
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.

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Germ. *Quercus.*

Flor. *Anthos.*

Betonica.

Consolidæ major.

Lavendula.

Paralyseos.

Rosarum rubrarum.

Salvia.

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

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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.

Tabl-

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*. 2^{dly}, 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.