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SRIGOKUL MUDRANALAYA AYURVEDA SERIES

NO. 1

RASA-JALA-NIDHI

OR

Ocean of Indian Chemistry, Medicine & Alchemy

Vol. IV

71794

COMPILED IN SANSKRIT

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With English Translation
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॥ श्रीः ॥

श्रीगोकुल मुद्रणालय आयुर्वेद ग्रन्थमाला

१

ॐ

रसजलनिधिः

चतुर्थखण्डम्

वैद्यकुलपति-

श्रीभूदेव देवशर्मणा सुखोपाध्यायोपाधिकेन
एम्-ए., (ट्रिपल्) सांख्यवेदान्ततीर्थेत्युपनामधारिणा
रसाचार्येण विरचितः

भूमिका

डॉ० सिद्धिनन्दन मिश्र, पीएच. डी.

विभागाध्यक्ष

रसशास्त्र एवं भेषज्यकल्पना

राजकीय आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय

वाराणसी



श्रीगोकुल मुद्रणालय

के० ३७/१२०, गोपाल मन्दिर लेन

वाराणसी-२२१००१

प्रकाशक तथा मुद्रक

श्रीगोकुल मुद्रणालय
के० ३७/१२०, गोपाल मन्दिर लेन
वाराणसी-२२१००१

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नवीन प्रकाशन

वैद्यक शब्दसिन्धुः । आयुर्वेदीय-शब्दीषध-नामनिर्णयको वृहद्-
कोश ग्रन्थः । (लैटिन-संस्कृत-हिन्दी-तैलङ्ग-तामिल-उत्कल-
वङ्गादि-भाषा व्यवहृत-पर्याय गुणादि समलंकृतः । कविराज
उमेशचन्द्रगुप्तकविरत्नेन सञ्कलितः । कविराज श्री नगेन्द्र-
नाथसेनवैद्य संशोधित परिवर्द्धित

३००-००

Preface.

Vol. III of Rasa-jala-nidhi was published as far back as December 1929. The present volume is published after more than six years. This undue delay is due to my shortness of leisure and ill-health owing to hard labour. I have, however, by grace of God, recovered my normal state of health and am in a position to proceed with the publication of the remaining volumes. Vol. v has already been sent to the press, and is expected to be out in six months.

It has already been stated that the Rasa-chikitsá-vidyá or the science of Iatro chemistry, as dealt with in the present publication, is the best part of the science of Ayurveda (i. e., the indigenous system of medical science prevalent in India.) The present state of degradation of the followers of this science is due to Rasa-chikitsá-vidyá being almost forgotten under circumstances referred to in the preface of vol. I. This is a perfect system of medical science. No disease is incurable with the adept votaries of this science. It has been possible for me to cure, by means of the knowledge constituting in this revived science, innumerable cases (the majority of which were given up as incurable by the leading physicians of Bengal) of phthisis, cancer, leprosy, asthma, and other diseases, generally considered incurable. I would request physicians all over the world to try the recipes, given in my books, in accordance with the procedure laid down. I am confident they will receive immense satisfaction, if they do so.

So far as India is concerned, the prospect about the revival of this science is awfully gloomy. There is every reason to apprehend that all that is best in the real science of Ayurveda is going to die out in course of the next twenty years. It is a poor

apologia of Ayurveda and not Ayurveda proper that is being taught in the so-called colleges of Ayurveda, established all over India. This is a remark which I made several years ago in the preface of vol 1, and I am sorry to say that nothing has happened in the meantime to make me change my views. The majority of the students receiving diplomas from these colleges have failed to prove successful physicians and have brought discredit not only on themselves but on the science as well.

There is another very strong menace to the revival of Ayurveda. Some Allopaths have taken to the profession of Ayurvedic physicians. Some of them have done so without properly acquainting themselves with the science of Ayurveda. No wonder that a few of them have been preaching from the platform and through the press, the desirability of commingling Allopathy with Ayurveda without trying to revive Ayurveda proper. It is not the place to dwell upon, in details, the gravity of the mischief done to the cause of Ayurveda by those physicians who are not ashamed of advertising their attitude and misleading the lay public including young students of Ayurveda. May God let good sense dawn upon these gentlemen. They are not perhaps aware of the fact that Allopathy is not yet a science at all but is still in the making; and Ayurveda cannot profit by borrowing from Allopathy. All that is really required to restore this neglected science of Ayurveda to its ancient glory is to master that part of the science which is dealt with in my publication as well as the rudiments of Ayurveda as dealt with in Charaka, Sushruta, and Bha'vapraka'sha.

20 GREY STREET, CALCUTTA }
The 21st April 1936.

BHUDEB MOOKERJI

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रसजलनिधिः ।

(चतुर्थखण्डम्)

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एम्-ए, (ट्रिप्ल) सांख्यवेदान्ततीर्थेत्पु-
नामधारिणा रसाचार्येण

विरचितः ।

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रसजलनिधिः ।

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—◆—
चतुर्थखण्डम् ।

मङ्गलाचरणम् ।

लीलायोगाद् विचलितमतिप्रायवालस्वभावः ।
कारं कारं निखिलभुवनं संहरन् मायया वै ॥
नित्यं यो नो हृदयकमले राजते चन्द्रमौलिः ।
सोऽयं देवो जयतु नितरामर्दनारी-महेशः ॥

Introduction.

Let the One remain in His supreme exaltation, who, actuated by the mere desire to play like a child brings into being, by means of a power inherent in Himself, the eternal illusion of a creation and destruction of the universe, and who is conceived of as keeping Himself always seated on the lotus flower grown in the inmost core of His devotee's hearts, assuming sometimes the shape of a Deity, half-male and half female, with the moon shining on his forehead.

प्रथमोऽध्यायः ।

रसभैषज्यसेवने सामान्यविषयः ।

दृष्टदेवमरणम् ।

अश्रीयाद् रसभैषज्यं सदाचारौ जितेन्द्रियः । ध्यात्वा नित्यं
निजेप्सितं देवमशेषरूपिणम् ॥ अशेषनामसंचितं निखिलभुवनेश्वरम् ।
साकारः स निराकारः सगुणो निगुणस्तथा ॥ एकश्च बहवश्चापि
भक्तमत्वनुसारतः । ज्ञेयः स्वरूपतः सोऽयं योगिभिः केवलैर्मतः ॥ तथापि
राजर्गं नित्यं भक्तानां हृदये विभुः । भक्तप्रकल्पितै रूपैर्भक्तोष्णाकल्प
पादपः ॥ भजेन् नित्यं निजेप्सितं न निन्देत् परपूजितम् । परकल्पित
देवस्य निन्दनं विभुनिन्दनम् ॥

CHAPTER I.

General directions to be followed at the time of taking of drugs, prepared from rasa or mercury (mixed or unmixed with other materials) :—

Prayer to God.

The patient should have recourse to salutary rules of hygiene and morals. He should control the activities of his senses. Just before he takes a drug, he should pray to God in the form which is most appealing to his own mind. God has innumerable names. He is corporeal, as well as non-corporeal—full of attributes, as well as devoid of all attributes. He is One, as well as many. All these depend upon the mental capacity of the devotee. He is known in His real character only to those who have formed a mental

union with him. Yet, to fulfil the desires of an ordinary devotee, He lives in his heart in the form conceived of by the former. One should always worship the Deity of his own conception, and never find fault with the religious beliefs of other people. To condemn any other form of religion than one's own is to condemn God Himself.

रससेवने पथम् ।

शालिषष्टिकयोरन्नं वर्षकालपुराणयोः । मण्डं च फोलिकां मुद्ग
यूषञ्च रोटकं तथा ॥ सद्योविरचिता लाजास्तचक्षुर्णं लाजमण्डकम् ।
सितासैन्धवसंयुतं भक्षयेद् रससेवकः ॥ पटोलं पापिताऽलावु
चिचिण्डश्च कीशातकी । उदुम्बरं च मूलकं स्वर्णालु वनमालिनी ॥
महाकीशातकी चैव शूरणं गोपकर्कटी । मानं पञ्चमुखी चैतत्
भक्षयेद् रसभक्तकः ॥ शाकं पीनर्नवं वास्तु, मेघनादश्च ब्राह्मणी ॥
धन्याकं मागधी ब्राह्मी गुडुची सुनिषन्नकः । घृतसैन्धवधन्याक-
जीरकाद्रकसंस्कृतम् । भक्षयेत् सर्वमेतच्च रसभुक् स्वल्पमात्रया ।
रोगदं पत्रशाकं तदधातुधीस्मृतिनाशकम् ॥ भोक्तव्यं नाधिकं
तत् तु गुणदमपि धीमता ॥ गोदुग्धं गुणदं तत् तु हितं रोगेषु
केषुचित् । वातोदरजनकं तु न हितमनलक्षये ॥ वातोदरे न
तद्धितं शूले गुल्मे नवज्वरे । बहुमूत्रे प्रमेहे च ग्रहस्थां वातवैकृते ॥
वातोदरजरोगेषु विशेषादपकारकम् । औदरिकः क्षयः सर्वो-
वातोदरसमुद्भवः ॥ तस्मादेतद् न पातव्यं गदे चोक्ते च धीमता ।
सुधातुल्यं भवेत् तत् तु पर्पटीसेवनक्षणे ॥ अन्यत्रापि पिवेद्दुग्धं
भैषज्यस्य विधानतः । स्यन्दी मणिपुरे ज्ञेयो वातोदरस्य सूचकः ॥
निन्दनीयमजादुग्धं न ह्युक्तेषु गदेषु तु । प्रयोज्यं भिषजा तत् तु
वह्निवस्त्रविचारतः ॥ तद्दुग्धं हि सदा पेयं यत्नतः शृतशीतलम् ॥

आज्यमायुर्वलप्रदं मेधालावण्यवृद्धिक्तम् । चक्षुष्यमग्निक्तद् ब्रूय
 वातपित्तकफापहम् । सर्व्वकफोद्धवे रोगे केवलपित्तजे तथा ।
 शीतकाले निशाभागे निदाघे दिवसे तथा ॥ बाले वृद्धे प्रमेहे च
 सोमे यक्तत् प्रीहोदरे । रोगे सामे विसूच्यां च विवन्धे च मदात्यये ॥
 ज्वरे च दहने मन्दे न सपिवद्दुमन्वते । पातव्यं तु यथेच्छं तत्
 पाचकभेषजान्वितम् । लावकस्तित्तिरि गीर्घा मयूरः शशकादयः ।
 वटकः कलविंक्षश्च वर्त्तिश्च हरितालकः । श्लेनकश्च वृहत्प्राची वन-
 विस्किरकादयः । मृगादिजांगलश्चैव मांसमेषां शुभं मतम् । मद्
 गुरो रोहितश्चैव शकुलश्च विशेषतः । मत्स्यराजा इमे प्रोक्ताः
 हिता मत्स्याश्च ये नवाः ॥ अश्रीयात् सर्व्वमेतत् तु रोगादीनां
 विचारतः ।

Diet.

The following is a list of salutary diet :—Rice, prepared from good paddy grown about a year back ; anna-manda (boiled rice, rubbed with hot water, made into a paste, and then sifted through a piece of cloth), palika' (thin home-made bread,) roti or chapa'ti (home-made bread), la'ja (paddy, fried and then deprived of husk, to be taken as fresh as possible), powder of the same, and la'jamanda (paste prepared from the same). These three things should be taken with a little of sugar and rock-salt. Patola, pa'pita', ala'bu, chichinda, kosha'taki, udumbara, mula', ractalu (red sweet potato), ba'r'ahi-kanda, mala'-kosha' taki, (luffa pentandra), shurana, gopa'la-karkati, ma'ma (arum indicum). Leaves of the following may also be taken in small quantities, duly prepared with coryander seed, cumin seed, rocksalt, and clarified butter:—punarnava', ba'sta, meghana'da, sprikka' (trigonella

corniculata), dhanya', jeeraka, bra'hmi, guduchi, and sunisanua (marsilea quadrifolia). Leaves of vegetables, however salutary they may be in other respects, should not be taken in excess, otherwise they give rise to diseases and destroy memory, intelligence, and the dhatus (constituents of the body, viz. chyle, blood, semen, bone, flesh, fat, and marrow).

As to cow's milk, it has several good properties and may be used in some of the diseases, but it gives rise to flatulence and is not to be taken in loss of digestive power. It is not to be given to patients suffering from flatulence, colic of all sorts (including appendicitis), gulma, new fever, diabetes, spermatorrea, chronic diarrhœa, derangement of va'yu, and abdominal phthisis, except at the time of taking a class of medicines, known by the name of parpati, with which cow's milk is the most essential and indispensable diet. Milk may also be taken, if required, by special medicines (such as dugdha-bati). Throbbing below the navel (felt by the pressure of fingers) is an indication of the stomach giving rise to flatulence. In the diseases named above, goat's milk is not so bad as cow's milk. The former may be used in those diseases by physicians having regard to the digestive power of the patients. Goats' milk should always be boiled and then cooled before it is used for drinking.

Ghritam (clarified butter) increases vitality, strength, retentive faculties, loveliness of appearance, and digestive power. It is nutritious and pacifier of the three doshas. It is to be prohibited in diseases due to mere kapha (phlegm) or mere pittam; at night in winter; at day time in summer; to boys and old men in all circumstances; in spermatorrea, diabetes, enlargement of spleen and liver, in diseases due to an increase of mucus, in cholera, intestinal obstruction, diseases due to taking of liquors, in fever, and in loss of

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digestive power. Ghritam may however be taken, at all times and by all sorts of people, at the time of taking a special class of medicines (such as gauri-sankara-rasa, etc.).

Meat of the following animals may also be prescribed, when necessary :—la'ba (a sort of quail), tittiri (the francoline partridge), godha' (iguana'), mayura (peacock), sasaka (hare), bataka (batkal, ba'lhans, or bageri, a kind of small goose-like bird), kalabinka (sparrow), barti (bater, a kind of quail), harita'la (green partridge), syena (hawk'), big la'ba, other wild birds (except kukkuta or fowl and kapota or pigeon) and deer of all sorts.

The following fishes may also be prescribed, when necessary :—madgura, rohita, sakula and other fresh fish, considered salutary.

रससेवने अपथ्यम् ।

रससेवी सदा यत्नाज् जह्याद् विषमभोजनम् । अध्यशनं च
संघृतिं विरुद्धानमेव च । विदाहि गुरु विष्टम्भि फाणितं
पणिकौदनम् । वातपित्तकृतः सर्वान् कटुस्त्रित्ततुवरान् । तत्क्षण-
नाशहेतूश्च मैथुनकोपसंश्रमान् । मारकं रसलोहानां सर्वथा हि
परित्यजेत् ॥ अतिवाचं च धान्यास्त्रमासवारिष्टमेव च । आतपाग्नि-
निषेवनं वातस्य परिसेवनम् ॥ दिवास्वापं दिवातन्द्रां नक्तं जागरणं
तथा । अपथ्यं यद् रसे लोहे तत्सर्वं यत्नतस्त्यजेत् ॥ ताम्रकूटमहेः
फेनं चासंज्ञककषायकम् । गोधुमात् फाणितान् जातं विष्कृतं
पादरोटकम् ॥ तैलभृष्टं तथा द्रव्यं दुष्टष्टतसमन्वितम् । लङ्काङ्कं
रक्तमरिचं भृष्टं तण्डुलमेव च । सर्वमेतत् परित्याज्यमायुरारोग्य-
मिच्छता ॥ ताम्रकूटस्य धुमं हि विषमिव परित्यजेत् । भोजनं
तस्य नस्यं च शनैश्च प्राणघातकम् ॥ कुष्माण्डः कर्कटीश्चैव कालिङ्गं

कारवेलकम् । कुसुम्बिकां कलम्बीं च कदलीं कन्दुकं तथा ॥
कण्टारीं काञ्जिकं चैव कमठं च कटिलकम् । कुक्कुटं कपोतं
चैव ककोटिकां कपित्थकम् । कलायं चैव कर्कारुं कुलथं कंगु
कोलकम् । कशेरुं केतुकं चैव मांसमानूपजं तथा । वेलायं
विल्ववात्ताकं छत्राकं वदरं दधि ॥ मुद्गयूपमृते सर्व्वं माषादि
द्विदलं तथा । अतसीं सर्षपं तिलं कर्पूरं कटुतैलकम् ॥ अभयङ्गं
कटुतैलेन कुंकुमालेपनं सुरा । सर्व्वमेतत् परित्याज्यं यत्नतो रससेविना ॥

Unwholesome diet and deeds.

The following are to be avoided :—taking meal before and much after, the usual time ; taking much in excess of or much less than the proper quantity of meal ; taking meal before one feels hungry ; food classed as *bida'hi**, heavy food,

- * खाद्रेषु यद् विदाहि तद् दाहदृष्ट्यास्त्रदायकम् ।
वायुपित्ते प्रकुप्यतो युगपद् यस्य भोजनात् ।
विदाहि तदपि ज्ञेयं त्याज्यं तद् रोगिभिः सदा ॥
दग्धद्रव्यमृते मत्स्यं तीक्ष्णमरिचकं तथा ।
शृष्टपृथुकतण्डूलकलायचणकादीनि ॥
सर्षपवहुलं खाद्यमत्यन्तरसयुक् तथा ।
निखिलं संहितं द्रव्यं विदाहि चापि कथ्यते ॥

Those articles of food stuff which give rise to inflammation, thirst, and acidity as well as those which increase *va'yu* and *pittam*, simultaneously, are called *bida'hi*. They are :—roasted articles (except fish), red pepper ; and rice, *chipitaka*, *chanaka* (gram), and *kala'ya* (*pisum sativum*)—if fried (with or without oil), food seasoned with much of mustard ; sour, and fermented food stuff.

that class of food which gives rise to flatulence, food fermented and not cooked by one's own people (i. e. food cooked by keepers of hotels, etc.), food which gives rise to va'yū and pittam; pungents, sour, bitters, and astringents (except when especially allowed); sexual intercourse, anger, physical labour in excess, things which have the property of killing mercury and the metals, such as ka'ka-ma'chi; much talking, gruel. such fermented drugs as a'savas and aristas, exposure to the heat of the sun and fire, except in cold regions of the world, exposure to drafts of air, sleeping and dozing in day time, keeping late hours at night, smoking and eating of tobacco, especially the latter*, opium, tea, biscuits, loaves prepared from fermented wheat, food prepared by frying it with oil or adulterated butter or clarified butter, red pepper, fried rice, kusma'nda, karkati, ka'linga, ka'ra-bella, kusumbha, kalambi, kadali, betel-nuts, jack fruits, kanji, (see page 381 Vol. III), tortoise, red punarnava', kukkuta (fowl), kapota (pigeon), karkoti, kapittha, kala'ya, karka'ru, kulattha, kangu rice, kola (sour plum), kaseru, (scirpus kysoor), kebuka (cosinus speciosus), and meat of animals living near water; leaves and sprouts of betasa, (calamus rotong), bilba ba'rta'ku (egg fruit), mushroom, sweet plums curd, all pulses except mudga, linseed, mustard-seeds, sesamum seeds, camphor, mustard oil, taken internally with food, and anointing the body with it, anointing the body with saffron, and alcohol in any form.

* Smoking of tobacco is injurious to health, but eating and sniffing of the same is a gradual destroyer of longevity.

विरुद्धभोजनम् ।

भोज्यं योगविरुद्धं हि रोगदं वीर्यनाशकम् । आयुःक्षयकरं
 चैव तस्मादेतत् परित्यजेत् ॥ मत्स्यो मांसं तथासूक्तं विरुद्धं
 दुग्धयोगतः । घृतं दग्धं तथा मांसं मिष्टान्नं भक्षभोजने ॥ तैलं
 दुग्धं तथा मीनं विरुद्धं पक्षभोजिनः । मत्स्यस्तैलं विरुद्धं च घृतेन
 सहितं यदि ॥ कांस्यपात्रे पिबेत् नाज्यं नारिकेलजलं न च ॥
 कृतान्नं च कषायं च पुनरुष्णीकृतं त्यजेत् ॥ एकत्र बहुमांसानि
 विरुधन्ते परस्परम् । मधुसर्पिर्वसा तैलं दुग्धं च सलिलं तथा ॥
 एतेषामपि नानात्वं प्रतीकस्य विदूष्यते । अन्यद् योगविरुद्धं च ज्ञातव्यं
 चरकादितः ।

Diet incongenial by combination.

There are certain articles of food-stuff, each of which, though harmless in itself, produces bad effects when combined, or eaten on the same day with some special articles. Such an incongenial combination of different kinds of diet gives rise to diseases, loss of strength, and vitality. Such an antagonism of combination of diet should always be avoided. A few examples of such antagonism :—Milk is antagonistic to fish, meat, and acid. Fish is antagonistic to butter, clarified butter, milk, meat, and sweets. Meat is antagonistic to oil, milk, and fish. Butter and clarified butter are antagonistic to fish and oil. Butter, clarified butter, and cocoanut-water should not be kept in bell-metal pots. Decoction of medicinal herbs and food, once prepared, should not be heated again. Meat of more than one animal should not be taken on the same day. Different kinds of each

of the following articles, taken at the same time, are also injurious to health—honey, clarified butter, milk, oil, and water. For examples of other antagonistic combination of food, one should look into charaka and the other medical authorities.

ऊषापानविधिः ।

कासश्वासातिसार-ज्वरपित्तक-जराकुष्ठभेदोविकाराः मूत्राघातो-
दराशः श्वयथू गलशिरः कर्णशूलाक्षिरोगान् । ये चान्ये वातपित्त-
कफजा क्षयकृता व्याधयः सन्ति जन्तो स्तांस्तानभ्यासयोगादपनमति
पयः पीतमन्ते निशायाः ॥ पथ्युसिताम्भसः प्रस्थं रवावनुदिते पिवेत् ।
वातपित्तकफान् जित्वा जीवेद् वर्षशतं सुखी ॥ विगतघनरजनां
प्रातरुत्थाय नित्यं पिवति खलु नरो यो नासरन्ध्रेण वारि । स भवति
मतिपूर्णश्चक्षुषा तार्क्ष्यतुल्यो वलिपलीतविहीनः सर्वरोगैर्विमुक्तः ।
पातय्यं नासया नीरं प्रभृतित्रयमात्रया । नस्यं निशाक्षयेऽम्बुनः
चक्षुष्यं च रसायनम् ॥ स्रंहे पीते क्षते शुद्धावाधाने स्तिमितोदरे ।
हिक्कायां कफवातोत्थे व्याधी तद्धारि वारयेत् ॥ प्रातः पानीयपाने
मुनिभिरभिहितं सर्वमेतच्च जह्यात् । मांसं क्षीरञ्च श्याकं सकल-
विदलकं पिष्टकं चिद्गटं च ॥ विल्वं वेलाग्रं निम्बं बहुपवनकरं
नित्यजातं विदाहि । उष्णान्नं तैलभृष्टं अमकुपितवपुः खेदनं
लङ्घनञ्च ॥ त्यजेदभ्यङ्गमुष्णं बहुपवनकरं नितप्रमादितप्रतापम् ।
अग्नेः सेवां विशेषात् सुरभिजलयुतं लंघनं शीघ्रयानम् ॥ भक्तं
वारियुतं सुपथ्रविहितं तक्रं प्रशस्तं सदा । स्नानञ्चापि निरन्तरं
च शुभदं निद्राऽप्रशस्ता दिवा ॥ कुर्थाद् यानि रसायने च सततं
पिवेन् नारिकेलोदकम् । दग्धं मीनमदेच्च पानकरणे भीलं च

मत्स्यस्य च ॥ भोजनं साज्यं निरामिषं च मुनिगणविहितं भक्षयेत्
साखिकाशी ॥

Drinking of water at dawn.

Almost all the diseases are cured only by a habitual drinking of water, 64 tolas (i.e., 32 ounces in measurement) in weight, a little before sunrise, every day. One who is habituated to such drinking of water lives for at least a hundred years, free from diseases and senility. Much more salubrious is the habit of drinking at the same time, i.e. at dawn, 48 tolas (24 ounces) of water through the nostrils. Sniffing of a little of water, a little before sunrise, is also healthy and beneficial to eye-sight.

Drinking of water, in the way referred to above, should not be resorted to at the time of drinking clarified butter and medicated oil, at the time of healing up of a boil or abscess, at the time of flatulence and inactivity of the stomach, and when suffering from hiccough and diseases due to kapha and va'yu.

Those who want to practice drinking of water at dawn, as referred to above, should scrupulously avoid the following (otherwise, the practice would do more harm than good) :—meat, milk, leaf vegetables, all sorts of beans and grams, pistakas (puddings), chingri fish (lobster), bilva, betasa (cane creeper), nimba, hida'hi food (see page 7), warm food, food fried with oil, physical exercise, fomenting the body, fasting, rubbing or anointing the body with any thing warm, exposure to sun's rays and fire, using very swift conveyance, and sleeping in daytime.

The following are beneficial to such drinkers of water :—boiled rice washed with water, butter milk, vegetables pres-

cribed on page 4, bathing everyday (twice or thrice in the tropics), cocoa-nut water, roasted fish, and soup of fish.

Those who are vegetarians should take salutary vegetable diet (without grams and beans), cooked with clarified butter.

आतपसेवने नियमः ।

आतपाज् जायते रौद्रं वर्णहानिश्च नेत्ररुक् । खेदो व्यूर्च्छा
 लषा दाहः श्यान्तिश्च रक्तवैकृतम् ॥ हिमवति प्रदेशे तु रौद्राग्निर्
 विदूष्यते । पृष्ठतः सेवयेदर्कं शिशिरे शीतकातरः । किञ्चिदग्निं
 निषेवेत वसन्तो कफशान्तये ॥ रौद्राग्निं सेवयेन्नैव भोजनस्य परं च
 प्राक् । दण्डद्वयं विशेषेण यतोऽयं त्विदोषप्रदः ॥ रोगिमात्रो
 विशेषतो रौद्रानलं विवर्जयेत् ॥ पञ्चविंशतपहृष्टिपरिहाराय सर्व्वदा ।
 कृत्वेण सहितो ब्रजेदश्रान्तो धीरवेगतः ॥ जपापायी न सेवेत रौद्रा-
 नलं कदाचन ।

Restrictions regarding exposure to the sun.

Exposure to the sun's rays causes roughness and discolouration of the skin, eye-disease, perspiration, loss of consciousness, thirst, inflammation, fatigue, and impurities of the blood. These evils are minimised by coldness of the climate. Sun's rays are rather beneficial in extremely cold climates. Even in the tropics, those who are unable to bear an excess of cold in winter, may expose the back part of their body to the sun's rays for a little while.

A little exposure to fire is beneficial in the spring (when an excess of phlegm naturally accumulates in the system). Under no circumstances one should expose one self to the sun

or fire, at least 48 minutes before and after taking a meal—such an action causes an increase of the three doshas. Every patient (except those suffering from spermatorrea and diabetes) should avoid the sun and fire. One should always travel slowly and unfatigued, covering his head with an umbrella, which protects the body from bird's stools, sun's rays, and the rains. Those who drink water at dawn should on no account expose themselves to the sun's rays and fire.

परिधानवस्त्रे नियमः ।

आरभ्य मीनशेषार्द्धाद् राशीनां सप्तके रवेः । स्थितिकाले नरैर्यत्र शैत्यं हि नानुभूयते । तद्देशवासिनः सर्वे तत्काले विभृयुर्न हि । अवरीयोत्तरीयाभ्यां विना वस्त्रान्तरं ननु ॥ तद्देशे शिशिरेऽपि च वस्त्रमौष्णं परित्यजेत् । वस्त्रं च सर्व्वदा जह्याद् कर्त्तितं क्लतसीवनम् । शीतातपविचारिण सदा वासो विनिर्दिशेत् । वस्त्राधिक्यं विशेषेण भारते रोगवृद्ध्यै । क्षयाय चायुषस्तद्धि वातपित्त-विष्वङ्ग्ये । अनुकृतिर्विदेशिनामत्र स्वास्थ्यं विनाशयेत् ॥ अनाहत-शरीरः स्यात् त्रिसन्ध्यं स्नानमाचरेत् । इत्येतत् कथितं पुरा सर्व्व-शास्त्रेषु योगिभिः ॥

Restrictions regarding dress.

People of those regions, where no coolness of climate is experienced from April to October, should not wear, in those six months, any other garment than a piece of cotton cloth covering the lower part of the body from the waist downwards, and another piece of thin cloth made of the same material, placed on the shoulders, meant to serve as a turban or to protect the body from air drafts, as necessary. In those regions

woolen clothes are not to be used in winter, even, except where the cold is unbearable. In those parts of the world, one should always avoid clothes, cut and sewn (in the shape of pantaloons, shirts, coats, etc.). Dress is always to be decided upon having regard to the climate of the region concerned. An excess of dress, especially in India, gives rise to diseases, loss of longevity, and increase of va'yu and pittam. In matters of dress, imitation of foreigners, hailing from colder regions, is injurious to health. Ancient sages of our country (living in the plains of India) recommended the nudity of the upper part of our body and taking bath three times a day.

वायुसेवने नियमः ।

प्रवातं सेवेत ग्रीष्मे शरदि चान्तराऽन्तरा । निर्वातमायुषे सेवामा-
रोम्याय च सर्व्वदा ॥

Restrictions regarding exposure to wind.

In summer and occasionally in the earlier part of autumn (when heat is tormenting), one should expose oneself to free drafts of air, but in other times one should always have recourse to places, devoid of air currents. This helps recovery from diseases and increases longevity.

दिवानिद्रायां नियमः ।

दिवास्वापं न कुर्वीत यतोऽसौ त्रिदोषप्रदः । ग्रीष्मवर्जेषु
कालेषु नितरां स निषिध्यते ॥ आयुक्षयं करोत्ययं जनयति गदान्
वहन् । विगेषेण हलीमकं शिरःशूलं भयावहम् । गुरुतां
सर्व्वदेहस्य वेदनमनलक्षतिम् । उरसि कफसंचयं शीथं रुचिक्षयं

तथा ॥ अर्द्धावभेदकं चैव हृल्लासमपि पीनसम् । कण्डुस्फोट-
व्रणादिं च जाड्यं कासं गलग्रहम् । इन्द्रियानां बलक्षयं ज्वरांश्च
विविधानपि ॥ वरायामप्रमदाध्ववाहनरतान् क्लान्तानतिसारिणः ।
शूलश्वासवतस्तृषापारिगतान् हिक्कामरुत्पीडितान् ॥ शीर्णान् क्षीण-
कफान् शिशून् मदहतान् वृद्धानथाजीर्णिनो । रात्रौ जागरितान्
नरान् निरशनान् कामं दिवा स्वापयेत् । रक्तपित्ती तथा क्षयी
चोषापानाभ्यासौ तथा । विषाक्तं चैव न स्वपेद् दिवाभागे
कदाचन ॥

Restrictions regarding sleeping in day time.

Sleeping in day time is injurious, in as much as it increases the three doshas. It is to be absolutely avoided, except in summer in the tropics, when the heat of the sun is intense. It lessens longevity and gives rise to several diseases, especially, jaundice, head-ache, pain and heaviness of all the limbs, loss of hunger, accumulation of phlegm in the lungs, dropsy, loss of appetite, pain in one of the halves of the head, hiccough, pinasam, itches, boils, dulness of brain, cough, throat diseases, weakness of all the sense-organs and sensations, and fevers of all sorts.

Sleeping in day time may be recommended for the time being for the following :—those who have resorted to an excess of physical exercise, walking, and sexual indulgence ; those who are extremely fatigued, sufferers from diarrhoea (including cholera), colic, asthma, hiccough, insanity, and temporary indigestion ; those who are extremely lean, those who are much deficient in phlegm, infants, those who are under the influence of liquor, old men, those who had to keep late hours at night, and those who have grown weak by fasting.

Under no circumstances should the following sleep in day time :—those who suffer from hemeptosis, and consumption, those who drink water at dawn, and those who have been infected with a poison.

अभ्यङ्गविधिः ।

श्लोमकूपशिराजालधमनीभिः कलेवरम् । तर्पयेद् बलमाधत्ते
स्नेहयुक्तावगाहनम् ॥ अग्निः संसिक्तमूलानां तरूणां पल्लवादयः ।
वर्धन्ते हि तथा नृणां स्नेहसंसिक्तधातवः ॥ नवज्वरी ह्यजीर्णी च
नाभ्याक्तवां कथंचन । तथा विरिक्ती वान्तश्च निरूढो यश्च मानवः ॥
पूर्वयोः कृच्छ्रता व्राधेरसाध्यत्वमथापि वा । शेषाणां च त्विह
श्रीक्ता वह्निसादादयो गदाः ॥

Rubbing the whole body with oil.

This is a practice which tends to soothe the skin, the cutaneous pores, the veins, and the arteries, and make the body healthy and strong. As blossoms, etc. of plants grow by water so do the dhatus (constituent elements) of a human body develop by the body being rubbed with oil (produced from sesamum and other vegetable seeds). Rubbing the body with oil is prohibited in the case of (1) those suffering from new fever (2) and indigestion, (3) those who have been made to vomit, and (4) those who have taken purgatives and douches.

