ; boil them toge-
ther, so that there may remain a quart of
liquor, when strain'd thick ; to which add an
ounce of Cinnamon-water, made without
Spirit ; and half an ounce of Diacodium ; and
mix them all together *.

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

H 2

Decoc-

Decoctum Amarum.

Bitter Decoction.

Take of Gentian-root, a scruple; tops of the lesser Centory, Camomile-flowers, and the seeds of *Carduus benedictus*, each a dram; Spring-water, six ounces; boil them together a little, then strain off the Decoction.

Decoctum Amarum cum Senna.

Bitter Decoction with Senna.

In the former bitter Decoction, infuse for a night, one dram of the leaves of Senna; and strain off the liquor. It is likewise prepared with a double, triple, &c. quantity of Senna.

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*, half an ounce; Spring-water, a pint.
and

DECOCTIONS. 101

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 Diacodium, each an ounce; and mix them together*.

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 ad Nephriticos.

Nephritic Decoction.

Take of red Cicers, two ounces; Barley, an ounce; the roots of Marshmallows, Fen-nel, Liquorise, and Rest-harrow, each half an ounce; six fat Figs; ston'd Raisins of the Sun, and wild Carot-seed, of each six drams;

* 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.

† 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.

H 3

Spring

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 out the Decoction, after it is clarify'd by standing †.

Decoctum Pectorale.

Pectoral Decoction.

Take of the root of *Florentine Orrice*, half an ounce; six fat Figs, four stoned Dates; stoned Raisins of the Sun, and Barley, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three pints: boil till it comes to a quart; and towards the end of the operation, add of *Liquorise-root*, the leaves of *Ground-Ivey*, and *Scabious*, *Maiden-hair*, and the *Flowers of Colts-foot*, each half an ounce; lastly, strain off the Decoction.

* 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.

De

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 *Diacodium*.

This is only made in defect of the Tincture.*

Infusum Sennæ.
Infusion of Senna.

Take of the leaves of the great *Water-Figwort*, and of *Senna*, each an ounce and half; *Salt of Tartar*, and bruised *Ginger*, of each a dram; Spring-water, in the state of boiling, a pint; infuse them together for a night, then strain off the liquor.

GENERAL RULES for making
 DECOCTIONS.

I. *The first rule, above laid down for the extracting of Tinctures, holds equally for the preparation of Decoctions.*

* See *Tinctura Serpentariæ composita.*

- 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 expressly required to be thick: and in this case too they ought to pass a coarse strainer.*



SEC-

SECTION VIII.

SYRUPS.

Syrupus de Althæa,
Syrup of Marshmallows.

TAKE of the root of Marshmallows, two ounces; those of Asparagus, Liquorise, and Grafs, of each half an ounce; the herb Maiden-hair, an ounce; the leaves of Marshmallows, Mallows, Pellitory, Pimpinel-Saxifrage, broad-leav'd Plantain, and ston'd Raisins of the Sun, of each half an ounce; red Cicers, an 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 Mariæ* *.

Syru-

* 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

Syrupus Artemisiæ.

Syrup of Mugwort.

Take of the roots of Madder, two ounces ; those of round Birthwort, and Turmeric, of each an ounce ; Spring-water, a gallon : boil them together till a fourth part be wasted ; and add, towards the end of the operation, leaves of Mugwort, an ounce ; those of Calamint, Dittany of *Crete*, Feverfew with the flowers, Origanum, common Penny-royal, Rue, and Savin, of each half an ounce ; the Seeds of *Daucus of Crete*, (or of wild Carot,) and those of Lovage, of each three drams : to the strain'd liquor put six pounds of white Sugar, and make it into a Syrup, according to the rules of art, by boiling it over a soft fire *.

four greater and four lesser cold feeds are here drop'd by the compilers ; I suppose as being judg'd foreign to the purpose.

* Dr. Quincy, in his Dispensatory, p. 395. tells us, that with all the emendations of the *London College*, made in this Syrup, " it is hardly like to recover the reputation of being good for any thing, unless among the women, with whom it has long implicitly been a favourite : " But here we have an emendation to the purpose ; as far as the nature of the thing will admit. The more fix'd roots of madder, birthwort, and turmeric will make a strong and suitable decoction, without loss of their medicinal parts ; and the more aromatic ingredients being added at the end, will in great measure preserve their respective virtues, in the Syrup.

Syrup-

Syrupus è Cortice Aurantiorum.

Syrup of Orange-peel.

Take of the external Rind of fresh Oranges, six ounces; Spring-water three pints: infuse them in a close vessel, with a gentle heat *in Balneo Mariæ*, for the space of six 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 Syrup of Sugar, two pounds; which being fresh made, and yet warm, but remov'd from the fire, gradually mix therewith half an ounce of the Tincture of *Tolu*; and keep

* 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.

them

them stirring till they are intimately united*.

Syrupus Capilli Veneris.

Syrup of Maiden-hair.

Take of the herb Maiden-hair, half a pound; shav'd Liquorise, two ounces; boiling Spring-water, three quarts: let them stand together for a night, then boil them a little, and strain out the liquor by expression; whereto add its own weight of white Sugar; and boil it to the consistence of a Syrup ||.

Syrupus Caryophyllorum.

Syrup of Clove-july-flowers.

Take of fresh gather'd Clove-july-flowers, clipt clear from their white heels, a pound; boiling Spring-water, a quart: let them stand together one night; then strain off the liquor, and add threeto twice its own weight of white

* This appears to be a much better way of making the *Syrupus Balsamicus* than by boiling the Balsam in water; which can never possibly keep it dissolv'd, and only retains some of the finer flowers, or light particles thereof; whereas the virtue of the Syrup seems, in good measure, to depend upon its actually containing the body of the Balsam, whence it has its name.

|| Dr. Quincy's character of this syrup appears to be very just; which those who please may see in his *Com-pleat Dispensatory*, p. 396.

Sugar;

Sugar; and thus make it into a Syrup, without boiling, according to the rules of art †.

Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rheo.

Syrup of Succory with Rhubarb.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced and bruised, six ounces; boiling Spring-water, two quarts: let them infuse, in a gentle heat, for two days; and, after a very little boiling, strain off the liquor; to which add, of the clarified Juice of Succory, two quarts; and of white Sugar, six pounds; then boil them up to a Syrup; in which, whilst it is yet warm, mix a scruple of the distill'd Oil of Cinnamon, first receiv'd upon a little Sugar*.

Syrupus Hederæ terrestris.

Syrup of Ground-Ivey.

Take of the Juice of Ground-Ivey, and of white Sugar, each two pounds; and boil them together into a Syrup.

† 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.

* What a difference is there between the *Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rhabarbaro* of the London College and this? That is as confus'd and stuff'd with insignificant ingredients, as this is simple, elegant and effectual; yet as Dr. Quincy observes "it has the luck to be still "much in use." *Dispensat. p. 396.*

Syru-

Syrupus Kermesinus.

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 è Succo Limonum.

Syrup of Lemmon-Juice.

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

Syrupus Myrtinus.

Syrup of Myrtle.

Take of Myrtle-berries, two ounces; Tormentil-root, red Roses, red Saunders, Pomegranate-bark, Balustines, and the seeds of Sumach, each an ounce: cut and bruise the ingredients, then boil them in a gallon of Spring-water, till only one half remains behind; to which, when strain'd, add four pounds of

|| 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 continue its fine colour and natural virtues.

white

white Sugar, and boil them together into a Syrup*.

Syrupus Papaveris albi, seu 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 three pounds of white Sugar; and boil them up to a Syrup †.

* This syrup is considerably alter'd for the better, from that originally ascribed to *Nicolaus*, under the same name, and adopted by the *London College*: 'tis more simple, and better contriv'd as a general astringent, by leaving out the acid juices of quinces, and pomegranates, the white saunders, the medlars, and the barberries; and adding in their stead Tormentil-root, and Pomegranate-bark.

† Dr. *Quincy* observes of this syrup, that clarification considerably deprives it of its virtue, 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 *Edinburg*, 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; which circumstances, tho' very material, are not so particularly regarded by others.

Syrupus

Syrupus Papaveris Rhæados.

Syrup of red Poppies.

Take of the fresh flowers of the red Poppy, a pound; boiling Spring-water, a quart; let them stand together one night; then strain off the liquor, and making it hot, infuse therein a like quantity of fresh flowers; strain the liquor again, add to it a pound and half of white Sugar, and then boil it up to a Syrup*.

Syrupus Pectoralis.

Pectoral Syrup.

Take of the roots of Marshmallows, and of *Florentine* Orrice, each an ounce and half; that of Liquorise, two ounces; and that of *Ellicampane*, an ounce; of the herb Maiden-hair, the leaves of Hedge-mustard, Ground-ivey, Hyssop, Horehound, and the flowers of Colt's-foot, of each half an ounce; twelve fat Figs;

* There seems here to be a little inadvertence, in ordering a double infusion of so large a proportion of the red poppy flowers, to be continued so long a time; for, being of a slimy, mucilaginous nature, they are apt, by this means, to make the strain'd liquor ropy, and dispose it to form clods in the syrup: it seems, therefore, better to make only a single infusion, and that too without standing long; for it will thus be richly enough impregnated with the flowers, and not extract much of their mucilage. The remark is made by Dr. Quincy, on the *London* College Dispensatory; and is obvious enough to those who have ever infused the flowers.

eight

eight ston'd Dates ; and two ounces of ston'd Raisins of the Sun : 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, and the best Honey, each three pounds, and thus boil it to a Syrup †.

Syrupus è Floribus Persicæ.

Syrup of Peach-Blossoms.

This is made with the infusion of fresh Peach-Blossoms, in the same manner as Syrup of red Poppies.

Syrupus è Peto, sive Nicotiana.

Syrup of Tobacco.

Take two drams of the leaves of *Virginia Tobacco* ; half an ounce of shav'd Liquorise ; and six ounces of boiling Spring-water : let them infuse warm for a night ; then strain off the liquor ; put to it an equal weight of Honey, and boil it into a Syrup *.

Syrupus

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

* *Virginia Tobacco* was never that I remember legitimately advanced to the honour of a compound before. Its virtues, when us'd internally, have hitherto seem'd best known among the vulgar ; who take it commonly enough, by way of infusion, for an emetic ; as the politer people

Syrupus Pæoniæ.

Syrup of Piony.

This is made with a double infusion of fresh Piony Flowers, after the manner of Syrup of red Poppies.

Syrupus Pulegij.

Syrup of Penny-royal.

Take of the leaves of common Penny-royal, six ounces; boiling Spring-water, three pints: let them infuse warm, in a close-vessel, for one night; then strain off the liquor, clarify it, and add thereto twice its own weight of white Sugar, so as to make it into a Syrup without boiling*.

Syrupus Quinque Radicum.

Syrup of the five opening Roots.

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

people do by way of errhine; and the multitude by way of fumigation or masticatory. This is certain, that it has considerable medicinal properties; witness the stupefaction, nausea, dizziness, vomiting, &c. it occasions to those who are unaccustom'd to take it: but as here prescribed, it seems principally intended as an expectorant; which intention is seconded by the Liquorise and Honey wherewith it is combined.

* The virtues of the plant will by this means be preserved, at least as effectually as in the distill'd water thereof; on which account it is an useful Syrup.

together

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 triple infusion of fresh Damask Roses, after the manner of Syrup of red Poppies*.

Syrupus de Rosis siccis.

Syrup of dried Roses.

Take of red Roses, 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 three pounds of white Sugar, and boil it up to a Syrup.

Syrupus Sacchari.

Syrup of Sugar.

Take of white Sugar, and Spring-water,

† Why the compilers should here drop the Vinegar, which is originally ordered 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 triple 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.

each a like quantity; and boil them up to the consistence of a Syrup*.

Syrupus de Spina Cervina, seu Rhamno Cathartico.

Syrup of Buckthorn.

Take of the clarified Juice of ripe Buckthorn-berries, three quarts; brown Sugar, four pounds; and, with a gentle fire, boil them 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 de Stœchade.

Syrup of Stœchas.

Take of the flowers of *Arabian Stœchas*, four ounces; those of *Rosemary*, an ounce; of the herbs *Calamint*, *Organy*, and *Thyme*, each an ounce and half; the tops of *Betony* and *Sage*, of each half an ounce; the Seeds of

* This is a kind of general, or universal syrup, and very proper to be always kept ready in the shops; for with a little management, it may expeditiously be made to answer abundance of others; as by the addition of chemical oils, &c. a remarkable instance of which nature we have in making the *Syrupus Balsamicus*. Besides, 'tis no inconsiderable use thereof readily to dulcify juleps, or the like, instead of Sugar; as being merely neutral, and having no particular taste but that of sweetness.

|| 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.

sweet

sweet Fennel, Piony, and Rue, of each three drams : bruise them gently, and pour thereon three quarts of boiling Spring-water : let them infuse warm, for a night, in a close vessel ; then strain off the liquor ; let it clarify by standing, and add thereto twice its own weight of white Sugar, so as to make a Syrup without boiling*.

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 Tussilaginis.

Syrup of Colts-foot.

This is made of the Juice of *Colts-foot*, in the same manner as Syrup of *Ground Ivey*.

* This Syrup is but little known in our shops ; tho' formally order'd in the *London Dispensatory*.

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

Syrupus Violarum.

Syrup of Violets.

Take of the fresh-pick'd Flowers of *March* Violets, a pound; and five half 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*.

GENERAL RULES for the
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 purer Sugar, and Sugar-candy, do not require this labour. The Sugar, thus prepared, ought*

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

† 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 preparation, refining, accidents of the weather, &c.

after-

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 undissolved at the bottom; to be afterwards incorporated by the gentle heat of a Water-Bath*.
- 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 requir'd fresh-gather'd.
- V. Syrups made by coction are to be clarified with the white of eggs, except Diacodium;

* This rule will not appear unnecessary 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.

† Yet it is very remarkable, that acid Syrups may, without the least damage, be made in naked copper-vessels; provided 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.

I 4.

which,

which, therefore, requires the purest Sugar.

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

* Tho' this, as being foul and droffy, 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.



SEC-

SECTION IX.

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

HONEYS.

Mel Mercuriale.

Honey of Mercury.

TAke of the Juice of Mercury, three pints ;
Honey, two pounds ; and boil them to-
gether, clearing away the scum as it rises, to
the consistence of a Honey *.

Mel Rosarum.

Honey of Roses.

Take of dried red Roses, half a pound ; boil-
ing Spring-water, five half-pints : let them in-
fuse for a night ; then strain off the liquor, and

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

run

run it hot upon the same quantity of Roses : infuse again ; and to the strain'd liquor now add a pound and half of Honey, and boil it to the proper consistence †.

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 four 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.

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

|| 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 phthical cases.

Oxy:

Oxymel Simplex.

Simple Oxymel.

Take of Honey, two pounds; Vinegar, a pint; and boil them together so as to make an Oxymel*.

G E L L I E S.

Gelatina Berberorum.

Gelly of Barberries.

Take of the clarified Juice of Barberries, a pint; white Sugar, half a pound; and boil them, with a soft heat, to a due consistence.

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 Lem-

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

mon

mon 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.

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 †

* 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 white of eggs.

† 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.

Succus

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*.

Succi Antiscorbutici.

Juices against the Scurvy.

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

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

* 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.

† Clarification of these juices is certainly requisite to preserve them; but it can hardly be done without considerably

till it shall have deposited its grosser part; then pour off the liquor that floats above; filtre what remains behind; and dry the thick matter 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.

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.



SEC.

SECTION X.

PRESERVES, CONSERVES, and SUGARS.

Radix Angelicæ condita.
Preserv'd Angelica-Root.

TAKE any quantity of fresh Angelica-Root, cut it to pieces, take out the pith, and steep it, for four 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.* The Roots of *Eryngo*, *Ellicampane*, *Satyrion*, *Scorzonera*, and the *greater Consound*; as also the Peels of *Oranges*, *Citrons*, and *Lemons*.

Nutmegs

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 being had to prevent their running into lumps*.

Conservæ,

Fol. *Absinthij Romani.*
Cochleariæ hortensis.
Lujule.
Plantaginis.
Rutæ.

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

Germ.

CONSERVES.

129

Germ. *Quercus.*
 Flor. *Anthos.*
Betonice.
Consolidæ major.
Lavendulæ.
Paralyseos.
Rosarum rubrarum.
Salviæ.
 Cort. *exter. Aurantior.*
 Fruct. *Cynosbati.*

Conserves,

Of the Leaves of Roman Wormwood.
 Garden Scurvy-Grass.
 Wood-Sorrel.
 Plantain.
 Rue.

—Oak Buds.

Of the Flowers of Rosemary.
 Betony.
 Comfrey.
 Lavender.
 Cowslips.
 Red Roses.
 Sage.

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 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

K

more

more juicy simples, twice their quantity of Sugar will suffice: and the pulp of Hipps 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 †.

