

PART II.

MINERALIA.

SULPHUR.

1. Sulphur mineral.
2. Sulphur roll.
3. Sulphur sublimed.

Bombay names 1.-*Āvalasāragāṇdhaka* आवळसारगंधक, Marathi.

2. *Sādhāgāṇdhaka* साधागंधक, Marathi.

3. *Gāṇdhakaphūla* गंधकफूल, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The first is believed to be the purest kind of sulphur, and is taken for various chemical preparations.

All the other varieties are also indiscriminately used for similar purposes.

Sulphur is given internally in cutaneous affections and is used externally as an application for itch, in conjunction with the bruised seeds of *Datura hummatu*.

POTASSIUM.

Carbonate of Potash.

Bombay name.—*Javakhāra* जवखार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is prepared by incineration of the stalks of *Hordeum hexastichon*, and hence the name. The bazaar

specimen seems to be fused rock salt, which is substituted for the above, on account of its cheapness.

It is given in diuretic and expectorant mixtures.

Carbonate of Potash and Soda.

Bombay name.—*Pāpadakhāra* पापडखार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is crude and impure. It is given to relieve vomiting and heartburn.

Nitrate of Potash.

Bombay name.—*Sorākhāra* सोराखार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is chiefly used as a diuretic by the Hakeems in combination with milk.

Nitrate of Potash with Alum.

Bombay name.—*Ratanjota* रतन्जेत, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is prepared by fusing Nitrate of Potash and alum and pouring the mixture in moulds.

Blue stone and vermillion are sometimes added to give colour and increase the efficacy of the preparation.

It is used as an application to the eyes in ophthalmia.

SODIUM.

Biborate of Soda.

Bombay name.—*Tañkanakhâra* टंकणखार, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Two kinds of this salt are sold in the shops. Sohâgî is used by goldsmiths and also in medicine.

It enters in the preparation of expectorant electuaries and is used with honey in the sore mouth of children. The other variety called Telyâtañkanakhâra is an impure salt and is used for economic purposes.

Black Salt.

Bombay name.—*Pâdelona* पादेलोण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This salt is prepared by fusing together impure carbonate of soda and powdered emblic myrobolans.

Sometimes chloride of sodium, sulphur and iron rust are added.

It is used as a carminative, stomachic and tonic in dyspepsia.

Carbonate of Soda.

Bombay name.—*Bângadakhâra* बांगडखार, Marathi.

Sajjikhâra सज्जिखार, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The first is produced in the preparation of glass bangles, and hence the name. It is very impure and contains a good deal of silica.

The second, which is purer, is used in the preparation of soap,

Chloride of Sodium.

Bombay name.—*Mītha* मीठ, Marathi.

Sābarīmītha सावरीमीठ, Marathi.

Señdhelona सेंधेलण, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The common salt, *Mītha*, is obtained from salt water. It is used as an emetic. Heated, it is used to foment painful swellings. Pessaries of salt are used to promote the menstrual flow.

The second, *Sābarīmītha*, is obtained from the saline banks of the river *Sābaramuttee* and hence the name. It is used for medicinal purposes where salt is indicated.

The third *Señdhelona*, Bay or rock salt, is obtained from the Northern provinces, and from the Indus. It has purgative properties probably from the chloride of magnesium which it contains. It enters largely in carminative and stomachic preparations.

AMMONIUM.

Chloride of Ammonium.

Bombay name.—*Navasāgara* नवसागर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used as an aperient in colic, dropsy, and costiveness. Taleef Shereef.

Mixed with quick lime it is smelt in colds and head-aches, and is also applied to the temples. Externally it is used for the cure of itch.

CALCIUM.

Fossil Encrinite.

Bombay name.—*Saṅg-i-Yāhud* संगेयाहुद्, Persian.

REMARKS.—This is supposed to be a fossil starfish-like animal of the order Crinoideæ, and known to geologists by the name of *Encrinus liliformis*. The family was one of the most numerous which inhabited the salt waters of the ancient world. Extravagant ideas prevail among the natives as to the origin of this drug, which they suppose to be a petrified fruit.