Rubbing the body with oil in the case of (1) and (2) makes their disease obstinate or incurable, and in the case of (3) and it (4), gives rise to loss of digestive power.

स्नानविधिः ।

दीपनं वृष्यमायुष्यं स्नानमोजीवलप्रदम् । कण्डमलत्रयमस्त्रेद-
तन्द्रात्कङ्कदाहतापनुत् ॥ स्नानं ज्वरेऽतिसारे च नेत्रकर्णमुखात्तिष्ठु ।
आश्रानपीनसार्दितमुक्तवत्सु च गर्हितम् ॥ स्नानं कौष्णजले हितं
हेमन्ते शिशिरं मधौ । अन्यर्तुषु सदा स्नानं शीतलोम्बी प्रशस्यते ॥
मूर्च्छापित्तोष्णदाहेषु विषे रक्ते मदात्यये । भ्रमश्चमपरीतेषु तमके
श्वयथौ तथा ॥ धूमोद्गारे विदग्धेऽन्त्रे शोषे च मुखकण्ठयोः ।
रक्तपित्ते च शीतले जले स्नानं विधीयते ॥

Restrictions regarding bath.

Taking bath increases hunger, longevity, and strength. It removes itches, dirt, fatigue, perspiration, drowsiness, thirst, inflammation, and heat.

It is prohibited in fever (except when it is due to consumption), diarrhoea, diseases of the eye, ear, and mouth, swelling of the belly by wind, obstruction of the nose by phlegm dried up by wind, arditam (facial paralysis), and within 48 minutes after taking meal.

Bath in tepid water is salutary from the middle of November to March. At other parts of the year, taking bath in cold water every day (in India) is good for health. Bath in cold water is absolutely necessary for patients suffering from loss of consciousness, biliousness, sensation of heat, inflammation, poison, impurities of the blood, ailments following upon an excessive drinking of liquor, giddiness, fatigue, asthma of a virulent type, swelling of the body, belching with an emission of smoke, putrefaction of food (in the stomach) without digestion, dryness of mouth and throat, and racta-pitta or hemeptosis⁸

भोजने नियमः ।

यथोक्तगुणसम्पन्नं नरः सेवेत भोजनम् । विचार्यं दोषकालादीन्
 कालयोरुभयोरपि ॥ सायं प्रातर्मनुष्याणामशनं श्रुतिवोधितम् ।
 नाम्नारा भोजनं कुर्यात् क्षुत्पीडाकातरो न चेत् । याममध्ये न
 भोक्तव्यं यामयुग्मं न लङ्घयेत् । याममध्ये रसोत्पत्तिर्यामयुग्माद्
 वलक्षयः । क्षुत् संभवति पक्केषु रसदोषमलेषु च । काले वा यदि
 वाऽकाले सोऽन्नकाल उदाहृतः । विषमभोजनं जह्यादध्मशनं तथैव
 च । यथाकालेऽतिमात्रं यत् तद् भवेद् विषमाशनम् । बहुस्तोक
 मकाले वा त्रयेयं तद् विषमाशनम् । अप्राणकाले भुञ्जानो
 ह्यसमर्थतनुर्नरः प्राप्नोति विविधान् वराधीन् मरणं चाधिगच्छति ॥
 कालेऽतीतेऽश्रुते जन्तोर्वायुनोपहृतेऽनले । क्लृप्त्वाद् विपच्यते भुक्तं न
 स्याद् भोक्तुं पुनः स्पृहा । अजीर्णं भुजयति यत् तु तदध्मशन-
 मुच्यते । अत्यम्बुपानान् न विपच्यतेऽन्नमनम्बुपानाञ्च स एव
 दोषः ॥ तस्मान् नरो वह्नि विवर्द्धनाय मुहुर्मुहुर्वारि पिवेन् न भूरि ॥
 भुक्तस्यादौ जलं पीतं काश्यं मन्दाग्निदोषकृतं । मध्येऽग्निदीपनं
 श्रेष्ठमन्ते स्थौल्यकफप्रदम् ॥ तृषितस्तु न चाश्मीयात् क्षुधितो न
 पिवेज्जलम् । तृषितस्तु भवेद्गुल्मी क्षुधितस्तु जलोदरी ॥
 अत्यम्बुपानाद् विषमाशनाच्च संधारणात् स्वप्नविपर्ययाच्च । कालेऽपि
 सात्म्यं लघु चापि भुक्तमन्नं न पाकं भजते नरस्य ॥ जलसिक्तपदो
 नित्यं नरः सेवेत भोजनम् । जलाक्तमस्तको नूनं नाद्यात् किञ्चित्
 कदाचन ॥ शयनं चासनं चाति न भजेन् न द्रवाधिकम् ।
 नाग्न्यात्पौ न प्लवनं न यानं नापि वाहनम् ॥ व्रायामच्च वरावायं च
 धावनं यानमिव च । युद्धं गीतं च पाठं च मुहूर्त्तं भुक्तवांस्तान्नेत् ॥

Restrictions regarding taking of food.

Articles of food stuff having good properties (as described in a work on dravya-gunam or Ayurvedic Materia Medica), should be taken twice a day, viz. after the expiry of one fourth part of day time, and of night time. Taking meal at other than these two times is to be avoided unless one is much pressed by hunger. Taking food before the expiry of the first quarter of day-time and of night-time is not desirable, simply because the undigested part of the chyle produced from the food taken at the preceding meal is not completely digested before the expiry of the first quarter of day-time and of night-time, respectively. Taking meal after the expiry of the first two quarters of day-time (i.e. mid-day), and of night-time (i.e. mid-night), respectively, leads to loss of strength. (These restrictions are to be followed by healthy adults and not by patients and those who are below sixteen years of age). These two times are ordinarily called meal-times, but, if at any other time, hunger is keenly felt by the digestion of the chyle, pacification of the doshas, and the elimination of the malas (i.e. urine and stool), that time may also be considered fit for taking meal.

One should avoid taking much in excess of, or much less than, the proper quantity of food ; neither should one take meal, before the previous meal has been properly digested. Taking meal, before proper time, causes weakness, diseases, and even death. Taking it, much after proper time, gives rise to wind in the abdomen, impairing the digesting heat in the stomach, causing indigestion and delay in the feeling of hunger afterwards.

Drinking much water causes indigestion.* The same evil

* Some people are under a wrong impression that drinking an excessive quantity of water helps to flush the abdomen.

takes place if drinking of water is avoided altogether. For these reasons, it is desirable to drink water several times, in small quantities. Water, drunk before half the quantity of a meal is consumed, gives rise to indigestion and leanness. It increases the power of digestion, if drunk just after half the quantity of the meal is consumed. It gives rise to obesity and phlegm, if drunk at the end of the meal.

A thirsty man should not take food before the thirst is quenched. He should take food much after the thirst is quenched ; otherwise, his action may give rise to gulma. Similarly, a hungry man should not drink water before eating half the quantity of the food, required to satisfy his hunger ; otherwise, his action may lead to dropsy.

The following are the causes of loss of digesting power, even though meal is taken in small quantities and in due time :—

(1) drinking water in excess of what is required to satisfy thirst ; (2) taking an excessive quantity of food ; (3) taking food at improper times ; (4) delay in responding to calls of nature, and (5) sleeping in daytime.

One should take his food with one's feet wet with water. The head should not be wet with water at the time of taking food.

An excess of these are always to be avoided : —

lying down, sitting, drinking, exposure to sun and fire, swimming, travelling by means of conveyances and on horse back.

One should avoid the following for 48 minutes after taking one's meal :—exercise (physical and mental), sexual indulgence, running, travels, fighting, singing, and studying.

ताम्बूलचर्वनम् ।

भोजनान्ते विधेयं स्यान् नित्यं ताम्बूलचर्वनम् । पूगखदिर-
चूर्णकधन्यामधुरिकायुतम् ॥ सर्व्वमेतत् त्रिदोषघ्नं सौमनस्यकरं
तथा । मुखवैशद्यसौगन्धकान्तिसौष्ठवकारकम् । रतौ सुप्तोत्थिते
स्नाते भुक्ते वान्ते च संगरे । सभायां विदूषां राज्ञां कुर्यात् ताम्बूल-
चर्व्वनम् ॥ पर्णमूलं रुजाप्रदं पर्णाग्रं च तथैव च । मधुपर्णं
हरत्यायुः शिरा बुद्धिविनाशिनी ॥ तस्मादग्रं तथा मूलं मधुं शिराश्च
वर्जयेत् । ताम्बूलाद्यरसो विषः द्वितीयो भेदी दुर्जरः । तृतीयादिस्तु
पातव्यः सुधातुल्यः रसायनः ॥ ताम्बूलं नाति सेवेत न विरिक्तो
बुभुक्षितः ॥ देहदृक्केशदन्ताग्निश्रोत्रवर्णवलक्षयः । शोषः पित्ता-
निलास्रः स्यादतिताम्बूलचर्व्वनात् ॥ ताम्बूलं न हितं दन्तदुर्बल-
क्षणरोगिनाम् । विषमूर्च्छामदार्षानां क्षयिनां रक्तपित्तिनाम् ॥

Chewing of betel leaves.

A betel leaf is to be chewed after each meal. It should be accompanied with a few bits of betel-nut, a little of catechu, lime, dhanya' (coriandrum sativum), and madhurica' (foeniculum vulgare). All these, combined, destroy the three doshas, cause cheerfulness of the mind, cleanliness, and make the mouth clean, sweet-smelling, soft, and wet. Betel-leaves, in the above way, should be chewed at the time of sexual intercourse, after waking, bath, meal, vomiting; after some artificial poison (such as nails, hair) finds its way into the stomach, and at a meeting of the learned men, and at a royal court. The stem and the end of a betel leaf gives rise to diseases, the middle part (i, e, the thick

vein-like substance) destroys longevity, and the veins spreading right and left destroy intelligence. Betel-leaves, therefore, should be deprived of those objectionable parts, before they are chewed. The first part of the juice coming out of a chewed betel leaf is injurious and should therefore be thrown out of the mouth, the second part of the juice is heavy and laxative, and the third part of the same is nectar-like and helps to remove diseases and senility.

Betel leaves should not be taken in excess (i. e. more than three or four times a day). They should be avoided by those who have taken purgative and those who are hungry. Taking betel leaves in excess impairs the physique, physical strength, colour of the skin, eye-sight, strength of the hair, teeth, ears, and the digestive power. It causes waste of the body, an excess of pitta, va'yu, and blood tending to racta-pitta or hemeptosis. Betel leaves are injurious to those who suffer from diseases affecting the teeth and the eyes, those who have been infected with poison, those who suffer from hysteria or epilepsy, those who suffer from the re-action of drinking liquor in excess, and those who have got consumption and hemeptosis.

व्यायामविधिः ।

रसवेवी त्वजिद् यत्नाद् वरायाम' धावन' तथा । अन्यैश्च वरायामः
 कायो' वलानुसारतः सदा ॥ दोषक्षयोऽग्निवृद्धिश्च वरायामादुप-
 जायते । न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किञ्चित् स्वीव्याप्रकार्यकम् ॥ स सदा
 गुणमाधत्ते वलिनां स्निग्धभोजिनाम् । वसन्ते शिशिरे चैव सुतरां
 स हितो मतः ॥ ऋत्नन्तरेऽपि वरायाम' चरेद् धीमान् वलार्हतः ॥
 हृदयस्थो यदा वानुर्वक्तुं शीघ्रं प्रपद्यते । मुखं च शोषं लभते तद्

क्लाङ्गस्य लक्षणम् ॥ अथवा कक्षयोर्गान्धसन्धिषु नासिकोपरि ।
 क्लान्ते च यदा खेदो क्लान्तिं हि तदा दिशेत् ॥ भुक्तवान् कृत-
 संभोगः कासी श्वासी कृशः क्षयी । रक्तपित्ती क्षती शोषी चोषापायी
 चिकित्सितः ॥ पित्तरोगी ज्वरी वृद्धो वायुरोगी च बालकः । एते
 सर्वे न कुर्वन्ति व्यायामं हि कदाचन । सोमरोगे प्रमेहे च नित्यं
 स तु प्रशस्यते ॥ अतिव्यायामतः कासी ज्वरच्छर्दिः श्मः क्लमः
 तृष्णा क्षयः प्रतमकी रक्तपित्तं च जायते ॥ व्यायामो धावनात्मक
 अतिसन्तरणात्मकः । रौद्रमध्य विशेषेण देशे तिग्मार्कतायति ॥
 निषिध्यते यतः सोऽयमायुःक्षयकरः परः । स्मर्त्तव्यं हि सदा यत्नान्
 मृतुप्रर्धावति धावतः ॥

Restriction regarding physical exercise.

Those who take rasa-medicines should not take any exercise, nor should they have recourse to running. Other people should take physical exercise according to their strength. Physical exercise does away with an excess of the doshas ; it stimulates power of digestion, and is the best means to removal of obesity. It is wholesome to those who are strong and take meals prepared with clarified butter. It is salutary in winter and spring (in India and the other tropical countries). In other seasons one should take exercise to the extent of half one's strength, i.e. up to the time when respiration tends to be quicker, and perspiration appears on the eye-brow, the armpits, the nose, and the limb-joints.

The following should never have recourse to physical exercise :—one who has just taken his meal, one who has just had sexual intercourse, patients suffering from cough, asthma, thin-ness, phthisis or consumption, hemeptosis, ulcer, loss in

weight of the body, one who habitually drinks water at dawn, one who is under treatment, one who suffers from a disease due to an excess of pitta or va'yu, an old man, and a child (i.e. one who is under 16 years of age). Physical exercise is always salutary to those who suffer from spermatorrhoea and diabetes.

Excessive physical exercise gives rise to cough, fever, nausea, exertion, fatigue, thirst, consumption, asthma of a malignant type, and hemeptosis.

Physical exercise in the form of running (as in foot-ball play) and excessive swimming, especially in the sun in a tropical climate, is especially prohibited in as much as they impair vitality. The maxim that Death runs after one who runs is always to be remembered.

सन्ध्यायां निषिद्धानि कर्माणि ।

आहारं मैथुनं निद्रां सम्पाठं गतिमध्वनि । एतानि पञ्च
कर्माणि सन्ध्यायां वज्रयेद् बुधः ॥ भोजनाज् जायते व्राधि
मैथुनाद्गर्भवेकतम् । निद्राया जडता पाठादायुर्हानिर्गतिर्दयम् ॥

Actions prohibited just at sunrise and sunset.

These are :—eating, sexual inter-course, sleeping, reading, and walking. At sunset and sunrise, eating gives rise to diseases, sexual intercourse injures the child conceived, sleeping produces nervous weakness; reading shortens longevity, and walking gives rise to nervous weakness and loss of longevity.

अथ शयनविधिः ।

प्रहरैके गते रात्रौ भोजनं क्रियेत वुधैः । भुक्त्वा शतपदं
गच्छेच्छनैस्तेन तु जायते ॥ अङ्गसंघातशैथिल्यं श्रीवाजानुकटी
सुखम् । ततः शयीत भुक्तवान् शय्यायां स्वस्थचेतसा ॥ श्वासानष्टौ
समुत्तानस्तान् द्विः पार्श्वे तु दक्षिणे । शयीत वामपार्श्वे तु ततो
निद्रासुखाय च ॥ भुक्तोपविशतस्तुन्दं शयानस्य तु पुष्टता ।
आयुश्चक्रममानस्य मृतुर्धावति धावतः । जन्तनां वामपार्श्वं हि
नाभेरूर्ध्वं च तिष्ठति । उदरानलसंज्ञोऽयं भुक्तद्रवाण्य पाचकः ।
तस्मात् तु वामपार्श्वं हि शयीत भुक्तवान् सदा ॥ तैलसिक्तपदो
नित्यं नक्तं सुप्यात् नरो यतः । पादाभ्यङ्गः सुप्तेश्च जनको दृष्टि-
वहकः ॥ तैलसिक्तशिरा नरो नैव सुप्यात् कदाचन । जलसिक्तेन
भूर्द्धृणा स्वपनं न दीषावहम् ॥ आशाग्रासुत्तरायां यः सुप्तिकाले
शिरो न्यसेत् । लभेत विविधान् रोगान् क्षीणायुश्च भवेत् स हि ॥
पश्चिमायां दिशि चैव शिरोरक्षा विदूष्यते । निद्रानाशकरो सा हि
वायुवृद्धिकराऽपि च ॥ न भिक्षे शयने सुप्यात् नानेकविवरेऽपि
च । नैव देवालये नैव रात्रौ तरुतलेऽपि च ॥ उद्यानभवने नैव
सुप्याद् रात्रौ कदाचन । विषाक्तमनिलं रात्रौ वृक्षपत्रात् विनिःसरेत् ॥
रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे भागे सुहृत्तीं ब्राह्म उच्यते । प्रवृधेऽत तदा स्वस्थो
रत्तार्थमायुषः सदा ॥

Directions for sleeping.

The night-meal should be taken after the lapse of one fourth part of the night. It is desirable to walk one hundred

spaces, after this meal. This causes a relaxation of the limbs and a sensation of ease in the shoulder, the thighs, and the waiste. Then is the time to lie down on bed for sleep, in a calm and undisturbed state of the mind. It is desirable to inhale eight times, while lying down flat and to inhale sixteen times while reclining on the right side, and then to recline on the left side with a view to sleep. Sitting down, lying down, and pacing slowly up and down, immediatly after taking a full meal (either at day or at night) is followed, respectively, by a gradual enlargement of the belly, all-round development of the body, and increase of longevity. Running, immediately after taking a full meal, means to allow Death to run after such a runner.

The digesting heat in the stomach is situated on the left side of the belly, a little higher up the navel. It is, therefore, always desirable to lie down on the left side after taking the meal. One should also rub the palm of the feet with oil at the time one retires to bed for sleep ; such an action induces sleep and improves eye-sight. One should never sleep with one's hair smeared with oil. Sleeping with the hair wet with water is, however, not objectionable. To sleep with one's head kept northwards causes several discases and loss of vitality. To sleep with one's head kept westwards is also forbidden, in as much as it brings about insomnia and excess of va'yu. Sleeping is forbidden in a tattered bed, in a house with more than one holes, in temples, and under trees and in garden houses, at night ; poisonous gas issues out of leaves of trees at night. Forty eight minutes preceding sunrise is the time in which every man should get up from sleep.

रसचिकित्सायाः सौकर्यम् ।

न दोषाणां न रोगानां सम्यगेव परीक्षणम् । न देशस्य न कालस्य
कार्यं रसचिकित्सिते ॥

Advantages of iatro-medical treatment.

Such a treatment does not require a detailed examination of the actual state of the three doshas, of the diseases, of countries (resided in by the patient), and of the seasons in which the treatment is undertaken.

रसभेषज्ये अनुपानम् ।

यथा तैलं जले क्षिप्तं क्षणैर्नैव विसर्पति । अनुपानवलादङ्गं
तथा सर्पति भेषजम् ॥ अनुपानं रसा योज्या देशकालानुसारिभिः ।
दोषघ्नैर्मधुना वापि केवलेन जलेन वा ॥ सामान्यादनुपानानि
निर्दिश्यन्ते ऽत्र कानिचित् । अन्यानि विविधानि च कल्पन्ते हि
भिषग्वरैः ॥ यत्रौषधेऽनुपानस्य निदेशनं यथास्थले । ग्राह्यं तत्र
तदेव हि अन्यद् वाऽपि विकल्पयेत् ॥ वातोदरे तथा वायोराधिक्ये
मधुना सह । दीयते घृतभर्जितं रामठं रक्तिमानतः । द्विगुञ्ज-
मितजीरया सलिलपिष्टया सह । आश्वानमुद्गारश्चैव जठरवेदनं तथा ॥
स्यन्दं मणिपुरे वाऽपि किट्टवन्धमथापि वा । जानीहि कुशलो वैद्य
वातोदरस्य लक्षणम् ॥ रामठं तु न दातव्यं कदापि राजयक्ष्मणि ॥
घृतभर्जितमङ्गाया मासाङ्गप्रमितं खलु । वञ्जुकषायो वाऽपि
धन्वाया कषायस्तथा ॥ शुण्ठीचूर्णयुतं दद्यात् समधु चातिसारके ।
तद्दोगनाशकौषधं दीयते वा यथाविधि ॥ अतिसारे सञ्चोनिते

कुक्कुरद्वरसस्तथा । किंकिरातदलानां वा दूर्वायाः स्वरसोऽपि च ।
 कण्ठकितघनस्वनमूलरसो सहोषणः ॥ एषामन्यतमो देयो स्वविवेकानु-
 सारतः । आमि प्रसारिनीरसः शोथे पौनर्नवस्तथा । अहिवल्लीरसो
 देयो किङ्कवन्धे कफेऽपि च ॥ वासरसो कफाधिकेऽपि पित्ते धन्या-
 मधुरिके । मूत्रक्षक्त्रे शिलामेदस्वरसः परिकल्प्यते । सर्वमेतत्
 प्रदातव्यं सद्योमधुसमन्वितम् । योगवाहि यतो मधु युक्तस्य कार्य-
 वर्धकम् ॥ भेषजमनुपानं च मधुना सह मर्दयेत् । क्षुद्राकारे
 शिलाखल्वे दण्डार्द्धं नूनतो खलु । सेवनीयं ततः सर्वमघोरस्मरणात्
 परम् ।* अथवा स्वेष्टदेवस्य स्मरणादेव धीमता ॥

Accompaniments of such medicines.

A medicine rapidly spreads all over the body, if mixed with an anupa'nam or accompaniment (which is generally a juice of a herb, honey, clarified butter, etc.), exactly in the same way as oil, thrown upon water, rapidly spreads all over its surface. Juices of herbs, having the required efficacy, selected in due consideration of climate and season, or honey, or only pure water may be used as an accompaniment of medicines prepared mainly from rasa (mercury and other minerals). A few such accompaniments are stated below. Several others may be decided upon by learned physicians. If there is a mention of a special accompaniment in connection

* प्रथमखण्डे २० पृष्ठं द्रष्टवाम् ।

with the direction given for the preparation of a particular medicine, that special accompaniment may be used or another accompaniment of equal value may be selected by the physician. In va'todara or in excess of va'yu, a medicine is to be taken with the accompaniment of a few drops of honey mixed with one racti in weight of hingu, fried with clarified butter, and two ractis in weight of jeera' (cumin-seed), pestled with water. The following are the symptoms of va'todara :—flatulence, belching, pain in the stomach, throbbing below the navel felt by pressure of fingers, and constipation. Hingu should never be used in phthisis. In diarrhoea, any one of these may be used as accompaniment, viz. (a) three ractis in weight of bhanga' (canabis sativa), fried with clarified butter, (b) decoction of barch of babbula, (c) decoction of dhanya' (coriandrum sativum), mixed with powdered shunthi (dried ginger), and honey. Juices of other herbs, efficacions in diarrhoea may also be used.

In blood dysentery, juice of any one of the following may be given, mixed with a few drops of honey :—kukkuradru, durba' grass, leaves of mari-gold, and root of meghana'da. Juice or decoction of prasa'rini is effective in destroying mucus, juice of punarnava' in dropsy, of betel leaves in cough and constipation, of leaves of ba'saka in excess of cough. Similarly, juice or decoction of dhanya' and madhurika' may be used in excess of pittam in the system, and leaves of shila'-bheda in strangury. The accompaniments, mentioned above, should be used with a few drops of fresh honey, which is not only a medium for mixing medicines but is also a thing which increases the strength of the medicine so mixed with. A medicine is generally to be pestled with its accompaniment and honey, for at least twelve minutes, on a small piece of stone mortar, before

it is to be swallowed with the recitation of the aghora-mantram or contemplating upon the Deity.

रसभेषजसेवने मात्रा ।

सामान्यतो सर्वरोगे पुरुषे यौवनान्विते । पूर्णमात्रा प्रदातव्या
पूर्णं वटीचतुष्टयम् । प्रतिदिनं यथाविधि यावदारोग्यदर्शनम् ।
ततः परं कियत्कालमर्धमात्रा ततोऽर्धकम् ॥ पूर्णं स्वास्थ्ये
समालम्ब्य भेषजाद् विरमेत् सुधीः ॥ सकृदेव प्रदातव्यः कृष्णसर्प-
विषान्वितः । रसो विसृचिकायां च घोरे त्रिदोषजे ज्वरे ॥ वारैकं
दीयते नित्यं पर्यटीनामको रसः । प्रभाते भक्षयेदेतं प्राग् रक्ति-
द्वयसन्धितम् ॥ रक्तिकैकाक्रमाद् वृद्धिर्भक्ष्यो नैव दशोपरि ।
आरोग्यदर्शनं यावत् तावत् क्वासस्ततः परम् ॥ रक्तिकामानतो
नित्यं सम्यग् विरमणं ततः ॥ वारैकं दीयते नित्यं पित्तयुक्तौ
रसोऽपि च ॥ विचारो नैव कर्त्तव्यो यत्र मात्रानिर्देशनम् ॥ अन्यत्र
रसविद् नित्यं स्वबुद्धिचालितो भवेत् । शुद्धामिता वटी कार्थ्या
यत्र मात्रा न लिख्यते ॥

Dosage.

Generally, in all diseases, prescribe for adults 4 entire pills, each of full dose, taken at an interval of two or three hours. The dose, mentioned here, should be continued in the same way every day till recovery. Then reduce the number to two pills a day, for some days ; after which, prescribe only one pill a day, and then stop the medicine altogether only after complete cure. Medicines mixed with poison of black

cobra should be given only once in a case, in the most critical stage of cholera and typhoid. The medicine, called "parpati", is to be taken once in a day. It should be commenced with two ractis, being taken early in the morning, the dose being increased by one racti every day, till it reaches 10 ractis which is to continue till full recovery. Then the dose is to be reduced by one racti every day till the medicine is entirely given up. Medicine, mixed with the pittam (bile) of certain animals is to be given once in a day. No consideration is necessary where the dose is mentioned in the books, otherwise, it should be decided upon with intelligence and discrimination. Where no dose is mentioned, prepare a pill one racti in weight each.

एकाधिकद्रवयोगाद् रसभैषजनिर्माणि
साधारणो विधिः ।

रसभैषजनिर्माणि गन्धोह्वेखं विना यथा । उल्लिख्यते रसस्तत्र
रसभस्म प्रदीयते ॥ उल्लेखो गन्धकस्य हि रसस्य सहितो यथा ।
शोधितो रसराजो हि तद्रसभैषजं प्रयुज्यते ॥ रत्नोपरत्नधातूनां शंखक-
नाभिश्शंखयोः । भस्म एव प्रयुज्यते सर्वत्रापवादं विना । भस्म एव
प्रगृह्यते अभ्रस्य तुल्यकस्य च ॥ गृह्यते तालभस्म तु यत्र तत्
स्पष्टमुच्यते । अन्यथा शोधिताः ग्राह्याः गन्धतालादुपरसाः ॥
शोधितानि विषाण्यपि गृह्यन्ते तेषु रस्यकम् । किञ्चिदाजिन
संयुक्तं भसितं हि विशुध्यति ॥ गुग्गुलु टंकनं चैव यथाविधि
विशोधयेत् । घृतेन वङ्गयोगेन स्फुटितं हिङ्गु शुध्यति ॥

Directions for preparing a medicine with ingredients more than one.

If a particular recipe contains mercury and not sulphur, the term "mercury" in that recipe is to be taken to mean incinerated mercury ; but if there is a mention, in a particular recipe, of both mercury and sulphur, the term mercury is to mean there only purified mercury. Gems, minor gems, conch-shell, na'hisankha, mica, and copper-sulphate should always be used in incinerated forms. In other words, they are never to be used in medicines without having been previously reduced to ashes. Take incinerated harita'lam (orpiment) where it is so expressly mentioned, otherwise use orpiment, duly purified. Sulphur, realgar, and all the other remaining upa-rasas should be used after purification, and so also should poisons and minor poisons be. In case of kuchila (nux-vomica), it is to be purified and reduced to ashes by being fried with clarified butter. Guggulu should be used purified. Asafaetida (hingu) is to be always used after having been purified by being fried with clarified butter. The seven metals should always be used after having been duly reduced to ashes.*

पित्तसंयुक्तरससेवने विशेषविधिः ।

ये रसाः पित्तसंयुक्ताः प्रोक्ताः सर्वत्र शश्वूना । जलसेकावगाहा-
दैर्बलिनस्ते तु नान्यथा ॥ रसजनितविदाहे शीततोयाभिषेको
मलयजघनसारालोपनं मन्दवातः । तरुणदधि सितार्क्यं नारिकेली-
फलाश्वो मधुरशिशिरपानं शीतमन्यच्च शस्तम् ॥

* The processes of purification and incinveation referred to here have been described in details in the first three volumes.

*Special directions for taking medicines
mixed with bile (pittam).*

Medicines mixed with the bile of certain animals are to be found effective only when cooling actions, such as pouring of cold water over the head or bath in cold water, is resorted to, otherwise such medicines would be inefficacious and injurious. In case of burning sensation in the body due to the effect of such medicines, it is necessary to adopt such cooling actions as pouring of water over the body, smearing the body with sandal paste and camphor enjoyment of a little breeze, taking fresh curd with sugar, drinking of cocoanut water or plain water mixed with sugar.

भैषजसेवनकालः ।

वीर्याधिकं भवति भेषजमन्वहीनं हन्यात् तदाभयमसंशयमाशु चैव ॥ तद्वालहृद्युवतीमृदुभिश्च पीतं स्वानि परां नयति चाशु वनक्षयञ्च ॥ शीघ्रं विपाकमुपयाति बलं न हिंस्यात् । अन्नाहतं न च मुहुर्वदनान्निरेति । प्राग्भुक्तसेवितमथौषधमेतदैव । दद्याच्च हृद्यशिशुभीरुवराङ्गनाम्नः ॥

Time for taking medicine.

Medicine is much effective in empty stomach. If so applied, it cures the disease very soon. But, to boys, old men, young women, and weak persons, medicine, taken in empty stomach, brings exhaustion and rapid decay of strength. Medicine, if taken with food, by such patients is soon

absorbed in the system, and does neither weaken the system nor comes out of the mouth.

श्रीषधसेवनानर्हाः ।

पीताम्बुर्लघितचीणो सख्योभुक्तः पिपासितः । न सेवेतीषधं
जन्तुः यदि कालराणमिच्छति ॥

Persons unfit to take medicines.

Medicine should not be taken when thirsty or weakened by fasting or immediately after taking food or drink. Violation of this regulation would produce evil effect.

अजीर्णैषधस्य भवगुणाः ।

क्लमो दाहोऽग्निसदनं भ्रमो मूर्च्छा शिरोरुजा । अरतिर्वल-
हानिश्च सावशेषौषधकृतिः । श्रीषधशेषे भुक्तं पीतं च तथौषधं
सशेषेऽन्ने । न करोति गदोपशमं प्रकोपयत्यन्यरीमांस ॥

Bad effects of medicine, not assimilated.

Medicine, not fully assimilated in the system, causes exhaustion, burning sensation, indigestion, giddiness, fainting fit, head disease, uneasiness, and weakness. If any food or drink be taken before the digestion of medicine or medicine is taken before digestion of food, such medicine cannot cure the disease ; on the other hand, it gives rise to new diseases.

विषयुक्तभेषजसेवने निषेधः ।

अग्नीतिर्यस्य वर्षाणि वसुवर्षाणि यस्य वा । विषं तस्मै न
दातव्यं दत्तं चेद् दोषदायकम् ॥

Prohibitions for taking poisonous medicine.

Medicines containing poison are harmful to those who are aged 80 or more, and to those who have not yet attained the age of 9.

—:०:—

द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ।

—:०:—

अथ ज्वराधिकारः ।

तस्य लक्षणम् ।

स्वेदावरोधः सन्तापः सर्वाङ्गवापकस्तथा । शुभपद् यत्र रोगे च
स ज्वरो वापदिशति ॥

CHAPTER II.

Fever.

Symptoms of fever.

Absence of perspiration and heat all over the body are symptoms of fever.

नवविषमशोषजा ज्वरास्तु, त्रिविधा मताः । दोषाधिक्यात् परिज्ञेया तेषां भेदा हि धीमता ॥ वातजः पित्तजो वाऽपि कफजो वा द्विदोषजः । त्रिदोषजनितो वाऽपि निर्णयते स्वलक्षणात् ॥

Varieties of fever.

Fever is generally of three kinds, viz. nava-jwara (primary fever), visama jwara (chronic fever), and ksaya-jwara (fever due to waste or consumption). It may also be classified as due to an excess of va'yu (wind), pittam (animal heat), kapha (phlegm), or a combination of two or three of these doshas (faults), as the case may be.

अथ नवज्वरः ।

दीर्घकालं ज्वरान् मुक्तो यदि सुस्थ इयाज् ज्वरम् । संज्ञायते ज्वरस्तस्य वैदीर्घज्वराह्वयः ॥

Nava-jwara (primary fever).