* The hands of the operator shou'd 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.

Table-

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.

* By the compound *Powder of Gum Tragacanth Pulv. Diatragacanthi*, is here meant what we commonly call the Species thereof; but the *Edinburg* College having entirely drop'd that word, and given the name of powders to those Species they retain; it wou'd seem incongruous to their design to call this compound powder by the name of Species. But perhaps some will question whether the bare powder of Gum *Tragacanth*, or the compound powder were here intended; because the former is called by the learned authors *Pulvis Diatragacanthi frigidus*, while the Lozenges are term'd only *Tabellæ Diatragacanthi*; and in the body of the Receipt, when the powder comes to be particularly specified, they write it barely *Pulveris Diatragacanthi*. But 1st, the title, *Tabellæ Diatragacanthi*, seems to imply the compound powder; otherwise it wou'd surely have been wrote *Tabellæ Gummi Tragacanthi*. 2dly, The *Pulveris Diatragacanthi*, in the body of the prescription, certainly implies it; but then, you will say, how comes that title not to be wrote at full length *Pulveris Diatragacanthi frigidus*? To this I can only answer, that as the addition of the *cold-seeds* give the denomination *frigidus* to the powder; the College might by this abbreviation have design'd they shou'd not be now put in; since they are only order'd to be added at the time of using. Lastly, three ounces of the plain powder of Gum *Tragacanth* seems to me an over-proportion to a pound of Sugar, and four ounces of Rose water. These reasons, I hope, will justify my interpretation; but if herein I mistake the sense of the College, I ask their pardon.

SECTION XI.

POWDERS.

Pulvis Antiepilepticus, de Guttera dictus.
Powder against the Falling-sickness.

TAKE of the Roots of *Cassumunair*, of white Dittany and of Piony, Mistleoe of the oak [or hazel] and of Piony-seeds, each half an ounce; of the human Skull, and Elk's-hoof, each three drams; of *Russia* Castor, and red Coral, each two drams; and of wild Valerian-root, an ounce; mix them together, and make a powder; adding thereto thirty drops of the distill'd oil of Rue*.

* This appears to be a much more effectual, as it is a much more simple 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 in both; which, by the way, is the only exceptionable ingredient here; unless any thing be objected to those hard animal substances, the human Skull and the Elk's-hoof.

Pulvis

Pulvis Ari compositus.

Compound Powder of Wake-Robin.

Take of fresh dried Arum-roots, two ounces; the Roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, and Pimpinell-saxifrage, 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 roots of Lillies of the Valley, of each two drams; the tops of Betony, Marjoram and Rosemary, of each a dram and half: mix them together, and make a Powder †.

* The contrivance of this Powder cannot be much commended; some of the ingredients are very apt to lose of their virtue in this form, especially if kept for anytime; particularly the principal one, the Arum root; for which reason it shou'd, as directed by the London College, always be added fresh, to the other materials; or the whole be kept close stopped, in no large quantity, as is expressly order'd by the following Rules; otherwise the Salt of Wormwood, being very attractive of moisture, will, upon opening the containing vessel, be disposed to run, by the admission of the air, and wet the powder.

† Perhaps it had not been amiss to have entitl'd this Powder *Pulvis Sternutatorius*, or sneezing Powder, to express its manner of use, as well as virtues; whereas the title now leaves the former ambiguous, tho' the scope and tendency of the ingredients will soon inform the judicious reader of its intention.

K 3

Pulvis

Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compositus.

Compound Powder of Crab's Claws.

Take of red Coral, and Crab's-Eyes, each half an ounce; burnt Hart's-horn, and white Amber, of each three drams; of Pearls and oriental Bezoar, each two drams; and of the black tips of Crab's Claws, an equal weight with all the foregoing: mix them together for a Powder*.

Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva.

Take of burnt Hart's-horn, red Coral, Pearls, Crab's-Eyes, and white Amber, each

* The world, not excluding Physicians, are mightily guided by names and notions; against all the testimonies and convictions of sense and reason: and every unprejudiced observer finds this more flagrant among collective bodies of men, than single Persons; and for an obvious reason: *ei πλεονος κηχοι.* What else cou'd give so high a reputation, to such an indifferent composition as the *Gascoign's* Powder, which still has and will have its admirers; plead what you can in bar of its antidotal or alexipharmic virtues? And indeed those who resolve to do no mischief in medicine, may well enough depend on it; but let no physician of reputed sense and judgment lay any stress thereon, other than as a mild terrestrious alkali, till he can shew it possess'd of greater virtues than chalk, or the common testaceous powders. Some allowance however must be made for an established custom and rivetted opinions; which may justify the learned compilers for allowing a place to so slender a medicine in an officinal Dispensatory, which, beyond all controversy, stands first in the rank.

The needless trouble of making the powder into balls, either with gelly of viper's skins, or a solution of Gum Arabic, is here properly avoided.

two

two drams; of Saffron, half a dram; Cochineal, a dram; of *Virginia* Snake-root, a dram and half; of Crabs-Claws, three drams; and of *Contrayerva*-root, half an ounce: 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 Diambrae dictus.

Powder called Diambra.

Take of the roots of *Calamus aromaticus*, and Galangal; of Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace,

* This is actually such a medicine, as the generality fondly imagine the former to be; and in all cases of importance, where a good alexipharmic is required, may be advantageously used instead of the famous *Pulvis è chelis Cancrorum compositus*. The addition of the Saffron, Cochineal, and Snake-root, wonderfully improves the composition; and scarce leaves room for farther amendment. The learned compilers judge their amendments admirably: there was danger in attempting to alter a medicine so well establish'd as *Gascoign's Powder*; but the public will quietly enough bear a reform in the *Lapis Contrayervæ*; which is here, to save needless labour, changed for a powder; and, in the manner wherein all powders are hereafter order'd to be kept, may be thus commodiously preserved ready for use.

† The *London Dispensatory* has two powders, viz. *Pulv. Cornachini*, and *Pulv. Comitum Warvicensis*, made of the same ingredients, tho in different proportions; but that here given, may very well answer the ends of both.

K 4

Indian

Indian Leaf [or Bay-Leaves] Nutmeg, the greater and the lesser Cardamoms, and Spike-nard, each a dram; of Aloes-wood, yellow Saunders, and long Pepper, each two drams; of Ginger, a dram and half: mix them together for a Powder *.

Pulvis Diasennæ.

Compound Powder of Senna.

Take of the Leaves of Senna, and Cream of Tartar, each two ounces; Galangal, the Seed of Bishop's-weed, Cloves, and Cinnamon, of each two drams; Scammony, half an ounce: make them into a powder †.

Pulvis Diatessaron.

Powder of four Ingredients.

Take of the Roots of round Birthwort, and Gentian, of Bay-berries, and Myrrh, each two ounces; make them into a Powder ||:

* By leaving out the perfumes, originally order'd in this Powder, 'tis render'd more generally useful, and less offensive; so that as it here stands, it seems, in the whole, to be a generous invigorating medicine.

† The *London Dispensatory* is crowded with no less than three compound Powders of Senna; the *compositus major*, the *compositus minor*, and the *Diasennæ*; the intentions of all which are effectually answer'd by the present, tho it differs not from the third of the *London College*.

|| 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.

whereof

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, and Liquorise, of each two drams: make them into a Powder; to which, at the time of using it, add two drams of white Poppy-seed, and a dram of each of the four greater cold Seeds, freed from their husks: mix them and make there- of a Powder*.

Pulvis Hieræ Picræ.

Powder of Hieræ Picra.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, four ounces; Galangal, Rhubarb, *Virginia Snake-root*, and Zedoary,

* For the character and uses of this Powder, see Dr. Quincy's *Compleat Dispensatory*, pag. 475, 476. The Sugar is dropt in the composition, as increasing the bulk thereof to little purpose. And it wou'd be more com- modious still, if some other refrigerants, fit for keeping in this form, suppose nitre, *Sal Prunel.* or the like, were order'd instead of the cold Seeds; which, on ac- count of their oil, are so very apt to turn rancid, that they

cannot

Zedoary, of each three drams: mix them and make a Powder *

When the *Hiera Picra* is made for the sake of the Tincture, only the Aloes need be pulveriz'd; and the other ingredients well bruised †.

Pulvis Millepedum compositus.

Compound Powder of Millepedes.

Take of Millepedes, Crabs-Eyes, and Oyster-shells, each an ounce; Liquorise-root, and the root of Restharrow, the Seeds of the greater Burdock, wild Carot, and Gromwell, of each six drams; of Cream of Tartar, and the Salt of Broom, each three drams: mix them, and make a Powder †.

cannot make a part of the powder till it just comes to be used; which must occasion no small trouble and inconvenience: whence, I presume, they are frequently left out by the compounder.

* 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.

† See *Tinctura Sacra*.

‡ This powder seems intended as a deobstruent, a diuretic and absorbent; but tho' the design be good, the contrivance seems capable of emendation: the Liquorise-root has little pretence to a place here; and if any stress be laid upon the Salt of Broom, as a diuretic, this favours too much of antiquity; for the modern chemists will never allow it, when rightly prepared, to differ from the fix'd salt of any other vegetable.

Pulvis

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*.

Pulvis Strypticus.

Stryptic Powder.

Take of Roch-Alum, 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

* 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.

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

of

of the distill'd Oils of Rue, and Savin, each twenty drops: and mix all together*.

GENERAL RULES for the Making of POWDERS.

- I. *Particular care must be had, that nothing rotten, decay'd or impure be mix'd 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 dryer 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-stop'd glasses †.*

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

† These rules are so very plain and just, as to carry their reasons along with them: and indeed all the rules laid down in this Dispensatory, are fetch'd from the nature of things, and shew a good acquaintance with pharmacy, and the properties of simples.

SEC.

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 Aloes-wood, each six drams; Cochineal, three drams; Saffron, a dram and half: and mix them together †.

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

† The Cochineal and Saffron are here very properly added, to enrich the medicine, and increase its cordial virtues; wherein it much exceeds that of the *London Dispensatory*, tho' now reduced to a great degree of simplicity, and elegance.

Electua-

Electuarium Antidyfentericum.

Electuary against the Dysentery.

Take of the Confection of Japan *, six ounces; of the Styptic Powder †, three drams; of Blood-stone, two drams; of red Coral, a dram; of Opium, half a dram: and with a sufficient quantity of the Syrup of Myrtle, mix them up into an Electuary ||.

Electuarium è Baccis Lauri.

Electuary of Bay-Berries.

Take of Bay-berries, and the leaves of Rue, each an ounce; the roots of *Calamus aromaticus* and Zedoary, the Seeds of Cummin and Lovage, of each half an ounce; the leaves of Organy, and common Penny-royal; long Pepper, black Pepper and Castor, of each two drams; Myrrh, Opopanax, and Sagapenum, of each three drams; Syrup of Mugwort, a pound; and a sufficient quantity of

* See *Confectio Japonica*.

† See *Pulvis Stypticus*.

|| This medicine appears truly admirable; and is perhaps one of the greatest specifics hitherto known for a Diarrhœa. It seems calculated on the footing of that famous astringent Electuary of Dr. Cockburn; and might, I suspect, with a small addition of a certain essential oil, and by leaving the powders coarse, be made to pass for it.

Canary

ELECTUARIES. 143

Canary Wine to dissolve the Gums : Mix them all into an Electuary, according to the Rules of Art *.

Electuarium Cardiacum.

The Cordial Electuary.

Take of the Conserve of Rosemary, and of red Roses, each an ounce and half; Orange-peel, and Citron-peel, both preserved, of each an ounce; Nutmeg, and preserved Ginger, of each 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 †.

Electuarium Caryocostinum.

Electuary of Cloves, and Costus.

Take of aromatic Cloves, and Costus, [or Zedoary] of Cummin-Seed, and Ginger, each two drams; Hermodactiles, and Scammony, of each half an ounce; clarified Honey, six

* The *Electuarium à Baccis Lauri*, is no inconsiderable medicine; and here the addition of the myrrh, and the changing honey for Syrup of Mugwort, make an alteration in it for the better.

† This medicine certainly makes good its title; and in a Dispensatory, or to a physician, unprovided of the celebrated *Confectio Raleighana*, may to good purpose supply its place; for tho' this be a thousand times more simple than that; yet, upon comparison, it will appear a much more elegant, and, perhaps, effectual remedy.

ounces :

ounces: mix them together into an Electuary*.

Electuarium Catholicon.

The universal Electuary.

Take of the root of Polypody of the oak, two ounces; and of Spring-water, two quarts: boil them together till one half is exhales; adding, towards the end, the leaves of Mercury, the greater Water-Betony, and Liquorise-root, of each an ounce; sweet Fennel-seed, half an ounce: press out the liquor, and put thereto two pounds of brown Sugar; then boiling it to the consistence of a Syrup, throw in of the Pulps of *Cassia fistularis*, and of Tamarinds, each four ounces: mix these well together; then add the following ingredients; *viz.* two ounces of the leaves of Senna, an ounce of Rhubarb, both in powder, and a dram of the distill'd Oil of Aniseed, receiv'd upon a little Sugar: stir all well together, and make thereof an Electuary, according to the rules of art †.

* The *London* College order this Electuary to be made up with Honey of Roses, instead of common honey; but why a purging Electuary, as this, shou'd require such an alteration, I cannot tell.

† The process for this medicine is here very well conducted; and some alterations made in it for the better; particularly the addition of the Oil of Aniseeds; but among us 'tis little prescribed or made; tho' it seems design'd by the learned compilers to be used instead of our *Electuarium Lenitivum*. See below *Electuarium Lenitivum pro Clystere*.

Dia-

Diascordium.

Take the leaves of Scordium, red Roses, Cinnamon, Bole-*Armeniac*, and *Japan* Earth, of each an ounce; the roots of Bistort, Gentian, and Tormentil; the leaves of *Cretan* Dittany, Gum-Arabic, calamite Storax, and Galbanum, of each half an ounce; long Pepper and Ginger, of each two drams, Opium, a dram and half; Syrup of Diacodium, boild to the consistence of honey, thrice the weight of all the powders; *Canary* Wine half a pint. Mix them together, so as to make 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

* In the direction of this capital composition we have several instances of the judgment and good sense of the compilers; they have prudently drop'd 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*; drop'd the seeds of Sorrel as insignificant; order'd red Rose-leaves instead of Sugar of Roses; and Diacodium instead of honey.

L

Syrup

Syrup of red Poppies, an ounce: Mix and make an Electuary according to art †.

Confectio Japonica.

Confection of Japan.

Take of *Japan* Earth, two ounces; the roots of Bistort, of the greater Comfrey, and of Tormentil; red Roses, Plantain Seed, Balauftines, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, Gum-*Arabic*, Maflich, burnt Hart's horn, and Bole-*Armeniac*, of each half an ounce; of Diacodium, boiled to the consistence of honey, thrice the weight of the powders: mix them together, and make thereof an Electuary, according to art*.

The Powder of this Confection is commodiously kept by it self, to be mix'd with the Syrup as occasion shall require ||.

Elec-

† This is the Electuary which Mr. *Boyle* so much commends, and found so very 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*.

* This is a very pretty composition, and seems design'd as a safe astringent for children, and such persons as cannot bear, or do not require strong opiates.

|| It were not amiss if all the powders of astringent Electuaries were thus kept separate, till occasion requires their use; because, by continuing in a moist state, they lose

Electuarium Lenitivum pro Clystere.

Lenitive Electuary for Glysters.

Take of the root of Polybody of the oak, two ounces; the leaves of Mercury; Fænugreek-seed, and Linseed, of each an ounce; Spring-water, three quarts: boil them together till one half is exhaled; adding towards the end, two ounces of Senna-leaves, half an ounce of Coriander-seed, and an ounce of hepatic Aloes, in powder: 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,

lose much of their stypticity or astringency, as well as their aromatic virtue; but both will in good measure be prevented by making such Electuaries, as the following Rules direct, only in small parcels.

* This, tho' design'd only for Glysters, is a much more artificial composition than the *Electuarium Lenitivum* of the *London Dispensatory*; which is very faulty in its contrivance, as Dr. *Quincy* justly observes. The learned compilers wou'd, no doubt, have had a *Lenitive Electuary* drawn up, on the same footing, for internal use, had they not design'd to supply its place by the *Electuarium Catholicon*.

L 2

and

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-seed, Opium, the lesser Cardamoms, Fennel-seed, Gentian-root, red Roses, and Dittany of *Crete*, of each five drams; Anniseed, the roots of Asarabacca, 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*.

* There is little or no alteration here made of this medicine; in deference, I suppose, to its being a Capital of great antiquity and establish'd reputation; tho it might, without all dispute be alter'd for the better: witness the attempt made for that purpose, by Dr. *Quincy*, in his compleat *Dispensatory*, pag. 432.

Elec-

Electuarium Pectorale.

Pectoral Electuary.