Brayed in cold water it is used as a diuretic and lithon-
triptic in retention of urine and diseases of the urinary organs.

Quick Lime.

Bombay name.—*Kalichundā* कळीचुना, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Lime water is given mixed with milk to children in acidity of the stomach.

Mixed with gamboge, quick lime is applied externally to painful and gouty joints. It is also used as a caustic in the bites of rabid dogs.

Silicate and Sulphate of Lime.

Bombay name.—*Saṅg-i-Isam* संगेइसम्, Persian.

REMARKS.—This drug is said to possess properties similar to the fossil encrinite or *Saṅg-i-yāhud*, for which it is not unfrequently substituted.

Sulphate of Lime.

Bombay name.—*Godañtīharatāla* गोदंतीहरताळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The crystallized sulphate of lime, or gypsum is supposed by the natives to be a white variety of orpiment, and is called *Godañtīharatāla* or the cow's teeth-like sulphuret of arsenic, though it is far from having any relation with arsenic salts.

It is used after being burnt and reduced to carbonate of lime in the same way as chalk.

MAGNESIUM.

Hydrated Oxide of Magnesium.

Bombay name.—*Zaharmoharā* झहर्मोहरा, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is supposed to possess valuable antidotal properties.

Internally it is used as a nervine tonic, deobstruent and aphrodisiac.

It is also administered in obstinate vomiting and diarrhrea.

Silicate of Magnesia.

Bombay name.—*Saṅg-i-Jerāhat* संगेजिराहत्, Persian.

REMARKS.—The marathi name, *Shaūkhajīrī* is evidently a corruption of the above Persian name, which literally means, the styptic or surgical stone. It acts as an astringent and styptic. Externally, it is applied to check bleeding from the nose and wounds. Internally, it is administered in conjunction with milk cream in dysentery, and in powder, in profuse menstrea-

tion and leucorrhœa. Mixed with cubebs, cardamoms, and Tabasheer it is used with considerable benefit in gonorrhœa. In combination with catechu it is used locally to promote the healing of ulcers and syphilitic sores.

ALUMINUM.

Alum.

Bombay name.—*Phatki* फटकी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—A well known astringent. It is used in ophthalmia, in sore mouth, and leucorrhœa. Mixed with the white of eggs alum is externally used as an application to contusions, sprains and ecchymosis. Burnt, and deprived of its water of crystallization, it is a mild caustic, and is generally sprinkled on indolent and foul ulcers to cleanse and stimulate them to healthy action.

Bole Armeniac.

Bombay name.—*Gil-i-Armanî* गिलेअरमानी, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is given in the form of powder in the advanced stages of dysentery. Made up with other ingredients into a paste, it is used externally as an application to inflamed parts.

Bole Rubra.

Bombay name.—*Sonakava*, *Gærâ*, *Âkhâ*,

सोनकाव, गेरू, आखू, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the red ochre. The name *Akhâ* is evidently a corruption of ochre. It is a clay which derives its

colour from oxide of iron, which it contains in abundance. It is used as an external application to sores in and about the mouth, and to pustular eruptions.

Mica.

Bombay name.—*Abhraka* अभ्रक, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The white and black varieties are known to the Bombay druggists. The latter is chiefly selected for medicinal purposes. Preparations of mica are highly prized in native practice.

It is probable that their effects are due to the iron which the mica contains in the proportion of about four per cent in its native state.

Silicate of Alumina.

Bombay name.—*Gopīchāṇḍana* गोपीचदन, Marathi.

Pāṇīsoka पाणीसोक, Marathi.

REMARKS.—These are varieties of clay. The former is used as a cooling application in headache and to inflamed parts, and the latter from its absorbent properties to dry wounds and ulcers, on the erroneous supposition that drying promotes the healing of wounds.

Silicate of Alumina with Lime and Iron.