If a healthy man, free from fever for a long time, is attacked with it, such a fever is called nava-jwara.

नवज्वरस्य भेदाः ।

द्विविधस्तु नवज्वर आगन्तुश्च स्वयंकृतः । सिध्याहारविहाराभ्यां स्वयं कृतो विजानीयात् ॥ हेतुनाऽगन्तुना केनचिदागन्तुः प्रवर्तते । दोषाणां लक्षणैस्तन्तु प्रकारतः विनिश्चयेत् ॥

Varieties of nava-jwara.

Nava-jwara is of two kinds, viz. that caused by one's own self, due to unhealthy diet, actions, and habits ; and that caused by external agencies.

स्वयंकृतो नवज्वरः ।

सिन्ध्याहारविहाराभ्यां दोषा ह्यग्नाशयाश्रयाः । वह्निर्निरस्य
कोष्ठाग्निं ज्वरदाः स्य रसानुगाः ॥ वह्निर्भूतः कृशानुसु व्याप्नोति
निखिलं देहम् । संतापो जायते तस्मात् सर्वगात्रेषु वै ज्वरे ॥ सर्वविधे
ज्वरेऽपि च कोष्ठाग्निस्तु वह्निर्भवेत् ॥ पुनः संस्थापनं तस्य स्वस्थाने
ज्वरमुक्तये ॥

Primary fever, caused by ones own-self.

Unhealthy food, drinks, habits, and actions gradually give rise to an abnormal excess of va'yu pittam, and kapha (vide. page 299, vol. II), which pervades the whole system and gradually affects the stomach to such an extent as to be mixed with the undigested part of the chyle to force the digesting heat of the stomach out of it. The heat, thus thrown out, spreads all over the body, and gives rise to fever.

Heat thus thrown out of the stomach, is, however, a common factor in all sorts of fever. Restoration of this digesting heat to its original condition, is followed by a cure of fever.

आगन्तुकज्वरलक्षणम् ।

अभिघाताभिषङ्गाभ्यामभिचाराभिशापतः । आगन्तुर्जायते दोषै-
र्यथा स्वं तं विभावयेत् ॥ वातपित्ती भ्रवन्ते शस्त्रदण्डादिभिर्भतेः ।

न्यावास्वता विप्लवते तथातीसार एव च ॥ भक्तारुचि पिपासा च
 तोदश्च सह मूर्च्छया । ओषधिगन्धजे मूर्च्छा शिरोरुग् वमथु स्तथा ॥
 कामजे चित्तविभ्रंशस्तन्द्रालस्यमभोजनम् । हृदये वेदना चास्य गात्रं
 च परिशुषयति ॥ भयात् प्रलापः शोकाच्च भवेत् कोपाच्च वेपथुः ।
 कामशोकभयाद् वायुः क्रोधात् पित्तं विवर्धते । भूताभिषद्वादुर्हेगो
 हास्वरोदनकम्पनम् ॥ दीवत्त्रयविहृष्टिश्च जानीयात् कुशलो भिषक् ॥
 अभिचाराभिशापाभ्यां मीहस्तृणा च जायते ॥

Primary fever due to external agencies.

These are of four different kinds, and are due to (a) physical shock, (b) possession by evil spirits (c) charms and incantations resorted to by enemies, and (d) curse uttered by superiors, out of disgust. The nature of such a fever is first of all to be ascertained, in respect of the doshas (va'yu, pittam, and kapha). Physical shocks, received from strokes of weapons, sticks, etc. and biting of scorpions, mosquitoes, etc give rise to an excess of va'yu and pittam. (Fever, due to such shocks, is, therefore, due to an abnormal excess of va'yu and pittam). Fever due to poison is attended with facial jaundice, diarrhoea, aversion to food, thirst, pains, and fainting. Fever due to the smell of poisonous creepers, etc. is attended with fainting, head-disease, and vomiting. Fever due to an excessive sexual desire is followed by distraction of the mind, drowsiness, lethargy, aversion to food, pain in the heart, and dryness of face and body. Fever due to fear and grief is followed by delirium, and that due to anger is followed by shivering. Sexual desire, grief, and fear give rise to an excess of va'yu ; anger gives rise to pittam. Possession by evil spirits is follow-

ed by laughter, weeping, trembling, and excess of the three doshas. Charms, incantations, and curses give rise to bewilderment and thirst.

विषमज्वरः ।

दोषोऽस्योऽहितवर्द्धितो ज्वरोत्सृष्टस्व हि पुनः । धातुमन्यतमं प्राप्य करोति विषमज्वरम् ॥ पञ्चविधः स विज्ञेयः प्रवृत्तिकालभेदतः । सन्ततसततान्यदुग्रस्तृतीयकचतुर्थकाः ॥ आसी ही रसरक्तस्थी सोऽन्येदुग्रः पिशिताश्रितः । मेदोगत स्तृतीयको मज्जास्त्रिगद्यतुर्थकः ॥ शेषोक्तो रोगसंकरो भीषणोऽन्तकसन्निभः । सप्ताहं वा दशाहं वा द्वादशाहमद्यापि वा । सन्तत्या योऽविसर्गी स्यात् सन्ततः स निगद्यते ॥ अहोरात्रे सततको ही कालावनुवर्त्तते । स एव द्वाहिकस्तथा हैकालिकोऽपि कथ्यते ॥ अन्येदुग्रश्च ह्यहोरात्रे एककालं प्रवर्त्तते । ऐकाहिकः स एव स्यात् प्रत्यहं तद्विवर्त्तनम् ॥ तृतीयक स्तृतीयेऽङ्गि चतुर्थेऽङ्गि चतुर्थकः । अत्राहिकोऽपि तृतीयकः कथ्यते भिषजां वरैः ॥ कफपित्तात् त्रिक-ग्राही पृष्ठाद् वातकफात्मकः । वातपित्ताद् शिरोग्राही त्रिविधः स्यात् तृतीयकः ॥ चतुर्थको दर्शयति प्रभावं द्विविधं ज्वरः । जङ्घाभ्यां त्रैषिकः पूर्वं शिरसोऽनिलसम्भवः ॥ विषमज्वर एवान्य चतुर्थकविपर्ययः । मध्याह्नेस्तु ज्वरयत्वादावन्ते च सुषुप्ति ॥

Visama-jwara (chronic fever).

If a little of the abnormal excess of the three faults (viz. va'yu, pittam, and kapha) is left un-remedied, even after the remission of nava-jwara, that fault aggravated by unhealthy

food, etc. may affect any one of the seven dhatus * and bring about a relapse of fever. Such a fever is called visama-jwara.

This fever is of five kinds, according to difference in duration and time of attack, viz. santata, satata, anyedyu, tritiaka, and chaturthaka. Santata and satata affect the chyle and blood; anyedyu affects the flesh, tritiyaka affects the fat, and chaturthaka affects marrow and bone. The last-mentioned i.e. chaturthka is accompanied by many other diseases. It is as terrible as Death himself.

Santata is a visama jwara which lasts for seven, ten, or twelve days, at a stretch, without any remission. Satata (dya'hika or daika'lika) is a chronic fever which attacks its patient twice a day. Anyedu attacks its patient only once a day. It is also called aika'hika and is followed by remission every day. Tritiyaka (or trya'hika) attacks its patient on every third day, and chaturthaka attacks its patient on every fourth day. Tritiyaka is of three different kinds, viz. (1) that due to an excess of kapha and pittam, (2) that due to an excess of kapha and va'yu, and (3) that due to an excess of va'yu and pittam. The distinctive features of these three fevers are:— (1) pain in the trika or junction of the spine and the waist; (2) pain in the back, and (3) pain in the head, respectively. Chaturthaka fever is also of two kinds viz. that due to an excess of kapha (phlegm), and that due to an excess of va'yu (wind). The first is characterised by pain in the thighs which gradually spreads all over the body, and the second is characterised by pain in the head which gradually spreads all over the body. There is another kind of chronic fever called

* Dhatus are the seven constituents of the body, viz. rasa (chyle), racta (blood), shukra (semen), asthi (bone), majju' (marrow), meda (fat), and ma'nsa (flesh).

chaturthaka biparyaya (i.e. chaturthaka in a reverse order). The patient suffering from this fever is free from it every first and fourth days, but is attacked with it every second and third days.

शोषज ज्वरः ।

सर्वधातुगतो ज्वरो जायते राजयस्त्रयणि । स एव त्रिविधो ज्ञेयो
ज्वरो वातवलासकः । विलेपश्च प्रलेपश्च सर्वे क्षयस्य सूचकाः ॥ नित्यं
मन्दज्वरोरुहः शूनकस्तेन सीदति । स्तम्बाद्गः श्लेष्मभूयिष्ठो नरो
वातवलासकी ॥ प्रलिम्बन्निव गात्राणि घर्मेण गौरवेण च । मन्द-
ज्वरो विलेपः स्यात् सशीतः सः प्रलेपकः ॥

Fever due to consumption.

The fever due to consumption or phthisis affects all the seven dha'tus (viz. chyle, blood, semen, fat, marrow, bone, and flesh). This fever is of three different kinds, viz. (1) va'ta bala'saka, (2) bilepa, and (3) pralepa. All of these are indicators of waste or consumption. The first (viz. va'ta bala'saka) attacks a consumptive patient every day with slow rise of temperature, attended with coarseness of the skin, swelling, languor, stiffness of the limbs, and excess of kapha (phlegm). The second (viz. bilepi) is also attended with slow temperature, causing perspiration and a feeling of heaviness all over the patients' body. If the symptoms of the second kind of fever are accompanied with a feeling of chilliness, the fever is called, pralepi.

वातज्वर लक्षणम् ।

वेपथुर्विषमो वेगः कण्ठीष्ठपरिशोषणम् । निद्रानाशः चवस्तम्भो

गात्राणां रीष्यमेव च ॥ शिरोहृद्गात्रहृत्क्षुब्धं वैरस्यं गाढविट्कता ।
शूलानि ज्वरं च भवत्यनिलजे ज्वरे ।

Symptoms of fever due to an excess of va'yu :—

Shivering, irregularity of temperature, dryness of the throat and the lips, insomnia, absence of sneezing, roughness of the whole body, pain over the head, heart, and all over the body, insipidity of the mouth, hardness of stool, colic, flatulence, and yawning.

पित्तज्वर लक्षणम् ।

तौघवेगोऽतिसारश्च निद्रास्थत्वं खेदो वमिः । कण्ठीष्ठमुखना-
सानां दीर्घश्च भ्रमस्तथा ॥ प्रलापो मुखतिक्तता मूर्च्छादाहो
मदस्तृषा । पीतविष्मूत्रनेत्रत्वं जायन्ते पैत्तिके ज्वरे ॥

Symptoms of fever due to an excess of pittam :—

Violence of attack (excess of temperature), diarrhoea, little sleep, sweating, vomiting, bad smell of throat, lips, mouth and nose, giddiness, delirium, bitter taste in the mouth, fainting, burning sensation, loss of intellect, thirst and yellowish appearance of stool, urine, and eyes.

कफज्वर लक्षणम् ।

स्तमित्वं क्षिमितो वेग आलस्यं मधुरास्यता । शूलमूत्रपुरीषत्वं
स्तम्भ स्तृमिष भुक्तवत् ॥ नातुप्यागात्कता च्छर्दिरेण्णसादोऽ-

विपाकिता । गौरवं शीतमुत्कृष्टो रोमहर्षोऽतिमिदृता ॥ प्रति-
श्यायोऽरुचिः कासः श्वासश्च नेत्रशङ्कता । प्रखेदः स्वल्पदाहश्च कफज-
ज्वरलक्षणम् ॥

*Symptoms of fever due to an excess of
kapha (phlegm) :—*

Wetness of the whole body, low temperature, laziness, sweet taste in the mouth, whiteness of stool and urine, dulness of body, a feeling of pacification of hunger without taking any food, slight temperature, vomiting, stiffness of limbs, indigestion of food, heaviness of body, cold sensation, emission of moisture from mouth standing of hairs on ends, too much sleep, catarrh, aversion to food, cough, gasping, whiteness of eyes, heavy perspiration, and slight burning sensation.

द्वन्द्वज-त्रिदोषज-ज्वरौ ।

लक्षणाणां द्वयोर्यत्र मिश्रणं द्वन्द्वजस्तु सः । त्रयाणां लक्षणैर्युक्तः
ज्वर एव त्रिदोषजः ॥ दोषत्रयसन्निपातात् कथ्यते सान्निपातिकः ॥

*Fever due to an excess of two or three
of the doshas.*

Of the three kinds of fever mentioned above, if the symptoms of any two combine, the fever is called due to va'yū pitta, or pitta-kapha or va'yū kapha, and if the symptoms of all the three combine, it is called due to an excess of the three doshas.

सन्निपातिकाञ्चरलक्षणम् ।

क्षणे दाहः क्षणे शीतमस्त्रिसन्निशिरोरुजा । सास्त्रावे कलुषे रक्ते
निर्भुग्ने चापिलोचने ॥ सखनी सरुजौ कर्णौ कण्ठः शूकैरिवावृतः ।
तन्द्रा मोहः प्रलापश्च कासः श्वासोऽरुचिर्भ्रमः ॥ परिदग्धा खर-
स्पर्शा जिह्वा स्त्रस्ताङ्गता परा । छीवनं रक्तपित्तस्य कफेनोन्मिश्रितस्य
च ॥ शिरसो लीठनं दृष्ट्या निद्रानाशो हृदि व्यथा । स्वेदमूत्र-
पुरीषाणां चिराद् दशनमल्पशः ॥ कृशत्वं नाति गात्राणां प्रवर्त-
कण्ठकूजनम् । कीठानां श्यावरक्तानां मण्डलानां च दर्शनम् ॥ मूकत्वं
स्नीतसां पाको गुरुत्वमुदरस्य च । चिरात् पाकश्च दोषाणां सन्निपात-
ञ्चराकृतिः ॥

*General symptoms of fever due to an
excess of the three doshas.*

Alternate burning and cold sensations, pain on bone joints, headache, turbid, red and squint appearance of eyes, flow of water from eyes, pain and hearing of sound in the ears, a feeling of the throat being covered over, as it were, with bristles of corns, etc. drowsiness, loss of intellect, dilirium, cough, gasping, aversion to food, giddiness, burning sensation on and roughness of the tongue, slackness of limbs, spitting of blood and bile mixed with phlegm, moving the head this way and that way, thirst, sleeplessness, pain on heart, delay in passing of urine and stool, scantiness of sweating, urine, and stool, slightness of emaciation, inarticulate sound in the mouth swollen patches in skin. coloured red with bluish tinge or purely red, like that caused by wasp

bites or appearance of larger round spots on skin, choking of voice, stench coming out of the mouth and the nostrils, etc. ; a feeling of heaviness in stomach, and delayed pacification of the excess of the three doshas.

नवज्वरे आचरणानि ।

निर्व्वीति वासः ।

सामान्यतो ज्वरो नित्यं निर्व्वीति निलये वसेत् । निर्व्वीतमायूषो
वृद्धिमारोग्यं कुरुते यतः ॥ नवज्वरो भवेद् यत्नाद् गुरुण्यवसनाद्गतः ।
यथोक्तपक्वपानीयं पिवेत् दृष्ट्याप्रशान्तये ॥

Directions to be followed in Nava-jwara.

Living in a place not exposed to drafts of air.

One suffering from fever should live in a place not exposed to drafts of air. Living in such places increases longevity and restores health. A patient suffering from fever should always keep his body covered with thick, warm, and dry clothing, and to satisfy thirst, drink water treated in a way mentioned below.

भैषज्यसेवनम् ।

अग्नीयाद् रस भैषज्यं सद्य एव नवज्वरी । कालक्षयो नात्र
कार्यो दोषमलादिविन्तया ॥ ज्वरागमक्षणारम्भे नवज्वरी यथाविधि
सेवेत् रसभैषज्यं सम्यक्शक्तिसमन्वितम् ॥ एकस्मिन् दिवसे स
हि प्रायशो विज्वरो भवेत् । सत्वरं नाशमायाति सन्निपात
ज्वरोऽपि च ॥

Directions for taking medicine.

Take mineral medicine immediately after attack of fever without wasting time over the consideration of the doshas and malas or dirt (such as urine, stool, etc.) of the body. If proper medicine is duly taken immediately after the commencement of fever, remission generally takes place very soon, and sometimes on the very first day. This remark holds equally good in cases of fevers due to an excess of the three doshas (such as virulent types of typhoid).

निषिद्धाचरणानि ।

न हिरद्यान्नपूर्वाह्ने नाभिष्यन्दि कदाचन । न नक्तं न गुरुपाकं
भुञ्जीत तरुणज्वरी ॥ परिषेकान् प्रदेहांश्च स्त्रीहान् संशोधननानि च ।
दिवास्त्रप्रं व्यवायं च व्यायामं शिशिरं जलम् । हिदलमामिषं
दुग्धं ताम्रमन्त्रं* घृतं शमम् । रौद्रं हुताशनं क्रोधं पठनमति
भाषणम् ॥ अन्नतिक्तकषायांश्च प्रवातश्च विवर्जयेत् । पपट्वादिग्रहे
किन्तु विहितं भोजनं भजेत् ॥

Prohibitions to be observed in primary fever.

The following are forbidden in na'va-jwara :—two meals a day, meal in the morning within four hours after sunrise, food tending to produce phlegm, meal at night, food not easily digestible, bathing, anointing the body with oil, turmeric, sandal, etc., taking snehas (i.e. oil, clarified butter, fat and marrow), or douches, vomiting, purging by purgatives, taking snuff, sleep at daytime, sexual intercourse, physical

* ताम्रमिति ताम्रयुतम् ।

exercise, drinking cold water, taking pulses fish, meat, milk, food mixed with curd, clarified butter, and butter milk, labour, exposure to the sun and fire, anger, study, excessive talking, taking sour, bitter, and astringent substances, and exposure to drafts of air.

These prohibitions do not apply in cases where some of the diets prohibited above may be prescribed to a patient attacked with nava-jwara ; as for instance, milk should be prescribed to a patient who takes a special class of medicine called "parpati".

नवज्वरे लङ्घनम् ।

लङ्घनं लङ्घनीयसु कुर्यात् दोषानुरूपतः । त्रिरात्रनेकरात्रं
वाऽहोरात्रमथ वा ज्वरे ॥ ज्वरत्यागी हितं पथ्यं ग्राह्यं क्षुधानुसारतः ।
बलाविरोधिना रुग्णं लङ्घनेनोपपादयेत् । बलाधिष्ठानमारोग्यं
स्पर्शं वा भिषजा सदा । ज्वरितं ज्वरमुक्तं वा दिनान्ते भक्षयेत्क्षु ।
स्ये भक्षयवित्तद्वीक्षा बलवाननलस्तदा ॥

Fasting in nava-jwara.

Persons fit to fast should fast one night, one day and night or three days according to the extent of the excesses of the doshas. After remission of fever, whole some diet should be taken according to appetite. Patients should fast in such a way as not to lose strength, for, recovery depends solely upon this. During fever or after remission, light diet should be given to a patient once in the latter part of the day, when the digestive fire in the stomach grows strong by the pacification of excess of phlegm in the system.

तद्धि भारतदृष्ट्याक्षुन्मुखशीघ्रभ्रमान्विताः । न कुर्व्युं गुर्विनी-
 बालद्वन्द्वलम्बीरवः । न क्षयाद्व्यमक्रोधकासश्वासनिपीडितः ।
 चिरञ्ज्वरी वातञ्ज्वरी न कुर्यात् तत् कदाचन । अवश्यमेव कुर्वति
 ज्वरी सामे समीरणे ॥ तदेव नैव कर्त्तव्यं प्रातःपानीयपायिभिः ।
 लङ्घनं ह्यामपाकार्थं न तदूर्ध्वं यथा कफे ॥ कफपित्ते द्रवे धातु
 सहते लङ्घनं बहु । आमक्षयादूर्ध्वमपि वायुर्न सहते क्षणम् ॥
 आहारस्य रसः सारो यो न पक्वोऽग्निलाघवात् । आमसंज्ञां लभेत स
 बहुव्याधिसमाययः ॥

The following persons are unfit to fast.

Persons stricken with diseases due to an excess of wind, thirst, hunger, dryness of mouth and giddiness ; pregnant women, boys, oldmen, the meek, the timid, phthisis patients, persons fatigued with walking and other kinds of labour, angry men, those suffering from cough and asthma, and those attacked with chronic fever and fever due to an excess of va'yu. Fasting is, however, to be observed by a patient suffering from an excess of va'yu, if there is an excess of mucus in the system, (i.e. in rheumatic fevers). Fasting is for bidden for those who drink water in empty stomach early in the morning a little before sunrise. Fasting is considered desirable in rheumatic fever for the digestion of a'ma (i.e. the undigested part of the chyle), but it should not be continued after the latter is digested.

In the case of diseases due to an excess of va'yu only, the system cannot stand fasting even for a moment, after a'ma is

digested, but this is not the case with diseases due to an excess of kapha (phlegm) and pitta, where fasting may be considered necessary for reducing these two doshas into their normal state, even after the digestion of a'ma. Both kapha (phlegm) and pitta (excess of animal heat, vitiating blood and being reduced to a liquid form) are in a state of liquid, and can therefore stand fasting.

A'ma means that part of the rasa (chyle) which is left undigested on account of shortage of digestive fire in the stomach. A'ma gives rise to all sorts of diseases (if accumulated in the system, either in the form of mucus, or in other forms).

ज्वरी लंघनेऽपि जलं पिबेत् ।

तृषितो मोहमायाति मोहात् प्राणान् विमुञ्चति । अतः सर्वा-
स्ववस्थासु न क्वचिद् वारि वर्जयेत् ॥ यर्पत्यादिनिषेवने किंतु नैव
जलं पिबेत् । अति योगिन सलिलं तृषितोऽपि प्रयोजितम् ॥ प्रयाति
श्लेष्मपित्तत्वं ज्वरितस्य विशेषतः । अतः ज्वरी तृषाकाले मन्दं मन्दं
जलं पिबेत् ॥ मन्दाग्निर्न पिबेदम्बु, ह्याधिक्येन कदाचन ॥

Drinking of water during fasting.

One suffering from fever should drink water even when fasting. A thirsty man suffers from bewilderment which in turn causes death. So, under no circumstances, water should be disallowed to patients, when thirsty, except when it is prohibited as an indispensable requirement of using certain class of medicines, named parpati, dugdhabati, etc., which allow only pure milk being drunk instead of water. Drinking water in excess, even in thirst, aggravates kapha and pitta

of a man, especially in fever. One suffering from fever should therefore drink water in small quantities, even when thirsty. One suffering from indigestion should never drink water in excess.

स्वल्पपानीयस्य विषयाः ।

ज्वरे नेत्रामये कुष्ठे मन्देऽग्नावदरे तथा । अरोचके प्रतिश्याये
प्रसेके श्वयथौ क्षये ॥ व्रणे च मधुमेहे च पानीयं मन्दमाचरेत् । घृत-
पायी तथैव च नाधिकं पानीयं पिबेत् ॥

Cases for drinking water in small quantity.

Persons suffering from the following disease are to take water in a very small quantity :—fever, eye disease, leprosy, indigestion, udara-roga, aversion to food, catarrh, cough and vomiting, dropsy, phthisis, boils, and diabetes. Those who take clarified butter should not also drink water in excess.

नवज्वरादौ शीतलजलपाननिषेधः ।

नवज्वरे प्रतिश्याये पार्श्वशूले मलग्रहे । सद्यःशुद्धौ तथाक्षाने
व्याधौ वातकफोद्भवे ॥ अरुचिग्रहणीगुल्मश्वासकासेषु विद्रधौ । ह्रिकायां
स्नेहपाने च शीतं वारि विवर्जयेत् ॥ शृतमपि पिबेत् नीरमन्तर्वाप्य-
सुशीतलम् ॥ प्रातःपायी न गृह्णीयादुष्णं भोज्यं पियं क्वचित् ॥

Drinking of cold water is forbidden in

nava-jwara, etc. :—

One should not drink cold water in the following cases :—navajwara, catarrh, pain in the sides, gala-graha (a disease in which tongue comes out every moment and goes

inside the mouth, the next moment), immediately after vomiting, purging, and such other purifying actions; in flatulence, diseases due to an excess of wind and phlegm, aversion to food, chronic diarrhoea, gulma, tumour in abdomen, asthma, cough, bidradhi (a kind of tumour), hiccough, and after taking clarified butter.

शृतशीतलजलस्य गुणाः ।

दाह्रातिसारपित्तास्रमूर्च्छामद्यविषान्तिषु । मूत्रकृच्छ्रे पाण्डु-
रोमे लम्बाच्छर्दिश्रमेषु च ॥ मद्यपानससुप्तं ते रोगे पित्तोत्थिते तथा ॥
सन्निपातसमुत्थेषु शृतशीतं प्रशस्यते ॥ शृताम्बु तत् त्रिदोषघ्नं यदन्त-
र्वाष्पशीतलम् । अरुचमनभिष्यन्दि क्लमिदङ्ज्वरहृत्क्षय ॥ धारा-
पातेन विष्टम्भि दुर्जरं पवनाहतम् ॥ दिवाशृतं पयो रात्रौ गुरुतामधि-
गच्छति । रात्रौ शृतं दिवा पीतं तथैव हि विजानीयात् ॥ तप्तु
पर्युसितं वह्निगुणोत्सृष्टं त्रिदोषघ्नत् । गुर्वन्त्रपाकं विष्टम्भि सर्व-
रोगेषु निन्दितम् ॥ शृतशीतं पुनस्तप्तं तोयं विषसमं भवेत् । कषायो-
ऽपि तथा शीतः पुनस्तप्तो विषोपमः ॥

Properties of water cooled after boiling.

Water cooled after boiling is beneficial in the following cases:—burning sensation, diarrhoea, excess of pitta, haematemesis, ailments following drinking of liquor and taking of poison, strangury, jaundice, thirst, vomiting, exhaustion, diseases due to drinking of wine in excess; diseases due to an excess of pitta and of the three doshas. In the present case, water is to be boiled in an earthen vessel, covered with an earthen basin, which is not to be removed so long as the boiled water in the vessel is not completely cooled, after

discontinuance of heat. This water pacifies an excess of the three doshas. It does not produce roughness or phlegm in the system. It helps to destroy worms, thirst and fever. It is light. Hot water, cooled by pouring it into one vessel and then into another (backwards and forwards), has the effect of making it so heavy as to remain undigested in the stomach for a long time. Hot water, cooled by fanning, is difficult of digestion. Water boiled at day time but drunk at night is difficult of digestion, and so is water boiled at night and drunk at daytime. The last one of the two is called stale water. It has no digestive property. It rather increases the three doshas, and is difficult of digestion ; It causes acidity, flatulence, and is harmful in all diseases. Water cooled after boiling should not be boiled again. If boiled again, it becomes as injurious as poison. Cold decoction, too, act like poison, if heated for the second time.

अपक्वशीतलजलपानस्य विषयाः ।

मूर्च्छापित्तीष्णदाहिषु विषे रक्ते मदात्यये । भ्रमभ्रमपरीतिषु
तमके श्वयथौ तथा ॥ धूमोद्गारे विदग्धेऽन्ने शोषे च मुखकाण्डयोः ।
ऊर्ध्वे रक्तपित्ते च शीतलाम्बु प्रशस्यते ॥ अथवा सितया युतं
धन्यामधुरिकाण्डतम् । यामत्रयं तदूर्ध्वं वा शीतलाम्बु प्रशस्यते ॥

Persons who should take unboiled cold water.

It is beneficial to drink unboiled cold water in the following cases :—fainting, excess of pitta, excessive bodily heat, impurity of blood, diseases due to drinking of wine, giddiness, exhaustion, asthma of a malignant type, dropsy, smoky belching, vitiation of food undigested, dryness of tongue and throat, and upward hæmatemesis.

नवज्वरे पथ्यम् ।

(क) ज्वरकाले तथा स्वल्पविरामे ।

मांसयूषो हितो ज्वरे अमोपवासवायुजे । मुद्गयूषस्तथा देयो
ज्वरे कफसमुद्भवे ॥ स एव सितया युतः शीतः पित्तज्वरे हितः ।
सद्यो निर्मितलाजानां चूर्णं सिताविमिश्रितम् । लाजमण्डमथापि वा
प्रदेयं पित्तिके ज्वरे ॥ पित्तकफोद्भवे चैव ह्यमेतद् विधीयते । सिता
सिन्धूत्यसंयुक्तं शण्ठीचूर्णसमन्वितम् । मदात्यये मद्यनित्ये श्रीष्वे च
रक्तपित्तजे ॥ शठिमूलोद्भवी यूषः कफवातात्मके हितः । द्राक्षा-
मलकमुद्गानां यूषः सितासमन्वितः ॥ वातपित्तात्मके हितो भेदी च
कफवायुनुत् । तड्दाहशमनः शीतः अममूर्च्छामदापहः ॥ महा-
दाहे प्रदातव्यो यूषश्चणकसम्भवः । सातिसारे ज्वरे तथा जठराध्मान-
संयुते ॥ क्षुत्तृष्णाशान्तये पथ्यमामिच्छावारि केवलम् । नारिकेलो-
दकं किंवा तीव्रतृष्णाप्रशान्तये ॥ किञ्चिन् मात्रं प्रदातव्यं वारि वा
शृतशीतलम् ॥

Diet in nava-joara.

(a) *During fever and temporary remission.*

Meat juice is good for fever due to exhaustion, fasting, and excess of wind. Juice of mudga is beneficial in fever due to excess of phlegm. The same juice should be taken cooled and mixed with sugar in fever due to excess of pitta. Fresh parched paddy, devoid of husk, its powder or paste made out of it, with sugar or sugar candy, should be given in fever due to excess of pitta. The same diet is commended in diseases due to excessive drinking of wine, for habitual drunker, in

summer, and in hæmatemesis. The same parched paddy, or its paste, mixed with sugar, rock-salt, and powdered dry ginger, should be given in fever due to excess of phlegm and pitta.

Give parched paddy or its paste, mixed with a little of rock salt, dry ginger, and sugar, in fever due to excess of phlegm and wind. Essence of the root of shathi (curcuma zerumbet) made into a paste by being boiled is good for fever due to excess of phlegm and wind. Juice got from boiling together grapes, a'malaki and mudga, mixed with sugar, produces good effect in fever due to excess of wind and pitta. It clears the bowels and pacifies an excess of phlegm, wind, and thirst with burning sensation. It relaxes exhaustion, removes intoxication and fainting, and has a cooling effect on the system. Give juice of gram in case of excessive burning sensation in fever. Give only posset water (the watery portion of hot milk curdled by means of some mild and harmless acid like lemon juice) or green cocoanut water to satisfy appetite and thirsts in diarrhoea with fever and fever with flatulence. In case of excessive thirst, give water cooled after boiling to drink in small quantities,

(ख) नवज्वरशान्तिनस्तरम् ।

अन्नमण्डं पुरातनशालिसमुद्भवं शुभम् । रोटकं सूजिसंभवं गोधूम-
रोटकं तथा ॥ वर्षकालपुरातनशालिषष्टिकसंभवम् । अन्नं वाऽपि
विधेयते विरते हि नवज्वर ॥ पटोलं पापितालाद् चिचिण्डश्च
कोशातकी ॥ उदुम्बरं च मूलकं स्वर्णालु विदारि तथा ॥ महाकोशा-
तकी चैव शूरणं गोपकर्कटी । मानं पञ्चमुखी चैव भक्षयेद् विरते
ज्वरि ॥

(b) *After the remission of nava-jvara.*

Paste, prepared from boiled shall rice, bread (hand-made bread prepared from flour without fermenting it or mixing it with any acid), boiled rice of sha'li or sasti paddy,—patola, pa'pita', ala'bu, chichinda, kosha'taki, udumbara, mulaka (raddish), red sweet potato, tuber of ba'ra'hi, maha'kosha'taki, shuranam, gopa-karkati, tubers of ma'na, and panchamukhi.

पुरातनज्वरे पथ्यम् ।

विरचनं कूर्दनमञ्जनं च नस्यं च धूमोऽप्यनुवासनञ्च । सिराव्यध
संशमनं प्रदेहोऽभ्यङ्गावगाहः शिशिरोपचारः ॥* एणः कुलिङ्गो
हरिणो मयुरोलावः शशस्तिरिहारितौ । क्रीञ्चः कुरङ्गः पृषतश्चकौरः
कपिञ्जलो वर्त्तककालपुच्छौ । गवामजायाश्च पयो घृतं च गणः
पुराणो ज्वरिणां सुखाय ॥

Things beneficial in chronic fever.