Take of the Flowers of Sulphur, an ounce ; the roots of Florentine-Orrice, six drams ; and of Ellicampane, half an ounce ; of *Sperma Ceti*, three drams ; of the Flowers of Benjamin, two drams ; of the finest Honey, two ounces ; and as much Balsamic Syrup as will make the whole, by mixture, into an Electuary *.

This Electuary is also made without Honey.

Electuarium è Succo Rosarum.

Electuary of the Juice of Roses.

Take of the Juice of Damask-Roses, and brown Sugar, each a pound and half : boil them to the consistence of a thick Syrup ; then remove it from the fire, and sprinkle therein the following ingredients, reduced to fine powder ; *viz.* of Scammony, an ounce and half ; of Cinnamon, and yellow Saunders, each half an ounce, and of Mastich, two drams : mix all together, and make an Electuary †.

The-

* The design and contrivance of this medicine is very commendable : it cannot fail of being an admirable pectoral ; and may unquestionably be used with good success, by phthical and asthmatical persons.

† One might here except to the yellow Saunders, and the Mastich, as making little to the intention : but this medicine likewise has antiquity to plead ; tho the

Theriaca Andromachi.

• *The Treacle of Andromachus.*

Take of the Troches of Squills, six ounces; those of Vipers, the mass *Hedychroon*, long Pepper, and Opium, of each three ounces; *Sclavonian* [or *Florentine*] Orrice-root, red Roses, the leaves of Scordium, Agaric, Opo-balsamum [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 leaves of Calamint, Horehound, *Cretan* Dittany, the Flowers of *Arabian* Stœchas, Squinanth, *Macedonian* Parsly-seed, Costus, [or *Zedoary*] *Cyprus* Turpentine, Male-Frankincense, white Pepper, black Pepper, *Cassia lignea*, and *Indian* Spikenard, of each six drams; *Cretan* Polymountain, Seeds of the Hartwort of *Marseilles* [or the common] those of Anise, of Bishopsweed, of Stone-parfly [or *Cloves*] of the lesser Cardamoms, of Fennel, and of Treacle-mustard; the roots of Gentian, Spignel, *Pontic* Phu, [or wild *Valerian*] and Sweet-flag; the leaves of Germander, Ground-pine, and St.

compilers have ventured at some alterations therein; particularly by ordering only the yellow Saunders, instead of all the three; and, with the *London* College, leaving out the Spodium and the Camphire, which scarce any man in his senses wou'd have ever put in.

John's

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*, *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*, *Jew's 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 Edensis.

The Edinburg Theriaca.

Take the roots of *Angelica*, *Contrayerva*, *Master-wort*, *Virginia Snake-root*, wild *Va-*

* As well establish'd as this grand Capital is, and as sacred as some conceitedly esteem it, 'tis capable of considerable improvements and emendations, from later discoveries, and a better acquaintance with physick and pharmacy: accordingly *Dr. Quincy* nobly attempts to mend the whole, and give it in a much less compass, perhaps to equal, at least, if not superior advantage. This however must be said; tho' the ingredients of the original are strangely huddled together, yet they make a lucky mixture, that may be safely ventured upon; for it has scarce ever been found to do any harm; tho' as inconsiderately prescribed as any compound in the whole tribe; which, I think, is something that redounds very much to its praise. Those who desire to know more of this great medicine, may consult *Dr. Quincy*, in his *Compleat Dispensatory*, pag. 433—436.

L 4

lerian,

lerian, Zedoary, and Bay-berries, of each two ounces; the leaves of Rue and Scordium, of each an ounce and half; Powder of *Diambra*, three ounces; Camphire, Saffron, Rosin of Guaiacum, Myrrh and Opium, of each an 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*.

L O H O C H S.

Lohoch ex Amylo.

Lohoch 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 sometimes added a dram of *Japan Earth* †.

* This is certainly a noble Medicine, both for internal and external use: the choicest alexipharmics enter its composition; and in most cases, especially where a strong opiate is required, I shou'd give it the preference to *Philonium Romanum*, *Venice-Treacle*, or *Mithridate*. As a Cataplasim it will do more than the *Theriaca Londinensis*; and tho' that be a good composition, yet this exceeds it every way. The Camphire, and the Rosin of Guaiacum were not added indiscreetly. But how shall the Camphire be united with the other ingredients? It seems the best way, first to dissolve it in a little oil of sweet Almonds; and then incorporate it with a small part of the honey, to be put to the rest of the mixture, when almost cold.

† This Lohoch seems chiefly design'd as an agglutinant and astringent; and is well enough contrived for the intention.

Lohoch

Lohoch Commune.

The Common Lohoch.

Take of fresh Oil of sweet Almonds, and of Pectoral Syrup, each an ounce; 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 may 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 Manna.

Lohoch of Manna.

Take of the Manna of *Calabria*, of fresh-drawn

* 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.

Oil

Oil of Almonds, and of Syrup of Violets, each a like quantity : mix and make a Lohoch ||.

Lohoch Saponaceum.

Lohoch of Soap.

Take of *Venetian Soap*, a dram ; Oil of Almonds, an ounce † ; of *Pectoral 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*, and white Sugar, each two drams ; fresh-drawn Oil of Almonds, half an ounce ; and of *Balsamic Syrup*, an ounce : mix them together for a Lohoch *.

GENERAL RULES for making ELECTUARIES.

I. *The Rules laid down for making Decoctions and Powders, must also be understood*

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

† 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.

to

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 stir'd together, so as to make a smooth and uniform mixture.
- III. Astringent Electuaries, and those wherein the pulp of fruits is an ingredient, are to be made up in small quantities; the superfluous moisture of such pulps being exhale'd over a gentle fire, before they are mix'd in with the rest*.

* The reason why astringent Electuaries shou'd be made in small quantities was touch'd at above, in the note upon *Confectio Japonica*; and there is as good an one to be given for doing the same by those made with the pulps of fruits; for these are so strongly inclined to ferment, that it is impossible to keep them long in warm weather, without spoiling, or altering their nature, and that of the medicine they go to compose; especially if they were not previously boiled to a high consistence; or if mix'd with any more aqueous parts than are just requir'd in a stiff *Electuary*: whence it is, that the *Electuarium Levitivum* generally spoils in the Summer, and becomes unfit for use.

SEC-

SECTION XIII.

PILLS.

Pilulæ Æthiopicæ.

Pills with Æthiops.

TAKE of Æthiops Mineral, two ounces ;
of the Antihectic of *Poterius*, an ounce ;
of the Rosin of Guaiacum, half an ounce : and,
with a sufficient quantity of Balsam *Capivi*,
make them up into a mass of Pills *.

Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Chalybeatæ.

Pills of Gum-Ammoniac with Steel.

Take of Gum-Ammoniac two ounces ; *Succotrine* Aloes, an ounce and half ; Salt of Steel,

* This is a well-contrived composition, for the purpose of a thorough deobstruent ; tho perhaps the Æthiops mineral contributes much less thereto, than is generally supposed. But the Antihectic of *Poterius* is certainly admirable in such an intention, according to the just character given thereof by Dr. *Quincy*, in his *Compleat Dispensatory*, p. 273, 274.

six drams; of Myrrh, Rosin of Guaiacum, and Extract of Gentian, each half an ounce; of Saffron, two drams: and, with a proper quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, make them into a mass of Pills, according to the rules of art*.

Pilulæ Cocciaë.

Pills called Cocciaë ||.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, Troches of Alhanhal, and of Scammony, each an ounce; of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram: and with Syrup of Buckthorn, enough for that purpose, bring them into a mass of Pills.

Pilulæ communes Avicennæ.

The common Pills of Avicenna.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, two ounces; of Myrrh, an ounce; of Saffron, half an ounce:

* Here we have a fine chalybeate medicine, composed of suitable ingredients, and properly brought into the form of pills; as being otherwise very nauseous to take. The mass is not inconsiderately ordered to be made up with *Elixir Proprietatis*; which, as it is commonly directed for that purpose, seldom holds the ingredients together; but here the Extract of Gentian, &c. will cause it to bind.

|| The origin of this name is somewhat obscure and undetermin'd: *Rhasis* is the first who mentions and describes the composition with this Epithet; which some suppose derived from the Greek word κόκκος, in allusion to the form or figure of these pills, resembling a berry or some grain; but others rather chuse to fetch it from κόκκος, as signifying that kind of medicine which causes a plentiful discharge of humours.

and

and with a sufficient quantity of the Syrup of Orange-peel, make them into a mass for Pills*.

Pilulæ communes Rufi.

The common Pills of Rufus.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, two ounces; Gum-Ammoniac, an ounce; Myrrh, half an ounce: and with a proper quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, bring them into a mass of Pills †.

Pilulæ de Cynoglossio.

Pills of Hound's-tongue.

Take the root of Hound's-tongue, white Henbane Seed, and Opium, of each half an ounce; of Myrrh, six drams; Olibanum, five drams; Castor, Saffron, and solid Storax, of

* This is the common *Pilulæ Rufi* of our Shops, and *Rufus* appears to be the original author of the composition; tho' the same medicine is found in the *Augustan Dispensatory*, under the title of *Pilulæ Pestilentiales seu communes Avicennæ*; from whence the learned compilers seem to have taken it. Whoever desires to know more of the history of these pills, may consult Dr. *Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 462, 463. and *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 167, PRACT. The Syrup of Orange-peel is with good judgment made choice of by the compilers to form the mass.

† With submission to the better knowledge of the compilers, these pills have not a proper title; the former, called by them *Pilulæ communes Avicennæ*, being I think, unquestionably, the *Pilulæ communes Rufi*. See *Quincy's Dispensatory*, and *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, ubi supra.

each

each two drams ; Syrup of Diacodium, enough to make them, by the rules of art, into a mass for Pills*.

Pilulæ de Duobus.

Pills of two principal Ingredients.

Take the Troches of Alhandal, and Scammony, of each an ounce ; 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, seu de Extractis.

Deobstruent Pills, or Pills compos'd of Extracts.

Take of *Succotrine* Aloes, four ounces ; Gum Ammoniac, nine drams ; Jalap-root, and leaves of Senna, of each an ounce ; Extract of black Hellebore, Rosin of Guaiacum, Myrrh, and Tartar of Vitriol, of each two drams ; Ex-

* This composition varies from that given us under the same title in the *London Dispensatory*, only in substituting myrrh for mastich, and increasing the proportions of the castor, saffron and storax.

|| The quantity of the corrector is here the double of what is ordered in the *London Dispensatory*, and the griping quality of the ingredients seems to require it ; tho' this is also considerably lessen'd by using the *Trochisci Albandal* instead of mere colocynth ; because these Troches, as they stand in this Dispensatory, are very properly made with a suitable proportion of *Tartarum Vitriolatum*. See *Trochisci Albandal*.

tract of Gentian, distill'd Oil of Juniper, Balsam of *Peru*, and Saffron, of each a dram; Syrup of Buckthorn, as much as will, with art, make them into a mass for Pills †.

Pilulæ Ecphracticæ cum Aculeo.

Stimulating Deobstruent Pills.

Take of the *Pilula Ecphracticæ*, or mass of Deobstruent Pills, three ounces; of Scammony, an ounce; of the distill'd Oil of Cloves, a dram; and, with a sufficient proportion of Syrup of Buckthorn, make them into a mass for Pills*.

Pilulæ de Gambogia.

Pills of Gamboge.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, two drams and a half; Gum-Ammoniac and Gamboge, of each one dram and half; of Scammony, a dram; of Tartar of Vitriol, half a dram; of distill'd Oil of

† This appears to be an useful composition; scarce any thing remaining exceptionable therein, as incongruous to the intention, unless it be the myrrh. The cohesion of the mass is here also well provided for, which is in particular not sufficiently regarded by the *London College*, in the composition they give us under the same title.

* Scammony, we see, the learned compilers judge should never be trusted without a corrector; as indeed it is otherwise very apt to lodge in the intestines, abrade their mucus, and corrode their vessels.

Juniper, a scruple ; and as much Syrup of Buckthorn as will make them into a mass †.

Pilulæ Gummofæ.

Gummy Pills.

Take of Galbanum, six drams ; of Myrrh, five drams ; of *Assa fœtida*, half an ounce ; of Castor, three drams ; of Oil of Amber, half a dram ; and with a sufficient quantity of *Elixir Proprietatis*, bring them, by art, into a mass †.

Pilulæ de Myrrha.

Pills of Myrrh.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, the Extract of black Hellebore, and of Myrrh, each half an ounce ; of Castor, Saffron, and Galbanum, each two drams ; of the distill'd Oil of Savin, half a dram : and with a sufficient quantity of

† The roughness, and griping quality of the Gamboge is here well corrected by the Tartar of Vitriol, and the Oil of Juniper.

‡ This Pill is excellently contrived to answer the purposes of an hystERIC ; being as effectual as it is simple, and easy of preparation ; as it will prove, if the following rules, for the making up of pills, be but observed as they ought : for if the gums be first opened, and rendered soft by the *Elixir Proprietatis*, all the ingredients will incorporate kindly, and form an uniform mass of the right consistence for pills. This liquor therefore, was not taken as the first that offer'd for that purpose ; but judiciously pitch'd upon, as being itself a medicine conspiring with the ingredients, and contributing to the same end.

M

Elix-

Elixir Proprietatis, mix them so as to make a mass for Pills †.

Pilulæ Pacificæ, vulgò *Matthæi*.

Anodyne Pills, commonly call'd *Matthew's Pills*.

Take of *Virginia Snake-root*, Castor, Saffron, and Opium, each an ounce; Soap of 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, Benjamin, Myrrh, and solid Storax, each half an ounce; and with a sufficient quantity of Balsam of Sulphur, made either with Oil of Turpentine, or Oil of

† This is a good purgative hysteric pill, as the *Pilulæ Gummosæ* were only alterative.

‡ This is a mighty simple and compendious method of making the *Pilule 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 Terebinthine*, which is apt to leave it crumbly. If the reader wants to be informed of the virtues of this noble remedy, he may find them in *Dr. Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 336; tho' this is a better composition than that there described under the same name. See also *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, p. 179, PRACT.

Ani-

Aniseeds, bring them into a mass, according to the rules of art*.

Pilulæ, seu Extractum Rudij.

Pills, or Extract of Rudius.

Take of Agaric, Colocynth, the Roots of black Hellebore and Turbith, each an ounce: bruise them well, and add thereto half an ounce of Salt of Tartar, and two quarts of Spring-water: 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, reduced to a very fine powder, *viz.* of *Succotrine Aloes*, two ounces; and of Scammony, an ounce: lastly, having removed the mass from the fire, mix with it a dram of the distill'd Oil of Cloves †.

* 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.

† Here is a fine contrivance in the management of this composition; whilst other Dispensatories have it very unartful: with what good sense are the Agaric, Colocynth, Hellebore, and Turpeth ordered for decoction, in water and salt of tartar? With what elegance and simplicity is their Extract ordered to be taken? How prudently are the spices dropt in the decoction? How judiciously the useles trouble of a distillation avoided: and how prudently the corrector added, at last, in the form of an essential oil?

Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum Gummi.

Stomach Pills with Gums.

Take of *Succotrine Aloes*, an ounce ; of *Rhubarb*, six drams ; of *Gum-Ammoniac*, half an ounce ; of *Myrrh*, and *Extract of Gentian*, each a dram and half ; of *Saffron*, and *Salt of Wormwood*, each half a dram ; and with a sufficient quantity of *Syrup of Buckthorn*, make them into a mass for Pills *.

Pilulæ de Styrace.

Pills of Storax.

Take of *calamite Storax*, *Balsam of Tolu*, *Myrrh*, *Olibanum*, and *Opium*, each half an ounce ; of *Saffron*, a dram ; and, with a proper proportion of *Diacodium*, make them into a mass, according to the rules of Art ||.

Pilulæ Tartaræ.

Pills with Tartar.

Take of *Gum-Ammoniac*, six drams ; *Succotrine Aloes*, three drams ; *Tartar of Vitriol*, half a dram ; *Elixir Proprietatis*, a sufficient quantity ; and mix them into a mass †.

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

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

† For the character of these pills see *Dr. Quincy*, in his complete Dispensatory, p. 468, and in his notes upon that of the *London College*, p. 136, 137.

GENE-

GENERAL RULES for the making up of PILLS.

- 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 oiled bladders.*



M 3

SEC.

SECTION XIV.

TROCHES.

Agaricus Trochiscatus.

Troches of Agaric.

TAke of white and light Agaric, grated and well bruis'd, three ounces; Tartar of Vitriol, two drams; and a sufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Gum-Dragon, made with Mint-water, so as that, by mixing them, Troches may be, artificially, made thereof*.

Trochisci albi Rhafis, seu Sief album.

The white Troches of Rhafes.