Bombay name.—*Sang-i-Basrī* सगेवस्त्री, Persian.

REMARKS.—This is generally imported from Bassorah and the Persian Gulf, as its name implies. It is used in tonic pre-

parations, and in irregular menses, and with benefit from the iron it contains.

Silicate of Alumina--Porous.

Bombay name.—*Mulatāni-mattī* मुलतानीमट्टी, Hindi.

REMARKS.—It is eaten by pregnant females to relieve acidity of the stomach and is given mixed with sugar in cases of leucorrhœa.

Tanno—Alum.

Bombay name.—*Bāndhāro* बंधारो, Guzerathi.

REMARKS.—This is a compound preparation, made by fusing together powdered galls, alum, Sang-i-jirāhat and Bay salt. It is largely used as an astringent in vaginal discharges and after delivery.

FERRUM.

Carbonate of Iron and Lime.

Bombay name.—*Pāṣāna-bheda* पाशाणभेद, Marathi.

REMARKS.—It is used in tonic preparations, and no doubt exercises tonic effects in consequence of the iron it contains.

Sulphate of Iron.

Bombay name.—*Hirā-kaṣṭhī* हिराकशीश, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the green vitriol. It is used both internally and externally in diarrhœa, and in ulcers.

Sulphuret of Iron.

Bombay name.—*Sond-mukhî* सोनामुखी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Iron Pyrites. A white variety is called *Rûpâ-mukhî*, from its silver like lustre. Both are used in compound preparations of iron.

ZINCUM.**Oxycarbonate of Zinc.**

Bombay name.—*Kalakhâparî* कलखापरी, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the impure carbonate. It is used in the preparation of a very celebrated native compound called, *Suvarṇa mâlinî vasaṅta*. This latter is used as a tonic and alterative in various forms of debility and brain diseases.

CUPRUM.**Silicate of Copper with Iron and Lime.**

Bombay name.—*Lâjâvard* लाजवर्द, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The native name, is decidedly a corruption of the Portuguese Lapis verde or azure stone. It is the Lapis Lazuli of old authors.

It is scarcely if ever used in native practice, and then in a state of calcination with other drugs.

The preparations containing *Lâjâvard* are supposed to possess antidotal and tonic properties.

Sub-acetate of Copper.

Bombay name.—*Zaṅgal* झंगाल, Persian.

REMARKS.—It is used as an external application to indolent ulcers in the form of ointment.

Sulphate of Copper.

Bombay name.—*Moratut* मोरतुत्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The name seems to be a corruption of Mohra-i-tuti—parrot stone.

It is used in the preparation of a compound salt, a citro-tannate of copper, which is highly praised by native practitioners in the treatment of constitutional syphilis. Externally it is used as an application to the eyes in chronic ophthalmia. Dessicated, it is a safe emetic.

PLUMBUM.**Oxycarbonate of Lead.**

Bombay name.—*Safedā* सफेदा, Hindi.

REMARKS.—Made into an ointment it is used in eruptions of the scalp.

Oxide of Lead.

Bombay name.—*Murdarsaṅg* मुर्दारसंग्, Hindi.

REMARKS.—The name literally means a dead stone. It is a powerful astringent, and is used in the preparation of ointments. Dissolved in vinegar it is said to remove freckles and acne; and is frequently used as a cooling application to prickly heat.

Red Oxide of Lead.

Bombay name.—*Siñdāra* सिंदूर, Sanscrit.

REMARKS.—It is the basis of a most celebrated unguent, known in native practice as the “black ointment,” which is supposed to free the sores of all materies morbi, and promote their healing.

Sulphuret of Lead.

Bombay name.—*Surmā* सुर्मा, Persian.

REMARKS.—The vernacular name seems to be a corruption of the Sanscrit word Savira, a country along the Indus. *Surmā* has been hitherto believed to be sulphide of antimony, but the author has not been able to obtain any specimen of antimonial ore from the Bombay shops. Mr. Udoy Chand Dutt of Calcutta is also of the same opinion. (*Hindu Materia Medica* p. 74). On a chemical analysis *Surmā* is found to be sulphide of lead.