Purging, vomiting, application of collyrium, application of snuff prepared from medicinal herbs, application of douche with oil, bleeding by piercing through a nerve, taking of curative medicines, ointments, rubbing of oil from head to foot, bath in a basin full of oil, cooling the body, meat of black antelope, sparrow, deer, peacock, la'ba, rabbit, francoline partridge, green dove (a kind of dove), heron, deer of a faint copper colour, striped deer, the red legged bartarille, kapinjala (lark), bartaka, and ka'lapuchha ; milk and ghee of cow and goat.

* भ्रवगाहः इति तैन्नावगाहः न तु स्नानं तन् निषिध्यते ।

ज्वरे अपथ्यम् ।

वमिवेगं दन्तकाष्ठमसात्प्रमतिभोजनम् । विरुद्धान्यशनानि च
विदाह्रीनि गुरुणि च । नलदम्बु* च ताम्बूलं कालिंगं लकुचं
तथा ॥ आङ्गि मतस्यं च पिण्याकं कृत्तकं पिष्टवैकृतम् । अभिषन्दीनि
चैतानि ज्वरितः परिवर्जयेत् ॥ व्यायामं च व्यवायं च स्नानं
चक्रमणानि च । ज्वरमुक्तो न सेवेत यावन्न बलवान् भवेत् ॥

Things and actions harmful in fever.

One suffering from fever should give up the following things as well as things causing excess of phlegm :—to check the force of vomiting, to cleanse the teeth with wood brush, unaccustomed food, to take food in excess, to take food in-congenial by combination, articles of food stuff known as bida'hi (see page 7), heavy and rich food, impure water, alcalis, acids, pot-herbs, seeds from which sprouts have come up, lemon juice, lime-juice, water, yielding an odour, betel leaves, ka'linga, lakucha, fish named a'ri, sesamum seeds pestled into a paste ; mushrooms, puddings, and things which cause an excess of phlegm.

The patient should not have recourse to exercises (physical and mental), sexual intercourse, bath and strolling, so long as he does not grow strong again.

ज्वरे रसौषधानि ।

शिवदुर्गारसः ।

विमर्हिताभ्यां रसगन्धकाभ्यां नीरेण कुर्यादिह गोलकं तम् ।
भाण्डे नवीने विनिवेश्य पश्चात् तद्गोलकस्थोपरि ताम्रपात्रम् ॥

* नलदम्बु—गन्धाम्बु निम्बु च ।

सार्धं मुहूर्त्तं विनिरुद्ध धीमान् उद्दीपयेद्दीप्तकशानुना तत् ।
अधस्ततः सिध्यति पर्यटीयं नवज्वरारख्यकशानुमेघः ॥ विलिप्य
पूर्वं रसनां च तालुदेशं च सिन्धुद्भवजीरकार्द्रैः । वल्लोन्मितां चार्द्र-
कतीयमिश्रामिनां नियोज्य स्थगयेत् पटेन ॥ घर्म्मार्द्रिमो यावदतः परञ्च
तक्रौदनं पथ्यमिह प्रयोज्यम् । कुर्याद्दिनानां त्रितयं यदीत्यं ज्वरस्य
शङ्काऽपि तदा भवेत् किम् ॥

*Intro chemical medicines applicable in fever. **

Shiva-durga' rasa.

Take equal quantities of mercury and sulphur, and rub them till they are reduced to black sulphuret of mercury, which is to be pestled in a stone mortar with water and made into a lump. Put it into a new earthen vessel, covering the lump with a copper pot, (and closing the vessel by means of an earthen basis). The vessel is then to be subjected to a strong heat for 67 minutes which would melt the lump and let it accumulate in the bottom. It is a very good medicine for nava-jwara. This medicine (pestled with honey) is to be given to a patient, in doses of three ractis at a time (twice a day, if neccessary), after smearing his tongue and palate with rock-salt, jeera' (cumin seed), and ginger juice. After the medicine is given to the patient, his body is to be covered with a piece of cloth which is to be removed after perspiration.

* The minerals, poisons, and other drugs (except herbs), referred to in the present and subsequent volumes, as ingredients of medicines, are to be duly purified and incinerated, as the case may be, in accordance with the processes described in the first three volumes. A stone mortar and stone rod should be used for rubbing, pestling, or mixing up of different ingredients, which should, if necessary, be previously reduced to fine powder, sifted through a piece of cloth.

The patient is then to be allowed to eat boiled rice with butter-milk. This way of treatment, if followed for three days, would cure the fever and prevent a relapse.

ईशानसुन्दररसः ।

सूतार्कगन्धचपलाजयपालतित्तापथ्यात्रिषुश्च विषतिन्दुकजान् समां-
शान् । संभाव्य वज्रिपयसा मधुना त्रिगुञ्जमीशानसुन्दररसोऽभिनव-
ज्वरघ्नः ॥

Isha'na-sundra-rasa.

Take an equal quantity of mercury, copper, sulphur, pippali, croton seeds (of course, purified), katuki, haritaki, root of tribrit, and nux-vomica fruits, rub them together, and subject them to bha'vana' with the milk of bajri tree. Dose, three ractis at a time.

मेघनाद रसः ।

पादांशकंसाररविः समांशगन्धो विषकः स्वकषायपिष्टः । रसो
द्विगुञ्जाप्रमितश्चलादिज्वरेषु नाम्ना किल मेघनादः ॥

Meghana'da' rasa.

One part of mercury, one part of sulphur, and one fourth part of bell-metal, brass, and copper, each, are to be rubbed with the juice of meghana'da and subjected to laghu putam for more than once. This medicine, taken in doses of two ractis each, cures all sorts of fever, including that due to an excess of va'yu.

ज्वरगजहरिसः ।

दरदजलदयुक्तं शुद्धसूतञ्च गन्धं प्रहरमथ सुषिष्टं वल्लयुग्मं च
दद्यात् । ज्वरगजहरिसंघ्नः शुद्धवेरोदकेन प्रथमजनिनदाहे क्षीर-
भक्तेन भोज्यः ॥

Jwara-gajahari-rasa.

An equal quantity of cinnabar, mica, mercury, and sulphur are to be rubbed together with water for three hours, and made into pills, six ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey and ginger-juice. Milk with boiled rice should be taken by the patient, should he feel a sensation of heat, after taking the medicine.

शीतभञ्जीरसः ।

सूततालशिलासुल्या मर्द्दयेत् कर्कटीरसे । तान्त्रपात्रे विनिश्चिद्य
तत् कल्कं कञ्जलीकृतम् ॥ विपक्षेद्वालुकायन्त्रे यथोक्तविधिना ततः ।
दद्यान्मरिचचूर्णेन माषमात्रं भिषग्वरः ॥ प्रपिवेदुष्णतीयस्य शुलुकं
शीतकज्वरे । शीतभञ्जीसमाख्यातः शीतज्वरनिवारणः ॥

Shita-bhanji-rasa.

Mercury, orpiment, and realgar, each equal in quantity, are to be rubbed together with the juice of leaves of karkati, and made into a paste, which is to be kept in a copper pot, duly covered by another pot of the same material. The medicine, thus covered is to be subjected to heat by means of a baluka-ja'ntram (see page 259, vol. I). This medicine cures fever attended with a sensation of coldness. Dose, six ractis

rubbed with honey and powdered black pepper. A little of hot water should be sipped after taking this medicine.

बृहज्ज्वराङ्क श रसः ।

रसहिङ्ग लज्जैपालैर्षट्पा दन्ताम्बुमर्दितैः । दिनाह्नेन ज्वरं हन्याद्
गुञ्जैकं सितया सह ॥

Briddda-jwara'nkusha rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of cinnabar, and three parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed with the decoction of danti for twelve hours, and dried in the sun. Dose, one racti, each, to be taken with a little of sugar and water.

मृत्युञ्जयरसः ।

ताल' तास्वरजो रसश्च गगनं गन्धश्च जैपालकं । तुल्यांशप्रमितं
तदहंमुदितं टङ्कं शिला माक्षिकम् । तालस्य द्विगुणं विषस्य
शिखिनः पिष्ट्वा रसैः पाचितो । यस्मिन्तामणिवज्ज्वरीघविजयी नान्ना
तु मृत्युञ्जयः ॥

Mrityunjaya-rasa.

One part each of orpiment, copper, mercury, mica, sulphur, and croton-seeds, half a part each of borax, realgar, and copper-pyrites, and two parts of aconite—all these are to be rubbed together with the juice of apa'ma'rga and subjected to heat by laghu-putam. Dose, one racti. It cures all sorts of fever.

बृहज्ज्वराङ्क शरसः ।

शुद्धं सूतं विषं गन्धं धूर्त्तवीजं त्रिभिः समम् । चतुर्भिश्च समं
श्लोषं चर्णीकृत्य निधापयेत् ॥ दन्तभाण्डे ऽथवा शार्ङ्गे काष्ठे नैव

कदाचन । वातश्लेष्मज्वरे देयं इन्हजि वा त्रिदोषजे ॥ रसेन
शुद्धवेरस्य जम्बीरस्याथवा पुनः । गुञ्जाद्वयं च जीर्णोऽस्मिन् दधिभक्तं
प्रयोजयेत् । एकद्विदिनेर्हन्त्याज्ज्वरान् दोषक्रमेण तु । छहज्-
ज्वराद्भुशो नाम रसोऽयं शम्भुनोदितः ॥

Brihat-jwara'nkusha-rasa.

One part of mercury, one part of aconite, one part of sulphur, three parts of seeds of dhutura, and two parts each of maricha, sunthi, and pippali—all these are to be mixed together and kept in a pot made of ivory or horn of buffalo. It should by no means be kept in a wooden pot. If cures fever due to the excess of two or three of the doshas, if given in doses of two ractis each, taken with honey and ginger juice or lime juice. Boiled rice mixed with curd, is to be taken after the medicine is digested.

वटुकभैरव रसः ।

सूतं गन्धं विषं ताम्रं गृहीतं सममानतः । धूतूरसभावितं
शतधाऽतिप्रयत्नतः ॥ आर्द्रकस्वरसेनैतद् देयं गुञ्जाप्रमाणतः । वटुक-
भैरवो रसो नवज्वरविनाशकः ॥

Batuka-bhairava rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, and copper—are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana' for hundred times with the juice of dhutura'. This cures nava-jwara, if taken in doses of one racti each, with honey and ginger juice.

ताम्रस्य सरसं भस्म विषं च तुल्यमानतः । हयं विमर्दितं हेम्नः
शतधा भावितं रसैः ॥ गुञ्जार्घं सन्निपातादिनवज्वरहरं परम् ।
आर्द्राम्बुशर्करासिन्धुयुतमेतत् प्रदापयेत् ॥ इक्षुद्राक्षासितायुक्तं दधि
पथ्यं हृचौ ददेत् । रसोऽयं नन्दिकेश्वरो नवज्वरनिस्तदनः ॥

Nandikeshwara rasa.

Ashes of copper prepared with mercury (see page 279, vol. II) and an equal quantity of aconite are to be mixed together, and rubbed with the juice of dhutura', for hundred times, and subjected to bha'bana' after each act of rubbing. It cures all sorts of nava-jwara, if taken in doses of half a racti with honey, ginger juice, sugar, and rock-salt, three or four times a day. Diet, juice of sugar-cane, grapes, and curd mixed with sugar, given when the patient feels an appetite for food.

भूदेवरञ्जण रसः ।

हिंगुलीत्यं रसं ताम्रं लौहं च गन्धकं तथा । गगनं वत्सनाभं
च सुशोधितं सूचूर्णितम् ॥ मृङ्गवेररसैः सर्वं मर्दयेदति यत्नतः ।
हिगुञ्जं मधुना देयं नित्यं वारचतुष्टयम् ॥ भूदेवरञ्जणो रसो
भूदेवेन प्रकल्पितः । सर्वविधं नवज्वरं तूर्णमसौ विनाशयेत् ॥
शेफालीरसयोगिन निहन्ति विषमज्वरम् ॥

Bhudeva ranjana rasa.

An equal quantity of mercury, duly extracted from cinuabar, copper, iron, sulphur, mica, and aconite, duly purified and well-powdered, is to be rubbed with the juice of ginger

and made into pills, two ractis each. This medicine, taken four times a day, with honey, cures all sorts of nava-jwara. It cures chronic fever also, if taken with honey and juice of shepha'lika' leaves.

लोकेन्द्र रसः ।

रसमाषकचत्वारि चूर्णेष्टकं विमर्दयेत् । शोधयित्वा ततः शोध्यं तीक्ष्णपर्णं तथाद्रुके ॥ स्वर्णधुस्तुरसखे च वृद्धदारदले तथा । कन्यकानिजसखे च रंसशोधनमुत्तमम् ॥ गन्धकं रसतुल्यन्तु प्रक्षाल्य तण्डुलाम्बुना । कृत्वा तैलसमं दूर्व्यां निर्व्याप्य चित्रकद्रवे ॥ द्वाभ्यां कज्जलिकां कृत्वा लौहचूर्णस्य माषकम् । सुवर्णमाक्षिकमपि तत्र लौहसमं ददेत् ॥ कृत्वा कण्टकवेध्रन्तु ताम्रं कज्जललेपितम् । मुहूर्त्तं सम्पुटभ्रातं द्रुतं चूर्णत्वमाप्नुयात् ॥ एकीकृत्य तु तत् सर्वं ततः प्रस्तरभाजने । मर्दयेत् ताम्रदण्डेन दत्त्वा वैषां निजद्रवम् ॥ प्रथमे केशराजश्च द्वितीये श्रीषसुन्दरः । तृतीये भृङ्गराजश्च चतुर्थे भेकपर्णिका ॥ पञ्चमे च निसुन्दारः षष्ठे च रसपूत्तिका । सप्तमे पारिभद्रश्च अष्टमे रक्तचित्तकः ॥ शक्राशनश्च नवमे दशमे काकमाचिका । एकादशे तथा नीला द्वादशे हस्तिशुण्डिका ॥ अमीषामोषधीनान्तु प्रतेप्रकन्तु पलद्रवम् । मर्दयेत् तु प्रयत्नेन द्वादशाहेन साधकः । ततः पारदमानन्तु दत्त्वा तिकटुगुण्डकम् । वटिकां राजिकातुल्यां छायाशुष्कां समाचरेत् । ततः शम्बुकजे पात्रे घर्त्तव्या वटिका त्वियम् । शरावे शङ्खपात्रे वा कृत्वा सलिलगोलितम् ॥ अत्यन्तदोषदुष्टाय ज्ञानभूत्याय रोगिणे । ऊर्ध्वयोनिं समभ्रश्च प्रदद्याद् वटिकाहयम् । टक्कयेत् तं ततः पश्चान्नरं स्थूलपटादिभिः । मलमूत्रागमात् सद्यः स साध्यो भवति द्रुतम् ।

दध्यन्नन्तु, ततो दद्यात् पिवेद्वारि यथेच्छया । दद्याद्दुवातहरं
 तैलमभ्यङ्गाय सदैव हि ॥ चिरञ्चरे पिवेद्वारि पञ्चमूलीप्रसाधितम् ।
 ग्रहण्यां रत्नापाति च तथा पिवेदतिविषां गदी ॥ पिवेत् पर्पटजं वारि
 घोरे कम्पञ्चरे सदा । तथा ज्वरातिसारे च जीरकस्य जलं पिवेत् ॥
 मन्दाग्नी कामलायां च तथा संग्रहणीगदे । श्वासे कासे प्रदातव्यो
 लोकेन्द्राख्यो रसः सदा ॥

Lokendra rasa.

One fourth tola of mercury is to be purified by rubbing it with powdered brick, juice of leaves of karma-ranga (averrhoa carambola), ginger-juice, juice of black dhutura' leaves, juice of leaves of briddha-da'raka (argyreia speciosa), and kanya'. An equal quantity of sulphur is also to be purified by being, first of all, washed with the water with which rice has been washed, then melted in an iron pot and immersed in the juice or decoction of chitraka plant * Prepare a black sulphuret of mercury by rubbing these two together, and then mix with it one sixteenth tola in weight of each of iron and swarna-ma'kshikan, rub them all together (with lime juice) and make them into a paste. Smear with this paste a copper leaf, so thin as can easily be pierced through by a thorn, and subject it to heat by a la'baka putam (see vol. I, page 298) for 45 minutes only. When cooled, the medicine is to be rubbed, by means of a copper rod, for one day each with four tolas of the juice of the leaves of each of the following :—kesha-ra'ja, grishma-sundara, bhringa-ra'ja, manduka-parni, nirgundi, jyotismati, pa'ribhadra, red chitraka, bhanga', ka'ka-ma'chi, nila' (indigo), and hasti-shundi. Thus rubbing the medicine for 12 days, mix with it one

* Mercury and sulphur may also be purified in the way described in vols. I & II.

fourth tola of powdered trikatu (i.e. shunthi, pippali, and maricha, combined), to be made into pills of the size of a mustard seed. These pills are to be dried up in a shady place, not exposed to the sun's rays.

Two of such pills should be given to a patient suffering from fever due to an abnormal excess of the three dosas, specially when he is in a state of delirium or unconsciousness. The body of the patient should be covered by means of a thick piece of cloth, so long as the patient does not feel better by purgation. He should then be allowed to take food with curd and to drink a sufficient quantity of water. A little later, medicated oil, having the property of pacifying va'yu (such as na'ra'yana tailam) should be rubbed all over the body. The following are the accompaniments of the medicine :— decoction of panchamuli in chronic fever, decoction of ativisa' in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, juice of parpata in fever attended with shivering, and water in which jeera' has been kept immersed for about three hours in fever attended with diarrhœa. This medicine may also be used in indigestion, jaundice, asthma, and cough.

ज्वर-मृत्युञ्जयरसः ।

रसगन्धकपिप्पलीविषमरिचटंकणान् । संमर्दय समभागेन
गुञ्जाद्वयमितं ददेत् ॥ मधुना लेहनं प्रोक्तं सर्व्वज्वरनिवृत्तये ।
दधुग्दकानुपामेन वातज्वरनिवर्हनः ॥ आर्द्रकस्य रसैः पानं द्वाकणं
सान्निपातिके । जम्बीररसयोगेन अजीर्णज्वरनाशनः ॥ अजाजी-
गुङ्गसंयुक्तो विषमज्वरनाशनः । नवज्वरे महाघोरे यामैकान्नाशयेज्
ज्वरम् ॥ मध्यज्वरं तथा जीर्णं तिरास्त्रान्नाशयेद् ध्रुवम् । अजीर्णं
च कफाभावे दाहे च वातपैत्तिके । सितां दद्यात् प्रयत्नेन

मारिकेलाम्बु निर्भयम् ॥ ज्वरमृतुपञ्चयो नाम रसः सर्वज्वरापहः ।
अनुपानविशेषेन निहन्ति सकलान् गदान् ॥

Jwara-mrityunjaya rasa.

An equal quantity of mercury, sulphur, pippali, aconite, maricha, and borax are to be rubbed together (with the juice of ginger) and made into pills, two ractis in weight each, to be taken (three or four times a day) with honey, for the cure of all sorts of fever. It may be taken with curd water in fever due to an excess of va'yu, with ginger juice in fever due to an excess of the three dosas (viz va'yu, pittam, and kappa), with lime juice in fever due to indigestion, with black jeera' and molases, in chronic fever. If the patient is not much emaciated, and if there is absence of an excess of kapha and a heating sensation due to an excess of va'yu and pittam, the patient may be given sugar with water or cocoanut water, as much as he likes.

सर्वज्वरारि रसः ।

तालं ताम्रमयोरजश्च शिवजं तुत्याभ्रकं कान्तकं । नागं स्याच्च
समांशकं सुमृदितं मूलं च पीनर्नवम् । भृङ्गीकासहरीपुनर्नव
महामन्दारपत्रोद्भवैः । कल्कं बालुकायन्त्रपाचितमिदं सर्वज्वर-
स्वास्तकत् ॥

Sarva-jwara'ri rasa.

An equal quantity of orpiment, copper, iron, mercury, copper sulphate, mica, load-stone (ka'nta iron), lead, and root of punarnava', pestled with water, are to be rubbed together with the juice of leaves of each of the following:—bhringara'ja, kantaka'ri, punarnava', and pa'ribhadra. The product is then

to be put upon an earthen basin covered by another, the joint being cemented by mud, etc. When dried, the medicine contained in the earthen basins is to be heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka' jantram (vide page 260, vol I). This medicine also cures all sorts of fevers.

रत्नगिरि रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं समं गन्धं मर्दयेद् भृङ्गजद्रवैः । पर्पटीरसवत् पाण्यं
चूर्णितं योजयेत् ततः ॥ मृतताम्राभ्रहाटकम् प्रतिप्रकं सूतमानतः ।
सूतार्द्धं मृतलौहकम् लौहार्द्धं दग्धहीरकम् ॥ शिष्युवासकनिर्गुण्डाव-
चाग्निभृङ्गमुण्डिकैः । क्षुद्रामृतजयन्तीभिर्मुनिव्रह्मीसुतिक्तकैः ॥
कन्यायाश्च द्रवैर्भाव्यं प्रतिवारं त्रिधा त्रिधा । रुद्धा लघु पुटे पाण्यं
वालुकायन्त्रमधप्रगम् । अग्निं निरुध्वा यत्नेन स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धरेत् ।
चूर्णं नवज्वरे देयं माषमात्रं रसस्य वै ॥ कृष्णाधान्यसमायुक्तं मुद्गर्त्त-
नाशयेज्ज्वरम् । अयं रत्नगिरिर्नाम रसो योगस्य वाहकः ॥

Ratnagiri rasa.

An equal quantity of mercury and sulphur is to be rubbed together and made into a black sulphuret of mercury. This is to be heated and made into a parpati in the same way as described later in connection with the preparation of rasa-parpati (vide, treatment of chronic diarrhoea). Reduce this parpati to fine powder and mix with it copper, mica, gold, each equal in quantity to mercury, iron half the quantity of mercury, and vaiera'nta (garnet) half the quantity of iron. All these are to be rubbed together in a stone mortar and subjected to bha'bana' three times each with the juice or decoction of the following :—sigru, ba'saka nirgundi, bacha', chitraka, bhringa-

ra'ja, bhukadamba, kantaka'ri, guruchi, jayanti, baka-flower, bra'hmi, kira'ta-ticta, and kanya'. The product is then to be confined in a crucible or putam (vide. page 294, Vol. I) and heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka'-jantram (vide. page 260, Vol. I). After finishing the heating, the fire is to be extinguished. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out, and powdered. This medicine cures nava-jwara very quickly. Dose, 6 ractis, to be taken with the decoction of pippali and dhanya'. This medicine is a joga-va'haka i.e one which much increases the merits or demerits of another thing with which it is mixed.

नवज्वरारि रसः ।

एकभागो रसो भागद्वयञ्च शुद्धगन्धकम् । गरलरसं त्रयो भागास्तु-
र्भागा हिमावती ॥ जैपालस्य शरांशाञ्च निम्बद्रवविमर्दिताः
क्रिमिघ्नमतिभावयः कार्याः सर्वज्वरच्छिदः ॥ आर्द्ररसेन दातव्या
वटिकैका दिने दिने । जीर्णज्वरे तथा जीर्णे समे वा विषमेऽपि वा ॥
निहन्तसौ ज्वरं सर्वं दावो वनमिवानलः ॥

Navajwara'ri rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, three parts of aconite, four parts of swarana-kshiri, and five parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed together with lemon-juice and made into pills, one racti in weight each. It cures all sorts of fever, if taken with ginger juice.

पार्वतीशंकर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतञ्च गन्धञ्च विषञ्च जयपालकम् । कटुत्रयञ्च त्रिफला
टङ्गनञ्च समांशकम् ॥ विमद्य वारिणा सर्वं वल्लमितां वटीं ददेत् ।

सर्वेषु ज्वररोगेषु सामवाते विशेषतः ॥ नाशयेच्छ्वासकासञ्च वक्त्रि-
मान्द्रं च सत्वरम् । ब्रह्मणा निर्भितः पूर्व्वं पार्वतीशंकरो रसः ॥

Pa'rbati sankara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, croton seeds, trikatu, triphala', and borax are to be rubbed with water, and made into pills, three ractis in weight each. It cures all shorts of fevers, especially those which are attended with rheumatism, asthma, cough, and loss of appetite.

नवज्वराङ्गुश रसः ।

क्रमेण वृद्धान् रसगन्धहिङ्गुलान् नैकुम्भवीजानथ दन्तिवारिणा ।
पिप्प्लास्य गुञ्जाभिन्नवज्वरापहा जलेन सार्द्धं सितया प्रयोजिता ॥

Navajwara'nkusa rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, three parts of cinnabar, and four parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed with ten parts of the decoction of roots of danti plant, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. It cures all shorts of nava-jwara. The decoction is to be prepared as follows:—Two and half parts of roots of danti, to be boiled with sixteen times its weight of water, which is to be reduced to one fourth its quantity. Accompaiment for this medicine—sugar, dissolved with water.

ज्वरभञ्जीरसः ।

रसहिङ्गुलगन्धश्च जैपालं सन्धितं त्रिभिः । दन्तीकाथेन संमद्गं
रसो ज्वरहरः परः ॥ आर्द्रकस्त्ररसेनाथ दापयेद् रक्तिमानतः । नव-

ज्वरं महाघोरं नाशयेदेव सत्वरम् ॥ शर्करादधिभक्तञ्च पथ्यं देयं
प्रयत्नतः । शीततोयं पिवेच्चानु इक्षुमुद्गरसो हितः । ज्वरमञ्जीरसो
नाम्ना सर्वज्वरकुलान्तकत् ॥

Jwara-bhanji rasa.

One part each of mercury, cinnabar, and sulphur, and three parts of croton seeds, are to be rubbed together with the decoction of roots of danti, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each.

Accompaniment for this medicine is honey and ginger juice. It cures nava-jwara, of malignant types, even. It is necessary to take juice of sugar canes, soup of mudga grams, or cold water, a little after taking the medicine. Diet, boiled rice, mixed with sugar and curd.

स्वच्छन्दभैरव रसः ।

पिप्पलीं जातिकोशं च पारदं गन्धकं विषम् । वारिणा मर्दयेत्
खल्वे रक्तिद्वयं प्रयोजयेत् ॥ स्वच्छन्दभैरवी नाम भैरवेण विनिर्मितः ।
नवज्वरं महाघोरं नाशयेन्नात्र संशयः ॥

Swachanda-bhairaba rasa.

Equal quantities of pippali, jatikosha, mercury, sulphur, and aconite, are to be rubbed with water and made into pills, of two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures nava-jwara, even of a virulent type.

नवज्वरभाङ्गु रसः ।

सगन्धटकं रसतालकञ्च विमह्यं संभावय मीनपित्तैः । दिनद्वयं

वल्लमितं प्रदद्याद् वृन्ताकतकौदनमेव पथ्यम् । नवज्वरेभाङ्गु, श
नामधेयः क्षणेन घर्माद्गमसातनोति ॥

Nava-jwalebha'ukusha rasa.

One part each of borax and sulphur, and two parts of rasata'laka (see page 115, vol. I) are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'bana', for two days, with the bile of rohita fish, and made into pills, three ractis in weight, each.

Diet, brinta'ka (egg-fruit), butter-milk, and boiled rice. This medicine cures fever very soon, by making the patient perspire just before the remission.

नवज्वरेभसिंह रसः ।

शुद्धसूतन्तया गन्धं लौहं ताम्रञ्च सीसकम् । मरिचं पिप्पलीं
विश्वं समभागानि कारयेत् ॥ अर्द्धभागं विषं दत्त्वा मर्दयेद्
वासरहयम् । शृङ्गेराम्बुपानेन दद्याद् गुञ्जादयं भिषक् ॥ नव-
ज्वरे महाघोरे धातुस्थे ग्रहणीगदे । नवज्वरेभसिंहोऽयं सर्वज्वर-
कुलान्तकत् ॥

Nava-jwalebha-sinha rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, copper, lead, maricha, pippali and sunthi, and aconite being half the quantity of each of them, are to be rubbed together with water, for two days, and made into pills, two racti in weight, each. Accompaniment, honey and ginger-juice. If cures all shorts of fever and chronic diarrhœa.

नवज्वरहर रसः ।

रसगन्धौ विषं शुण्ठी पिप्पली मरिचानि च । पथ्या विभीतकं

धात्री दम्तीवीजं च शोधितम् ॥ चूर्णमेषां समांशानां द्रोणपुष्पीरसैः
पुटेत् । वटीं माषनिभां कुर्याद् भक्षयेन् नूतनज्वरे ॥

Nava-jwara-hara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, shunthi, pippali, maricha, haritaki, bibhitaki, a'malaki and croton seeds are to be rubbed together with the juice of dronapuspī. The compound is then to be dried and heated by la'bakaputam (see page 298, vol. I). It is then to be rubbed with water and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. It cures nava-jwara.

सर्वाङ्गसुन्दरचिन्तामणिरसः ।

षभ्रकं गन्धकं सूतं तोलैकैकं पृथक् पृथक् । गृहीत्वा
विषतोलाहं तोलाहं तिन्त्रिरीफलम् ॥ एतत् सर्वं समं कृत्वा मर्दयेत्
खल्वमधगतः । क्लृप्तायां याति तद् यावत्तावत् संमर्दयेच्छनैः ॥
विस्तारे परिणाहे च गत्तं कृत्वा षडङ्गुलम् । फणिवल्ली-
दलान्धन्तर्गर्त्तायां प्रक्षिपेन्ननु । पर्णेषु सूतकल्कं तं गर्त्तायां स्थापयेद्-
दृढम् । कल्कादुपरि तत्पर्णैर्गर्त्तावत् प्रपुरयेत् ॥ गर्त्तायां तु
ततो देयं पुटमारस्थकोत्पलैः । स्वाङ्गशीतलतां ज्ञात्वा समाकर्षेत्ततः
परम् ॥ सूतलिप्तदलैः साहं कल्कं खल्वे विमर्दयेत् । तोलाहम-
भृतं क्षिप्तुं तोलाहं तिन्त्रिरीफलम् ॥ स्थापयेत् खल्वितं कल्कं
योजयेत् गुञ्जमात्रया । शृङ्गवेराम्भसा युक्तं तीक्ष्णचित्तकसैन्धवैः ॥
सन्निपाते तथा वाते त्रैदोषे विषमज्वरे । अग्निमान्देऽग्रहस्थां च
तथा देयोऽतिसारिणि ॥ भोजनं दधिभक्तं च रसेऽस्मिन् संप्रयोजयेत् ।
व्याध्यादिकं यदा कुर्याद्दृढकं ढालयेत्ततः ॥ एष योगवरः श्रीमान्

प्राणिनां प्राणदायकाः । चिन्तामणि रिति ख्यातो रसः सर्वोष्ण-
सुन्दरः ॥

Sarba'nga sundara chintamani rasa.

One tola' in weight of mica, sulphur, and mercury, each, half a tola' of aconite and croton seeds, each—all these are to be rubbed together slowly and reduced to a very fine dust. This is then to be rubbed with water and made into a paste, with which a few betel leaves are to be smeared. A pit, six angulis square,* is to be filled with these leaves, covered with other betel leaves, not smeared with the paste. A fire made of cowdung cakes, collected from pasturage, is to be kindled upon these leaves. After the fire is extinguished and the ground cooled by radiation of heat, the burnt leaves are to be taken out and powdered in a stone mortar. Half a tola of aconite and croton seeds each, are to be mixed with this powder. All these are then to be rubbed together with water and made into pills one racti in weight, each. Dose, one racti.

Accompaniments—one racti in weight of ginger juice, powdered maricha, powdered roots of chitraka, and rock-salt. It cures fever due to an excess of the doshas, either primary or chronic, fever due to an excess of va'yu, indigestion, and diarrhoea, acute or chronic. Diet, boiled rice with curd. In the event of any untoward symptom arising, the head is to be washed with cold water poured in torrents. It is a very efficacious medicine.

चन्द्रादित्य रसः ।

तुष्येन तुष्यः शिवजञ्ज गम्भी जम्बीरनीरेण विमर्द्नीयः । दिन-

* Six angulis are equal to one fourth cubit or 1/4th foot.

द्वयं मेलय तेन तुल्यं व्योषं ततः सिध्यति चन्द्रसूर्यः । वल्लो विजितुं
विषमावलम्बि दलेन देयो भुजगाख्यवल्गाः । दुग्धं हितं स्यादिह
शृङ्गवेररसेन शैतेषु च सेवनीयम् ॥ तक्रं सगर्भाञ्चरशूलयोस्तु
द्राक्षाश्वना पथ्यमनन्तरोक्तम् । रोधं वरायाः सलिलेन शूलं जम्बीर-
नीरेण वराजलेन ॥ अपस्मृतावत्र नियोजनीयमभ्यञ्जनं निम्बपयोभ-
वाभ्याम् ॥ घृतौदनं स्यादिह भोजनाय जम्बीरनीरेण निहन्ति
गुल्मम् ॥ हिङ्गुस्त्रिकानिम्बरसेन देयं प्लीहोदरे स्यादिह तक्रभक्तः ।
स्तम्भार्थं मस्त्रिन ससितं पयः स्यात् गुडो नियोज्यो वमनप्रशान्तौ ॥

Chandra'ditya-rasa.