Take of Ceruse, ten drams; Sarcocol, three drams; Starch, two drams; Gum-Arabic, and Gum-Dragon, of each a dram; Camphire,

* Tartar of Vitriol proves a better corrector of Agaric than Ginger; which, for that purpose, is ordered in the *London Dispensatory*.

half

half a dram; and a proper quantity of Rose-water; in which dissolve the Gum-Arabic, and Gum-Dragon, 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 Alhandal, seu Colocynthis Trochiscata.

Troches of Alhandal, or Coloquintida.

Take of the pulp of Colocynth, well bruis'd, without the seeds, three ounces; of Tartar of Vitriol, three drams; and with a sufficient quantity of a thick Mucilage of Gum-Dragon, made with Mint-water, let the whole be artificially form'd into Troches*.

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-Dragon, made with Rose-water, as much as will serve to form the whole into Lozenges.

* The *Tartarum Vitriolatum* seems to be very judiciously added in this composition, as a corrector; which the roughness and violence of the colocynth greatly require: this purpose it, doubtless, answers much better than the *Bdellium*, wherewith these Troches are usually clogg'd in other Dispensatories.

M 4 Tro-

T R O C H E S.

Trochisci Bechici nigri.

Black Pectoral Lozenges.

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

Trochisci de Carabe.

Troches of Amber.

Take of white Amber, six drams; burnt Hart's-horn, Gum-Arabic, Gum-Tragacanth, red Coral, Blood-stone, true (or *German*) Acacia, Hypocistis, Balauftines, Mastich, Dragon's-blood, Bole *Armeniac*, and *Japan* Earth, of each two drams; of Saffron, Olibanum and Opium, each a dram and half; Rose-water, a sufficient quantity; wherewith let the Gum-Arabic, and Gum-Dragon, be dissolv'd into a mucilage; and add the other ingredients, in fine powder, so as to form Troches, with the requisite art.

Trochisci Cypheos, pro Mithridatio.

Troches of Cyperus, 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

and half; Cinnamon, half an ounce; Saffron, a dram; Bdellium, Spikenard, *Cassia lignea*, round [or long] Cyperus-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 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, half a pound; and a sufficient quantity of the Mucilage of Gum-Dragon, 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 Marjo-

* 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.*

ram,

ram, 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 [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-Arabic, and Gum-Dragon, each a dram; of white Sugar, a pound; and a proper quantity of Rose-water: dissolve the Gums in the Rose-water, so as to make a mucilage; and with this beat up the Troches.

Trochisci de Myrrha.

Troches of Myrrh.

Take of Myrrh, three drams; of Madder-root, the Leaves of Dittany of *Crete*, those of Horse-mint, and common Penny-royal, of Castor, Sagapenum, Opopanax, and *Assafetida*, each two drams; the distill'd Oils of Rue and Savin,

Savin, of each 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 ; and afterwards 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 mere pulp of the Squill is justly preferred to these Troches.*

* This is an ingenuous confession ; and might be extended to several other preparations : but in many cases it requires a good knowledge of physick and pharmacy, to say when the rude simple is preferable to its composition ; and of this knowledge the physicians of the Royal College of *Edinburg* appear, by this their Dispensatory, to be greater masters than any other body of men who have hitherto published a standard, or purely officinal, *Pharmacopœia*.

Tro-

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 clear'd of the back-bone; of bisket Bread, ground and searced, two ounces; beat them up together, with a proper quantity 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 the Preparing of TROCHES.

I. *The three preceding Rules, laid down for the making of powders, must be likewise understood of the preparing powders for Troches.*

* Here we have another instance of the judgment and frankness of the *Edinburg* Physicians; who seem rather willing to deliver plain, useful truths, than to make themselves revered for mystery, and blinding the eyes of the populace.

II. *When*

- 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, that is proper.*
- 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 at least in those of glaz'd earth.*



S E C.

SECTION XV.

O I L S.

OILS *obtained by Expression.*

Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium.

Oil of sweet Almonds.

TAKE any quantity of sweet Almonds, fresh dried, and blanched; 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, Hazel-nuts, Wall-nuts, Mace, Nutmegs, white Henbane-seed, Linseed, white Poppy-seed, and Mustard-seed; the iron plates of the press being first moderately warm'd *.

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

Both

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

OILS made by *Infusion* and *Decoction*.

Oleum Absinthites.

Oil of Wormwood.

Take a pound of the bruis'd tops of fresh common Wormwood, and three pints of ripe Oil-Olive: put them into a glass vessel, or one of glaz'd earth; close it well, and expose it to the heat of the sun, for fifteen days; then add four ounces of the juice of Wormwood; and boil the whole gently, till the juice is evaporated, 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

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, half a pint; and boil them together, *in Balneo Mariae*, 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; the root of white Lilly, and fresh Squill bruis'd, of each an ounce; of Fænugreek-feed, 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 very gentle fire, or *in Balneo Mariae*, till the aqueous moisture is evaporated; observing to keep it continually stirring, to prevent its burning*.

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

Oleum

Oleum Myrrhæ per deliquium.

Oil of Myrrh per deliquium.

Take any number of new-laid Eggs, boil'd hard, cut them lengthwise, and take out the yolks; then fill up the cavities of the whites with powder of Myrrh; tye them together again with thread, and hang them up in a moist place, so as that the liquor, or oil, may run from them into a vessel, set underneath to receive it*.

* That so indolent, and apparently unactive a thing as the white of an Egg, should dissolve the tough body of Myrrh, which other solvents touch with such great difficulty, must needs appear strange to any one that is unacquainted with the doctrine contain'd in that admirable chapter of *Menstruums*, given us by the learned *Boerhaave*, in his *New Method of Chemistry*, p. 332—362, THEOR.



N

S E C.

SECTION XVI.

BALSAMS.

Balsamum Anodynum Batæi.

Bates's Anodyne Balsam.

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

Balsamum Anodynum, vulgò Guidonis.

Anodyne Balsam, commonly call'd Guido's Balsam.

Take of *Hepatic Aloes*, *Gum-Ammoniac*, *Bdellium*, *Caranna*, *Castor*, *Galbanum*, *Lab-*

* For the character of this extraordinary medicine, see *Dr. Quincy's Dispensatory*, p. 489.

danum,

danum, Myrrh, Balsam of *Peru*, Olibanum, Amber, Tacamahac, and solid Storax, each half an ounce: reduce the ingredients, capable of it, to powder; then add the full weight of them all of *Venice Turpentine*; put the whole into 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.

If the distillation be performed in an Alembic, with the addition of four times the whole quantity of Spring-water, the Balsam will be obtained free from any empyreumatical impression.

Balsamum ad Apoplecticos.

Apoplectic Balsam.

Take of the Oil of Nutmegs, obtain'd by expression, an ounce; melt it in a silver vessel; and, being removed from the fire, add thereto of the distill'd Oils of Cloves, of Cin-

* The *Latin* phrase *ad tertias*, tho' frequently used in medicine, is capable of a double interpretation; for it may either signify two thirds, as it is here rendered, or one third; that is, when applied to Decoctions, for example, it may either signify that the boiling should be continued till only one third of the original liquor remains behind; or till only one third of the whole is wasted, and two thirds are left: but the latter seems to be the more common and approved acceptation; and so, likewise, *ad tertias implere*, or *ad duas tertias*, is not to fill one third, but two thirds of a vessel.

N 2

namon,

namon, of Lavender, of Marjoram, of Rhodium, and of Rosemary, each a scruple; 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 the best Oil-Olive, a pint and half; of *Canary Wine*, a pint; of Dragon's-Blood, reduced to powder, an ounce: boil them together, over a gentle fire, till the Wine is consumed; then add of yellow Wax, a pound; of *Venice Turpentine*, a pound and half; and of Balsam of *Peru*, two ounces: mix them together, by boiling them a little; but add not the Balsam of *Peru* before the vessel is removed from the fire †.

Balsama Sulphuris.

Balsams of Sulphur.

For these, see the Chemical part of this Dispensatory.

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

Bal-

Balsamum Viride.

The green Balsam.

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



N 3

SEC

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

* This medicine seems to be improperly call'd an ointment; as it receives no oil, or other unctuous ingredient in its composition: 'tis also generally made so thin, or else becomes so by the settling of the Verdigrease, as not to resemble an unguent in consistence. 'Tis however of very considerable virtues, and frequently used externally, by chirurgeons, 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.

Ce-

Unguentum album Camphoratum.

White Ointment with Camphire.

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

Unguentum ad Ambusta.

Ointment for Burns.

Take of the inner rind of fresh Elder, and of the fresh leaves of the same tree, each two ounces: bruise them well, and boil them in two pounds of Linseed Oil, till the aqueous moisture is consumed; then press out the Oil, and dissolve in it six ounces of white Wax; and, whilst they remain fluid, sprinkle the following powders therein; keeping the whole perpetually stirring, *viz.* Powder of Ceruse, three ounces, and of Calamine, an ounce: then taking the mixture from the fire, and permitting it to cool a little, add thereto two drams of Camphire, reduced to a powder, by being rubb'd with a few drops of Oil of Almonds; lastly mix all together, so as to make an Ointment thereof*.

Unguentum Antipsopticum.

Ointment for the Itch.

Take of Ellicampane-root, and the root of sharp-pointed Dock, each three ounces: slice

* This seems to be an excellent Unguent for the purposes express'd by its title; and deserves always to be kept in readiness; to provide, in the best manner, against such contingencies as we meet with every day.

and bruise them; then pour thereon three pints of Spring-water, and a pint of Vinegar: boil them to a half, and strongly press out the remaining Liquor; to which add six ounces of the leaves of fresh Water-creffes; and two ounces of those of Sage: let the herbs be well bruis'd, and mix'd up with four pounds of Hog's lard; then boil all together till the aqueous moisture is exhald, and press out the Ointment; whereto put four ounces of the Oil of Bays, and mix the whole together*.

Sulphur may be hereto added occasionally.

Unguentum Antipsoricum, cum Mercurio.

Ointment for the Itch, with Mercury.

This is made of the preceding Ointment, by adding thereto four ounces of Quick-silver, 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 Arcaei.

The Ointment or Liniment of Arcaei.

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

* 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.

them

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

Unguentum Basilicon.

The Ointment Basilicon.

Take of yellow Wax, Goat's-Suct, 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 Citrinum.

The yellow Ointment.

Take an ounce of Quick-silver, and dissolve it in as much Spirit of Nitre, as will serve for that purpose; then add, by degrees, a

† The Author of this Ungent, who was a very good chirurgeon, 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 failed 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.*

* The title of this Unguent should denote it possess'd of royal or uncommon virtues; but according to the original prescription of *Mesue*, it seems an indifferent composition of the four ingredients Wax, Rosin, Pitch, and Oil: the addition of the Turpentine and Goat's-Suct here, certainly improves it as a digestive, in case of wounds, which is its principal use: but still, it perhaps yields in virtues to the *Basilicon Flavum* of the *London Dispensatory*, on account of the *Burgundy* Pitch there directed, instead of the common sort here; which alteration is said to prevent its generating fungous flesh, as the other sort is apt to do.

pound

pound of melted Hog's-Lard; and mix them into 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 removed from the fire, sift in the following Ingredients, reduced to powder; viz. of Bole *Armeniac*, and Calamine, each four ounces; of Litharge of Gold, and Ceruse, each three 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 ‖.

† For the purposes of a detergent, this seems to be a fine contrivance.

* The *Unguentum desiccativum rubrum* of the *London Dispensatory* is by much 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 lessen'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.

Un.

Unguentum Dialthææ compositum.

Compound Ointment of Marshmallows.

Take of the Ointment of Marshmallows, four ounces ; of Gum-Ammoniac, dissolved in a proper quantity of Spring-Water, and strain'd, an ounce ; of Linseed-Oil, two ounces : Melt the Ointment and the Oil together ; then add the Solution of the Gum-Ammoniac, thicken'd a little over the fire, and whilst it yet remains hot ; lastly, boil all together, till the aqueous moisture is consumed, so as to make an Ointment*.

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 exhale'd ; 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 ;

* This is a judicious composition, and not chargeable with the faults committed by others in ordering the compound Ointment of Marshmallows.

and

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, two drams: Melt the Lard and Wax together, then add the Cantharides in powder; lastly, the Turpentine; and mix all together into an Ointment †.

Unguentum Mercuriale, seu Neapolitanum.

The Mercurial or Neapolitan Ointment.

Take of Quick-silver, a pound; of *Venice* Turpentine, and liquid Storax, each two ounces; grind them together in a mortar, till the globules of Mercury are no longer

* This Ointment is here ordered in a more simple and elegant manner than we commonly meet with it: but among us, 'tis very little used; tho' 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 by spreading a little thereof upon a piece of linen, and applying it occasionally to the part,

visible;

visible; then add thereto three pounds of melted Hog's-Lard, and four ounces of Oil of Bays: mix all together into an Ointment, according to the rules of art*.

Unguentum Nervinum.

Nerve Ointment.

Take of the Leaves of Male-Southernwood, Marjoram, Mint, Penny-royal, Rue, Savin, and Sage; of the Flowers of Camomile, and Lavender; of the Tops of St. *John's*-wort, and Rosemary, each an ounce: 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 †.

* The liquid Storax is here added with judgment; both as it promotes the entire dissolution of the mercurial globules, by its viscosiry, and gives the whole a grateful scent.

† The contrivance of this Ointment wou'd 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. As it here stands, 'tis a much more simple and judicious prescription than the *Unguent Nervinum* of the *London Dispensatory*; and if it wants of strength, that may easily be given it occasionally by means of the chemical Oils of the same plants as are here order'd.

Un-

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, an ounce; of the Sugar of Lead, two scruples; of white Vitriol, a scruple; of Camphire, half a scruple: mix them together, and make thereof an Ointment, by the rules of art †.

* This Ointment seems to have received 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. 'Tis of use in drying up, or stopping the flux of serous humours, and the gletty matter that ouzes from old ulcers. The proportion of the Oil to the other ingredients, is here judiciously augmented; to prevent its becoming too stiff, brittle and unfit for use, as we commonly find it in our shops; whence it comes to be little valued among us.

† For simplicity and excellence, few ophthalmic Unguents can compare with this.

Unguentum Opodeldoch.
The Ointment Opodeldoc ॥

Take of the Roots of Angelica, long Birthwort, and Masterwort, each two ounces; of the leaves of Basil, Organy, Sage, and wild Thyme; as also of the Flowers of Rosemary and Lavender, each an ounce and half; of Juniper-berries, of Bay-berries, and of Cumminseed, each an ounce: slice and bruise the Ingredients, all of them being taken dry, and pour thereon a gallon of rectified Spirit of Wine; digest them, without heat, for three days, in a close vessel; then set them in a warm *Balneum Mariæ*, for some hours; afterwards press out the liquor, and add thereto an ounce of Camphire, and two pounds of *Venetian Soap*, cut into small slices; then with a gentle heat of a *Balneum Mariæ*, digest all again in a circulating vessel, with the junctures luted, till it becomes an Ointment.

Unguentum Pectorale.
Pectoral Ointment.

Take of the Ointment of Marshmallows,

|| The meaning of the name *Opodeldoch* is not well understood; 'twas 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 chemical Title, according to his usual liberty in coining words, or transposing and changing their letters.

TWO

two ounces; of *Sperma Ceti*, half an ounce; of Oil of Mace, obtained by expression, two drams; of the distill'd Oils of Aniseed and Rosemary, each half a dram; of the Oil of sweet Almonds, an ounce: melt the Ointment of Marshmallows, the *Sperma Ceti*, and the Oil of Almonds together; then having removed them from the fire, put in the distill'd Oils, and the Oil of Mace, so as to make an Ointment according to the rules of art*.

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, glazed Vessel, till the following Herbs are in season. Then take of the Leaves of Hemlock, black Henbane, Lettice, Garden Poppy, Elder, the greater Houfeleck, common Nightshade and Orpin, each three 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

* There is nothing in the composition of this Ointment that forbids its internal use, as a good Balsamic or Pectoral medicine, provided the Oil of Mucilages be carefully made for the Ointment of Marshmallows contain'd therein. However, its title denotes it design'd for external application; and indeed by being rubbed warm upon the chest, it cannot but be of considerable efficacy in some diseases of that part.

aqueous

aqueous moisture is consumed; then strain and strongly press out the Ointment*.

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 glazed earthen 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 †.

* This prescription hath rejected some superfluous ingredients, still retained in other Dispensatories; and render'd the composition more simple, without any diminution of its virtues.

† Scarce any Dispensatory-writers appear so well acquainted with the most approved ways of working the medicinal Simples, as the learned physicians of *Edinburg*; which shews they have taken uncommon pains, and not disdain'd to inquire into the too much slighted practices of artizans. This, here deliver'd, seems to be the true way of making the common Pomatum; which has been found so much better than that of the Apothecaries, as to induce them to take it wholly of persons whose trade it is to make it. The secret seems principally to lye in working the prepared fat up to a spume; a moderate heat being applied near the surface when put into the pot.