Levigated in rose water and dried and again reduced to powder it is used as an Anjana (application for the eye) by all Mahomedans, chiefly by females. It is believed to promote the growth of the eyelashes, improve the sight, and remove granulations of the lids. A lead probe is invariably used to introduce the powder into the eye.

ARSENICUM.

Arsenic-Metallic.

Bombay name.—*Kālāsūmbul* काळासुंबुळ, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is a mixture of metallic arsenic and realgar. When powdered it assumes a greyish white colour. Volatilised, it yields a sublimate of arsenious acid and orpiment.

Arsenious Acid.

Bombay name.—*Safedsumbul* सफेदसुंबुल, Hindi.

REMARKS.—In small doses it is taken as a tonic, and in intermittent fevers; and applied externally to piles.

Bisulphuret of Arsenic.

Bombay name.—*Manaçila* मनशीळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the realgar. It is used in preparations where arsenic is needed. An artificial preparation is met with called *Lâlasumbul*.

Tersulphuret of Arsenic.

Bombay name.—*Varkhîhartâla* वर्खीहर्ताळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is orpiment. King's yellow is sold under the name of *Pivalâsumbul*. Preparations of orpiment are used in the same way as those of white arsenic and are highly prized in incipient phthisis.

Tersulphuret with Teroxide of Arsenic.

Bombay name.—*Dagadîhartâla* दगडीहर्ताळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is the stony variety. It is used in the same way as the other preparations of arsenic.

HYDRARGYRUM.

Mercury.

Bombay name.—*Pará* पारा, Marathi.

REMARKS.—The pure metal is largely used in pills well mixed with other ingredients. Its therapeutic virtues are well known in native practice from ancient times.

Perchloride of Mercury.

Bombay name.—*Tálachiknásumbul* तालचिकनासुंबुल, Hindi.

REMARKS.—This is the pure and crystallized corrosive sublimate. It is erroneously believed by the natives to be a most powerful variety of white arsenic. The name *Tálachiknâ* signifies the humid or moist *Tála*, which latter word is often used for *Hartála* or orpiment. It is corrupted by some shopkeepers into *Dárchiknâ*.

It has come to be chiefly used in the native treatment of piles, as the last and most powerful caustic application; the preceding ones being the different salts of arsenic.

Subchloride with Perchloride of Mercury.

Bombay name.—*Rasakápúra* रसकापूर, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is calomel with ten per cent. of corrosive sublimate. Made into pills with wheaten flour, and the juice of betel leaves, it is given in syphilis. An ointment made of this compound with kamala and camphor in butter, is used for

itch. For piles, an ointment is made by calcining it in a ball of flour dough, and mixing the exsiccated powder with butter in a copper dish, which no doubt forms a butyrate of copper with this active agent.

Sulphuret of Mercury.

Bombay name.—*Hingāla* हिंगूळ, Marathi.

REMARKS.—This is met with both in crystal and in powder. It is used in various expectorant and antiperiodic preparations.

Fumes of it are used to salivate persons in cases of syphilis. It is also dusted in the eyes in ophthalmia. An ointment is used to bring about the resolution of buboes.

Another form of the Sulphuret of Mercury is met with, called *Rasa siṅdūra*, which is used in asthma and the pulmonary affections of childhood.

ARGENTUM.

Silver.

Bombay name.—*Ruperivarka* रुपेरीवर्क, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Silver leaf is eaten in betel leaf and in various other aphrodisiac and stimulant confections. It is said to promote strength and vigour.

AURUM.

Gold.

Bombay name.—*Sonerivarka* सोनेरीवर्क, Marathi.

REMARKS.—Gold leaf is used in the same way as the above, but it is believed to be more powerful and also to possess aphrodisiac properties in a greater degree.