Equal quantities of copper sulphate, mercury, and sulphur are to be rubbed together, for three days, with lime-juice, and mixed with an equal quantity of powdered trikatu. Three ractis in weight of this medicine, taken with a piece of betel leaf, cures visama-jwara. Milk is to be taken a little after taking this medicine. In case of fever attended with a sensation of cold, this medicine is to be taken with ginger juice, butter milk being taken a little after the medicine. In case of fever and colic of a woman, in her family way, this medicine is to be given with grape juice and suitable diet. Taken with the decoction of triphala', this medicine removes constipation. It cures colic if taken with lime-juice. In hysteria, this medicine is to be taken with decoction of triphala', and the body of the patient is to be rubbed with the juice of leaves or bark of nimba plant, mixed with clarified butter; the diet for such a patient should be boiled rice mixed with clarified butter. This medicine cures gulma (a kind of tumour in the abdomen), if taken with lime juice

In enlargement of spleen, it is to be given with hingu, (asafoetida) juice of tamarind and lemon juice, the diet being boiled rice mixed with butter milk. It helps retention of semen, taken with milk and sugar. The patient is to take molases to prevent vomiting which sometimes follows the taking of this medicine.

त्रैलोक्यमोहन रसः ।

रसगन्धकयोर्माषं प्रतीकं कज्जलीकृतम् । शकञ्च मुषली चैव
धुस्तूरकेशराजकम् ॥ देवदाली जयन्ती च तथा मण्डुकपर्णिका ।
एषां पत्ररसैः शार्णैः शिलायां खलयेत् पुनः ॥ शोधयित्वा वटी कार्या
त्वनेका राजिकीपमा । त्रिदोषजं ज्वरं हन्ति तथा प्रबलकोष्ठकम् ॥
तमे तु नारिकेलस्य जलं देयं प्रयत्नतः । त्रैलोक्यमोहनो नाम
सन्निपातहरो रसः ॥

Trailokya-mohana rasa.

Six ractis of mercury and same quantity of sulphur are to be rubbed together and made a kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury), with which is to be mixed one fourth tola' in weight of the juice of the leaves of each of the following :—kutaja, mushali, dhattura', keshara'ja, devada'li, jayanti, and mandukaparni. When the rubbing is completed, pills of the size of mustard seeds are to be made. It cures fever due to the three doshas and constipation. Coconut water is to be drunk by the patient, if he feels a heating sensation after taking the medicine.

सौभाग्यादि रसः ।

सौभाग्यामृतजीरपञ्चलवणव्योषाभयाक्षामलानिञ्चन्द्राभ्रकशुद्धमन्थ-

करसानिकीकृतान् भावयेत् । निम्बुं गण्डीयुगभृङ्गराजकहृषापामार्ग-
पत्रोक्तसत् प्रतीकस्वरसेन रक्तियुगलं हस्ति त्रिदोषोदयम् ॥ येषां
शीतमतीव देहमखिलं स्नेहद्वार्दीकृतं निद्रा घोरतरा समस्तकरण
व्यामोहमुग्धं मनः शूलश्लासवलासकासमहितं मूर्च्छारुची तृड्ज्वरं
तेषां वै परिहृत्य मृत्युवदनात् प्रत्यानयेज्जीवनम् ॥

Saubhā'gya'di rasa.

Borax, aconite, jeera', five salts (viz. sea salt, rock salt, bira, salt petere and sambara salt, see page 283, Vol. III) combined in equal quantities, trikatu, haritaki, bibhitaki, a'malaki, mica, sulphur, and mercury—all these are to be taken in equal quantities, rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice of the leaves of each of the following :—nirgundi, white bhringara'ja, yellow bhringara'ja, ba'saka, and apa'ma'rga. Pills are then to be made two ractis in weight each. It cures fever due to an excess of the three doshas, attended with such symptoms as unusually deep sleep, delirium asthma, cough, hiccough, fainting fit, aversion to food, and thirst.

भुवनेश्वर रसः ।

जयार्कस्वरसञ्चैव निम्बुं गण्डी वासकं तथा । वाय्वास्तकं करञ्जश्च
सूर्यावर्त्तकचित्तकी ॥ ब्राह्मी च वनकार्पासी तथैव भृङ्गराजकः ।
दन्ती च त्रिलता चैव तथारग्वधपत्रकम् ॥ सहदेवामरं भरिष्ट तथा
त्रिपुरभरिष्टका । मण्डुकपर्णिपिप्पली द्रोणपुष्पकवायसी ॥ गुञ्जाकिनी
केशराज स्तथा योजनमल्लिका । असारणेति विख्यातो धुस्तूरः
कनकस्तथा ॥ त्रैलोक्यविजया चैव तथा श्वेतापराजिता । प्रतीकं

कार्षिकञ्चैव रसमाकथ्य भाजने ॥ एकैकञ्च रसं दत्त्वा मर्दयेत्क्षीर-
दण्डतः । चण्डातपे च संशोथ क्षीरं तत्र पुनः क्षिपेत् ॥ क्षूही-
क्षीरश्चार्कदुग्धं वटदुग्धं तथैव च । प्रतीयकं कार्षिकं दत्त्वा मर्दयेच्च
पुनः पुनः ॥ सुमर्दितञ्च तं ज्ञात्वा यदा पिण्डत्वमागतम् । द्रव्याण्य-
तानि संचूर्ण्य वस्त्रपूतानि कारयेत् ॥ दग्धक्षीरं चातिविषां
कुचिलामभ्रकं तथा । पारदं शोधितञ्चैव गन्धकं विषमाधुरम् ॥
हरितालं विषञ्चैव माञ्जिकं च मनःशिला । प्रतीयकं च चतुर्भाषं
सर्वं चूर्णकृतं च तत् ॥ प्रक्षिप्य मर्दयेत् सर्वं शोषयित्वा पुनः
पुनः । सुमर्दितं च तत् कुर्याच्च चाङ्गरीखरसेन च ॥ उत्थाप्य
भेषजं दृष्ट्वा यदा पिण्डत्वमागतम् । तिलप्रमाणा गुडिकाः कारयेन्नाति-
मान् भिषक् ॥ त्रिदोषपीडितो ज्वरो मुच्यते अनया त्वरा । लङ्घनै-
र्वातुकास्त्रैः प्रक्रान्तो दीनदर्शनः ॥ संपूज्य स्त्रेष्टदेवतां श्रुत्वा
चाघोरमन्त्रकं । शरावे वारिणाष्टष्टा विंशतिं वटिकाः पिवेत् ॥
पीततदुभेषजं पश्चाद् वस्त्रैराच्छादयेन्नरम् । रसलग्नं वपुर्ज्ञात्वा
दद्याद्धारि सुशीतलम् ॥ शरावप्रमितं वारि पातव्यञ्च पुनः पुनः ।
सन्निपातज्वरञ्चैव दाहं चैव सुदारुणम् ॥ कासं श्वासञ्च हिक्काञ्च
विड्यहञ्चाग्रमरीं जयेत् । मूत्रस्रावविवन्धे तु दातव्यं क्षीरसंयुतम् ॥
पञ्चदशकृतकाथं दातव्यं च पुनः पुनः । रसोऽयं भुवनेश्वरो लोक-
नाथेन निर्मितः । लोकानामुपकाराय सर्वसिद्धिप्रदायकः ॥

Bhubaneshwara rasa.

One tola in weight of the juice of the following is to be taken, in order, and rubbed by means of an iron rod and dried in the sun :—jayanti, arka, nirgundi, ba'saka, bala', karanja, surya'yarta, chitraka, bra'hmi, bana-ka'rupa'si,

bhringara'ja, danti, tribrit a'ragbadha, sahadabi, amara-kanda, bhanti, brihat bhanti, mandukaparni, pippali, dronapuspi, ka'kamachi, gunja', kesara'ja, jojonamallika', asa'raua', black dhustura, bhanga', and white apara'jita'.

One tola in weight each of the milk of the following plants is then to be mixed, in order, with it : snuhi, arka, and bata (banian). The whole thing is to be so rubbed as to make a lump. Then mix with it half a tola in weight of kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury i.e. containing an equal quantity of mercury and sulphur rubbed together). Mix again with it one fourth tola in weight each of incinerated vaikra'nta (garnet, ativisha', nux-vomica, mica, aconite, orpiment, aconite, copper pyrites, and realgar, and rub them all together again and again. When sufficiently rubbed and dried, the compound is again to be rubbed with the juice of cha'ngeri, and made into pills so small as sesamum. Twenty such pills, dissolved with water, are to be given to a patient whose body is then to be covered with a piece of cloth. As soon as the action of the medicine is felt, the head of the patient is to be washed with cold water, and he is to be allowed to drink cold water thirty two tolas in weight, over and over again. This medicine cures fever due to an excess of the three doshas, attended with such symptoms as cough, asthma, hiccough, constipation and obstruction of urine by stones. When a fever is attended with stricture, the medicine is to be given with milk and decoction of the panchtrina (viz. kusha, ka'sha, shara, ikshu, and darbha).

सूतेन्द्र रसः ।

सूत' गन्धकटङ्गन' शुभविष' धुस्तूरवीज' कटुम् नीत्वा
भाग्यशोत्तरद्विगुणितञ्जीम्भत्तमूलाम्बना कुथ्याम्भाषवटी' सुखाति-

सुखदां सर्वान् ज्वरान् नाशयेदेष श्रीशिवशासनात् प्रजनितः सूतेन्द्र-
संज्ञान्वितः । नारिकेलसितायुक्तं वातपित्तज्वरं जयेत् । मधुना
श्लेष्मपित्तोत्थं ज्वरं संनाशयेद् ध्रुवम् ॥ सन्निपातज्वरं घोरं नाशयेदा-
र्द्रनीरतः ॥

Sutendra-rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, four parts of borax, eight parts of aconite, sixteen parts of seeds of dhutura, and thirty two parts of trikatu, are to be rubbed together with the juice of roots of dhutura, and made into pills, six ractis in weight each. This cures all shorts of fever. It is to be given with sugar and green cocoanut water in fever due to va'yu and pittam, with honey alone in fever due to pittam and kapha, and with ginger juice and honey in fever due to the three doshas.

अचिन्ताशक्तिरसः ।

रसगन्धकयोर्ग्राह्यं प्रतीकं माषकद्वयम् । भृङ्गकेशाखनिगुण्डी-
मण्डुकीपत्रमुन्दराः ॥ खेतापराजितःमूलं शालिञ्चं कण्टमारिषम् ।
सूर्यावर्तः सितशैषां चतुर्माषकसम्मितैः ॥ प्रतीकस्वरसैः खल्लो
मर्दयेदवधानतः । खर्णमालिकमाषञ्च दत्त्वा मरिचमाषकम् । नेपाल-
ताम्रदण्डेन दृष्ट्वा तत् कज्जलदुपति । वटी मुद्गोपमा कार्या च्छाया-
शुष्का तु रक्षिता ॥ प्रथमे वटिकास्त्रिस्तः धृत्वा नवशरावके । शिवं
खसर्पनं चैव पूजयित्वा प्रणम्य च । वारिणा गोलयित्वा तु पातुं
देयं च रोगिणि । खेदोपवासरचिते क्लान्ते चात्यवले तथा ॥
दितीयेऽङ्गं वटीयुग्मं वटीमिकां तृतीयके । यावन्तगो वटीका देया-

स्तावज्जलशरावकम् ॥ दृष्ट्वायाञ्च रसं दद्याज्जाङ्गलानां जसं तथा ॥
 सुलापदधिसंयुक्तं भक्तं भोज्यं यद्येषितम् ॥ लावपक्षिरसो देयः
 संस्कृतः सैश्ववादिभिः । पथ्यमग्निवलं वीक्ष्य वारिभक्तारसं तथा ॥
 शिरश्चलनशूलादौ तैलं नारायणादि च ॥

Achinta shakti-rasa.

Take $\frac{1}{2}$ tola each of mercury and sulphur and rub then together into kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury). Mix with it one fourth tola in weight of the juice of each of the following :—bhringa-ra'ja, kesha-ra'ja, nirgundi, mandu kaparni, grisma-sundara, roots of white अपरा'जिता', sha'lincha, thorny megha-na'da, and white surja'varta. Mix again with it one fourth tola in weight, each, of copper pyrites and maricha, and rub all these in a stone-mortar with a copper rod, so long as the compound does not turn black. Then, prepare pills one racti in weight each to be dried in a shady place. This medicine is very beneficial to a patient suffering from fever, perspiring, emaciated and exhausted by fasting, and grown very weak. Three such pills are to be given on the first day, two on the second, and one on the third—these being dissolved with cold water at the time of administration. It is necessary to drink thirty two tolas in weight of cold water for every pill taken by the patient on a certain day. Juice of meat of wild animals and such birds as la'ba (a sort of quail), and cold water should be drunk for the purpose of quenching thirst. Diet, boiled rice mixed with curd prepared from buffalo's milk and gruel, in due consideration, of course, of the strength and appetite of the patient. In case of giddiness and headache, rubbing of the patient's head with such oil as "na'ra'yana tailam" is considered salutary.

ज्वरधूमकेतु रसः ।

भवेत् समं सूतसमुद्रफेन-हिङ्गुलगन्धं परिमर्ष्य यत्नात् । नव-
ज्वरे बलमितं त्रिचन्द्रमाद्र्मिष्यणायं ज्वर-धूमकेतुः ॥

Jwara-dhuma-ketu rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, condensed sea-foam, hingula (cinnabar), and sulphur are to be rubbed for three days with ginger juice and made into pills, three ractis in weight, each. It is a good medicine for nava-jwara.

श्रीरामरसः ।

गन्धकं पारदं तुष्यं मरिचञ्च त्रिभिः समम् । वीजं नैकुम्भकं
मर्ष्यं दन्तीकाघेन यामकम् ॥ दिगुञ्जः शूलविष्टभानिलमामज्वरं
जयेत् । कथितं रामराजेन साकेतेशेन धीमता ॥

Sree-ra'ma rasa.

One part of mercury, one part of sulphur, one part of mari-cha and three parts of croton-seeds are to be rubbed together for three hours with the decoction of danti, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. It cures rheumatic fever, colic, flatulence, and diseases due to an excess of va yu. This was taught by Ra'ja' Ra'machandra of Ayodhya.

प्रचण्डे श्वर रसः ।

अमृतं पारदं गन्धं मर्दयेत् प्रहरद्वयम् । सिन्धुवाररसैः पञ्चाद्
भावयेदेकविंशतिम् ॥ दातव्यं तिलमात्रया शृङ्गवेररसान्वितम् ।

उद्देगी मस्तुके तैलं तक्रञ्चापि प्रदापयेत् । प्रचण्डेश्वरसंज्ञीऽयं नव
ज्वरविनाशकः ॥

Prachandeswara rasa.

Equal quantities of aconite, mercury, and sulphur are to be rubbed together for six hours and subjected to bha'vana with the juice of nirgundi leaves for 21 times, and made into pills of the size of a sesamum seed. Accompaniment—honey and ginger juice. In case of disagreeable sensation in the head, it is to be rubbed with some cooling oil, and butter milk should be prescribed as diet. This medicine cures mava-jwara.

चण्डेश्वर रसः ।

रसं गन्धं विषं ताम्रं मर्दयेदेकयामकम् । आर्द्रकस्वरसेनैव
मर्दयेत् सप्तवारकम् ॥ निर्गुण्ड्याः स्वरसैः पश्चान्मर्दयेत् सप्तवारकम् ।
गुञ्जीकाद्र्रसेनैव दत्ता हन्ति ज्वरं क्षणात् ॥ सुशीतलजले स्नानं
दृष्ट्वाद्यं क्षीरभोजनम् । ताम्रञ्च पनसञ्चैव चन्दनागुरुलेपनम् ॥
एतत् समो रसो नास्ति वैद्यानां हृदयङ्गमः । एष चण्डेश्वरो नाम
सर्वज्वरकुलान्तकः ॥

Chadeswara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, and copper are to be rubbed together for three hours, subjected to bha'vana for seven times each with the juice of the leaves of nirgundi, and of ginger, and then made into pills one ruti in weight each. Accompaniment, ginger juice. Bath

in cold water and other cooling actions are to be resorted to. Milk is to be taken, when thirsty. This medicine cures all sorts of fever, very soon.

त्रिपुरभैरव रसः ।

विषटङ्कवल्लिस्त्रे च्छुदन्तीबीजं क्रमाद्दु । दन्ताम्बुमर्हितं यामं
रसस्त्रिपुरभैरवः ॥ वज्रो व्योषेण चार्द्रस्य रसेन सितयाधवा ॥ दन्तो
नवज्वरं हन्ति मान्द्रामानिलशोथहृत् ॥ हन्ति शूलं सविष्टम्भमर्षीसि
क्त्रिमिजान् गदान् । पथ्यं तक्रेण भोक्तव्यं रसेऽस्मिन् रोग-
हारिणि ॥

Tripura bhairava rasa.

One part of aconite two parts of borax, three parts of sulphur, four parts of cinnabar, and five parts of croton-seeds, are to be rubbed together for three hours with the decoction of danti, and made into pills, three ractis in weight each. Accompaniment, honey with trikatu or ginger juice; or sugar only. Diet to be given with butter milk. This medicine cures nava-jwara, indigestion, rheumatism, dropsy, flatulence, piles, and worms.

उदकमञ्जरी रसः ।

सूतोगन्धष्टङ्गणः सोषणः स्यादेतैस्तुष्या शर्करा मत्स्यपिष्टैः ।
भूयो भूयो भावयेच्च त्रिरात्रं वल्लो देयः शृङ्गवेरस्य वारा ॥ सम्यक्
तापे वारिभक्तं सतक्रं वृन्ताकाव्यं पथ्यमतत्र प्रदिष्टम् । अह्ना तीव्रं
हन्ति सामं प्रभावात् पित्ताधिकेन मूर्च्छंणि वारिप्रयोगः ॥

Udaka-manjari rasa

One part each of mercury, sulphur, borax, and maricha, and four parts of sugar are to be rubbed together with the bile of rohita fish and dried in the sun in day time and in open space at night. This process is to be repeated as many times as possible in course of three days (72 hours). Pills are then to be made, three ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, honey and ginger-juice. If heat is felt after taking the medicine, the patient is to take boiled rice, saturated with cold water, butter-milk and egg-fruit (brinjal). In excess of pittam, pour cold water upon the head, or apply a piece of wet cloth upon it. This medicine cures rheumatic fever, very soon.

त्रैलोक्यडुम्बुर रसः ।

सूताकगन्धचपलाजयपालतिक्ता पथ्या त्रिविच्च विषतिन्दुकजं
समांशम् । संमद्य वज्रपयसा मधुना द्विगुञ्जस्त्रैलोक्यडुम्बुर-
रसोऽभिनवज्वरघ्नः ॥

Trailakya-dumbura rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, pippali, croton seeds, katuki, tribrit, and nux-vomica are to be rubbed with the milk of snuhi, and made into pills two ractis in weight, each. It cures nava-jwara, if taken with honey.

गदमुरारि रसः ।

रसवलिशिल्लौहव्योषतास्त्राणि तुल्यान्यथ सदरदनागं भागमेतत्
प्रदिष्टम् । भवति गदमुरारिश्चास्य गुञ्जाहयं वै क्षपयति दिवसेन
प्रौढमामज्वराख्यम् ॥

Gada-murari rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, realgar, iron, trikatu, copper, cinnabar, and lead are to be pestled with water and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. It cures soon rheumatic fever of a serious type.

क्षेमेश्वर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं सूताङ्गविषसंयुतम् । समस्तं मर्दयेत् ताल-
मूलीनीरैस्त्राहं बुधः । पूरयेत् कूपिकान्तश्च सुद्रयित्वा विशोषयेत् ।
सप्तभि मृत्तिकावस्त्रैर्वेष्टयित्वा तु शोषयेत् ॥ पुटेत् कुम्भीप्रमाणेन
स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धरेत् । गृहीत्वा कूपिकामध्यादेभिः सह विमर्दयेत् ॥
अजाजी जीरकं ह्रिङ्गु सर्त्तिकाटङ्गणैर्युतम् । गुग्गुलुः पञ्चलवणं
यवक्षारो यमानिका ॥ मरिचं पिप्पली चैव प्रतीकञ्च समांशतः ।
एषां पुनः कषायेन भावयेत् सप्तधातपे । नागवल्लीदलयुतं पञ्चगुञ्जं
रसेश्वरम् । दद्यान्नवज्वरे तीव्रे कीष्णं वारि पिवेदनु ॥ क्षेमेश्वरी
रसो नाम्ना सन्निपातप्रकीर्णजित् । शीतज्वरे दाहपूर्व्वे गुल्मे शूले
त्रिदोषजे ॥ वाञ्छितं भोजनं दद्यात् कुर्याच्चन्दनलेपनम् ।
तापोद्देकस्य शमनं बलाधिष्ठानकारकम् ॥

Kshemeswara rasa.

Two parts each of mercury and sulphur, and one part of aconite are to be rubbed together for three days with the juice of musali. The compound is then to be dried and heated inside a glass bottle, by means of a ba'luka jantram (see page 259 Vol. I). Cooled after heating, the compound is to be mixed with a quantity, equal to it, of each of the

following :—black jeera', jeera', hingu (asafoetida), sarjiksha'ra, borax, guggulu, five salts (viz. sea-salt, rock-salt, bida salt, salt-petre, and sambara salt, see page 283, Vol. III). All these are then to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana' for seven times with the decoction of the same ingredients, (viz. black jeera', etc.) and made into pills, five ractis in weight, each. It is to be taken with a betel leaf. It is a very good medicine in fevers due to an excess of the three doshas. In nava-jwara of a virulent type, this medicine is to be taken with a little of hot water. This should also be prescribed in a particular type of fever which is attended with a sensation of heat, followed by that of coldness, and in gulma, and colic due to an excess of the three doshas. After taking this medicine, the patient may be allowed to take diet, to his liking. His body should also be smeared with sandal paste and other cooling unguents. This is for pacifying the heat in his body and increase of strength.

रसरजिन्द्रः ।

पलं शुद्धस्य सूतस्य पलं ताम्रमयोरजः । अश्वं नागं पलं वङ्गं
 पलं गन्धं च तालकम् ॥ पलं शुद्धविषं चूर्णं सर्वमेकत्र कारयेत् ।
 मर्हयेत् काकमाश्याञ्च आर्द्रकस्य रसेन च ॥ मातृस्ववाराहमायुर-
 ष्कागमाहिषपित्तकैः । मर्हयेत् भिन्नभिन्नं च त्रिकटोरम्बभिस्तथा ।
 सिद्धोऽयं रसरजिन्द्रः सन्निपातज्वरान्तकः ॥ गुञ्जामात्रं रसं दद्यात्
 सुरसारससंयुतम् । मेघधारप्रवाहीण धारितं वारि मस्तके ॥
 अनिवारो यदा दाहस्तदा देया च शर्करा । भोजनं दधिसंयुक्तं
 वारमेकन्तु दापयेत् ॥

Rasa-ra'jendra.

Four tola's in weight, each, of mercury, copper, iron, mica, lead, tin, sulphur, and aconite are to be rubbed together with the juices of ka'kama'chi and ginger, and then subjected to bha'vana with the biles of rohita fish, hog, peacock, goat, and buffalo, successively. It is then to be rubbed with the decoction of trikatu, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. It is to be taken with honey and juice of tulasi leaves. Cold water in torrents is to be incessantly poured over the head of the patient, after he takes the medicine. Sugar dissolved with water should be given to drink, if intense heat is felt. Boiled rice with curd should also be given, only once a day.

सन्निपातसूर्यरसः ।

हिङ्गुलं गन्धकं ताम्रं मरिचं पिप्पली विषम् । शुण्ठी कनक-
वीजं च स्रग्णाचूर्णानि कारयेत् ॥ विजयापन्नतोयेन त्रिदिनं भावयेत्
ततः । द्विगुञ्जं पर्णखण्डेन अर्ककायं पिवेदनु ॥ निहन्ति
सन्निपातीत्यान् गदान् घोरान् सुदारुणान् । वातिकं पैत्तिकञ्चैव
श्लैष्मिकं च विशेषतः ॥

Sannipu'ta surya rasa.

Equal quantities of cinabar, sulphur, copper, maricha, pippali, aconite, sunthi, and black dhutura seeds (all finely powdered and sifted through a piece of cloth) are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana' with the decoction of bhanga' for three times and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. This medicine is to be taken with a piece of betel leaf, after which a little of the decoction of arka leaves

is to be drunk. This medicine cures fever due to an excess of the three doshas.

त्रिदोषनीहारसूर्यरसः ।

रसेन गन्धं द्विगुणं कृशानुरसैर्विमर्द्याष्ट दिनानि घन्मै ।
 रसाष्टभागन्ध मृतं च दद्याद् विमर्हयेद् वज्रिरसेन किञ्चित् ॥
 पित्तैस्तु सम्भावित एव देयस्त्रिदोषनीहारविनाशसूर्यः ॥

Tridosha-niha'ra surya rasa.

One part of mercury and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a ka'jjali (black powder). This is to be rubbed in the sun for eight days with the juice or decoction of chitraka, and dried. Then mix with it aconite, equal to one eighth part of the mercury, and rub the whole thing for a short while with the juice or decoction of chitraka roots, and then subject it to bha'vana' with the bile of fish, boar, peacock, goat, and buffalo (water cow), successively. Dose, one racti in weight. It cures fever due to an excess of the three doshas.

प्रतापतपन रसः ।

गन्धकं हिङ्गुलं तालं सूतकं लौहटण्डनम् । खर्परं सर्जिका-
 च्चारं साञ्जिष्ठं हिङ्गुलं समम् ॥ रसेन मर्दितं पिण्डं निर्गुण्डी-
 हस्तिशुण्डयोः । अष्टयामं पचेत् कुप्यां निरुध्र सिंकताङ्गये । ततः
 सिद्धं समादाय रक्तिकाभार्द्रकेण च । सन्निपातविनाशाय प्रताप-
 तपनो रसः । दधिभक्तं तथा दुग्धं क्वागमांसं च भोजयेत् ॥

Prata'pa-tapana rasa.

Equal quantities of sulphur, cinnabar, orpiment, mercury, iron, borax, calamine (or zinc), sarjiksha'ra, powdered manjistha and cinnabar (for the second time) are to be rubbed together with the juice of leaves of nirgundi. When dried, the compound is to be put into a blind crucible, and subjected to heat for twenty four hours by means of the third kind of ba'luka' jantram (see page 260, Vol. I.) Take out the medicine when the crucible is perfectly cooled by radiation of heat. Dose, one racti, to be taken with ginger juice. It cures fever due to an excess of the three doshas. Diet—curd, mixed with boiled rice, or milk, or soup of goat's meat.

स्वेदशैत्यारि रसः ।

तान्मृगशृङ्गार्कमूलानि द्विनिष्काणि पृथक् पृथक् । ऐक्यतः पञ्च-
लवणात् पलं पिष्ट्वा पुटं ददेत् ॥ गन्धेशशङ्खभस्मानि वेदनिष्कमि-
तानि च । देवदालीरसैः पिष्ट्वा त्रिदिनं केकिपित्ततः ॥ स्वेद-
शैत्यापनुस्यथ वज्रमात्रां प्रयोजयेत् । दध्ना सम्मर्दयेत् पात्रे
जलयोगं समाचरेत् । पथं हृतं सिन्धु सुन्न इक्षु खर्जूरगोस्तनी ॥

Sweda-shaitya'ri rasa.

Half a tola each of copper, shunthi, and root of arka plant, and four tolas of the five salts combined, are to be rubbed together and heated by putam. Then mix with it mercury, sulphur, and incinerated conch shell, one tola in weight, each, and rub the whole thing with the juice of devada'li, and subject it to bha'vana' for three times with the bile of peacock. Three ractis in weight of this medicine, taken with curd,

puts a stop to a simultaneous perspiration and feeling of cold. Cold water, in torrents, is to be poured upon the patient, if he feels heat after taking the medicine. Diet—clarified butter, rock salt, juice of mudga, sugar cane dates, and grapes.

पञ्चवक्त्र रसः ।

गन्धेशटङ्गमरिचं विषं धुस्तरजैर्द्रवैः । दिनं विमर्दितं शुष्कं
पञ्चवक्त्रो भवेद् रसः ॥ आर्द्रकस्य द्रवेषु दातव्यो रक्तिकामितः ।
सन्निपातज्वरे देयो घोरं तद्दोषनाशनः ॥

Pancha-bactra rasa.

Equal quantities of sulphur, mercury, borax, maricha, and aconite are to be rubbed together for one day with the juice of roots of dhutura, and made into pills one racti in weight, each. Taken with honey and juice of ginger, it cures virulent fever due to an excess of the three doshas.

वैद्यनाथ रसः ।

शाणं गन्धमथेश्वरस्य च तथा कृत्वा द्वयोः कज्जलीं । तिक्ताचूर्ण-
मथाक्षमैव सकलं रौद्रे त्रिधा भावयेत् । पश्चात् तत् सुषवीरसेन
नतुवा काथिऽमले त्रैफले संशोष्या गुड़िका कलायसदृशी कार्या
वुधैर्यत्नतः ॥ ज्ञात्वा दोषवलं रसेन सुषवीपत्रस्य पर्णस्य वा एक-
द्वित्रिचतुःक्रमेण वटिकां दद्यात् कटुष्णाम्बुना ॥ हन्ति शूलनिचयं
नवज्वरं पाण्डुतामरुचिशोथसञ्चयम् । रचने च दधिभक्तभोजनं
वैद्यनाथरसनामकं हि तत् ॥

Baidya na'tha rasa

One fourth tola in weight of mercury and sulphur, each, are to be rubbed well, and reduced to kajjali or black powder. Mix one tola of powdered katuki with it. It is then to be subjected to bha'vana' for three times with the juice of black jeera' or triphala', and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. It is to be taken with the juice of leaves of black jeera', or of betel leaves, and a little of hot water. Having regard to the nature of the doshas, one, two, three or four in number of such pills may be given a day. It cures all sorts of colic, nava-jwara, anemia, aversion to food, and dropsy. In case the taking of the medicine is followed by too much of the movement of the bowels, the patient is to be allowed to take boiled rice (or paste prepared from it), mixed with curd.

प्रतापमार्त्तण्ड रसः ।

विषहिङ्गलज्जैपालटङ्गणं क्रमवर्धितम् । रसः प्रतापमार्त्तण्डः
सद्यो ज्वरविनाशनः ॥

Prata'pa martanda rasa.

One part of aconite, two parts of cinabar, three parts of croton seeds, and four parts of borax are to be rubbed together with water and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. It cures fever very soon.

चतुस्रमञ्जरी रसः ।

हिङ्गलं मरिचं टङ्गं पिप्पली विषमेव च । जातीकोषं समं सर्व्वं

जम्बीराङ्गि विमर्दितम् ॥ गुच्छाहयं त्रयं वापि प्रदेयं सान्निपातिके ।
कासश्वासौ जयत्याशु सर्व्वञ्चरविनाशनः ॥

Amrita manjari rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, maricha, borax, pippali, aconite, and jati-kosha are to be rubbed together with lime juice, and made into pills two or three ractis in weight each. It cures fever due to an excess of the three doshas, cough, asthma, and all sorts of fever.

मृत्युविघातन रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं खल्ले तत् कज्जलीकृतम् । अभ्रलीहकयोर्भस्म
ताम्रभस्म समं समम् ॥ विषतालवराटी च शिला हिङ्गुलचित्तकम् ।
हस्तिशुण्डी चातिविषा तूषणं हेममाञ्चिकम् ॥ चूर्णं विमर्दयेद्
द्रावैराद्रकस्य दिनत्रयम् । निर्गुण्डीविजयाद्रावैस्त्रिदिनं मर्दयेत्
पुनः ॥ काचकूप्यां निवेश्याथ बालुकायन्त्रके पचेत् । द्वियामान्ते
समुद्धृत्य मर्दयेदाद्रकद्रवैः ॥ मृत्युविघातनाख्योऽयं रसेन्द्रः
सन्निपातहृत् । मृतवत् सन्निपाताप्तौ जीवतेऽपि न संशयः ॥

Mrityu-bigha'tana rasa.

One part of mercury and one part of sulphur are to be rubbed together, and made into a kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed one part each of the following :— mica, iron, copper, aconite, orpiment, cowri shell, realgar, cinnabar, root of chitraka, root of hasti-shundi, atibisha' and trikatu. Then rub the compound for three days each with the juice or decoction of ginger, nirgundi

leaves, and leaves of bhanga' Then put it inside a glass bottle and heat it by Baluka' jautram for six hours. When cooled, the product is to be taken out, rubbed with ginger juice and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. It cures even a dying man attacked with a fever due to an excess of the three doshas.