O

Un-

Unguentum Saturninum, vulgò Balsamum
Univerfale.

*Ointment of Lead, commonly called the
Univerfal Balsam.*

Take of Litharge of Gold, and red Lead, each a pound; of Vinegar, four pints; and boil them together till one half of the liquor is wasted; then strain off the other; to the remainder add the same quantity of Vinegar, and proceed to boil and strain as before, till the operation shall have been performed six feveral times: Then mix all the parcels of strain'd liquor together, in a glazed earthen vefsel; and exhale them to the confistence of an Extract: Take of this Extract, and of white Wax, each three ounces; of Oil-Olive, a pound: and mix them together, according to the rules of art, fo as to make an Ointment*.

Unguentum Tutia.

Ointment of Tutty.

Take of Tutty, two ounces; of Calamine, an ounce; of new unfalted Butter, a pound:

* As Vinegar is fo good a solvent for Lead and Litharge, it may be worth the pains to prepare the Extract, for this Unguent, in the manner here described: 'tis without difpute a much better way than using calcined Lead, and crude Litharge; and this, if it had no other adyantage, wou'd give it the preference, as a healer and a dryer, to that Ointment of Lead usually aferibed to *Foefius*, and adopted in the *London Dispensatory*.

having

having melted the Butter, sprinkle the powders therein, and keep all stirring till it becomes an Ointment.

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; to which 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 other's virtues: there is nothing improper, or indiscreetly admitted in the whole; so that it cannot well fail of answering its end, as an external application in the case of worms.

† 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 rubrum.

The red, Anodyne Plaister.

Take of yellow Wax, Gum-Elemi, and
Burgundy Pitch, each six ounces ; of Colo-
phony, four ounces ; of Bole-*Armeniac*, and
red Lead, each half an ounce ; of Mastich, O-
libanum, Petreol, and liquid Storax, each six
drams ; of Saffron, two drams ; and of *Venice*
Turpentine, an ounce : mix them all together,

* This is a simple composition, but answers the in-
tention well.

and

and make a Plaister thereof, according to the rules of art*.

Emplastrum Antihystericum.

Antihysteric Plaister.

Take of Galbanum, twelve ounces; of Tacamahac, and yellow Wax, each six ounces; of *Assa fœtida*, four ounces; of the leaves of Rue, the Flowers of Fever-few, and the Seeds of Cummin, each two ounces; of Turpentine, five ounces: mix them together, and make a Plaister according to art; observing to reduce the Herbs and Seed to powder †.

Emplastrum de Betonica.

Plaister of Betony.

Take of the Leaves of fresh Betony, Smalage, of the Bay-tree, of Plantain, and of Sage, each an ounce and half; of Beef-suet, two pounds; bruise the Herbs well, and boil them over a gentle fire, with the Suet, till their moisture is consumed; then press out all that will run, and add thereto of yellow Wax,

* As this is questionless innocent, so it appears to be an effectual plaister for the purpose expressed by its title.

† Much more is to be expected from this composition, than the bare application of a Galbanum-Plaister, to the navel in hysteric cases.

○ 3

Gum.

Gum-Elemi, Rosin of the Pine-tree, and Turpentine, each two pounds; melt them all together, and, before they cool, sprinkle the following powders therein; *viz.* of Mastich and Olibanum, each two ounces; and make a Plaister thereof, according to the rules of art*.

Emplastrum Cephalicum.

Cephalic Plaister.

Take of Tacamahac, two ounces; of Labdanum, and solid Storax, each half an ounce; of yellow Wax, three ounces; of white Rosin, an ounce; 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 †.

* This prescription rejects several useless circumstances and ingredients, that are still retain'd in the *Emplastrum de Beronica* of the *London Dispensatory*; and contrives the whole in a much better manner.

† This appears to be an incomparably 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: The addition of the Castor, the distill'd Oils of Lavender, and of Amber, here, instead of the Bean-meal, the Vetch-meal, and the Pigeon's-dung there; shews the sagacity of the compilers.

Em-

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 Juices 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 reduced to Powder; *viz.* of Bole-Armeniac, a pound; of the greater Comfrey-Root, Pomegranate-Bark, Balauftines, Mastich, Dragon's-Blood, and red Saunders, each two ounces: mix them, and make thereof a Plaster, according to the rules of art*.

Em-

* There is a good deal of trouble required in the making of this plaster; particularly in the expression of the

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 and Galbanum, each four ounces ; of Opopanax and Sagapenum, each two ounces ; of yellow Wax, and *Venice Turpentine*, each half a pound ;

juices ; part whereof, at least, may seem needless ; as the same ingredients might, perhaps, to better advantage be added in powder. However, as it stands, 'tis certainly a good composition, for the end proposed to be answered by it.

* The word implies a composition of Juices, from *δια* of, and *χυλος* Juice.

|| This is readily and commodiously done, if the Oil of Mucilages be, as it ought, 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

and boil 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; and boil them together, keeping them continually stirring * till they become a Plaister; to which if there be added four ounces of burnt *Chalcitis*, or calcined white Vitriol, it becomes the *Emplastrum Diachalciteos*, or Vitriol-Plaister †.

Emplastrum Epispasticum.

Blistering-Plaister.

Take of Melilot Plaister, and *Burgundy* Pitch, each half a pound; of *Venice* Turpentine, and *Cantharides*, each five ounces: mix them together, and make them into a Plaister according to art; but observe to reduce the *Can-*

† The change of Bdelium for Opopanax in this prescription, seems to be rather for the better.

* The ridiculous circumstance of stirring this plaister with a palm-tree stick, which is supposed to have given it the name of *Diapalma*, is here omitted.

‡ *Chalcitis*, or Brass-stone, is a species of Vitriol. See the note upon it, among minerals, in the Catalogue of Simples.

tharides

tharides to very fine Powder *, and add them to the other ingredients first melted together.

Emplastrum ad Herniam.

Rupture-Plaster.

Take of Balaustines, Galls, Cypress Nuts, Myrtle Berries, Pomegranate Rind, Oak Bark, Plantain Seed, and Sumach, each six drams; reduce them to powder, and let them steep, for four days, in a sufficient quantity of Vinegar; then dry them with a gentle heat, and add there-

* By the particular caution here given, of reducing the *Cantharides* to very fine powder, which is contrary to the common practice among us, the learned compilers doubtless intend something more than to conceal the chief ingredient in the composition; as by this means is done by some who sell what they call *Perpetual Blistering Plaster*. As these flies abound with a certain corrosive salt, whereto their epispastic virtue seems principally owing; it is doubtless best to bring as many of their parts as possible into immediate contact with the skin, to be affected by their application; whence also their stimulus will be the greater upon the body: and this end I conceive the learned gentlemen propose to forward, by here ordering the cantharides in very fine powder. Another caution too, it may be proper to observe in the making of this plaster, whereon so much depends, and that is, not to add the fine powder of the flies to the other ingredients, whilst they remain scalding hot; for in all probability this would cause some of their fine, pungent, volatile, and tho' animal, yet caustic Salt to evaporate, and be lost to the plaster; which, for the same reason, ought not to be spread with too hot a spatula.

to the following powders ; *viz.* of the greater Comfrey, the Leaves of Horse-tail, Aloes, Mastich, Myrrh, Mummy, and Frankincense, each two ounces ; of Bole-Armeniac, Calamine, Litharge of Gold, and Dragon's-Blood, each three ounces : all the preceding Powders being mix'd, let them be put to the following ingredients, melted together ; *viz.* solid Pitch, two pounds ; yellow Wax, and Turpentine, each a pound ; and make all into a Plaister, with the requisite art *.

Emplastrum è Meliloto.

Melilot Plaister.

Take of the fresh Herb Melilot, three pounds ; bruise it well, put it into four pounds of melted Beef-suet, and boil them together till the Herb becomes almost crisp † ; then strongly press out the Suet, and add thereto six pounds of white Rosin, and three pounds of yellow Wax ; boiling them a little together, so as to make a Plaister.

* To mend the consistence of this plaister, as ordered in the *London Dispensatory*, and fit it for separate use, *Dr. Quincy* directs the Litharge to be boiled up with Oil to a *Diachylon* ; but this prescription, by well adjusting the quantity of Turpentine, and adding a suitable proportion of wax, hath guarded against the bad consistence, as it has otherwise improved the composition, of the medicine.

† Thus may the *Serum Meliloti* be made, and kept in readines for the plaister at any time.

Em-

Emplastrum Mercuriale.

Mercurial Plaster.

Take of simple Diachylon, a pound; of Gum-Ammoniac, half a pound; melt them together; then add half a pound of Quick-silver; 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 Quick-silver no longer remains discernible †.

Emplastrum de Minio simplex.

Simple red Lead Plaster.

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 Plaster*.

Emplastrum de Minio cum Sapone.

Red Lead Plaster with Soap.

This is made by adding to the simple red

† 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 plaster.

* The plaster 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.

Lead

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 Mucilagibus, seu Diachylon 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, 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 com-

* This differs only in the proportion of the ingredients from the *Emplastrum de Sapone* of the *London Dispensatory*.

† 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.

mon

mon Pitch, each half a pound; melt them over a gentle fire, and add of Gum-Ammoniac, Galbanum, and *Venice* Turpentine, each three ounces; and afterwards sprinkle in the following powders; *viz.* of Mastich, Myrrh, Olibanum, and Saffron, each two ounces; mix all together, and make a plaister thereof, according to art.

Emplastrum Stomachicum.

Stomach Plaister.

Take of yellow Wax, half a pound, Gum-Caranna, Tacamahac, and liquid Storax, of each three ounces; Oil of Camomile, half a pound; and *Venice* Turpentine, four ounces: dissolve them all together; then add the following ingredients, reduced to powder; *viz.* of Bayberries, two ounces, of Galangal Root, and Cummin Seed, each an ounce; of the Leaves of common Wormwood, and Mint, each six drams; of Cloves and Cubebs, each half an ounce: mix them, and make thereof a Plaister according to art*.

* The *Emplastrum Stomachicum Magistrale* of the *London Dispensatory*, tho' somewhat faulty in its composition, seems preferable to this; as better answering the intention of warming and corroborating the stomach, invigorating the parts whereto 'tis 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 Nardivum*, and the *Oleum Spice*, it certainly deserves the preference.

Em-

Emplastrum Volatile.

Volatile Plaister.

Take of *Venice Turpentine*, an ounce ; grind it in a mortar, gradually pouring there- to 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 RULES for the making
of 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*

* 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 ordered 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.

† Which they will presently do, if continued boiling after the aqueous moisture of the Herb is once totally exhaled.

straining,

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 ordered 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 to be all 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 of a more solid nature are formed into rolls. But the composition of both is so various, that particular rules are generally added to direct the artist.*

* 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 feared.

C H E.

Chemical Medicines.

CLASS I.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES *.

SECTION I.

DISTILL'D OILS.

Oleum Absinthii.

Oil of Wormwood.

TAKE any quantity of the plant Wormwood, 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 sharpness: let them steep together for

* The order observed in the pure chemical part is no less exact and beautiful than that in the *Galenic*, or rather the preceding mixt part of this Dispensatory; and no other than what is religiously, and with great propriety, pursued by the accurate *Boerhaave* in his *New Method of Chemistry*.

P

eight

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>Majorana,</i>	Marjoram.
<i>Menthae,</i>	Mint.
<i>Pulegii,</i>	Peny-royal.
<i>Rorismarini,</i>	Rosemary.
<i>Ruta, &c.</i>	Rue, &c.
<i>Flor.</i>	Of the Flowers of
<i>Chamæmeli,</i>	Camomile.
<i>Lavendula, &c.</i>	Lavender, &c.
<i>Sem.</i>	Of the Seeds of
<i>Anisi,</i>	Anise.
<i>Carui,</i>	Caraway.
<i>Cumini,</i>	Cummin.
<i>Fœniculi, &c.</i>	Fennel, &c.
<i>Cort.</i>	Of the Rind of
<i>Aurantiorum,</i>	Citrons.
<i>Citriorum,</i>	Lemmons.
<i>Limonum.</i>	Oranges.
<i>Caryophyllorum,</i>	Of Cloves.
<i>Cinnamomi,</i>	Cinnamon.
<i>Macis,</i>	Mace.
<i>Nucis Moschata, &c.</i>	Nutmegs, &c.
	But

* The addition of the Sea-salt, or any mineral acid, will considerably increase the quantity of the oil; (as the judicious *Homberg* first discover'd) by opening the little

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 211

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; the viscous one of as many weeks; and the woody and resinous one, of as many months. 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 *fix'd 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

little cells of the plant wherein 'tis naturally lodg'd; at the same time preserving the subject sound and untaunted: so that whatever essential Oil is set loose by the digestion, is kept unchanged; and thus the 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*. pag. 76—96, and 99, 100. PRACT.

* For the rationale and ample history of these matters, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, ubi supra.

a small proportion of Yest; let them stand together for some days, but not too long, to ferment; then add a sufficient quantity of Spring-water, and distill 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. Sabinae, &c.* the Oils of Bay-berries, 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

* For the method of procuring this Oil, without any previous fermentation, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 85, 86. PRACT. tho' tis certain that in some subjects, particularly in those disposed to afford but a small proportion of oil, an imperfect fermentation will increase the quantity.

thro'

PREPARATIONS. 213

thro' the other liquors to the bottom of the receiver.

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.

An Oil or pure Balsam is drawn from Gums and Rosins distill'd with Water*.

Oleum Guajaci.

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,

* For farther information upon this article, the distillation of Gums or Balsams, we cannot refer the reader better than to *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 101—106.

PRACT.

P 3

then

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 are distill'd,

<i>Oleum</i>	The Oils of
<i>Lig. Buxi,</i>	Box-Wood.
<i>Coryli,</i>	Hazel-Wood.
<i>Juniperi,</i> &c.	Juniper-Wood, &c. as also
	of
<i>Camphoræ.</i>	Camphire.

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 obtain'd in the following manner †.

Flores Benzoini.

Flowers of Benjamin.

Take any quantity of powder'd Benjamin, and put it into a glazed pot, and fit a cone of paper to the brim thereof; then administer a flow fire, that the Flowers may sublime; and repeat the operation till the paper becomes foul with the ascending Oil.

* See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 89—91. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*. Process 32. pag. 101.

SECTION II.

EXTRACTS and ROSINS.

Extractum Plantaginis.

Extract of Plantain.

TAKE any quantity of Plantain-Juice, clarify it, either by rest, 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;

* For the several methods of clarifying vegetable juices or decoctions, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 26, 27. PRACT.

† The Extract of Plantain is doubtless here design'd as a styptic and refrigerating medicine; which are intentions it answers well: but to expect these virtues, to any great degree, in the simple water of the plant, betrays a strange ignorance in chemistry.

P 4

boil

boil them together till the Water has extracted all the virtue of the plant; then filtre the Decoction, and evaporate it, over a slow fire, to the consistence of honey. But whilst the decoction is in hand, add to it a little salt of Tartar*.

<i>Extractum</i>	The Extracts of
<i>Rad. Gentianæ,</i>	Gentian-root.
<i>Helebori nigri,</i>	Black Hellebore-root.
<i>Hellenii,</i>	Ellicampane-root.
<i>Rhabarbari,</i>	Rhubarb.
<i>Cort. Peruviani,</i>	Peruvian Bark.
<i>Herb. Centaurii 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 *fix'd 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 Marie*; which being poured off, add to the remaining mass a proper quantity of Spring-water; and boil

* The addition of the Salt of Tartar considerably improves the preparation; as it opens the texture of the plant, fetches out its virtues, and tends to keep the Extract from growing too dry for use.

them

them together for an hour; then mix the filtered Decoction with the former Tincture, and evaporate them to the consistence of honey: adding also a little salt of Tartar*.

Extractum The Extracts of
Mechoacanna, Mechoacan and
Turpethi, Turbith,

are made in the same manner; so likewise are the Extracts of all resinous Bodies †.

Resina Jalappæ.
Rosin 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 Rosin will precipitate to the bottom,

* By changing the menstruum, in the second operation, the learned compilers prudently design to 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*, pag. 159. PRACT.

† This Article of Extracts is here conducted with good skill and judgment, arising from a thorough acquaintance with the properties of Simples, and the most suitable ways of obtaining their medicinal parts: for farther proof and illustration whereof, the reader may be pleased to consult *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 20, 29. PRACT.

which

which is afterwards to be dry'd with a very soft heat.

Thus likewise are prepared,

<p><i>Resina</i> <i>Guajaci,</i> <i>Scammonii, &c.</i></p>	<p>The Rosins of Guaiacum. Scammony, &c*.</p>
--	---

* If the reader desires to be fully instructed in the best manner of obtaining the Rosins of different vegetables ; with the theory or mechanical rationale thereof, he cannot do better than consult the diligent *Boerhaave* in his *New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 157—167.