मृतीत्यापन रसः ।

शुद्धं सूतं तथा गन्धं शिला च विषहिङ्गलम् । मृतकान्ताभ्रता-
म्बायस्तालकं माञ्जिकं समम् ॥ अश्लवेतसजम्बीरचाङ्गेरीणां रसेन
च । निर्गुण्डीहस्तीशुण्डीश्च द्रवैर्मर्द्दां दिनत्रयम् ॥ रुद्धा तु
भूधरे पाच्यं दिनान्ते तत् समुद्धरेत् । चित्रकस्य कषायेन मर्दयेत्
प्रहरद्वयम् ॥ माषमात्रं प्रदातव्यं हिङ्गव्योषार्द्रकद्रवैः सकूर्पूरानुपानं
स्यान्मृत्स्थीत्यापने रसे ॥ पीडितं सन्निपातेन गच्छन्नपि यमालयम् ।
तत्क्षणाज्जीवयतेष पथ्यं क्षीरैः प्रयोजयेत् ॥

Mritot-ttha'pana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, realgar, aconite, cinnabar, lode-stone, mica, copper, iron, orpiment, and copper-pyrites are to be rubbed together, for three days each with the juice of each of the following :—amlabetasa, jambira (lime fruit), cha'ngeri, nirgundi, and hasti-shundi. The compound is then to be heated by Bhudhara Jantram for twelve hours. When cooled, the medicine is to be rubbed for six hours with the decoction of chitraka roots. Dose, six ractis, to be taken with honey, hingu, camphor, trikata, and ginger juice. It cures sannipatika fever (i.e. fever due to an excess of the three doshas). Diet to be given with milk.

सन्निपातभैरव रसः ।

हिङ्गुलस्य विशुद्धस्य सार्द्धतोलचतुष्टयम् । गन्धकस्य विषस्यापि
प्रतीकं तोलकद्वयम् ॥ समाषकद्वयञ्चैव कनकात् तोलकत्रयम् ।
माषिकाधिकतोलैकं टंकनस्य तथैव च ॥ सम्मर्द्दा जम्बीररसैर्वटी
म्हायाविशोषिताः । गुञ्जाकपरिमाणासु कारयेत् कुशलो भिषक् ॥
एकांतु भक्षयेत् तासां गोलयित्वाद्द्रुकद्रवैः । घोरे त्रिदोषजे देयः
सन्निपातकभैरवः ॥

Sannipa'ta-bhairava rasa.

Four and half tolas of cinnabar, two and one eighth tolas of sulphur and aconite, each, three tolas of dhutura seeds, and one and one sixteenth tola of borax are to be rubbed with the juice of lime-juice, and made into pills one racti in weight, each, to be dried in a shady place. Accompaniment, ginger-juice. It cures sa'nnipatika fever of a malignant type, even.

विश्ववन्द्य रसः ।

रसं गन्धं विषञ्चैव धुस्तूरं मरिचं तथा । शोधितञ्च तथा तालं
माषिकञ्च समाशिकम् ॥ दन्तीकाद्येन संभाव्य गुञ्जामात्रा तु
चक्रिका । विश्ववन्द्यरसो नाम्ना हन्ति त्रिदोषजं ज्वरम् ॥

Biswa-vandya rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, dhutura seeds, maricha, orpiment, and copper pyrites are to be mixed together and subjected to bhavana with the decoction of roots of danti, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. It cures all sorts of sa'nnipatika fever.

नीलकण्ठ रसः ।

शश्वोः कण्ठविमूषणं च मरिचं तालं तथा पारदं गन्धं चाति-
शुभं सुशोधितमितं जैपालवीजोत्तमम् । दन्तीमूलयुतं च मागध-
फलं सर्व्वं समांशं नयेत् तत् सर्व्वं परिमर्द्दं चाद्र्करसैर्गुञ्जाप्रभाणं
रसम् ॥ दद्याद् घोरतरे त्रयोदशविधे ज्वरे च त्रैदोषके तन्द्रादाह-
समन्विते च तृषया सम्पीडिते मानवे ॥

Nilakantha rasa.

Equal quantities of aconite, maricha, orpiment, mercury, sulphur, croton seeds, roots of danti, and pippali are to be rubbed with the juice of ginger, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. It cures all sorts of sa'nnipa'tika fever.

आनन्दसागर रसः ।

विषं त्रिकटुकं गन्धं टंकनं मृतशुल्बकम् । धुसुरस्य च वीजानि
हिङ्गुलं नवमं स्मृतम् ॥ एतानि समभागानि दिनैकं विजयारसैः ।
मर्द्दयेच्चणकाभं तु रसमानन्दसागरम् ॥ भक्षयित्वा पिवेच्चानु रवि-
मूलकषायकम् । सव्योषं हन्ति सत्वरं सन्निपातं सुदारुणम् ॥

A'nanda sa'gara rasa.

Equal quantities of aconite, shunthi, pippali, maricha, sulphur, borax, copper, seeds of dhutura, and cinnabar are to be rubbed together with the decoction of bhanga' and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. These are to be taken with honey and powdered trikatu (six ractis in weight), decoction of roots of arka plant being taken a little after

taking the medicine. This medicine cures sa'nnipatika fever, however malignant.

शीतारि रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं शुद्धं टङ्गुणञ्च समं समम् । पारदाद्द्विगुणं देयं
जैपालं तुषवर्जितम् ॥ सैन्धवं मरिचं चिञ्चात्वग्भस्म शर्करापि च ।
प्रतीकं सूततुल्यं स्याज् जम्बीरैर्महद्येद्दिनम् ॥ द्विगुञ्जस्तमतीयेन
वातश्लेष्मज्वरापहः रसः शीतारिनामायं शीतज्वरहरः परः ॥

Shita'ri rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, borax, rock-salt, maricha, bark of tamarind reduced to ashes, and sugar, and croton seeds, double the quantity of mercury—all these are to be rubbed together for one day with lime-juice. Dose, two ractis to be taken with hot water. It cures fever due to va'yu and kapha, and that attended with a sensation of coldness.

नागादि रसः ।

सीसकं रससिन्दूरं हरितालं विषं समम् । एकत्र मह्येत्
सर्वं सर्षपाभां वटीं चरेत् ॥ ज्वरविच्छेदकाले च सितया सह
भोजयेत् । द्वितिवटीप्रयोगेन ज्वरशान्तिर्न संशयः ॥

Na'ga'di rasa.

Equal quantities of rasa-sinduram (see page 105, Vol. I), orpiment, and aconite are to be rubbed together with water and made into pills of the size of mustard-seeds. Two or

three such pills a day, given at an interval of two hours, with sugar, during remission, cures fever.

वेताल रसः ।

रसं गन्धं विषञ्चैव मरिचालं समांशिकम् । मर्हयेच्छिलया तावद् यावजजायेत कज्जलम् ॥ गुञ्जामात्रप्रमाणेन हरिदहादशसंज्ञकम् । साध्यासाध्यं निहन्ताशु सन्निपातं सुदारुणम् ॥ दन्तपङ्क्तिर्दृढा यस्य लोचने भ्रान्ततारके । चलिते चेन्द्रियधामि वेतालं विनियोजयेत् ॥ क्लान्तिषु लिप्तदेहेषु मोहग्रस्तेषु देहिषु । दातुमर्हति वेतालं यमदूतनिवारकम् ॥

(चलिते इति शक्तिरहिते ।)

Beta'la rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, maricha, and orpiment are to be rubbed together and reduced to a black powder. This is then to be rubbed with water, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. It cures all sorts of sa'mipa'tika fever, even of virulent types.

सन्निपात-चतुष्टय रसः ।

विषं सूतकगन्धौ च पित्तं मत्स्यमधूरयोः । आजवाराहपित्तं च भाङ्गिण्यं चापि योजयेत् । हरितालञ्च सव्योषं वानरीबीजसंयुतम् । अपामार्गं चित्रमूलं जयपालञ्च कल्कयेत् ॥ एतत् सर्वं समांशेन अजामूलेण मर्दयेत् । माषेण सदृशी कार्या वटिका सन्निषग्वरैः ॥ महाज्वरे महाशीते महाशीतज्वरेऽपि च । मज्जमते सन्निपाते विस्त्र्यां विषमज्वरे ॥ असाध्ये मानवे युञ्ज्यादैकाह-

व्वरनाशिनी । जलोदरे शिथिलाङ्गे नासास्त्रावे च पीनसे ॥ अजीर्णे
 मूर्च्छनाभावे श्लेष्मभावेऽतिदुर्जये । शोथकामलपाण्डुदि-सर्व्वरोगाप-
 हारकः ॥ सन्निपातमृतपञ्चयो ज्ञानज्योतिःप्रकाशकः । शृङ्गराजर-
 सेनायं रसरराजः प्रदीयते ॥ निर्वातनिर्जनस्थाने बहुवस्त्रसमावृते ।
 प्रखेदः क्षणमात्रेण जायते चिह्नमीदृशम् ॥ मूर्च्छितः पतितो भूमौ
 दृष्टमानः पुनः पुनः । एवं चिह्नं समालोक्य वदन्ब्रह्मज्यमातुरे ॥
 पथ्यं यद् याचते रोगी तद्दातव्यं प्रयत्नतः । दध्योदनं शीतजलं
 दातव्यं तद्विचक्षणैः । एवं महारसः श्रेष्ठः शिवेन प्रेरितो भुवि ।
 क्षपया सर्व्वभूतानां ज्ञानज्योतिः प्रकाशकः ॥

Sannipa'ta mrityunjaya rasa.

Equal quantities of aconite, mercury, sulphur, biles of fish, peacock, goat, hog, and buffalo; orpiment, trikatu, seeds of ba'nari, roots of apa'ma'raga, roots of chitraka, and croton-seeds are to be rubbed together with goat's urine and made into pills, two ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey and juice of bhringara'ja. It cures all sorts of fever, especially, that which is attended with a sensation of intense coldness and is due to an excess of the three doshas. This medicine is equally efficacious in cholera, visama fever, aika'hika fever, dropsy, catarrh, ascites, jaundice, pinasa, indigestion, anemia, etc.

The patient should be covered, after taking this medicine, with a piece of thick cloth, and kept in a lonely place, not agitated by drafts of air currents. The patient is to be considered freed from disease, as soon as he will be found to roll on his bed, over and over again, with loss of consciousness, and experiences a heating sensation all over his

body. He is then to be allowed to take diet, according to his own desire. Boiled rice with curd and cold water may, at that time, be given to him without any hesitation.

सन्निपात भैरवः रसः ।

रसं विषं गन्धकं च हरितालं फलत्रयम् । जयपालं त्रिवृत्
स्वर्णं ताम्रसीसाभ्रलौहकम् ॥ मासिकं च समं कृत्वा सर्वमेकत्र
मेलयेत् । मिलितानां रसेनैषां त्रिंशद् वारं विमर्दयेत् ॥ अलम्बुषा
च श्वेतार्कः सूर्यावर्तश्च कारवी । काकजङ्घा शोणकश्च कुष्ठं
व्योषविकङ्कतम् ॥ सूर्यमणिसुन्दरान्तो निर्गुण्डी च महाजटा ।
धुस्त रदन्तीपिप्लव्य आर्कक्षीरं च लाङ्गली ॥ रसतुल्यं प्रदातव्यं
दत्त्वा तोयं चतुर्गुणम् । शिष्टैकगुणतोयेन भावनाविधिं रिष्यते ॥
भावनायां भावनायां शोषणं मुहुरिष्यते । ततश्च वटिकां कृत्वा
भैरवाय वलिं ददेत् ॥ श्रीसन्निपातभैरवो नाम्ना रसेन्द्रकुञ्जरः ।
सर्वोपद्रवसंयुक्तं ज्वरं हन्ति न संशयः ॥ सान्निपातज्वरं हन्ति
जीर्णञ्च विषमं तथा । ऐकाहिकं द्वाहिकञ्च चातुर्थकमपि ध्रुवम् ॥
ज्वरश्च जलदोषीत्यं सर्वदोषसमाकुलम् । भैरवस्य प्रसादेन जगदा-
नन्दकस्थली ॥

Sannipa'ta bhairava rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury aconite, sulphur, orpiment, triphala', seeds of croton, roots of tribrit, gold, copper, lead, mica, iron, and copper pyrites are to be subjected to bha'vana', for thirty times, with the decoction of the following combined, the whole thing being rubbed very well, and made into pills, one racti in weight each :—alambusha', roots of white

arka surya'varta, black jeera', ka'ka-jangha', kustha, shona', trikatu, bikankata, sandhya'mani, water lily, nirgundi, rudra-jata', dhutara', danti, pippali, milk of arka, and la'ngali, each equal in quantity. The total quantity of mercury to copper pyrites should be equal to the total quantity of alambusha' io la'ngali. These latter-mentioned articles, viz. alambusha' to la'ngali, should' be boiled with four times their total weight of water, which is to be reduced by boiling to one fourth its original quantity. The first named drugs, viz. mercury to copper pyrites, should, as stated above, be subjected to bha'vana' with this decoction. This process is to be repeated for thirty times, and the compound rubbed each time, carefully. This medicine cures all sorts of sa'muipa'tika fever.

कालाग्नि भैरव रसः ॥

शुद्धसूतं द्विधा गन्धं मर्दयेद् गोक्षुरद्रवैः । भावितञ्च विशोष्याथ
 चूर्णयेदति चिक्कणम् ॥ चूर्णतुल्यं मृतं ताम्रं ताम्बादष्टांशिकं विषम् ।
 हिङ्गुलं रसभागञ्च द्वौ भागौ कनकस्य च ॥ वाणभागोऽत्र गोदन्तो
 वाणभागा मनः शिला । टङ्गनं नेत्रभागं च ऋतुभागञ्च खर्परम् ॥
 ब्रह्मभागञ्च जैपालं नेत्रभागं शुभं विषम् । साक्षिकञ्चाग्निभागञ्च
 लौहं वङ्गञ्च भागकम् ॥ सर्वान् खलीदरे क्षिप्त्वा क्षीरणाकस्य
 मर्दयेत् । दशमूलकषायेण मर्दयेत् याममात्रकम् ॥ पञ्चमूलकषायेण
 तथैव च विमर्दयेत् । चणमात्रां वटीं कृत्वा वलं ज्ञात्वा प्रयोजयेत् ॥
 मर्द्वं तिदोषजं हन्ति सन्निपातं सुदारुणम् । पूर्व्ववद् दापयेत् पथं
 जलयोगञ्च कारयेत् ॥ पथं शाल्योदनं देयं दधिभक्तसमन्वितम् ।
 कालाग्निभैरवो नाम रसोऽयं भूरि पूजितः ॥

Ka'la'gni bhairva rasa.

One part of mercury and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together and reduced to kajjali or black powder, which is to be rubbed with the juice of gokshura, and subjected to bha'vana' with the same juice, and dried. This is then to be powdered very fine. Mix with it three parts of copper (which is to be three times in quantity of mercury), $\frac{3}{4}$ part of aconite, one part of cinnabar, two parts of dhutura' seeds, five parts of godanta harita'lam (fell spar), five parts of realgar, three parts of borax, six parts of calamine, one part of croton-seeds, three parts of aconite, three parts of copper pyrites, one part of iron, and one part of tin. All these are to be rubbed together with the milk of arka, and then again rubbed for three hours, each, with the decoctions of dashamuli and panchamuli, successively. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures sa'nnipatika fever, however malignant. Diet, boiled sha'li rice, mixed with curd. Cooling actions, as referred to before, should be resorted to at the proper time.

त्रिदोषवडवानल रसः ।

रसाष्टकोऽमृतं सप्त स्यात् षष्ठो गन्धतालयोः । दन्तोबीजानि षड्भागाः पञ्चभागं तु टंकणम् ॥ चत्वारि धूर्त्तबीजस्य व्योषस्य त्रितयो भवेत् । एतानि वह्निमूलस्य काथेन परिमर्दयेत् ॥ आर्द्रकस्य रसेनाथ देयं गुञ्जाद्वयं हितम् । त्रिदोषवडवानलः सन्निपातहरः परः ॥

Tridosha baraba'nala rasa.

Eight parts of mercury, seven parts of aconite, six parts of sulphur, six parts of orpiment, six parts of croton seeds,

five parts of borax, four parts of seeds of dhutura, and one part each of shunthi, pippali, and maricha are to be rubbed together with the decoction of roots of chitraka, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, juice of ginger and honey. It is a very good medicine for sa'nni-pa tika fever.

वडवानल रसः ।

कान्तं च सूतं हरितालगन्धं समुद्रफेनं लवणानि पञ्च । नीलाक्षरं
तुत्यकमेव रूप्यं भस्मप्रवालानि वराटकाश्च ॥ वैक्रान्तशम्बकसमुद्र-
शक्ति सर्वाणि चैतानि समानि कुर्यात् । सूतं भवेद् द्वादशभागकश्च
स्रूयार्कदुग्धेन विमर्हयेच्च ॥ दिनत्रयं वह्निरसैस्ततश्च निवेशयेत्
ताम्रजसम्पूटे तत् । नृदा च संलिप्य रसं पुटेत् तद् रसस्ततः
स्वादु वडवानलाख्यः ॥ तत्पादभागेन विषं नियोज्य क्लृप्तानुतोयेन
पचेत् क्षणं तत् । वातप्रधाने च कफप्रधाने नियोजयेत् त्र्युषणचिन्त-
युक्तम् ॥ दोषत्रयोत्येऽपि च सन्निपाते देयो रसस्त्रयम्बकचिन्तनेन ॥

Barab'nala rasa.

Equal quantities of lode-stone, mercury, orpiment, sulphur, condensed sea-foam, five salts, blue anjanam, copper sulphate, silver, coral, cowri-shells, garnet, snail-shell (reduced to ashes in the same way as conch-shells), and shells of sea-oysters (reduced to ashes); and mix with these mercury, twelve times as much as each of these. Rub them all together with the milks of snuhi and arka. Rub them again for three days with the decoction of roots of chitraka, and put the lump inside a putam, made of copper, the external surfaces of which are to be coated with mud, and dried. The putam is

then to be heated by a la'baka putam When cooled, the medicine is to be taken out, mixed with one fourth its quantity of aconite. subjected to bha'vana' with the decoction of roots of chitraka and heated for a few minutes. (Dose, one racti), to be taken with decoction of chitraka, powdered trikatu, and honey.

सिंहनाद रसः ।

लीहपात्रगते गन्धे द्राविते तत्र निक्षिपेत् । शुद्धसूतं समञ्चान्भ्रं
भार्गीद्रावं तयोः समम् ॥ निर्गुण्ड्याः पल्लवीत्यं च तुष्यं तुष्यं
प्रदापयेत् ॥ पचेन् मृहम्निना तावत् यावच्छुष्कं द्रवं इयम् ॥
विषपादयुतः सोऽयं सिंहनाद रसोत्तमः । गुञ्जामात्रः प्रदातव्यः
सन्निपातञ्ज्वरान्तकः । पुष्करचूर्णसंयुक्तो व्याघ्रीकाशसमन्वितः ॥

Sinhanada rasa.

Melt one part of sulphur in an iron pot and throw upon it one part of mercury, one part of mica, two parts of copper sulphate, two parts of decoction of bhargi, two parts of the juice of nirgundi leaves, and subject the whole thing to a mild heat, till the liquid portion is completely evaporated. Then reduce the lump to a very fine powder, and mix with it one fourth its quantity of aconite. This medicine cures sa'nnipatika fever. Dose one racti, to be taken with decoction of kantakari, mixed with powdered kustham.

चिन्तामणि रसः ।

रसविषगन्धकटङ्गुलताम्बयवसारकं व्योषम् । तालकफलतयम्
चीङ्गं दध्वा शतं वारान् ॥ समर्द्धं रक्तिकमिता वटिकाः कुर्वाद्

भिषक् प्राञ्चः । शुक्लीपिष्टेन च सममेकां हे वाऽथवा तिस्रः ॥
 संप्राश्य नारिकेलीजलमनुपेयं प्रयुञ्जीत । भेदान्तरमेव प्रक्षालित-
 भक्तं तक्रमुपयोष्यन् ॥ शेषात् सैन्धवजीरं तक्रं पथ्यञ्च प्रयोक्तव्यम् ।
 प्रथमयति सन्निपातञ्चरं तथा जीर्णं विषमञ्च ॥ ग्रीहानश्वाधानं
 कासश्वासवह्निमान्द्रम् । चिन्तामणीरसोऽयं किल नियतं भैरवेण
 निर्दिष्टः ॥

Chintamani rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, sulphur, borax, copper, java-ksha'ra, trikatu, orpiment, and triphala' are to be rubbed together for a hundred times, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. One to four such pills, as considered necessary, may be taken with powdered shunthi, coconut water being drunk after taking the medicine. In case of excessive movement of the bowels, boiled rice, washed with cold water and mixed with butter-milk, is to be given to the patient, who is also to drink butter-milk, mixed with powdered jeera' and rock-salt. This medicine cures sa'uni-patika fever, jeerna fever, visama fever, enlarged spleen, flatulence, cough, asthma, and indigestion.

आरोग्य-चिन्तामणि रसः ।

सूतं गन्धकमभ्रकं सुविमलं सूतार्धभागं विषं तदर्धं जय-
 पालमक्षुद्रितं तदुगीलकं वेष्टितम् । पत्रैर्मञ्जुभुजङ्गवसिजनिते
 निर्निष्य खाते पुटं दत्त्वा कुब्जुटसञ्चकं सह दलैः संचूर्ण्य तत्र
 क्षिपेत् ॥ भागार्धं जयपालबीजममृतं तत्सुखमिकीकृतम् गुञ्जा-

नागरसिन्धुचिह्नकयुतं सर्वान् ऊरान् नाशयेत् । शूलं संघहणीगदं
सजठरं दध्यन्नसंसेविनाम्, तापं सेचनकारिणं गदवतामारोग्य
चिन्तामणिः । अयमेव रसो देवो मृतकल्पे गदातुरे ॥ सन्निपाति
तथा वाते त्रैदोषे विषमञ्चरे ॥ अग्निमान्द्रो ग्रहण्याश्च शूल
चातिष्ठतौ तथा । शोथे दुर्नाम्नि चाक्षाने तथा शामे नवञ्चरे ॥

A'rogya-chinta-mani rasa

One part each of mercury, sulphur, and mica, half a part of aconite, and one fourth part of croton seeds are to be rubbed together with the juice of some sour vegetable and made into a lump, which is to be covered all over with some betel leaves confined in a samputam, and heated by means of a kukkuta putam. When cooled, the lump is to be powdered with the burnt betel leaves, and mixed with half a part each of croton-seeds and aconite. The whole thing is then to be rubbed with water, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. These pills are to be taken with the accompaniment of honey, powdered shunthi, rock-salt, and juice of leaves of chitraka or decoction of roots of the same. Diet, boiled rice, mixed with curd. In case of heating sensation felt, cooling actions are to be resorted to. This medicine cures nava-jwara with a'ma, sa'unipa'tika fever (both primary and chronic), attended with such symptoms as indigestion, chronic diarrhoea, colic, diarrhoea, piles, and dropsy.

कफाग्नि रसः ।

दग्धशंखं त्रिकटुकं टङ्गनं रसगन्धकी । विषञ्च पञ्चभिसुख्यमाद्दं
तोयेन मर्दयेत् ॥ वारत्रयं रक्तिकाञ्च वटीं कुर्व्याद् विचक्षणः ।

प्रातः सायञ्च वटिकाइयमाद्र्कवारिणा ॥ कफाग्निः कण्टरोधं
शिरीरोगञ्च नाशयेत् । पीनसं कफसंघातं सन्निपातं सुदारुणम् ॥

Kapha'shani rasa.

One part each of conch shell reduced to ashes, trikatu, borax, mercury, sulphur and five parts of aconite are to be rubbed together with ginger juice, for three times, and made into pills, one racti in weight each. One such pill should be taken twice a day—one in the morning and another in the afternoon. Accompaniment honey and ginger juice. It cures diphtheria, head disease, and sa'nnipa'tika fever however malignant.

दीपिकारसः ।

सन्तप्तसीसभागं च पारदं गन्धकं कणां । समभागं घृथक्
तत्र मेलयेच्च यथाविधि ॥ जम्बीरस्य रसे सर्व्वं मर्दयेच्च
दिनत्रयम् । मेघनादकुमार्योगे च रसे चापि दिनत्रयम् ॥
दिनद्वयमजामूत्रे गवां मूत्रे दिनत्रयम् ॥ भावयेच्च यथायोग्यं
तस्मिन्नेतानि दापयेत् । सैन्धवं चिचकं भागं सीवर्च्चलवणं तथा ॥
तेन संमेलनं कृत्वा भावयेच्च पुनः क्रमात् । अनेन विधिना सम्यक्
सिद्धो भवति तद्रसः ॥ शर्कराघृतसंयुक्तं दद्याद्वल्लत्रयं रसम् ।
गोधुमश्वौदनं पथ्यं माषस्पृणं च वास्तुकम् ॥ धात्रीफलसमायुक्तं
सर्व्वज्वरविनाशनम् । दीपिकारस इतिष्व तन्त्रज्ञैः परिकीर्त्तितः ॥

Dipika rasa

Equal quantities of lead sufficiently heated, mercury,

sulphur, and pippali are to be rubbed together for three days, each, with lime juice, juice of thorny meghana'da and kanya'. The compound is then to be rubbed for two days with goat's urine, and for three days with cows urine. The substance is then to be subjected to bha'vana' with all the liquids referred to above. Then mix with it rock-salt, powdered roots of chitraka and salt peter, each equal in quantity to the heated lead referred to above. These are then to be rubbed together and again subjected to bha'vana' with the liquids referred to above. Dose, nine ractis in weight to be taken with a little of clarified butter and sugar. Diet—food prepared from wheat, soup of ma'shagrams ba'stuka leaves, and a'malaki. This medicine also cures all sorts of fever.

विश्वपालक रसः ।

सूतेन्द्रं परिमथ्यं पञ्चपटुभिः क्षारैस्त्रिभिस्ततः पिण्डं हिङ्गु-
महीषघासुरिमये संस्वेद्य धान्योदके । निगुण्डम्बुहुताशमन्यतिल-
पण्डुश्मत्तश्चङ्गाद्रककामातागिरिकर्णिकाप्लवदलापञ्चाङ्गुलोत्थैर्जलैः ॥
सूतेन्द्रेण समैर्विमथ्य सहजैः पिसैस्ततो भावयेत् दंष्ट्रिच्छागलुलाप-
मत्स्यशिखिनां तत् सन्निपातान् जयेत् । विख्यातो भुवि विश्व-
पालकरसो मारीचमान्नी हितो विज्ञेयः सङ्घितं दधीशुगकलं बीर्यं
भवेच्छीतलैः ॥

Bishwa-pa'laka rasa.

Incinerated mercury is to be rubbed with the five kinds of salts and three kinds of alkalis, and made into a lump which is to be boiled in kánji mixed with hingu, shuthi, and mustard

seeds, by means of a dola'jantram. The mercury is then to be rubbed with the juice of each of the following :—leaves of nirgundi, roots of chitra, bark of agnimantha, leaves of tilaparni, leaves of dhutura', bhringa-ra'ja, ginger roots, ka'ma'ta', अपरा'जिता', kaivarta mustuka, betel leaves and roots of eranda, each equal in quantity to the mercury. This is again to be subjected to bha'vana' with the bile of each of the following, in succession :—boar, goat, buffalo, rohita fish, and peacock. Pills are then to be made of the size of a black-pepper. Taken with adequate accompaniment, it cures sa'nnipa'tika-fever. Curd and juice of sugarcane are to be taken by the patient, some time after he takes the medicine. Cooling actions increase the strength of the medicine.

सन्निपातगजाङ्गुश रसः ।

रसगन्धकताम्राभ्रं लाङ्गुलीवङ्गिरामठम् । वन्ध्यापटोलनिर्गुण्डी
सुगन्धानिम्बपल्लवाः ॥ पाठाक्षरत्रयं क्षौलबोलधत्तुरतन्दुलैः । मृङ्गी-
मधुकसारश्च जम्बीराम्बोन मर्दयेत् ॥ कुर्यादि निष्कामेन वटिका
सा नियच्छति । सखे ददाहाभिन्वासं सन्निपातगजाङ्गुशः ॥

Sannipa'ta Gajankusha' rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, la'ngali, roots of chitraka, hingu bandhya'-karkotaki, leaves of patola, leaves of nirgundi, sugandha' (tulasi leaves), leaves of uimba, pa'tha', the three alkalis (viz. java-ksha'ra, sarji-ksha'ra, and borax, combined), aconite, bola, dhutura', tanduliyaka, shringi poison, and sugar-like essence of flowers or

fruits of madhuka, are to be rubbed with the juice of lime fruit, and made into pills, one fourth of a tola' each. This medicine cures even abhinya'sa (the worst type of sa'nni-pa tika fever, including menengites), attended with perspiration and heating sensation.

महामृत्युञ्जय रसः ।

ताप्यतालकजै पांलवत्सनाभमनःशिलाः । ताम्रगन्धकसूतञ्च मुसली-
रसमर्दितः ॥ महामृत्युञ्जयो नाम्ना कुक्कुटीपुटपाचितः । वल्लहयं
प्रयुञ्जीत यथेष्टं दधिभोजनम् । नवञ्चरं सन्निपातं हन्यादेष्ट
महारसः ॥

Mahamrityunjaya rasa.

Equal quantities of copper pyrites, orpiment, croton-seeds, aconite, realgar, copper, sulphur, and mercury are to be rubbed with the juice of musali, and heated by kukkuta-putam. Dose, six ractis in weight each. Diet, a sufficient quantity of curd. It cures all sorts of navajwara including sa'nni-patika fever.

पञ्चवक्त्र रसः ।

शुद्धं सूतं विषं गन्धं मरिचं टङ्कनं कणाम् । मर्दयेद् धूर्त्तज-
द्रावैर्दिनमेकं तु शोषयेत् ॥ पञ्चवक्त्रो रसो नाम द्विगुञ्जः सन्निपात-
जित् । अर्कमूलकषायञ्च सत्वूषमनुपाययेत् ॥ दधोदनं हितं
तत्र जलयोगं च कारयेत् ॥

Panchabakra rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, maricha, borax, and pippali are to be rubbed together for one day

with the juice of dhutura leaves, and dried. It cures sa'nuipa'tika fever. Dose, two ractis each. Decoction of roots of arka, mixed with powdered trikatu, is to be drunk, a little after taking the medicine. Diet with curd, and washing the head with cold water are beneficial.

सन्निपातकुठार रसः ।

वङ्गं नागञ्च सूतञ्च नेपालं गन्धकं तथा । शुक्लं विषं समाग्निं
रसेनार्द्रस्य मर्दयेत् ॥ पुनर्मर्देत् निगुण्ड्याञ्चाज्येया रसमर्दितः ।
एकवक्त्रप्रयोगेन रसोऽयं सन्निपातनुत् ॥

Sannipa'ta kutha'ra rasa,

One part each of tin, lead, mercury, sulphur, and aconite, and two parts of copper are to be rubbed together with the juices of ginger, nirgundi leaves, and cha'ngeri, and made into pills, three ractis in weight each. This medicine cures sa nuipa'tika fever.

प्रतापलङ्केश्वर रसः ।

प्रतीकं रसगन्धयोर्द्विपलयोः कृत्वा मषीं शुद्धयोरस्यां
क्वेषुलुलापलीचनमनोधत्री प्रकुञ्चतयम् । पथ्याया वदरत्रिकं
त्रिकटुषट् शाणं वचाधर्मिणीवेल्लाम्बोधरपत्रकदिरदकिञ्जल्काश्व-
गन्धाञ्जयम् ॥ पिष्ट्वैतत् समधूकसारमखिलं कर्षोन्मितं नरस्य तत्
प्रोन्मर्द्यार्द्रकरञ्जकामृतयुतं सागस्तिकत्रूपणैः । भूधात्री विजया-
सरित्पतिफलैर्ज्वालामुखीमार्कवैः प्रतीकं विदधीत निञ्चलमतिः सप्त
क्रमाद् भावनाः ॥ पिष्टैरित पञ्च विधाय पञ्चभिः करञ्जमात्रामृत-

धूपनं ततः । दत्तद्रुक्कस्य स्वरसेन तन्दुलाकृतिं विदध्याद् गुटिकां
 भिषग्वरः ॥ देयिका सन्निपाते प्रतिहतविषये मोहनेत्रप्रसृप्तोः
 स्नाद्गुल्मे साजमीदा पवनविकृतिषु क्षृण्णेन यश्श्याम् । दातव्या
 जीरकेन द्विपतुरगन्तुणां प्राणसंरक्षणाय कारुण्यान्मोधिरेतद् दशवदन-
 नृपं वैद्यनाथोऽभ्यधत्त ॥

Prata'pa lankeshwara rasa.

Eight tolas of mercury and sulphur each, are to be rubbed together and made into kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed the following :—twelve tola's each of cinnabar, mahisha'ksha guggulu, realgar, and a'malaki, one and half tola' of haritaki and trikatu each, and one tola' in aggregate of bacha', renuka', biranga, musta', patrakam, gajapippali, na'gakesara, ashwagandha', and sugar-like essence of flowers or fruits of madhuka ; half a tola' each of karanja and aconite. All these are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vann' with the juice or decoction of each of the following, in succession :—bhumi-a'malaki, bhanga', samudra phalam, roots of chitraka, and bhringara'ja. The compound is again to be subjected to bha'vana' with biles or boar, goat, buffalo, peacock, and rohita fish, in succession. Smoke, caused by the burning of karanja seeds mixed with one grain of aconite is then to be applied to the compound which is next to be rubbed with ginger juice and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. One such pill, rubbed with a few drops of honey and a little of ginger juice, is to be given to a patient attacked by sannipatika fever, at a time when the strength of his senses and his consciousness have disappeared, causing an automatic drooping of the eye-lids. This medicine may also be applied with ajamoda' in gulma; with trikatu in

diseases due to va'yu, and with jeera' in chronic diarrhoea. This nectar-like medicine was revealed to king ra'vana for the benefit of men, horses and elephants, alike.

प्राणेश्वर रसः ।

गन्धकाभ्रसमः सूतो वाराहीरसमर्दितः । पाचितो बालुकायन्त्रे
त्रिफलाव्योषचित्तकैः ॥ त्रिचारपञ्चलवर्णैः हिङ्गुगुग्गुलुदीप्यकैः ।
सर्जीरकैः सेन्द्रयवैः पृथग् रससमै र्युतः ॥ भाषमात्रोऽनुपानिन
द्विपलस्थीष्णवारिणः । अभिन्यासानलभ्रं शयङ्गणीपाण्डुगुल्मिनाम् ॥
कुर्व्यात् प्राणपरित्वाणमतः प्राणेश्वरः स्मृतः । व्याधिञ्चदौ प्रयोगोऽस्य
द्वी वारौ वैद्यसम्मतः ॥

Pra'neshwara rasa.

One part each of sulphur, mica, and mercury is to be rubbed together with the juice of bārāhi-kanda, and then subjected to heat by ba'luka' jantram. Mix with this compound one part each of triphala', trikatu, roots of chitraka, the three alkalis, (viz. java-ksha'ra, sarji-ksha'ra, and borax, combined), the five salts (viz. saindhava, sa'mudra, sa'mbara, bira, and saubrahala, combined), hingu, guggulu, ajanoda', jeera', and seeds of kutaja. Dose, six ractis each, to be taken with eight tolas of hot water. It cures the worst type of sa'nnipātika fever, chronic diarrhoea, loss of appetite, anemia, and gulama. In serious cases this medicine may be applied twice a day.

मृतसञ्जीवन रसः ।

रसाय्योषकङ्कुष्ठशिलातालाभ्रहिङ्गुलान् । कुम्भरन्निभृङ्गमारी-
षतन्दुलीयकमाक्षिकान् ॥ हस्तिशुण्डियुतांशुष्यां स्तदर्हशिवगन्धकान् ।

वांशमाद्राम्बुना पिष्ट्वा कूपीस्थं बालुकाग्निना ॥ जयाजम्बीरनिर्गुण्डी-
चाञ्जेरीवारिनिक्षेपात् ॥ पक्त्वा चतुर्दशाहानि पिष्टाद्राक्तं विशोषयेत् ॥
मृतसञ्जीवनास्थोऽयं रसो वल्लमितोऽशितः । द्राग् जयेदौषधं सन्नि-
पातादीन् सकलान् गदान् ॥

Mrita-sanjibana rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, iron, trikatn, kankustha, realgar, orpiment mica, cinnabar, kumbhi, roots of chitraka, bhringara'ja, ma'risha, tanduliaka, copper pyrites, and hastishundi; and purified mercury and sulphur, each equal in quantity to one fourth the weight of the foregoing materials combined—are to be rubbed together for three days with ginger juice and made into a lump. When dried, it is to be put upon an earthen basin and heated by the third kind of baluka jantram. While thus heated, it is to be rubbed over and over again, with the juice or decoction of bhanga', lime fruit mirgundi, and changeri, some quantities of those very same juices or decoctions being put upon the lump, while heated. The substance is thus to be heated for fourteen days, after which it is to be rubbed with the juice of ginger, and dried. This medicine cures sa'mipa'tika and other fevers, soon. Dose, three raetis, each.

मृतानिसूदन रसः ।

विषतालककङ्कठशिलाहिरण्यललीहकम् । प्रतीकं रससंतुष्यं
गन्धको दिगुणो मतः । वह्नित्रिकटुशृङ्गाहृहेममालिकमभ्रकम् ॥
हस्तिशुण्डी विषं कुम्भी तन्दुलीयकताम्रकौ ॥ एषां प्रतीक-
मेकैकं भागमादाय चूर्णयेत् ॥ आर्द्रकस्य द्रवणैव महयेच्च

दिनत्रयम् । जम्बीरस्य रसोयान्नः पलत्रयः परोक्षितः ।
 त्रिफलायाञ्च निर्गुण्ड्याः प्रतीकञ्च पलत्रयम् ॥ रसस्य पलमात्रम्
 चाङ्गेर्याः परिकीर्तितम् । काचकूप्यां विनिक्षिप्य यन्त्रे पचेत्
 प्रयत्नवान् ॥ उद्धृत्यार्द्रकनिर्यासैर्मर्दयित्वा विशोषयेत् । मृत्यु-
 निसूदनाख्योऽयं रसेन्द्रो विदितो भुरि ॥ गुञ्जादयं ददीतास्य
 सन्निपातापनुत्तये ॥

Mrityu-nisudana rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, and one part each of aconite, orpiment, kankustha, realgar, cinnabar, iron, roots of chitraka, trikatu, bhringara'ja, copper pyrites, mica, hastisundi, aconite, kumbhi, tanduliaka, and copper are to be rubbed together with ginger juice, for three days. They are then to be rubbed with twelve tola's, each, of lime juice, decoction of triphala', and juice of nirgundi leaves, and with four tola's of juice of changeri. After being rubbed in this way, the compound is to be dried, put inside a glass bottle, and heated by means of a ba'luka' jantram. It is next to be rubbed with ginger juice and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. This medicine cures sa'nnipa'tika fever.

जलमञ्जरी रसः ।

टङ्कणं रसगन्धौ च सरिचानि समांशकम् । सर्व्वं जम्बीरनीरेण
 दिनानि त्रीणि मर्दयेत् ॥ संगोष्य शर्करायुक्तं मत्स्यपित्तेन
 भावयेत् । भावितं तद्द्रसं सिद्धमार्द्रकस्वरसैस्त्रयम् ॥ वल्लं वार-
 त्रयं देयं पानार्थं वारि शीतलम् । तक्रभक्तं भवेत् पथ्यं वृन्ताक-
 फलसंयुतम् ॥ सर्व्वान् नवज्वरान् हन्ति रसोऽयं जलमञ्जरी ।

Jalamanjari rasa.

Equal quantities of borax, mercury, sulphur, and maricha are to be rubbed together for three days with lime juice. When dried, sugar, equal in quantity to the foregoing, combined is to be mixed with the compound which is to be subjected to bha'vana' with the bile of rohita fish. It is next to be subjected to bha'vana' for three days with ginger juice. This medicine, in doses of three ractis at a time is to be given thrice a day, cold water being drunk after the medicine is taken. Diet, boiled rice with butter-milk, and curry, prepared from egg-fruits (brinjals). This medicine cures all sorts of navajwara.

पर्यटिका रसः ।

गन्धकञ्च रसं शुद्धं प्रतीकं कर्षसस्मितम् । एकत्र कज्जलीं कृत्वा ततः कुर्वीत गोलकम् ॥ नवभाग्ङे विनिसिष्य ताम्रपात्रेण गोपयेत् । दृढं निरुध्न्य तत्पात्रमग्नावारोपयेत् ततः ॥ ब्रौह्मिस्तुटनमात्रेण स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धरेत् । नवज्वरे प्रयुञ्जीत रसं पर्यटिकाह्वयम् ॥ आर्द्रकस्य रसेनैव त्रिवह्नं त्रिदिनं भिषक् । ज्वरितं क्वादयेद्वाढं यावत् स्वदः समुद्धरेत् ॥ तक्रभक्तं भवेत् पथं ज्वरमुक्तस्य देहिनः । वातज्वरे विशेषेण रसः साधारणोऽप्ययम् ॥

Parpatika' rasa.

One tola' each of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form kajjali or black powder, which is to be rubbed with water and made into a lump. When dried, this lump is to be put inside a new earthen vessel, the mouth of which is to be covered with a copper leaf, the joint being

closed very carefully. The vessel is then to be heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka' jantram. The heating is to be stopped, as soon as a paddy-seed, kept at the top of the jantram, bursts. The medicine is to be taken out, after the jantram is cooled of itself. Dose, three ractis, each, to be given for three days in nava-jwara with ginger juice. After the application of this medicine, the body of the patient is to be covered with a piece of thick cloth. Boiled rice, mixed with butter-milk, is to be given to the patient after remission of fever. It is efficacious in all sorts of nava-jwara, and especially in that due to an excess of va'yu.

कान्त रसः ।

कान्तलोहं रसो गन्धकं कणा तुल्यमानतः । त्रिदिनं सर्वमेकत्र
मर्दयेन् निम्बुवारिणा ॥ रसतुल्येन मत्स्यस्य पित्तेन परिभावयेत् ।
सिद्धः कान्तरसो ह्येष प्रयोज्योऽभिनवज्वरे ॥ शृङ्गविराऽनुपानेन सात्रया
भिषगुत्तमैः ।

Ka'nta rasa.

Equal quantities of lode-stone, mercury, sulphur, and borax are to be rubbed together for three days with lime juice, and then subjected to bha'vana' with an equal quantity of bile of rohita fish. Dose, one racti, to be taken with ginger juice. It cures navajwara.

सुधांशुशेखर रसः ।

नागं वङ्गं रसं ताम्रं गन्धकं टङ्कणं तथा । सूतं विषं च
नैपालं हरितालं ममं ममम् ॥ वटक्षीरेण संमर्दय सर्वं कुर्यात्
तु गोतकम् । अन्धमूषानिरुद्धं तत् गजपुटेन पाचयेत् ॥ स्वाङ्ग-

शोतं समुद्धृत्य भृङ्गराजेन मर्हयेत् । आर्द्रकस्य रसेनापि मर्हयेत्
तत् पुनः पुनः ॥ द्विगुञ्जं मधुना सह रसेनार्द्रकस्य दापयेत् ।
सुधांशुशिखरो नाम्ना जीर्णज्वरहरः परः ॥

Sudha'nshu-shekhara rasa.

One part each of lead, tin, sulphur, borax, aconite, and orpiment, and two parts each of mercury and copper are to be rubbed together with milk of banyan tree, and made into a lump which is to be confined in a blind crucible and heated by gajaputam. When cooled of itself, the medicine is to be taken out and rubbed, over and over again, with the juice of bhringara'ja and ginger. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey and ginger juice. It cures jwirma-jwara.

नवज्वर मुरारिः रसः ।

हरत्र्य गन्धकश्चैव कुनटी च समं समम् । मर्हं कर्कोटिकायाश्च
रसेन विनियोजयेत् ॥ नवज्वरमुरारिः स्यादङ्गं शर्करया सह ।
तन्दुलीयरसेनामुपानं शर्करयाऽपि वा ॥ गुञ्जाहयप्रमाणेन ज्वरान्
हन्ति नवान् हठात् ।

Nava-jwara murari rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, and realgar are to be rubbed together with the juice of karkotaka, and dried. Dose, three ractis each, to be taken with sugar and the juice of tanduliyaka, or sugar alone. It cures nava-jwara, very soon.

प्रतापरावण रसः ।

अपामार्गस्य मूलानां चूर्णं चित्रकमूलजैः । वल्कलैर्मर्दयित्वा
 च रसं वस्त्रेण गालयेत् ॥ तेन समीकृतं गन्धमभ्रकं पारदं विषम् ।
 टङ्गनं तालकं चैव मर्दयेद् दिनसप्तकम् ॥ त्रिदिनं सुषलीकन्दैर्भाव-
 येद् घग्भ्ररक्षितम् । गोस्तनाकारमूषायामन्वायां तन् निधापयेत् ॥
 सप्तभि र्भृत्तिकावस्त्रैर्वेष्टयित्वा पुटेऽङ्गु । रसतुल्यं लौहभस्म सृत-
 वङ्गमङ्घ्रिस्तथा ॥ मधुकसारजलदं रेणुकं गुग्गुलुं शिलाम् ।
 चाम्पेयञ्च समांशं स्याद् भार्गव शोधितं विषम् ॥ तत् सर्व्वं मर्दयेत्
 खल्ले भावयेद् विषनीरतः । आतपे सप्तधा तीव्रे मर्दयेद् घटिका-
 हयम् ॥ कटुत्रयकषायेण कनकस्य रसेन च । फलत्रयकषायेण
 मुनिपुष्परसेन च । समुद्रफेननीरेण विजयापत्रवारिणा ॥ चित्रकस्य
 कषायेण ज्वालामुख्या रसेन च । प्रतीकं सप्तधा भाव्यं तद्वत् पिप्पैश्च
 पञ्चभिः ॥ सर्व्वस्य समभागेन विषेण परिधूपयेत् । विमर्द्य भ्रक्षयित्वा
 च रक्षयेद् कूपिकोदरे ॥ गुष्कैकं वङ्गिनीरेण मृङ्गवेररसेन वा ।
 दद्याच्च रोगिणि तीव्रमौढ्यविस्मृतिशान्तये । क्षुरेण तालुमाहृत्य
 घर्षयेद्दार्द्रनीरतः ॥ नोदुघटन्ते यदा दन्तास्तदा कुर्यादसुं विधिम् ।
 सेचयेन्मन्त्रविद् वैद्यो वारां कुम्भशतैर्नरम् ॥ भोजनेच्छा यदा तस्य
 जायते रोगिणः परम् । दध्नीदनं सितायुक्तं दद्यात् तक्रं सजीरकम् ॥
 पाने पानं सिताजातं यदिच्छेत् ददौत तत् । एवं कृते न शान्तिः
 स्यात् तापस्य च रुजस्य च ॥ सचन्द्रं चन्दनरसालिपनं कुरु शीतलम् ।
 युधिकामल्लिकाजातीपुद्गागवकुलाहताम् ॥ विधाय शय्यां तत्रस्थं
 लेपनेश्चन्दनैर्मुहुः । रम्यवीणानिनादोक्तैर्गायनैः श्रवणाभृतैः ॥ पुण्य-
 श्लोककथाद्यैश्च सन्तापहरणं कुरु । दद्याद् वातेषु सर्व्वेषु सिन्धुजैः

सह वह्निभिः ॥ दद्याद् कणामाक्षिकाभवां कामलाक्षयपाण्डुषु ।
तप्तद्रोमानुपानिन सर्व्वरीगेषु योजयेत् । प्रतापरावणो रसः सन्नि-
पातहरः परः ॥

Prata'pa ra'vana rasa.

Equal quantities of roots of apa'ma'rga and bark of the roots of chitraka are to be pestled together, and their juice extracted by means of a piece of cloth. Then mix with this juice sulphur, mica, mercury, aconite, borax, and orpiment, each equal in quantity to the juice itself. Then rub all these together for seven days. After which, the substance is to be subjected to bha'vana' for three days with the juice of musali, and dried in the sun. The substance is then to be confined in a crucible of the shape of a cow's-teat, the outer surface of which is to be coated seven times with cloth mixed with mud. When dried, the crucible is to be subjected to heat by laghu-putam. When cooled, the substance is to be taken out and mixed with iron, tin, lead, the sugar-like essence of madhuka, musta renuka', guggulu, realgar, and na'gakeshara, each equal in quantity to mercury and aconite equal to half the quantity of the mercury. All these materials are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana' for seven times in the scorching rays of the sun with the decoction of aconite, and then rubbed for forty-eight minutes. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana' for seven times each with the decoction of trikatu, juice of dhutura' leaves, juice or decoction of triphala', juice of va'saka flower, solution of condensed sea foam, juice of leaves of bhanga', decoction of roots of chitraka, juice of la'ngali and the biles of boar, goat, buffalo, peacock, and rohita fish. The substance is then to be kept for some time in a smoke, caused by the burning of

aconite equal in quantity to the substance itself, which is next to be rubbed again, and kept in an earthen pot. Dose, one racti in weight, to be taken with the juice of chitraka roots or ginger. In case the patient is unable to swallow the medicine, the crown of his head is to be bled by means of a razor, and the medicine, mixed with ginger juice, is to be rubbed on the spot. After the application of this medicine, the patient may be allowed to take boiled rice with curd or butter milk mixed with sugar and powdered jeera', etc. He may also be given any other diet he likes. Should the uneasiness and heating sensation felt by the patient be not removed by this process sandal paste and other cooling unguents should be rubbed all over his body. In all sorts of diseases, this medicine is to be used with a little of rock salt and powdered roots of chitraka; in jaundice and anaemia with honey and pippali; and with adequate accompaniments in all other diseases. This medicine was also invented by the great Ra'vana, king of Lanka'.

ज्वर मुरारिः रसः ।

द्विङ्गुलञ्च विषं व्योषं टङ्गुलं नागराभया । शस्यं च जयपालस्य
प्रतेयकं सममानतः ॥ सर्वं विमर्दयेदङ्गिः दापयेद् रक्तिमानतः ।
ज्वरमुरारि संज्ञोयं सर्वज्वरविनाशनः ॥

Jwara mura'ri rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, aconite, triphala', borax, shunthi, haritaki, and croton seeds are to be rubbed together with water, and made into pills, one racti in weight each. It cures all sorts of fevers.

ज्वरमातङ्गकेशरी रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकञ्चैव हरितालं च मात्सिकम् । कटुत्रयं तथा
पथ्या क्षारी द्वौ सैन्धवं तथा ॥ निम्बस्य विषमुष्टेश्च वीजं चित्रकमिव
च । एषां माषसितो भागो ग्राह्यः प्रतिसुसंस्कृतः ॥ द्विमाषं कानक-
फलं विषञ्चापि द्विमाषिकम् । निर्गुण्डीखरसेनापि शोषयेत् तत्
प्रयत्नतः ॥ सार्द्धरक्तिप्रमाणेन वटी कार्या सुशोभना । सर्वज्वरहरा
चैषा भेदिनी दोषनाशिनी । आमाजीर्णप्रशमनी कामलापाण्डु रोगहा ।
वह्निदीप्तिकरी चैषा जठरामयनाशिनी ॥ उष्णीदकानुपानेन दातव्या
हितकारिणी । भाषितो लोकनाथेन ज्वरमातङ्गकेशरी ॥

Jwara-ma'tanga-keshari rasa.

Six ractis each in weight of mercury, sulphur, orpiment, copper pyrites, trikatu, haritaki, jabaksha'ra and swarjiksha'ra combined, rock salt, seeds of nimba, nuxvomica, and roots of chitraka; twelve ractis in weight of seeds of dhutura', and the same quantity of aconite are to be rubbed together, subjected to bha'vana' with the juice of nirgundi leaves, and made into pills one and half racti in weight each, to be taken with a little of hot water. It cures all sorts of fever, mucus, indigestion, jaundice, anæmia, and all sort of udararoga. It is a laxative, increaser of power of digestion, and destroyer of an abnormal excess of the three doshas.

चन्द्रशेखर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं समं गन्धं मरिचं टङ्गणं तथा । चतुस्तुल्या शिला
योज्या मत्स्यपित्तेन भावयेत् ॥ त्रिदिनं मर्दयेत् तेन रसोऽयं

चन्द्रशेखरः । द्विगुञ्जमार्द्रकद्रावै देयं शीतोदकं ह्यनु ॥ तक्रभक्तश्च
दृन्ताकं पथं तत्र प्रदापयेत् । त्रिदिनात् श्लेष्मपित्तोत्थमतुग्रं
नाशयेज्ज्वरम् ॥

Chandra shekhara rasa.

One part each of mercury, sulphur, maricha, and borax, and four parts of realgar are to be mixed together, subjected to bha'vana' with the bile of fish, then rubbed for three days, and made into pills two ractis in weight each. Accompaniment, ginger juice mixed with cold water. It cures in three days fever due to an excess of pittam and ka'pha, however malignant.

ज्वरासुरारि रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं विषञ्च दरदं पृथक् । कर्षप्रमाणं कर्षाद्
लवङ्गं मरिचं पलम् ॥ शुद्धं कनकवीजञ्च पलद्वयमितं तथा
त्रिवृता कर्षमेकञ्च भावयेद्दन्तिकद्रवैः ॥ सप्तधा च ततः कार्या
वटी शुञ्जामिता शुभा । ज्वरासुरारि नामायं रसो ज्वरकुलान्तकः ॥
अत्यन्ताजीर्णपूर्णे च ज्वरे विष्टम्भसंयुते । सर्व्वाङ्गग्रहणीगुल्मो
चामवातिऽऽपिप्तके । कासे श्वासे ह्ययोरोगेऽपुटरे सर्व्वसम्भवे ॥
गृध्रस्यां सन्धिमज्जस्थे वाते शोथे च दुस्तरे ॥ यकृति प्लीहरोगे च
वातरोगे चिरोत्थिते । देयश्च कुष्ठरोगेषु सिद्धगहननिर्मितः ॥

jwara'sura'ri rasa.

One tola' each of mercury, sulphur, aconite and cinnabar, half a tola' of cloves, four tola's of maricha, eight tola's of seeds of dhutura' and one tola' of tribrit are to be rubbed

together and subjected to bha'vana' for seven times with the decoction of danti, and made into pills one racti in weight each. It cures all sorts of fever, indigestion flatulence, chronic diarrhoea, gulma, rheumatism, amlapittam, cough, asthma, consumption, udara-roga, sciatica, paralysis, and other diseases due to the derrangement of va'yu, swelling due to anaemia, and leprosy.

ज्वरभैरव रसः ।

त्रिकतु त्रिफलाटङ्गविषं गन्धकपारदम् । जैपालञ्च समं मर्द्यं
द्रोणपुष्पीरसैर्दिनम् ॥ ताम्बूलेन समं प्रातः खादेद् गुञ्जामितां
वटीम् । पथ्यं शिखरिणी देयं मुद्गयुषं प्रयत्नतः ॥ नवज्वरं
त्रिदोषोत्थं जीर्णञ्च विषमज्वरम् । दिनैकेन निहन्त्याशु रसोऽयं
ज्वरभैरवः ॥

Jwara bhairava rasa.

Equal quantities of trikatu, triphala', borax, aconite, sulphur, mercury, and croton seeds are to be rubbed together for one day with the juice of dronapupsi, and made into pills one racti in weight, each. Accompanimet, juice of betel leaves mixed with honey. It cures even in one day, navajwara due to an excess of the three doshas, jwirnajwara, and visama-jwara. Diet, juice of mudga and sugar dissolved with water.

आरोग्यभैरव रसः ।

समभागान्च संगृह्य पारदामृतगन्धकान् । जातीफलस्य भागार्धं

दस्ता कुय्याञ्च कज्जलीम् ॥ सर्वार्द्धं पिप्पलीचूर्णं खल्लयित्वा
निधापयेत् । गुञ्जाकं वा द्विगुञ्जं वा नामवल्लीदलैः सह ॥ आर्द्रकस्य
रसेनापि द्रोणपुष्पीरसेन वा । शीतज्वरे सन्निपाते विसूच्यां विषम-
ज्वरे ॥ पीनसे च प्रतिश्याये ज्वरेऽजीर्णे तथैव च । मन्देऽग्नी
वमने चैव शिरोरोगे च दारुणे ॥ प्रयोज्यो भिषजा सम्यग् रस
आरोग्यभैरवः ॥

Arogya bhairava rasa.

Four parts of mercury, four parts of aconite, four parts of sulphur, and two parts of ja'tiphalam, and seven parts of powdered pippali are to be rubbed together with water and made into pills one or two ractis in weight each. Accompaniments, juice of betel-leaves, or of ginger, or of the leaves of of dronapuspī. This medicine cures fever accompanied with a sensation of coldness, sa'nnipatika fever, cholera, visama-jwara, pinasa, fever attended with catarrh, indigestion, loss of appetite, vomiting, and head diseases.

ज्वरकेशरी रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं विषं व्योषं गन्धं त्रिफलमेवच । जयपालं समं कृत्वा
भृङ्गतोयेन मर्हयेत् ॥ गुञ्जामात्रा वटी कार्या बालानां सर्षपाकृतिः ।
नारिकेलाम्बुना चापि सर्वज्वरविनाशिनी ॥ नारिकेलजलं शस्तं
कर्षत्रयं पिबेदनु । सितया च समं पीता पित्तज्वरविनाशिनी ॥
मरिचेन प्रयुक्ता सा सन्निपातज्वरापहा । पिप्पलीजीरकाभ्याञ्च दाह-
ज्वरविनाशिनी । ज्वरकेशरीनामायं रसो ज्वरविनाशनः ॥

Jwara-keshari rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, trikatu, sulphur,

in the rectum caused by lump of flesh due to piles, colic due to an excess of va'yu, indigestion with mucus, worms, constipation and enlargement of spleen and liver.

अर्धनारीश्वर रसः ।

रामगन्धानृतञ्चैव समं शुद्धञ्च टङ्गणम् । मर्हयेत् खल्लमधेऽ तु
यावत् स्यात् कज्जलप्रभम् ॥ नकुलारिमुखे क्षिप्त्वा मृदा संवेष्टये-
दङ्घ्रिः । स्थापयेन्मृन्मये पात्रे उर्ध्वाधो लवणं क्षिपेत् ॥ भाण्डवक्त्रं
निरुध्याथ चतुर्यामं हठाग्निना । स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धृत्य खल्ले कृत्वा
तु कज्जलीम् ॥ गुञ्जामात्रं प्रदातव्यं नस्यकर्म्मणि योजयेत् । वाम
भागे ज्वरं हन्ति तत्क्षणात्लीककौतुकम् ॥ कुय्याद्दक्षिणभागेन चारोग्यं
निश्चितं भवेत् । गोप्राद् गोप्रातमं प्रोक्तं गोपनीयं प्रयत्नतः ।
अर्धनारीश्वरो नाम रसोऽयं कथितो भुवि ॥

*Ardha na'rishwara rasa and
Tridoshada'ba'nala rasa.*

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, and borax are to be rubbed together and made into a black powder which is to be put inside the mouth of a black cobra (killed only a short time ago), which is to be coated with mud and kept inside an earthen vessel which is then to be filled with salt on all sides of the snake. The mouth of the vessel is then to be closed with an earthen basin and mud. It is then to be subjected to strong heat for twelve hours. The medicine is to be taken out, after the vessel is cooled by radiation of heat, and rubbed again to form a black powder. One racti of this powder is to be used as a snuff which is followed by fever leaving at first the left half of the patient's body, and then leaving the other half, in a wonderful manner.

अर्कमूर्त्ति रसः ।

लौहाष्टकं मारुतिमर्कभागं सूतं द्विभागं द्विगुणञ्च गन्धम् ।
विमर्हयेद् वज्रि रसेन तापे दिनत्रयञ्चात्र विषं कलांशम् । विक्षिप्य
पित्तैः परिभावितोऽयं रसोऽर्क-मूर्त्तिं भवति त्रिदोषे ॥ ताम्बस्य
पात्रे तु दिनैकमात्रं निम्बुरसेनापि च पित्तवर्गैः । सुद्रार्दकाद्येन
रसेन सूतस्त्रिदोषदावानल एष सिद्धः ॥ गुञ्जाहयं त्रूपषण्युक्तमस्य
ददीत चित्रार्द्ररसेन वापि । नासापुटे चापि नियोजनीया गुञ्जास्य
शुण्डीमरिचेन युक्ता ॥

Arkamurti rasa.

Eight parts of iron, one part of copper, two parts of mercury, and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together in the heat of the sun, for three days, with the decoction of chitraka roots. The substance is then to be mixed with one sixteenth its weight of aconite, and subjected to bha'vana' by the biles of each of the following, in succession :—hog, goat, buffalo, peacock, and rohita fish. This medicine is called arkamurti rasa. If this medicine is placed in a copper pot and again subjected to bha'vana' with lime juice, the five kinds of biles mentioned above, decoction of kantaka'ri, and juice of ginger, it is called "tridoshada'ba'nala rasa". Dose, two ractis each. Accompaniment, honey with powdered trikati; mixed with decoction of roots of chitraka or ginger juice alone. This medicine may also be used as a snuff, in doses of one racti each, mixed with a little of shunthi and maricha.

त्रिदोष-दावानल-कालमेघ रसः ।

तालेन वक्तं शिलया च नागं रसैः सुवर्णं रवितारपत्रम् । गन्धन

लौहं दरदेन सर्वं पुटे मृतं योजय तुल्यभागम् ॥ तत्तुल्यसूतं
 द्विगुणञ्च गन्धं तुल्यञ्च गन्धेन समानभागम् ॥ निम्बूथ तीयेन
 विमर्द्दा सर्वं गोलं प्रकृत्याऽथ मृदा विलिप्य ॥ पुटञ्च दत्त्वाऽथ
 विमर्दयेन गन्धेन तुलेन कृशानुनीरैः । विषं च दत्त्वाऽथ कला-
 प्रमाणमीषत् कृषानूत्यरसैः पचेत् तत् ॥ पित्तैस्तथा भावित एष
 सूतस्त्रिदोषदावानलकालमेघः । वल्लं ददीतास्य च पूर्वयुक्त्या
 दाहोत्तरे तं मधुपिप्पलीभिः ॥ मुद्गाश्च शाल्यन्नमिह प्रशस्तं पथ्यं
 भवेत् कोष्ण मिदं दिनान्तो ॥

Tridosha da'ba'nala ka'lamegha rasa.

Incinerate tin with orpiment, lead with realgar, gold copper and silver with mercury, and iron with sulphur. Take an equal quantity of these incinerated metals, viz. tin, lead, gold, copper, silver, and iron. These are to be rubbed with cinnabar, equal in quantity to all of them combined, and heat the whole thing by laghu putam. The compound, thus prepared, is again to be mixed with mercury, equal to it in quantity, with sulphur, double its quantity, and copper sulphate equal to sulphur. Rub all of these with lime juice, make into a lump and subject it to heat by laghu putam. It is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of sulphur and rubbed with the decoction of chitraka roots. It is next to be mixed with one sixteenth its quantity of aconite, saturated with the decoction of chitraka roots, and subjected to a little heat. The substance is then to be subjected to bhavyana' with the biles of fish, goat, hog, buffalo, and peacock, and made into pills three ractis in weight each. This medicine is to be taken with honey and powdered pippali, in fever attended with much of heating sensation. The patient

is to be given in the afternoon boiled sha'li rice mixed with soup of mudga, both tepid warm.

कफकेतु रसः ।

टङ्गुनं माधवी शङ्खं वत्सनाभं समं समम् । आर्द्रकस्त्रमेनाद्य
दापयेत् भावनात्रयम् ॥ गुञ्जामात्रं प्रदातव्यं मार्द्रकस्त्रसैर्युतम् ।
पीनसे श्वासकासे च शिरोरोगे गलग्रहे । कफरोगान् निहन्त्याशु
कफकेतुरयं रसः ॥

Kaphaketu rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, borax, pippali, incinerated conch-shell, and aconite, are to be rubbed together, subjected to bhavana' for three times with ginger juice, and made into pills, one racti in weight each, to be taken with honey and ginger juice. It cures pinasa, asthma, cough, head diseases, galagraha, and other diseases due to an excess of phelgm.

कस्तूरीविजय रसः ।

हिङ्गुलञ्च विषं टङ्गुं जातीकोपफलं तथा । मरिचं पिप्पली चैव
कस्तूरी च समाश्रिका ॥ रत्निद्वयं ततः खादेत् यथायोग्यानुपानतः ।
कस्तूरीविजयाख्योयं रसेन्द्रः सन्निपातहृत् ॥

Kasturi Vijaya rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, aconite, borax, ja'tikosa ja'ti-phala, maricha, pippali, and musk are to be rubbed

together with water, and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. This cures sa'unipa'tika fever.