SEC-

SECTION 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.

* Or rather an unglazed earthen one, that the salt may the sooner shoot and stick to the sides thereof. This is the direction of the learned *Boerhaave*; tho with all the assistances he cou'd invent, he assures us he never finished this process in less than half a year; the *English* and *French* physicians, therefore, seem much happier, if they can perform it in eight or ten days; as the *London Dispensatory*, and *Lemery's Chemistry* conspire to persuade one. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 34. *PRACT. Pharmacop. Londinens.* under *Salis Essentialis parandi Ratio*, and *Lemery's Chemistry* Chap. XII. of *Vegetables*.

Sal

<i>Sal</i>	The Essential Salts of the
<i>Centaurii minoris,</i>	Lesser Centory,
<i>Cichorei,</i>	Succory,
<i>Euphrasie,</i>	Eye-bright,
<i>Fumariae,</i>	Fumatory,
<i>Plantaginis,</i>	Plantain,
<i>Quercus, &c.</i>	Oak, &c.

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 Absinthii.

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 †.

* It is with great pleasure that the reader, thro this whole work, will observe so good an acquaintance with chemistry in the learned compilers; as indeed it were very rash to write a public Dispensatory without it.

† To save trouble and charge, this Salt is prepared by our whole-sale dealers in a much shorter manner from *Cineres Clavellati*.

After

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 221

After the same method are obtained,

<i>Sal</i>	The fix'd Salts of
<i>Artemisæ,</i>	Mugwort.
<i>Cardui Benedicti,</i>	Carduus-Benedictus.
<i>Centaurii minoris,</i>	Centory, the less.
<i>Fabiarum stipit.</i>	Bean-Stalks.
<i>Genistæ,</i>	Broom.
<i>Scordii,</i>	Scordium.
<i>Tamarisci, &c.</i>	Tamarisk, &c.

Crytalli 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, whilst 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 filtred solution of Tartar, and boil it over the fire,

* 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.

till

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 skim'd off, in the Sun.

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 glass vessel, or one of glazed earth, 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 half its 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*.

* As the most approved chemical authors declare they find no difference between the fix'd 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.

If

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 Tartar, 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 filtered, or freed from its fæces, by inclining the vessel.

The higher this Salt is calcined, the easier it resolves*.

Tartarum Vitriolatum.

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 ef-

* 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.

ferescence;

fervescence; then evaporate the mixture, with a gentle heat, till it grows dry*.

If the *white Præcipitate* made in this operation be dissolved in hot water, then filtered and evaporated to a pellicle, it will shoot into crystals.

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 effervesence: whilst the liquor remains hot, let it be filtered; and evaporated, in an earthen vessel, till it grows dry, or only till a skin appears on the surface, so as that the Salt may be reduced to crystals †.

Sapo Tartareus.

Soap of Tartar.

Take any quantity of Salt of Tartar, thoroughly calcined; and, whilst it yet remains

* 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 it self.

† For more particular directions and informations relating to this process, see *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 181—183. PRACT.

hot,

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 225

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 entred 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 Cautey.

Take of Pot-ashes and Quick-lime, each a like quantity, and a sufficient quantity of Spring-water; let them stand together, for some days, in a vessel of glass or glazed earth, then filtre the liquor, and evaporate it till it acquires the hardness of a stone †.

* There are several particular circumstances to be carefully observ'd in the conduct of this process; and upon which its success depends. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 178—180. PRACT.

† See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 50. PRACT.

Q

CLASS

CLASS II.
CHEMICAL PREPARA-
TIONS OF ANIMALS.

Spiritus, Sal & Oleum Cornu Cervi.

Spirit, Salt and Oil of Hart's-horn.

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 calcined in an open fire till it becomes white, is called by the name of *calcined Hartshorn*.

The several preparations being pour'd out of the receiver, are thus separated.

The *Oil* is separated from the *Phlegm* and Spirit by filtration; the two latter pressing thro' and leaving the *Oil* behind.

The

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 227

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 it self 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 calcined bones; for by this means the Oil is kept down, whilst the Salt sublimes*.

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 putrefied; or whilst it remains fresh, provided it be mix'd with four times its own quantity of Sand; or an equal proportion of any fix'd alkaline Salt.

* For full and particular directions relating to these several operations, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 220—225. PRACT.

† For proof of this, see *Boerhaave's Processes upon Animals, New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 217-220, &c. PRACT.

Urine, with the addition of Quick-lime, affords nothing but 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 continued 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 begins to dissolve or fall from the sides thereof.

Sal

Sal Ammoniacum volatile.

Volatile Sal-Ammoniac.

Take of powder'd Sal-Ammoniac, and Salt of Tartar, ground whilst it is yet hot, each a like quantity; mix them whilst they are dry, and immediately throw them into a glass cucurbit, with a blind head; then urge them with a strong fire in a Sand-furnace, so as an exceeding white Salt may sublime into the head*.

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 †.

* For the full History of Sal-Ammoniac, with its various Preparations, and the best manner of conducting the processes, &c. see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 198—204. PRACT.

† We have an instructive general process upon Wax in *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 105, 106. PRACT.

Q 3

CLASS

CLASS III.
CHEMICAL PREPARA-
TIONS 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 : Then throwing away the phlegm that comes over, and luting well the junctures, increase the heat till all the spirit shall, like clouds, be driven into the receiver.

2

Spi-

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

* For the previous preparation of the Sea-Salt, used in these processes, with the methods of conducting them to the best advantage; the difference of the productions, &c. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 245 — 247.
PRACT.

Q 4

far

far as that the Salt may be reduced to crystals *.

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; then distil them 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. And repeat the distillation three or four times.

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

* *Glauber's* account of this Salt is truly wonderful; but its medicinal virtues are what deservedly gains it a place in this Dispensatory; 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 very 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*, pag. 248.

† Some, as particularly Mr. *Lemery*, mix them in an equal proportion.

over,

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 233

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 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*.

* For particular directions relating to the four preceding processes, the reader may to advantage consult M. Lemery's and Boerhaave's *Chemistry*.

Aqua

Aqua Fortis simplex.

Single Aqua Fortis.

Take two parts 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 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* †.

* For the particular manner of conducting this process, see *Wilson's* Compleat Course of Chemistry; tho' he varies the proportions of the ingredients from that wherein they here stand.

† 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 judiciously remarks. *Chemistry*, pag. 229.

Aqua

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*.

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 dis-

* The cautions given by M. *Lemery* are very necessary to be observed in this preparation, in order 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.

† The Word *Gilla*, of it self properly signifies a solution of vitriol, made spontaneously; tho' in the sense
it

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. In the mean time, 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 powder; put it into an earthen retort, whereof it may fill one half, and place the vessel in a reverberatory furnace; then having fitted the retort with a very capacious receiver, proceed to distillation. The first thing that ascends is the phlegm, which is to be emptied; then having well luted the junctures, gradually increase the fire to its height, and continue it in that state so long as any vapours come over. Separate the Spirit from the Oil, in a retort placed in a Sand-heat, for the former will ascend with the second and third degree of fire, and leave the Oil behind. What remains in the retort after

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.

the

the first distillation, is called by the name of *Colcothar* *.

Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis.
Sweet Spirit of Vitriol.

This is made with Spirit of Vitriol in the same manner as sweet Spirit of Salt.

Ens Veneris.
Flowers of Copper.

Take of *Colcothar* of blue Vitriol, first welledulcorated 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

* There are some particular cautions requisite to render this process safe; and an odd phenomenon attending it well worth any one's knowing; which the reader may find candidly delivered by the accurate *Boerhaave* in his *New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 299, 300. PRACT.

† Instead of the *colcothar* here ordered, there are those who employ iron, or the Salt of Steel; and think they better the medicine thereby, induced, I suppose, by considering

Lapis Medicamentosus.
Medicinal Stone.

Take of Colcothar of Vitriol, Roch-Alumi, 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*.

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*, pag. 301, 302. *Wilson's Chemistry*, pag. 45. *Quincy's Dispensatory*, pag. 269. and *Lemery's Chemistry*, pag. 277.

* This medicine is calculated for a styptic and astringent, to be used, by way of lotion or injection; and seems at least as well contrived to answer the end, as any of the several other forms thereof given by pharmaceutical writers.



SEC

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-

* For the caution required in this operation, with its nature and uses, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 252.
PRACT.

on an inverted crucible; and set both together in the bottom of a larger 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 vapor 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 †.

* 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*, pag. 253, 254. PRACT.

† 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*, pag. 254, 255. PRACT.

Bal-

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 Sulphuris Succinatum, &c.

Balsam of Sulphur with Oil of Amber, &c.

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

R con-

consistence of a Balsam; keeping the matter continually stirring*.

Sal Volatile & Oleum Succini.

Volatile Salt and Oil of Amber.

Take of bruised white Amber, a pound; of clean Sand, two pounds; and put them into a coated glass retort, whereof they may possess two thirds; 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 the acid phlegm, 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 wash off the Salt with hot-water; afterwards by the filtre separate the Oil from the phlegm and spirit; and rectify it either by distilling it *per se*, or with Sea-salt; lastly, evaporate all the Spirit in a † cucurbit, till it begins to rise acid, then

* If farther directions are required for the preparation of these several Balsams, consult *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 258, 259; where you will also find their respective virtues and uses, with the physical doctrine they tend to establish.

† Whether the preparation of Amber, as a Sulphur, or sulphurous body, be here properly placed in the Section of *Sulphureorum Preparationes*, I will not take upon me to determine: tho we seem to be now

at

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 243

then sublime it from Sea-salt, till the white Salt sticks to the head.

at length possess'd of *Data* enow, to ascertain of what kingdom Amber really is. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 173, 174. ПРАКТ. The direction of the process, as it stands here, shews a masterly knowledge, not to be acquired without some degree of application, and some time spent in the *methodus operandi*.



R E S E C

SECTION III.

PREPARATIONS of METALS.

Cauticum Lunare, feu 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-stop'd glass*.

* 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

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 six 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

* The vessel is directed after M. *Lemery*; who chuses it an unglazed pan, for fear the lead of which the glazing consists, shou'd 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.

R 3

off

off from the crystals, new crystals will be thereby obtain'd.

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 Quick-silver, and permit it to remain in the fire, till the Quick-silver 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*, freed 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 quick-silver 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

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

and at the same time 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 *Compleat Course of Chemistry*, pag. 30 & 32.

* For the remarkable phenomena of this process, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 274.

† Let none object to the word *calcined*, as it is here used, since ceruse is a real calx of lead. See *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 272. PRACT.

R 4

again

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, reduced to powder; put it into a cucurbit, and pour thereon as much Vinegar as will float four inches above 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 Tartarificatus.

Soluble Iron, or Tartarized Steel.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, and of the Crystals of Tartar, each a like quantity;

* If the reader wou'd see this process carried to its utmost perfection, he may consult the book so often already quoted, *Boerhaave's New Method of Chemistry*, pag. 276. PRACT.

and

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 the Oven, as before: and repeat the operation till the powder become impalpable *.

Mars Sulphuratus.

Iron prepar'd 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

* 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 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 wou'd not perhaps expect that the preparation shou'd deserve the title of soluble Iron; but if when thus made it be not kept from the air, 'twill run like fix'd alkali, by the moisture thereof.

† That most just and accurate notion of the learned *Boerhaave*, which he has espoused and established in his *New Method of Chemistry*, is scarce attended to by any other author, unless it be the judicious *Homburg*; neither of whom wou'd have here used the word ferment; that being the property of vegetable substances only;
tho

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 calcined in a crucible till it appear of a 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.

Vitriolum Martis, seu Sal Chalybis.
Vitriol of Iron, or Salt of Steel.

Take of the crude Filings of Iron, three

tho some of our most eminent philosophers miserably confound fermentation with effervescence, ebullition, intestine motion, spontaneous heat; explosion, putrefaction, &c. all which are widely different. M. *Homburg*, has a curious *Memoir* upon this subject; but with regard to fermentation, his hints are finely improved by *Boerhaave*.

* This preparation has a kind of established reputation; but if we take *Boerhaave's* word for it, or the word of men not less versed in practise than he; crude iron is preferable thereto as a medicine.

OUNCES ;

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 251

ounces; of Oil of Vitriol, four ounces; and of Spring-Water, ten ounces; digest them in a cucurbit for twelve hours, so as to make a solution; which being filtred 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*.

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 useles, and at length the red flowers inclining to yellow, which are to be swept, with a feather, out of the head †.

The

* The water and oil of vitriol are to be mix'd with caution, and by slow degrees, to prevent their conceiving a considerable heat, and breaking the vessel; but for fuller directions, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 264.
PRACT.

† In the same manner may any other metal be sublimed; with the assistance of Sal-Ammoniac. See *Boerhaave's*

252 C H E M. P R E P A R A T.

The *Tinctura Martis*, or Tincture of Iron, may be prepared from the *Caput mortuum*; as also from the Flowers,

Boerhaave's Chemistry, pag. 201, PRACT. The preparation may prove a good substitute for the *Ens Veneris*; which, as commonly made and sold, is no other than the Flowers of Iron sublimed with Sal-Ammoniac.



SEC-

SECTION IV.

PREPARATIONS of METALLINE MINERALS.

Mercurij Solutio.

Solution of Quick-silver.

TAke of clean Quick-silver, 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 Quick-silver*.

Mercurij Calx.

Calx of Quick-silver.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-

* The vial is properly ordered to be placed 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.

silver,

silver, and with a soft fire evaporate it to a white and dry mass*.

Mercurius Præcipitatus albus.

White Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-silver, and gradually pour upon it exceedingly strong Brine, till all the Quick-silver be precipitated into a 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 fuscus, vulgò *Wurtzy.*

Brown Precipitate of Mercury.

Take any quantity of the Solution of Quick-silver, and gradually drop into it a due proportion 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

* The Solution and Calx of Quicksilver are very properly placed at the beginning of this section; as being used in almost every subsequent mercurial preparation; whereby the trouble in the several operations will be considerably lessened; 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.

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, which is to be well washed with Water, and edulcorated ||.

Mercurius Præcipitatus viridis.

Green Precipitate of Mercury.

Take of Copper, half an ounce; of double *Aqua fortis*, an ounce; and make a Solution, according to art; to which add eight ounces of the Solution of Quick-silver: mix them together, evaporate them to dryness, and pour upon the Powder as much distill'd Vinegar as will float some inches above it: digest them in a sand-heat, for two days; then pour off the Tincture, put on new Vine-

* 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, obtained without any precipitation.

gar,

gar, and extract afresh; afterwards mix the Tinctures together, filtre them, and evaporate them till they become dry*.

Mercurius Præcipitatus flavus, seu Turpethum Minerale.

Yellow Precipitate of Mercury, or Turbith Mineral.

Take of crude Quick-silver, very well purified, four ounces; and of rectified Oil of Vitriol, sixteen ounces; make a Solution thereof in a retort, placed in a sand-heat; and afterwards, by application of a strong fire, evaporate it to dryness. 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 Quick-silver, and of decrepitated Sea-salt, each a like quantity; re-

* This is an extraordinary preparation of mercury, and of great efficacy in stubborn chronical cases; especially the *lues venerea*, when highly virulent, or grown inveterate.

† But grind it not in a metalline mortar.

|| This is acknowledged one of the most effectual emetics and purgatives in obstinate chronical, but especially venereal, cases.

duce

P R E P A R A T I O N S. 257

duce 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 afterwards to be separated from the red *scorie*; 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 twice or thrice sublimed.

* 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.

§

If

If the operation be six times repeated, the preparation is call'd *Calomel*, or *Aquila alba* *.

Panacæa Mercurij.

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 *.

Ethiops Mineralis.

Ethiops Mineral.

Take of *Quicksilver*, and *Flowers of Sulphur*, each a like quantity; and grind them

* Fewer repetitions are generally made to serve the turn; and will some times answer the end as well; but to be certain of this, requires a good degree of skill in the operator: 'tis therefore safer for the patient, tho more tedious for the labourer, to follow the directions here given.

† The menstruum is here designed 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 ablu-tion in water might answer the end as well; but if the calomel be entirely robbed of its salt, how does it differ from a white indolent earth?

toge-

together, in a glass mortar with a glass pestle, till the globules of mercury become utterly indiscernible *.

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.

Diaphoretic Antimony.

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 detained for half an hour in the fire; then powdered, and thrown into water: digest them for a night, and afterwards pour off the

* More virtues, I fear, are attributed to this preparation, than it is really possess'd of: but there appears little reason to doubt of its safety.

† Mr. *Wilson* uses a proportion of common Salt in this preparation, but there seems to be no great occasion for it.

S 2

water

water and add fresh, so that the powder may be well wash'd five or six times*.

Regulus Antimonij.

Regulus of Antimony.

Take of Antimony, Nitre, and crude Tartar, each a like quantity; reduce them to powder separately, mix them together, and 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 heat'd and greas'd 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 *scoria* at top †.

* 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 upon edulcorating or working the medicine; otherwise he thinks it possess'd of the same virtues with *Sal polyphrestum*. See also pag. 311. *ubi supra*.

† For the due conducting of this process and the following, with many curious particulars relating thereto; see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag: 305—308. PRACT.

Regu-

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 Auratum Antimonii.

Golden Sulphur of Antimony.

Take any quantity of the *Scoriae* 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,) through 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

* 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.

S 3

water,

water, so as to edulcorate and free it from its ill scent *.

Butyrum Antimonij.

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 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 †.

Cinnabaris Antimonii.

Cinnabar 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

* For the particular phenomena and rationale of this process, see *Boerhaave*, pag. 308, 309. *ubi supra*.

† For fuller information and the necessary cautions relating to this process, see *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, pag. 314, 315. PRACT.

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 *scoria* *.

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 beedulcorated by repeated infusions of warm Water, and afterwards dried, with a soft fire †.

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 be-

* See *Boerhaave* ubi supra, pag. 319.

† See *Boerhaave* ubi supra, pag. 317. and *Quincy's Dispensatory*, pag. 292.

comes almost red hot; in which state let it be detained 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 leyigated, 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 †.

* If this preparation be really possessed of no medicinal virtue, as in the opinion of *Boerhaave* it has none at all; it ill deserves a place in this otherwise admirable collection of useful remedies. See *Boerhaave's Chemistry*, p. 318. PRACT. But *Dr. Quincy* gives it a considerable character, prefers it to *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, declares it will eradicate even Leprosies, and the most obstinate cases of that kind, if rightly managed." See *Quincy's Dispensat.* p. 293.

† This preparation is little more than *Bezoar Mineral*, at bottom; being, like that, only butter of Antimony (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*.

Anti-

Antihecticum Poterij.

Poterius's *Antihectic*.

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 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*.

* The medicine doubtless will be the better for this kind of ablution and precipitation; but few there are that bestow so much time and pains upon it: tho' to clear it well of its salt, is to make it the remedy here intended.

Tay-

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 dryness, or to a pellicle, that the crystals may shoot*.

* Which crystals being gently dried are the medicine required.

The reader has here, under the Head of Chemical Medicines, a regular and well digested Compendium, or short Course of Chemistry; extracted, with good judgment, from the most approved authors; and which being well mastered and practised, will give the Operator a sufficient Insight into the Art, and furnish the Shops with a Set of excellent and approved Preparations.

F I N I S.



I N D E X

Medicamentorum.

A.

	Pag.
A Cacia Germanica	125
Aceta	76
Acetum Destillatum	<i>ibid.</i>
Acetum Rosaceum	<i>ibid.</i>
Acetum Rutaceum	<i>ibid.</i>
Acetum Sambucinum	<i>ibid.</i>
Acetum Scilliticum	77
Acetum Theriacale	78
Adeps præparatus	49
Æthiops mineralis	258
Agaricus trochiscatus	166
Aloe præparata	49
Amalgama Jovis	246
Ammoniacum Gummi præparatum	50
Animalium Sp. Sal. & Ol.	225, 227
Antidota	141
Antihæcticum Poterii	265
Antimonium Diaphoreticum	259
Apes præparatæ	50
Aquæ destillatæ compositæ	60, 68
Aquæ destillatæ simplices	55, &c.
Aquæ infusæ	73
Aquæ salinæ	I
Aqua Absinthii	55
Aqua Absinthii composita	60
Aqua Alexiteria	61
	Aqua

Aqua Aluminosa	—	—	—	73
Aqua Angelicæ	—	—	—	55
Aqua Antiarthritica	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Artemisiæ	—	—	—	31
Aqua Bryoniæ composita	—	—	—	62
Aqua Calcis	—	—	—	74
Aqua Cardui benedicti	—	—	—	55
Aqua Cerasorum nigrorum	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Chamæmeli	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Cinnamomi cum vino	—	—	—	59
Aqua Cinnamomi sine vino	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Epidemia	—	—	—	63
Aqua Fœniculi	—	—	—	55
Aqua Fortis duplex	—	—	—	234
Aqua Fortis simplex	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Hyssopi	—	—	—	55
Aqua Melissæ	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Menthæ	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua mirabilis	—	—	—	63
Aqua Ophthalmica	—	—	—	75
Aqua Ophthalmica Camphorata	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Papaveris Rhæados	—	—	—	55
Aqua Petroselini	—	—	—	64
Aqua Petroselini composita	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Phagedænica	—	—	—	75
Aqua Pœoniæ composita	—	—	—	65
Aqua Pulegii	—	—	—	55
Aqua Raphani composita	—	—	—	66
Aqua Regia	—	—	—	235
Aqua Reginae Hungariæ	—	—	—	60
Aqua Rosarum	—	—	—	55
Aqua Rutæ	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Sabinæ	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Sambuci	—	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Aqua Sapphirina	—	—	—	76
Aqua Spermatis Ranarum	—	—	—	57
Aqua Styptica	—	—	—	76
Aqua Theriacalis	—	—	—	66
Aurum Mosaicum	—	—	—	246

B.

Balsamum Anodynum Bataei	—	—	178
Balsamum ad Apoplecticos	—	—	179
Balsamum Guidonis	—	—	178
Balsamum Lucatelli	—	—	180
Balsamum Sulphuris Anisatum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Balsamum Sulphuris crassum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Balsamum Sulphuris Juniperatum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Balsamum Sulphuris Succinatum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Balsamum Sulphuris Terebinthinatum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Balsamum Viride	—	—	181
Balsamum universale, <i>vid.</i> Ung. Saturn.	—	—	
Bezoardicum Joviale	—	—	264
Bezoardicum Minerale	—	—	263
Bolus Armena præparata	—	—	50
Butyrum Antimonii	—	—	262

C.

Calaminaris lapis præparatus	—	—	51
Calx Jovis	—	—	245
Calx Mercurii	—	—	253
Cauticum Lunare, <i>vid.</i> Lap. infern.	—	—	
Cauterium Potentiale, <i>vid.</i> Lap. septic.	—	—	
Cerussa	—	—	247
Chalybs præparatus <i>vid.</i> Mart. lim. præp.	—	—	
Chalybs Saccharatus	—	—	128
Chalybs Sulphuratus	—	—	249
Chalybs Tartarifatus	—	—	248
Chelæ Cancrorum præparatæ	—	—	51
Cinnabaris Antimonii	—	—	262
Colcothar Vitrioli	—	—	235
Condita	—	—	127
Confectiones	—	—	141
Confectio Alkermes	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Confectio Japonica	—	—	146
Conservæ	—	—	128
Conserva Absinthii	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Conserva Anthos	—	—	129
Con-			

Conserva Aurantium	—	—	129
Conserva Betonicae	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Conserva Cochleariae	—	—	128
Conserva Consolidae majoris	—	—	129
Conserva Cynosbati	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Conserva Lavendulae	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Conserva Lujulae	—	—	128
Conserva Paralyseos	—	—	129
Conserva Plantaginis	—	—	128
Conserva Quercus	—	—	129
Conserva Rosarum	—	—	129
Conserva Rutae	—	—	128
Conserva Salviae	—	—	129
Corallia praeparata	—	—	51
Cornu Cervi Calcinatum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Cornu Cervi Calcinatum praep.	—	—	<i>ib.</i>
Cremor Tartari	—	—	221
Crocus Martis aperiens	—	—	250
Crocus Martis atringens	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Crocus Metallorum	—	—	259
Crytalli Tartari	—	—	221

D.

Decocta	—	—	98, 103
Decoctum album	—	—	99
Decoctum album compositum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Decoctum amarum	—	—	100
Decoctum amarum cum Senna	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Decoctum commune pro clystere	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Decoctum Diascordii	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Decoctum ad Istericos	—	—	101
Decoctum ad Nephriticos	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Decoctum Nitrosum	—	—	102
Decoctum Pectorale	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Decoctum Serpentariae compositum	—	—	103
Diacodion, <i>vid.</i> Syr. Papav. alb.	—	—	
Diapente, <i>vid.</i> Pul. Diapente	—	—	
Diascordium	—	—	145

E.

Elaterium	125
Electuaria	141, 154
Electuarium Antidysentericum	142
Electuarium è Baccis Lauri	ib.
Electuarium Cardiacum	143
Electuarium Caryocoffinum	ib.
Electuarium Catholicon	144
Electuarium ex Hyoscyamo	145
Electuarum Lenitivum	147
Electuarium Pectorale	88
Electuarium è succo Rosarum	149
Elixir Pectorale	88
Elixir Proprietatis	88
Elixir Proprietatis cum acido	89
Elixir Salutis	91
Elixir Stomachicum	93
Elixir Vitrioli	95
Emplastra	207
Emplastrum adhæsivum	196
Emplastrum Anodynum rubrum	ib.
Emplastrum Antihystericum	197
Emplastrum de Betonica	ib.
Emplastrum Cephalicum	198
Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniac	199
Emplastrum Defensivum	ib.
Emplastrum Diachalciteos	201
Emplastrum Diachylon compositum	203
Emplastrum Diachylon cum Gummi	200
Emplastrum Diachylon simplex	200
Emplastrum Diapalmæ	201
Emplastrum Epispasticum	ib.
Emplastrum ad Herniam	202
Emplastrum è Meliloto	203
Emplastrum Mercuriale	204
Emplastrum de Minio	ib.
Emplastrum de Minio cum Sapone	ib.
Emplastrum è Mucilagibus, <i>vid.</i> Emp. Diach. Comp.	205
Empla-	

Emplastrum Oxycroceum	—	—	ib.
Emplastrum Stomachicum	—	—	206
Emplastrum Volatile	—	—	207
Ens Veneris	—	—	237
Extracta	—	—	215, 216
Extractum Abfinthii	—	—	215
Extractum Centaurii minoris	—	—	216
Extractum Chamæmeli	—	—	ib.
Extractum Cœrticis Peruviani	—	—	118
Extractum Gentianæ	—	—	ib.
Extractum Helenii	—	—	ib.
Extractum Hellebori nigri	—	—	ib.
Extractum Jalappæ	—	—	ib.
Extractum Mechoacannæ	—	—	217
Extractum Opii	—	—	53
Extractum Plantaginis	—	—	215
Extractum Rhabarbari	—	—	216
Extractum Rudii, <i>vid.</i> Pil. Rudii	—	—	
Extractum Turperhi	—	—	217

F.

Fæculæ Succorum	—	—	121
Fæcula Bryoniæ	—	—	126
Fæcula Cucumeris Afnini, <i>vid.</i> Elaterium	—	—	125
Fæcula Iridis vulgaris	—	—	126
Flores Benzoini	—	—	155
Flores Martis	—	—	183
Flores Sulphuris	—	—	239

G.

Galbanum præparatum	—	—	51
Gelatinae	—	—	123
Gelatina Berberorum	—	—	ib.
Gelatina Cornu Cervi	—	—	ib.
Gelatina Cydoniorum, <i>vid.</i> Miva Cyd.	—	—	124
Gelatina Ribesiorum	—	—	ib.
Gilla Vitrioli	—	—	235
Gummi Ammon. &c.	—	—	213

H.

H.

Hæmatites præparatus	_____	_____	51
Hepar Sulphuris	_____	_____	240
Hiera Picra	_____	_____	137

I.

Infusum Sennæ	_____	_____	103
---------------	-------	-------	-----

L.

Lapis Infernalis	_____	_____	244
Lapis Medicamentofus	_____	_____	238
Lapis Septicus	_____	_____	225
Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami	_____	_____	87
Lazuli Lapis præparatus	_____	_____	52
Linimentum Arcæi	_____	_____	129
Liquamen Tartari, <i>vid.</i> Ol. Tart.	_____	_____	223
Lithargyri præparati	_____	_____	52
Lohoch	_____	_____	152
Lohoch ex Amylo	_____	_____	<i>ib.</i>
Lohoch Commune	_____	_____	153
Lohoch Diatragacanthi	_____	_____	<i>ib.</i>
Lohoch de Lino	_____	_____	<i>ib.</i>
Lohoch de Manna	_____	_____	<i>ib.</i>
Lohoch Saponaceum	_____	_____	154
Lohoch de Spermate Ceti	_____	_____	<i>ib.</i>

M.

Magma Hedychroi	_____	_____	169
Margaritæ præparatæ	_____	_____	52
Mars Saccharatus, <i>vid.</i> Chalybs Sacch.	_____	_____	128
Mars Solubilis, <i>vid.</i> Chalybs Tartar.	_____	_____	
Mars Sulphuratus, <i>vid.</i> Chalybs Sulph.	_____	_____	
Martis Limatura præparata	_____	_____	52
Melita	_____	_____	121
Mel Mercuriale	_____	_____	<i>ib.</i>
Mel Rosatum	_____	_____	<i>ib.</i>

T

Mercurii

Mercurii Calx <i>vid.</i> Calx. Mercur.			
Mercurii cutio	—	—	253
Mercurius præcipitatus albus		—	<i>ib.</i>
Mercurius præcipitatus flavus		—	256
Mercurius præcipitatus fuscus Wurtzii		—	254
Mercurius præcipitatus ruber		—	257
Mercurius præcipitatus viridis	—	—	<i>ib.</i>
Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus	—	—	256
Mercurius sublimatus dulcis	—	—	257
Mercurius Viræ	—	—	263
Millepedes præparati	—	—	53
Minium	—	—	247
Mithridatium	—	—	147
Miva Cydoniorum	—	—	124

O.

Oculi Cancrorum præparati	—	—	53
Olea destillata	—	—	209
Olea per expressionem	—	—	174
Olea per infusionem & decoctionem	—	—	175
Oleum Absinthii stillatitium	—	—	209
Oleum Absinthites	—	—	175
Oleum Amygdalarum dulcium	—	—	174
Oleum Amygdalarum amararum	—	—	<i>ib.</i>
Oleum Anethinum	—	—	875
Oleum Anisi stillatitium	—	—	210
Oleum Avellanarum	—	—	120
Oleum Baccarum Juniperi stillatitium	—	—	211
Oleum Baccarum Lauri stillatitium	—	—	<i>ib.</i>
Oleum Benzoini	—	—	214
Oleum Camphoræ	—	—	<i>ib.</i>
Oleum Carvi	—	—	210
Oleum Caryophyllorum	—	—	<i>ib.</i>
Oleum Cerae	—	—	229
Oleum Chamæmeli stillatitium	—	—	152
Oleum Chamæmelinum	—	—	175
Oleum Cinnamomi	—	—	210
Oleum Cornu Cervi	—	—	226

Oleum

Oleum Corticis Aurantium	_____	210
Oleum Corticis Citrionum	_____	ib.
Oleum Corticis Limonum	_____	ib.
Oleum Cumini	_____	ib.
Oleum Fœniculi	_____	ib.
Oleum Hyperici	_____	175
Oleum Juglandium	_____	174
Oleum Lavendulæ	_____	210
Oleum Laurinum	_____	175
Oleum Ligni Buxi	_____	214
Oleum Ligni Coryli	_____	ib.
Oleum Ligni Guajaci	_____	213
Oleum Ligni Juniperi	_____	214
Oleum Lilliorum alborum	_____	175
Oleum Lumbricorum	_____	176
Oleum Macis expressum	_____	174
Oleum Macis stillatitium	_____	210
Oleum Majoranæ	_____	ib.
Oleum Menthæ	_____	ib.
Oleum Mucilaginum	_____	176
Oleum Myrrhæ per deliquium	_____	177
Oleum Nucis Moschatæ expressum	_____	120
Oleum Nucis Moschatæ stillatitium	_____	210
Oleum Olivarum maturum	_____	175
Oleum Omphacinum	_____	ib.
Oleum Pulegii	_____	210
Oleum Rorismarini	_____	ib.
Oleum Rosarum	_____	175
Oleum Rutaceum	_____	ib.
Oleum Rutzæ stillatitium	_____	210
Oleum Sabinæ	_____	212
Oleum Seminis Hyoscyami	_____	174
Oleum Seminis Lini	_____	ib.
Oleum Seminis Papaveris albi	_____	ib.
Oleum Seminis Sinapi	_____	ib.
Oleum Succini	_____	242
Oleum Sulphuris per Campanam	_____	293
Oleum Tartari per deliquium	_____	243
Oleum Terebinthinæ	_____	212
Oleum Vitioli	_____	256
Opium præparatum, <i>vid.</i> Extr. Opii.	_____	53
T 2.		Opo-

Opopanax præparatus	—	—	53
Oxymel Pectorale	—	—	122
Oxymel Scilliticum	—	—	ib.
Oxymel Simplex	—	—	123

P.

Pilulæ	—	—	156, 165
Pilulæ Æthiopicæ	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ de Ammoniaco Chalybeatæ	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ Cocciaæ	—	—	157
Pilulæ Communes Avicennæ	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ Communes Rufi	—	—	158
Pilulæ de Cynoglossò	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ de Duobus	—	—	159
Pilulæ Ecphracticæ	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ Ecphracticæ cum aculeo	—	—	160
Pilulæ de Gambogia	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ Gummosæ	—	—	161
Pilulæ de Myrrha	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ pacificæ Matthæi	—	—	162
Pilulæ Pectorales	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ Rudii	—	—	163
Pilulæ Rufi, <i>vid.</i> Pil. Commun.	—	—	
Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum Gummi	—	—	164
Pilulæ è Styrace	—	—	ib.
Pilulæ Tartareæ	—	—	ib.
Præparationes Medicamentorum	—	—	27
Pulveres	—	—	140
Pulvis Antiepilepticus	—	—	132
Pulvis Ari compositus	—	—	133
Pulvis Cephalicus	—	—	ib.
Pulvis è Chelis Cancrorum compositus	—	—	134
Pulvis Contrayervæ compositus	—	—	ib.
Pulvis Cornachini	—	—	135
Pulvis Diambrae	—	—	ib.
Pulvis Diapente	—	—	137
Pulvis Diafennæ	—	—	136
Pulvis Diateseron	—	—	ib.
Pulvis Diatragacanthi	—	—	137
			Pulvis

Pulvis Hieræ Picræ, <i>vid.</i> Hiera Picra	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Pulvis Millepedum compositus	—	138
Pulvis ad Partum	—	139
Pulvis Strypticus	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Pulvis Vermifugus	—	<i>ibid.</i>

R.

Regulus Antimonii	—	260
Regulus Antimonii Martialis	—	261
Resinæ	—	215
Resina Guajaci	—	218
Resina Jalappæ	—	217
Resina Scammonii	—	218

S.

Sacchara	—	130
Saccharum Hordeatum, seu Penidiatum	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Saccharum Rosarum	—	130
Saccharum Saturni	—	248
Sagapenum præparatum	—	53
Sal Ammoniacum factitium	—	228
Sal Ammoniacum volatile	—	229
Sal Chalybis, <i>vid.</i> Vitriol. Mart.	—	226
Sal Cornu Cervi	—	226
Salia essentialia	—	219
Sal essentielle Acetosæ	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal essentielle Centaurii minoris	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal essentielle Cichorei	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal essentielle Euphrasæ	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal essentielle Fumarisæ	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal essentielle Plantaginis	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal essentielle Quercûs	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Salia fixa	—	220
Sal fixum Absinthii	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal fixum Artemisissæ	—	221
Sal fixum Cardui benedicti	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal fixum Centaurii minoris	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal fixum Fabarum stipticæ	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal fixum Genissæ	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Sal fixum Scordii	—	<i>ibid.</i>

Sal

Sal fixum Tamarisci	_____	_____	221
Sal Jovis	_____	_____	245
Sal mirabile Glauberi	_____	_____	231
Sal Polychrestum	_____	_____	233
Sal Prunellæ	_____	_____	232
Sal Succini	_____	_____	242
Sal Tartari	_____	_____	222
Sanguis Hirci præparatus	_____	_____	53
Sapo Tartareus	_____	_____	224
Sief album, <i>vid.</i> Troch. alb. Rhaz.			
Simplicia	_____	_____	I
Solutio Mercurii, <i>vid.</i> Merc. Sol.			
Spiritus Æthereus Terebinthinæ	_____	_____	212
Spiritus Cochleariæ	_____	_____	70
Spiritus Cornu Cervi	_____	_____	226
Spiritus Lavendulæ compositus	_____	_____	70
Spiritus Nitri	_____	_____	233
Spiritus Nitri dulcis	_____	_____	<i>ibid.</i>
Spiritus Salinus aromaticus	_____	_____	71
Spiritus Salis	_____	_____	230
Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci	_____	_____	228
Spiritus Salis dulcis	_____	_____	232
Spiritus Salis Glauberi	_____	_____	231
Spiritus Sulphuris, <i>vid.</i> Ol. Sulph. p. camp.			239
Spiritus stillatitii	_____	_____	70, &c.
Spiritus Vini camphoratus	_____	_____	96
Spiritus Vitrioli	_____	_____	236
Spiritus Vitrioli dulcis	_____	_____	237
Succi	_____	_____	124
Succi Antiscorbutici	_____	_____	125
Succinum præparatum	_____	_____	54
Succus Glycyrrhizæ	_____	_____	124
Succus Prunorum sylvest. <i>vid.</i> Acac. Germ.			125
Syrupi	_____	_____	105, 118
Syrupus de Althæa	_____	_____	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus de Artemisia.	_____	_____	106
Syrupus è cortice Aurantiorum	_____	_____	107
Syrupus è succo Aurantiorum	_____	_____	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus Balsamicus	_____	_____	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus Capilli Veneris	_____	_____	108
Syrupus Caryophyllorum	_____	_____	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus de Cichoreo cum Rheo	_____	_____	109
Syrupus Hederæ terrestris	_____	_____	<i>ibid.</i>
			Syru-

Syrupus Kermesinus	—	—	110
Syrupus è succo Limonum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus de Meconio	—	—	111
Syrupus Myrtinus	—	—	110
Syrupus è Nicotiana, <i>vid.</i> Syr. è Peto	—	—	113
Syrupus Papaveris albi	—	—	111
Syrupus Papaveri Rhæados	—	—	112
Syrupus Pectoralis	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus è floribus Perficæ	—	—	113
Syrupus è Peto	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus Pulegii	—	—	114
Syrupus Quinque Radicum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus de Rhamno, <i>vid.</i> Syr. de spin. cerv.	—	—	
Syrupus Rosarum pallidarum	—	—	115
Syrupus de Rosis siccis	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus Sacchari	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus de Spina Cervina	—	—	116
Syrupus de Stœchade	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus è Symphyto	—	—	117
Syrupus Tussilaginis	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Syrupus Violarum	—	—	118

T.

Tabellæ Diatragacanthi	—	—	131
Tartarus Emeticus	—	—	192
Tartarus Solubilis	—	—	224
Tartarus Vitriolatus	—	—	223
Theriaca Andromachi	—	—	150
Theriaca Edinensis	—	—	151
Tincturæ	—	—	97, 79
Tinctura Antimonii	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura Antiphthifica	—	—	80
Tinctura Cantharidum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura Castorei	—	—	81
Tinctura Croci	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura ad Epilepticos	—	—	82
Tinctura Hæmatitæ	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura Hellebori nigri	—	—	83
Tinctura Jalappæ	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura Laccæ	—	—	84
			Tinctu-

Tinctura Martis acida	—	86
Tinctura Martis Mynsichti.	—	85
Tinctura Martis Tartarifata	—	84
Tinctura Myrrhæ	—	86
Tinctura Myrrhæ & Aloes	—	87
Tinctura Opii	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura Rhabarbari	—	90
Tinctura Rhabarbari composita	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura Rosarum	—	91
Tinctura Sacra	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura Salutifera	—	92
Tinctura Serpentariæ composita	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Tinctura ad Stomachicos	—	93
Tinctura Sulphuris	—	94
Tinctura Tolutana	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Trochisci	—	166, 172
Trochisci albi Rhazis	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Trochisci Alhandal	—	167
Trochisci Bechici albi	—	167
Trochisci Bechici nigri	—	168
Trochisci de Carabe	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Trochisci Cypheos	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Trochisci Diäfulphuris	—	169
Trochisci Hedychroi	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Trochisci de Myrrha	—	170
Trochisci Scillitici	—	171
Trochisci de Terra Japonica	—	170
Trochisci Viperini	—	172
Turpethum Minerale, <i>vid.</i> Merc. præc. flav.	—	
Tutia præparata	—	54

V.

Vina Medicata	—	79
Vinum Emeticum	—	95
Vinum Millepedatum	—	96
Vitriolum Calcinatum	—	250
Vitriolum Martis	—	

U.

U.

Unguenta	—	—	207
Unguentum Ægyptiacum	—	—	182
Unguentum album	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum album Camphoratum	—	—	183
Unguentum ad Ambusta	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Antipforicum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Antipforicum cum Mercurio	—	—	184
Unguentum seu Linimentum Arcaei	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Basilicon	—	—	185
Unguentum Citrinum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Desiccativum rubrum	—	—	186
Unguentum Dialthææ	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Dialthææ compositum	—	—	187
Unguentum Diapompholygos	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Epispasticum	—	—	189
Unguentum Mercuriale, seu Neapol.	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Nervinum	—	—	189
Unguentum Nutritum	—	—	190
Unguentum Ophthalmicum	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Opodeldoch	—	—	191
Unguentum Pectorale	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Pomatum	—	—	193
Unguentum Populeon	—	—	192
Unguentum Rosaceum, <i>vid.</i> Ung. Pom.	—	—	
Unguentum Saturninum	—	—	194
Unguentum Tutiaæ	—	—	<i>ibid.</i>
Unguentum Vermifugum	—	—	195



BOOKS printed for WILLIAM and
JOHN INNYS.

- I. **T**HE Dispensatory of the Royal College of Physicians in
London: With some Notes relating to the Manner of
Composition, and Remarks on the Changes made in most of the
Official Medicines, from their first Prescribers down to the
present Practice. By *John Quincy*, M.D. The Second Edition.
8vo. 1727
- II. *Pharmacopœia Domestica, in usum eorum, qui ruri medicinam
facientes necesse habent, ut pharmacothecæ privatas sibi met constru-
ant; scholiis, viriumque enarrationibus illustrata, & in libros duos
distributa.* Per *Thomam Fuller*, M. D. *Cantab.* 12mo. 1723
- III. ---- *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
copious Index: For the Assistance of young Physicians. The third
Edition with Additions by the Author Tho. Fuller*, M. D. 8vo.
- IV. ---- *Extemporanea, sive prescriptorum chilias, in qua re-
mediorum elegantium, & efficacium paradigmata, ad omnes fere
medendi intentiones accommodata, candide proponuntur. Una cum
viribus, operandi ratione dosibus & indicibus annexis. Edit. quinta
longe auctior & emendatior.* Per *Tho. Fuller*, M.D. 12mo. Lond. 1723
- V. ---- *Bateana, in libros duos digesta: Primo, Com-
positiones galenicæ, altero processus chymici, ordine alphabetico ex-
arantur: Viribus dosibusque illustrantur: Atque catalogis & indi-
cibus accommodantur. Curâ & operâ Thomæ Fuller*, M. D. 12mo.
- VI. ---- *Bateana: Or, Bates's Dispensatory.* Transla-
ted from the last Edition of the *Latin Copy* published by Mr.
James Shipton. Containing his choice and select Recipe's, their
Names, Composition, Preparations, Virtues, Uses, Doses, as they
are applicable to the whole Practice of Physick and Chirurgery:
The *Arcana Goddardiana* and their Recipe's interpos'd in their
proper Places, which are almost all wanting in the *Latin Copy*.
Completed with above six hundred chymical Processes, and their
Explications at large, various Observations thereon, and a Ra-
tionale upon each Process. To which are added the fam'd Dr.
Goddard's Drops, *Russell's Powder*, *Rabell's styptick Powder*,
Tinctura de Sulphure metallorum, and the *Emplastrum febrifugum*.
The fifth Edition. By *William Salmon*, M. D. 8vo. 1720
- VII. ---- *Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis.* 12mo. 1724
- VIII. ---- *Collegii Regalis Londini remedia omnia succinctè de-
scripta: unâ cum catalogo simplicium ordine alphabetico digesto-
rum: Quibus annexum est manuale ad forum: Nec-non pinax
pogographicus. Edit. 6 quarta prioribus emendatior & auctior. Curâ
Jo. Shipton.* 12mo.

IX.

BOOKS printed for W. and J. INNYS.

IX. *Sydenhami Processus integri in morbis fere omnibus curandis, necnon de phthisi tractat. Editio quarta, 12mo.* 1726

X. *Praxis medica.* The Practice of Physick: Or, Dr. *Sydenham's Processus integri*, translated out of *Latin* into *English*, with large Annotations, Animadversions and practical Observations on the same. Containing the Names, Places, Signs, Causes, Prognosticks and Cures of all the most usual and popular Diseases afflicting the Bodies of human Kind, according to the most approv'd Modes of Practice. Among which you have the Pathology and various Methods of curing a Clap, or virulent running of the Reins, and the *French Pox*, with all their attendant Symptoms, beyond whatever was yet published on that Subject by any other Author ancient or modern, since the Disease first appeared in the World to this Day. The third Edition enlarged throughout, with some thousand of Additions not in the first Impression. By *William Salmon*, M. D. 8vo.

XI. The whole Works of Dr. *Archibald Pitcairn*, published by himself. Wherein are discovered, The true Foundation and Principles of the Art of Physick, with Cases and Observations upon most Distempers and Medicines. Done from the *Latin* Original, by *George Sewell*, M. D. and *J. T. Desaguliers*, D. D. and F. R. S. with some Account of the Author. The second Edition. 8vo.

XII. A Treatise of a Consumption of the Lungs. With a previous Account of Nutrition, and of the Structure and Use of the Lungs. By *Edward Barry*, M. D. 8vo. 1727

XIII. *Boyle's* philosophical Works abridged, methodized, and disposed under the general Heads of Physics, Statics, Pneumatics, natural History, Chymistry, and Medicine. The whole illustrated with Notes, containing the Improvements, made in the several Parts of natural and experimental Knowledge since his Time. By *Peter Shaw*, M. D. 3 Vol. 4to.

XIV. ---- Medicinal Experiments: Or a Collection of choice and safe Remedies, for the most part simple and easily prepared, very useful in all Families, and fitted for the Service of Country People. The sixth Edition, 12mo. 1713

XV. *Boerhaave's* Aphorisms concerning the Knowledge and Cure of Diseases. Translated from the last Edition, printed in *Latin* in *Leyden* 1722. With useful Observations and Explanations. 8vo.

XVI. ---- *Praxis medica Boerhaaveana*, being a compleat Body of Prescriptions adapted to each Section of the Aphorisms. To which is annex'd, *Methodus prescribendi formulas secundum Archibaldum Pitcairnum*, 12mo. 1724

XVII. *Bennet's* Treatise of Consumptions, whether a Phthisic, an Atrophy, or an Hectic. With preliminary Exercitations. Translated into *English* by *J. Quincy*, M. D. 8vo. 1720

XVII.

BOOKS printed for W. and J. INNYS.

XVIII. *Morton's Phthifologia*: Or a Treatise of Consumptions. Wherein the Difference, Nature, Causes, Signs and Cure of all Sorts of Consumptions are explained. Containing three Books. I. Of original Consumptions from the whole Habit of the Body. II. Of an original Consumption of the Lungs. III. Of symptomatic Consumptions, or such as are the Effects of some other Distempers. Illustrated with particular Cases, and Observations added to every Book, with a compleat Table of the most remarkable Things. The second Edition. 8vo. 1720

XIX. *Quincy's Lectures in Pharmacy, chymical and galenic*; explaining the whole Doctrine of that Art. 4to. 1723

XX. *Bellinger's Tractatus de Factu nutritio*: 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 in Women. 8vo.

XXI. *Wynter's Cyclus metasyneriticus*: Or an Essay on chronic Diseases, the Methods of Cure, and where more fully of the medicinal Waters of Bath and Bristol, their several Virtues and Differences, 8vo. 1725

XXII. *Tabor Exercitationes medicae, qua tam morborum quam symptomatum in plerisque morbis rationem illustrant. Cum fig.* 8vo. 1726

XXIII. *Drake's Anthropologia nova*: Or a new System of Anatomy, describing the animal Oeconomy; and a short Rationale of many Distempers incident to human Bodies, illustrated with above fourscore Figures drawn after the Life. 3 Vol. 8vo.

XXIV. *Pye's Observations on the several Methods of Lithotomy*, in a Letter to Dr. *John Lane*. 4to. With Cuts. 1724

XXV. *Paxton's Specimen physico-medicum de corpore humano & ejus morbis*: Or, An Essay concerning the Knowledge and Cure of most Diseases afflicting human Bodies. To which is annexed a short Account of Salivations and the Use of Mercury. 8vo.

XXVI. *Allen's natural History of the chalybeat and purging Waters of England*, with their particular Essays and Uses. 8vo.

XXVII. *Blair's Botanick Essays*, in two Parts: The first concerning the Structure of the Flowers, and the Fructification of Plants, with their various Distributions into method: And the second the Generation of Plants, with their Sexes and Manner of impregnating the Seed; also concerning the *Animalcula in semine masculino* With Cuts. 8vo. 1720

Lately publish'd for April 1727 (being the 28th)

New Memoirs of Literature, containing an Account of new Books printed both at Home and Abroad, with Dissertations upon several Subjects, miscellaneous Observations, &c. N. B. These Memoirs will be publish'd every Month. Price 1 s. each.

110.-