कस्तूरीभैरव रसः ।

मृगमदरससूर्या* धातकी शूकशिखी रजतकनकमुक्ता विद्रुमं लौहपाठाः । क्रिमिरिपुघ्नविष्वा वारितालाभ्रघात्री रविदलरस-
पिष्टः कस्तूरीभैरवोऽयम् ॥ ख्यातोऽयं रसराजिन्द्रः सर्वज्वरविनाशनः ।
आर्द्रकस्य रसैः सह विषमज्वरनाशनः ॥ इन्द्रजान् भौतिकान्
वापि ज्वरान् कामादिसम्भवान् । अभिचारकृतांश्चैव तथा शत्रु-
कृतान् पुनः ॥ निहन्त्याद् भक्षणादेव डाकिन्यादियुतां स्तथा ।
विव्वचूर्णजीरकाभ्र्यां मधुना सह पानतः ॥ आमोतिमारं ग्रहणीं
ज्वरातिमारमेव च । अग्निदीप्तिकारः शान्तः कासरागनिकृन्तनः ॥
क्षपयेद् भक्षणादेव मेहरोगं हलीमकम् । जीर्णज्वरं नृतनं वा
द्विकालीनञ्च सन्ततम् ॥ प्रक्षिप्तं भौतिकं वापि हन्ति सर्वान्
विशेषतः । ऐकाहिकं द्वाहाहिकं वा त्रयाहिकं चातुराहिकम् ॥
पाञ्चाहिकं षष्ठसंस्थं पाक्षिकं मासिकं तथा । सर्वान् ज्वरान्
निहन्त्याश्च भक्षणादार्द्रकद्रवैः ॥

Kasturi-bhairava-rasa

Equal quantities of musk, incinerated mercury, copper,

* मृगमद रस सूर्या इतीतत् स्थले मृगमदशशिसूर्या इतीतदपि पाठान्तरं दृश्यते । अत्रापि शशीति शब्देन पारदभस्म एव बोद्धव्यं यतोऽसौ शब्दः पारदरौपावङ्कपूर्वचन्द्रादीनां वृहथानां वाचक एव ।

dha'taki flower, ba'nari seeds, silver, gold, pearls, coral, iron, pa'tha', brianga, musta', shunthi, ba'la', orpiment, mica, and a'malaki, are to be rubbed together with the juice of arka leaves and made into pills, one racti in weight each, to be taken with ginger juice. It cures all sorts of fevers, diarrhoea, both acute and chronic, cough, spermatorrhoea, and jaundice.

श्लेष्मकालानल रसः ।

हिङ्गुलसम्भवं सूतं गन्धकं मृतताम्रकम् । तुल्यं मनोज्ञा
तालञ्च कटुफलं धूर्त्तवीजकम् ॥ हिङ्गु च माक्षिकं कुष्ठं त्रिहृद्
दन्ती कटुत्रिकम् । व्याधिघातफलं वङ्गं टङ्गनं समभागिकम् ॥
स्रुङ्गी-क्षीरेण वटिकाः कारयेत् कुशलो भिषक् । विज्ञाय कोष्ठं
कालञ्च योजयेद् रक्तिकां क्रमात् ॥ वातश्लेष्मणि मन्देऽग्नौ पित्त
श्लेष्माधिकेऽपि च । जीर्णज्वरे च श्वयथौ सन्निपाते कफोत्पन्ने ॥
वलासप्रवन्तं त्यक्त्वा धातुं वातात्मकं जयेत् । सेवनात् सर्वरोगघ्नः
श्लेष्मकालानलो रसः ॥

Shleshma ka'la'nula rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, copper-sulphate, realgar, orpiment, katphala, seeds of dhutura, hingu, copper pyrites, kustham, tribrit, danti, trikatu, a'ragbadha, tin, and borax are to be rubbed together with the milk of snuhi and made into pills, one racti in weight each. It cures all sorts of sa'nuipa'tika fever, iccna-jwara, and dropsy. It also pacifies an excess of va'yu (but can not arrest waste) in that kind of cosumption called va'ta bala'saka (see page 41).

सन्निपातमार्त्तण्ड रसः ।

रसञ्च गन्धं द्विगुणं गृहीत्वा तत्पादभागं रवितारहेम । भस्मी
 कृतं योजय मर्हयाथ दिनत्रयं वह्निरसेन चम्पे ॥ विषञ्च दत्त्वात्र
 कलाप्रमाणमजादिपित्तैः परिभावयेच्च । वल्लहयञ्चास्य ददीत वह्नि-
 कटुत्रयाद्द्रुवरसप्रयुक्तम् ॥ तैलेन चाभ्यक्तवपुश्च कुर्यात् स्नानं
 जलेनैव सुशीतलेन । यावद्भवेद् दुःसहमस्य शीतं मूत्रं पूरीषञ्च
 शरीरकस्यः ॥ पथ्ये यदीच्छा परिजायतेऽस्य मरीचखण्डं दधिभक्तकञ्च ।
 अल्पं ददीताद्द्रुकयुक्तशाकं दिनाष्टकं स्नानमिदञ्च पथ्यम् ॥

Sannipata ma'rtanda rasa.

Eight tola's of mercury, sixteen tola's of sulphur, two tola's, of copper, two tola's of silver and two tola's of gold are to be mixed together, and rubbed in the sun, for three days with the decoction of chitraka roots. The substance is again to be rubbed and mixed with one sixteenth its weight of aconite, and subjected to bha'vana' with the biles of boar, goat, buffalo, peacock, and rohita fish. Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey, juice of ginger, decoction of chitraka roots, and powdered trikatu. Diet curd, boiled rice, powdered maricha, mixed with sugar, and curries prepared from patola, etc., with a little of ginger. The body of the patient is to be rubbed with a cooling oil, and there-after, he is to take a bath in cold water so long as shivering and a desire to answer the calls of nature do not arise. The bath is to be continued for eight days in succession, and diet to be the same all these days.

सूचिकाक्षेपण रसः ।

अमृतं गरलं दारु मर्व्वतुल्यञ्च हिङ्गुलम् । पञ्चपित्तो न संमर्द्दं
सर्षपाभां वटीं चरेत् ॥ सूचिकाक्षेपणो रसो ज्ञातः शूलिप्रमादतः ।
सन्निपाति महाघोरे विसूच्यां च निदारुणे । दातव्या केवला वटी
पयःपेटीजलेन वै ॥ अथवा सूचिकाच्छिन्ने रक्ताक्ते ब्रह्मदारके ।
सहस्रकलशैः स्नानसभ्यङ्गं तैलचन्दनैः । पयःपेटीशतं पानं भोजनं
दधिभक्तकम् । इत्यादि शीतलं कार्यं क्षुयर्पाद् रुजाप्रशान्तये ॥

Suchika'-ksepana rasa.

One part each of aconite, poison of black cobra, and red gouriपासा'nam and three parts of cinnabar are to be rubbed together with the biles of hog, buffalo, goat, peacock, and rohita fish, in succession, and made into pills of the size of a mustard seed, each. In sa'nnipa'tika fever of extremely virulent type and in cholera, one such pill is to be given to the patient with cocoanut water; or if he is unable to swallow it, the pill is to be rubbed with honey and mixed with the blood which issues out of the crown of his head, the skin of which has been pricked a little by means of a needle. After the application of the medicine, the patient is to be given a bath in a profuse quantity of cold water, after his body has been rubbed well with oil prepared from sesamum seeds and with sandle-paste. He is also to be allowed to drink a sufficient quantity of cocoanut water, and to take boiled rice with curd. Other cooling actions may also be resorted to.

सूचिकाभरण रसः ।

रसगन्धकनागाभ्रं विषं स्यावरजङ्गमम् ।* मातृस्यमाहिषमाशुर-
 क्क्षागपित्तै विभावयेत् ॥ सूचिकाभरणो नाम भैरवेन प्रकीर्तितः ।
 दातव्यः सूचिकाघ्रेण पयःपेटीजलेन च ॥ त्रयोदशसन्निपातं विसूच्या-
 मतिसारके । त्रिदोषजे तथा कासे दापयेत् कुशलो भिषक् ॥
 पयःपेटीशतं दद्याद् भोजनं दधिभक्तकम् । तथा सुभर्जितं मांसं
 लेपनं तिलचन्दनैः । रोगिणो यत् प्रियं द्रव्यं तस्मै तच्च प्रदापयेत् ॥

Suchika'-bharana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, lead, mica, aconite, and poison of black cobra are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vuna' with the biles of fish, buffalo, peacock, and goat. This medicine is to be applied at the crown of the head pricked by means of the point of a needle or to be swallowed with cocoanut water. It cures all sorts of sa'mni-pa'tika fever, cough, cholera, and diarrhoea. The patient, after taking the medicine, is to drink water of a hundred cocoanuts, and to eat boiled rice with curd and meat well cooked with clarified-butter. Oil prepared from sesamum seeds and sandal paste should also be rubbed all over his body. He may also be allowed to take his favourite diet

घोरमृत्सिंहरसः ।

भागैकं मृतताम्रस्य द्विभागं मृतलीहकम् । द्विभागं मृतवङ्गञ्च

* रसगन्धकनागाभ्रमितेयतत्स्थले रसगन्धकनागञ्च इतेयतत् पाठान्तरमपि दृश्यते ।

चतुर्भागं मृताभ्रकम् ॥ मात्तिकं रसगन्धी च तथा शुद्धा मनःशिला ।
चत्वार्येतानि ताम्रस्य प्रतीकं तुल्यमेव च ॥ गरलञ्चाभ्रतुल्यं स्यात्
त्रिकटुञ्चाभ्रतुल्यकः । एतत् सर्व्वसमं देयं विषमुष्टि च चूर्णितम् ॥
एतेषां द्विगुणं देयं वत्सनाभं सुशोधितम् । मात्स्यमाहिषमायुर-ष्टि-
पित्तैर्विभावयेत् ॥ चित्तकस्य द्रवेनैव प्रतीकं याममावकम् । सर्ष-
पाभा वटी कार्या शोषयोदात्तपे ततः ॥ दापयेद् वटिकासिकां
पयःपेटीरसेन च । त्रयोदशसन्निपाते विसृच्यामतिसारके ॥ त्रिदोषजे
तथा कासे दापयेत् कुशलो भिषक् । पयःपेटीगतं दद्याद् भोजनं
दधिभक्तकम् । घोरवृत्सिंहनामायं रसानामुत्तमो रसः ॥

Ghora-arisingha rasa

One part of copper, two parts of iron, three parts of tin, four parts of mica, one part of copper pyrites, one part of mercury, one part of realgar, four parts of black cobra poison, four parts of trikatu, twenty two parts of nuxvomica, and eighty-eight parts of aconite are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana' with the biles of rohita fish, buffalo, peacock, and boar. Pills are then to be made of the size of a mustard seed, each, which are to be dried in the sun. One such pill is to be applied with cocoonut water. It cures all sorts of sa'mipa'tika fever, diarrhoea, and cough. The patient is to be allowed to drink water of a hundred cocoanuts and to eat boiled rice mixed with curd.

सन्निपातसूदन रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं तालं वत्सनाभं त्रिभिः समम् । गरलं दाह-
मूषञ्च सर्व्वसमं च क्षिप्तम् ॥ वटिकां मुद्गरुल्यां च कारयेत्

कुशलो भिषक् । सन्निपाते वटीमेकामार्द्रद्रावैः प्रदापयेत् ॥
 सेवनान्ते यथाकाले भोजनं दधिभक्तकम् । प्रचुरवारिणा स्नानं
 तैलाभ्यङ्गादि कारयेत् ॥ रसो महाप्रभावोऽयं सन्निपातस्य सूदनः ॥

Sannipata-sudana rasa.

One part of mercury, one part of sulphur, one part of orpiment, three parts of aconite, one part of red gouri pa'sa'na, one part of black cobra poison, and eight parts of cinnabar are to be rubbed together with water, and made into pills of the size of a mudga gram, each. Accompaniment, honey and ginger juice. Diet, same as in ghora-nrisingha rasa. This medicine cures all sorts of sa'nnipa'tika fever.

शिवाप्रसादनरसः ।

सूतकं गन्धकञ्चैव शरितालं मनःशिला । अश्रकं वत्सनाभञ्ज
 दाह जङ्गमजं विषम् ॥ सर्व्वं तुल्यमितं ग्राह्यं जैपालस्यार्धभागकम् ।
 गृहीत्वौसर्व्वमेतत् तु खल्ले ततो विमर्द्दयेत् ॥ मात्स्यमाहिषमायुर-
 च्छागपित्तैश्च भावयेत् ॥ वटिकां शीततोयेन कुर्याद्गुञ्जाप्रमाणतः ।
 शिवाप्रसादनाख्योऽयं नारिकेलजलेन वै । भक्षयेत् सन्निपातार्त्तिं
 मृतुप्रस्तस्यामुखी भवेत् ॥ सेवनान्ते पिवित् तक्रं स्नायात्
 सुशीतलाभसा । तैलाभ्यङ्गं च शैत्यादि यथायोग्यं समाचरेत् ॥

Shiva-prasa'dana rasa.

One part each of mercury, sulphur, orpiment, realgar, mica, aconite, gouri-pa'sa'na, and black cobra poison, and half a part of croton seeds are to be rubbed together,

subjected to bha'vana' with the biles of fish, buffalo, peacock, and goat, rubbed with cold water, and made into pills. one racti in weight, each. Accompaniment, coccoanut water. This medicine cures a man in a dying state, suffering from a sa'nnipa'tika fever. Such cooling actions as anointing the body with oil, bath in cold water, drinking of butter-milk, etc., are to be resorted to, as usual.

त्रैलोक्यचिन्तामणिः रसः ।

रसभस्म त्रयो भागा द्विभागश्च भुजङ्गमम् । वत्सनाभं च षड्-
भागं भागैकं तालकं तथा ॥ गोदन्तं गगनं तुष्यं शिलागन्धक-
टङ्गणम् । जयपालोन्मत्तदन्ती करवीरश्च लाङ्गली ॥ पलाशमूल-
जैनीरैः सप्तधा भावितं दृढम् । चित्रमूलकषायेन चार्द्रकस्य च
वारिणा ॥ सात्स्यमाहिषमायुरक्षागवाराहडौण्डुभम् । प्रतीकं दशधा
मर्द्दं शिलाखले च संचयात् ॥ धानादयां वटीं कुर्याच्छुद्धवस्त्रेन
धारयेत् । टातव्यञ्चानुपानेन नारिकेलीदकेन च ॥ ताम्बूलश्च ततो
दद्याद् भक्ष्यं शीतोपचारकम् । तैलाभ्यङ्गं सदा स्नानं घृतमत्स्यादि-
भोजनम् । शीताब्जं दधिसंयुक्तं पुराणाद्भक्ष्यं भक्षयेत् ॥

Trailokya chinta'mani rasa.

Three parts of incinerated mercury, two parts of black cobra poison, six parts of aconite, one part each of orpiment, godanta, mica, copper sulphate, realgar, sulphur, borax, croton seeds, dhutura seeds, roots of danti, roots of karavira, and langali are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana' for seven times with the juice or

decoction of roots of pala'sha. The substance is then to be rubbed with each of the following, in succession, and made into pills, one third of a racti in weight, each ; - decoction of roots of chitraka, juice of ginger, biles of fish, peacock, buffalo, goat, boar, and dundubha snake. The medicine is to be taken with cocoanut water, after which the patient is to chew betel leaves. Such cooling actions as referred to in the case of the fore-going few medicines are to be resorted to. This medicine cures all sorts of sannipa'tika fever.

कालानल रसः ।

रसं गन्धं मृताभ्रं च टङ्गनञ्च मनः शिला । हिङ्गुलं गरलं दारुविषं
ताम्रञ्च तत्समम् ॥ विडालपदमात्रन्तु सर्व्वं शुद्धं विचूर्णयेत् ।
भावनाय च दातव्यं लाङ्गलीमूलकं तथा ॥ घोषामूलं तथा देयं
मूलं लोहितचित्तकम् । अयुष्पफलभूधात्री मूलं भ्रमररुद्रकम् ॥
वराहमहिषी च्छागी मयूरी मत्स्य एव च । एतेषाञ्च ददेत् पित्त-
मार्द्रकस्य रसेन च । प्रतीकं मर्दितं शुष्कं कणामात्रप्रमाणतः ॥
दातव्या केवला वटी पयःपेटीजलेन वै । अथवा सूचिकाच्छिन्ने
रक्ताक्ते ब्रह्महारके ॥ प्रसुरैः सलिलैः स्नानं भोजनं तत्रभक्तकम् ।
शैत्यकार्थं यथावुचि कारयेत् कुशली भिषक् ॥

Ka'la'nala rasa

One tola each of mercury, sulphur, mica, borax, realgar, cinnabar, black cobra poison, and gouri-na'sa'na are to be rubbed together, subjected to bhavana with each of the following, in succession, and made into pills of the size

of a mustard seed :— roots of laṅgali, roots of ghosha (devadāli), roots of red chitraka, tender bhumi-a'malaki before the growth of flowers and fruits, juice of bhringarāja leaves, juice of dhutura' leaves, biles of goat, boar, buffalo, peacock, rohita fish, and ginger juice. This medicine cures all sorts of sa'nipa'tika fever. Such cooling actions as referred to in the case of sannipa'ta sudana rasa are to be resorted to.

सूचीमुखरसः ।

सूतं गन्धकतालकं मणिशिलां ताप्यं लवं तुल्यकं जैपालं
विषटङ्कनं मधुफलं कृत्वा समाशं दृढम् । कृत्वा कज्जलिकां
विषोखणफणेः पित्तैश्च संभावयेत् क्षिप्त्वा मीसककूपिके रसवरं
सूचीमुखं नामतः ॥ ब्रह्महारि विकीर्णलोहितलवे गुञ्जैकमात्रं
ददेत् दत्त्वा मंपुटवदतन्द्रिकधनुर्वीति सग्राखाहिमे । कासं श्वासम-
रोचकं प्रलपनं कम्पं च हिक्कातुरः सूकत्वं वधिरत्वं मुग्धदमपद्मारं
जयेत्तत्क्षणात् ॥

Suchi mukha rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, orpiment, realgar, copper pyrites, jatiphala, copper sulphate, croton seeds, aconite, borax, and bikankata are to be rubbed together. The mercury and sulphur, in this case, are to be rubbed first of all, to form kajjali or black powder, with which the other ingredients are to be mixed and rubbed together. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana' with the bile of a poisonous snake. When dried, the medicine is to be kept in a pot made of lead. One racti of this medicine is to be mixed with blood, shed at the crown of the patient's head

by means of a needle. It cures a patient in a dying state suffering from sa'nupa'tika fever with such symptoms as drooping of the eye-lids, drowsiness, titanus, coldness of the extremities, cough, asthma, aversion to food, delirium, shivering, hiccough, loss of power of speech, and power of hearing, insauinty, and apoplexy.

मृतसंजीवनसूचिकाभरण रसः ।

वज्रवैक्रान्तयोर्भस्म प्रत्येकं निष्कसम्मितम् ; शृङ्गीविषं द्विनिष्कं च त्रिनिष्कं चुलिकापटु ॥ पञ्च निष्कोऽग्निजारश्च सर्व्वमेकत्र मेलयेत् । तावद् भस्मरसं यावन्मर्दयेद्दिवसत्रयम् ॥ शार्ङ्गिष्ठादिकृ वर्गस्य क्षारनीरेण भावयेत् । त्रयोविंशति वाराणि विमर्द्दं च विशीष्य च ॥ ततो विमर्द्दं दिवसं क्षिपेद्दन्तकरण्डके । मृतसञ्जीवनाख्योऽयं सूचिकाभरणी रसः ॥

Mrita-sanjivana-suchikabharna-rasa

Incinerated diamond and vaikra'nta (garnet), one fourth tola, in weight, each ; half a tola of shringi poison, $\frac{1}{2}$ tola of nava sa'ra (sal-ammoniac), $1\frac{1}{2}$ tola of agni-ja'ra, and three tola's of incinerated mercury are to be mixed together, and rubbed well, for three days. They are then to be rubbed and subjected to bha'vana', for twenty three times, with a solution of the alkali prepared from the sa'rngasta-varga (detailed below). They are then to be dried well, and rubbed once more, for a day, and kept in in a pot made of ivory.

सन्निपातेन तीव्रेण सुमुर्षो भूर्गतस्य च । तालुनि प्रच्छयित्वाथ रसमेनं विनिक्षिपेत् ॥ सूच्यातिसूक्ष्मया तीयभिन्नयाऽति प्रयत्नतः ।

ततस्त्रैलेन तं लिप्त्वा निवाते संनिवेशयेत् ॥ ततोऽर्द्धप्रहरादूर्ध्वं त्यक्त-
मूलपुरीषकम् । लब्धसंज्ञं प्रताप्राप्त्यं दीलयन्तं शिरो मुहुः ॥
आयुषन्तं विजानीयादन्यथा चान्यथा खलु ॥

This medicine is to be applied to a patient in a mori-
bund condition, suffering from a sa'mnipatika fever of a
virulent type, and laid on the ground in expectation of
death. The flesh at the crown of the patients' head is
to be cut a little with the point of a needle, wet with
water, and the medicine applied on the spot, by mixing
it with the blood that comes out of the spot. The body
of the patient is then to be rubbed with oil, and he
is to be kept in a place not agitated by wind. If, after
the lapse of one and half hour, the patient dis-
charges stool and urine, regains consciousness, moves his head
again and again, and his whole body is found to be
heated, he is taken to be saved from the clutches of
death ; otherwise, not.

ततः शीताम्बसंपूर्णे कटाहं तं निवेशयेत् । तत्र चोत्कथितं
तोयमघनीयापरं क्षिपेत् ॥ याचमानममुं पश्चात् पाययेत् ससितं
पयः ॥ दधि वा सितयोपेतं नारिकेलजलं तथा । रश्माफलानि
दद्याच्च म्रियते मोऽन्यथा खलु ॥ लब्धसंज्ञं प्रभाषन्तं याचमानं
फलादिकम् । तस्मादाकथ्य तैलाक्तं तैलं पिष्ट्वाऽपनीय च ॥ लेपयेद्-
गन्धकपूर्वैः रापादतलमस्तकम् । इत्यादि शिशिरैर्द्रवैः सप्तरात्र
सुपाचरेत् ॥

In the event of the above mentioned symptoms occurring,
the patient is to be seated in a tub, full of cold water, which
is to be thrown out as soon as it grows hot, and is to be

replaced by a fresh quantity of cold water. The process is to be repeated for some time. If the patient asks for food, he is to be allowed to drink sugar, dissolved with water or mixed with water, or cocoanut water, and to eat ripe banana fruits. If such diet is not given to him, he may die. He is to be taken out of the tub, as soon as he regains consciousness and asks for food. Subsequently, the oil on his skin is to be removed by rubbing it with powdered rice, etc. After the removal of the oil, his whole body is to be smeared with thin sandal paste, mixed with camphor. These processes (viz cold bath, etc.) are to be performed for seven days, at a stretch.

कर्णाक्षिनासिकावक्त्रे क्षिपेत् पीताश्रयं सुहः । अष्टमेऽहनि
संप्राप्ते दूर्ध्नीमूलजं रसम् ॥ ससितं पारयेद्देगभवतारयितुं भृशम् ।
वेगैस्वतारितं पश्चाद् यथेष्टं भोजनं दधि ॥ श्वासोच्छ्वासयुतं चान्यै
शुक्तं जीवनलक्षणैः । कटाहं जलसंपूर्णं निक्षिपेद्दोषलब्धये ॥ लब्ध-
बोधं तमाकृष्य पूर्व्वेवत् समुपाचरेत् । जीवित्वा यावदायुषं स्त्रियते
तदनन्तरम् ॥

During these seven days, cold water is to be sprinkled over and over again, upon the ears, eyes, nose, and face of the patient. On the eighth day, he is to drink a little of the juice of mandukaparni, mixed with sugar. This will counteract the intensity of the medicine. The patient is there-after to take a sufficient quantity of boiled rice, mixed with curd.

सन्निपाते महाघोरं मज्जन्तं मृत्युमागरे । उद्धरेत्तस्य धर्मस्य
ब्रह्माप्यन्तं न विन्दति ॥ सन्निपातमहामृत्युभयनिर्भूतमानवः ।

अपि सर्वस्वदानेन प्राणाचार्यं प्रपूजयेत् ॥ अन्यथा नरकं तावद्
यावत् कल्प-विकल्पना ।

This medicine, if applied in the above-mentioned way, may cure even a patient who has lost all symptoms of life, living a pretty long life and keeping a good state of health.

शाङ्गिष्ठा च तथा व्याघ्री करीरस्तिलपर्णिका । इन्द्रवारुणिका
मुस्ता हरिद्राङ्गलमूलैः ॥ अपामार्गः कणा स्वर्णं कटुतुम्बी
च तिन्तिडी । शाङ्गिष्ठादिकवर्गोऽयं सन्निपातहरः परः ॥

The following are the sa'rgna'staka varga :- sha'rngasta (ka'kajangha'),^६ kantaka'ri, sprouts of bamboo, tilaparni, indra'ba'runi, musta', haridra, roots of a'nkola, apa'ma'rga, pippali black dhustara, bitter ala'bu, and tamarind. These are pacifiers of an excess of the three doshas. Water, dissolved with alkalies prepared from these, is to be used for the purpose of bha'vana', as referred to above, in the present case.

महाज्वरांकुश रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं विषं गन्धं धुत्तवीजं त्रिभिः समम् । चतुर्णां द्विगुणं
व्योषचूर्णं मुञ्जाद्यं हितम् ॥ जम्बीरस्य च मज्जाभिराद्रकस्य
रसैर्युतम् । महाज्वराङ्कुशो नाम ज्वराष्टकनिस्दनः ॥

Maha'-jwara'nkusha rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and azomite, three parts of seeds of dhutara', four parts, each, of shumthi, pippali, and maricha are to be rubbed together, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey, juice of lime fruit, and of ginger. It cures all sorts of fever.

महाज्वरान्तक रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं ताम्रं हिङ्गुलं तालमेव च । लौहं वङ्गं
 मात्सिकञ्च खर्परञ्च मनःशिला ॥ स्वर्णमभ्रं गैरिकञ्च टंकणं
 रूप्यमेव च । सर्वान्येतानि तुल्यानि चूर्णयित्वा विभावयेत् ॥
 जम्बीरतुलसीचित्रविजयातिन्तिडीरसैः । एभिर्दिनत्रयं रौद्रे
 निर्जले खल्लगद्दरे ॥ चणमात्रां वटीं कृत्वा च्छायाशुकान्तु
 कारयेत् ॥ महाग्निजननी चैषा सर्वज्वरविनाशिनी । एकजं
 हन्वजञ्चैव चिरकालममुद्भवम् । ऐकाहिकं द्वाहिकञ्च त्रिदोष-
 प्रभवं ज्वरम् ॥ चातुर्थकं तथातुग्रं जलदोषसमुद्भवम् । सर्वान्
 ज्वरान् निहन्तग्राशु भास्करस्तिमिरं यथा । महाज्वरान्तको नाम
 रसोऽयं मुनिभाषितः ॥

Maha-jwara'ntaka rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur copper, cinnabar, orpiment, iron, tin, copper pyrites, calamine, realgar, gold, mica, red-ochre, borax, and silver, are to be mixed together and subjected to bhā'vana', for three days, with the juices or decoctions of lime fruit, leaves of tulasi, roots of chitraka, leaves of bhanga', and leaves of tamarind. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each, and dried in a shady place. It cures all sorts of visama-jwara, including aika'hika, dwa'hika, and cha'turthaka, and nava-jwara, including sa'mni-pa'tika. It also increases power of digestion.

ज्वरान्तक रसः ।

रसस्य द्विगुणं गन्धं गन्धतुल्यञ्च टङ्गणम् । रसतुल्यं विषं योज्यं
 भरिचं पञ्चधा विषात् ॥ कटफलं दन्तीवीजञ्च प्रतेकं भरिचोन्मितम् ।

ज्वरान्तको रसो नाम मर्द्दयेद् याममात्रकम् ॥ माषैकेन निहन्त्याश्च
ज्वरं जीर्णं त्रिदोषजम् ॥

Jwara'ntaka rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, two parts of borax, one part of aconite, five parts of maricha, five parts of katphala, and five parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed together for three hours, and made into pills, six ractis in weight each. It cures jwirna jwara and sa'nnipatika' jwara.

ज्वरसूदन रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं बीजं कमकसम्भवम् । महीषधं टङ्गनञ्च
हरितालं तथा विषम् ॥ शृङ्गराजाम्बुना सर्व्वं मर्द्दयित्वा घटीं
चरेत् । खादिद् गुञ्जप्रमाणां तां यथादोषानुपानतः । रसोयं ज्वरसूदनो
विषमज्वरनाशनः । ज्वरातिसारमन्दाग्नीन् नाशयेद्विकल्पतः ॥

Jwara sudana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, seeds of dhutura, shunthi, borax, orpiment, and aconite are to be rubbed with the juice of bhringara'ja leaves, and made into pills, one ructi in weight each. Accompaniment, according to the nature of the dosha. This medicine cures visama jwara, fever with diarrhoea, and indigestion.

ज्वरनिसूदन रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं कर्षमानं नयेद् बुधः । महीषधं टङ्गनञ्च

हरितालं तथा विषम् ॥ रसाहं मर्दयेत् खले भृङ्गराजरसेन तु ।
त्रिदिनं भावनां दत्त्वा चतुर्थे वटिकां ततः ॥ कुर्याच्चणकमात्राच्च
पिप्पलीमधुसंयुताम् । ज्वरनिःसूदनो नाम विषमज्वरनाशनः ॥

Jvaranisudana rasa.

One tola' each of mercury and sulphur, half a tola' each of shunthi, borax, orpiment, and aconite are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for three days, with the juice of bhringara'ja leaves. Pills are then to be made, on the fourth day, two ractis in weight each. Accompaniment, honey and powdered pippali. It cures visama jwara

चूडामणि रसः ।

मृतं सूतं प्रवालञ्च स्वर्णं तारञ्च वङ्कम् । शुल्भं मुक्ता
तीक्ष्णमभ्रं सर्वमङ्गिर्विमर्दयेत् ॥ चूडामणिरसो हेमेषु लब्धः शिव-
प्रसादतः । वज्रमात्रप्रयोगेन नाशयेद् विविधं गदान् ॥ धातुस्थं
सन्निपातोत्थं ज्वरं विषमसंभवम् । कामशोकसमुद्भूतं त्रिदोष-
जनितं तथा ॥ कासं श्वासञ्च विविधं शूलं सर्व्वाङ्गसंभवम् ।
शिरोरोगं कर्णशूलं दन्तशूलं गलग्रहम् ॥ वातपित्तसमुद्भूतां ग्रहणीं
सर्वसंभवाम् । आमवातं कटीशूलमग्निमान्द्रं विसृचिकाम् ॥
अर्शांसि कामलां मेहं सूत्रकच्छादिकाञ्च यत् । तत् सर्व्यं नाशयत्याशु
विष्णुचक्रमिवासुरान् ॥

Chhura'mani rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, coral, gold, silver, tin, copper, pearls, steel, and mica are to be rubbed

together with water, and made into pills, three ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures sa'nuipa'tika fever, chronic fever, and fever due to an excess of sexual desire and grief, cough due to an excess of the three doshas, asthma all sorts of colic, head diseases, pain in the ears and teeth, galagraha, chronic diarrhoea due to an excess of va'yu and pittam, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of power of digestion. cholera, piles, and spermatorrhoea.

ज्वरदृसिंह रसः ।

पारटं गन्धकं तालं भल्लातकस्तथैव च । धत्रीक्षीरसमायुक्त-
मेकत्र च विमर्हयेत् ॥ सृक्तिकभाजने स्थाप्यं मुद्रितव्यं विचक्षणैः ।
अग्निं प्रज्वालयेत् तत्र प्रहरद्वयसंस्थया ॥ शीतलं खल्लयेत् तत्र
भावना च प्रदीयते । शृङ्गराजरसेरत्र गण्डदूर्वाभवे रसैः ॥ चित्र-
कस्य रसेनापि भावना दीयते पुनः । पश्चात् तच्चर्णयेद् यज्ञात्
कूपिकायाञ्च धारयेत् ॥ ज्वर उत्पद्यते यस्य चतुर्थे चापरे पुनः ।
माषैकश्च रसो देयस्तत्क्षणात्प्राशयेज्ज्वरम् ॥ ज्वरे शान्ते परं पथं
देयं मुन्नीदनं पयः ।

Jwara nrisingha rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, orpiment, and bhalla'taka are to be rubbed together with the milk of snuhi, and subjected to heat by putam, for six hours. When cooled of itself, the medicine is to be taken out and subjected to bha'vana for three days with the juices of bhringara'ja leaves, ganda durba', and roots of chitraka, and then powdered. This medicine cures cha'turthaka and other chronic fevers.

Diet, soup of mudga grams, and milk, to be given after remission of fever.

कस्तूरीभूषण रसः ।

सुवर्णसिन्दुरं स्वर्णं लौहं तारं मृगाण्डजम् । जातीफलं
जातीकोषं लवङ्गञ्च त्रिकण्टकम् ॥ कर्पूरं गगनध्वं चोचं मूषल-
तालकम् । प्रतेकं कर्षमाणन्तु तुरङ्गञ्च द्विकार्षिकम् ॥ विद्रुमं
भक्षसूतञ्च मौक्तिकं माक्षिकं तथा । राजपट्टं शिथिग्रौवं सर्व्वं
संचूर्ण्य यत्नतः ॥ खले तु चूर्णमादाय भावयेत् परिकीर्त्तितैः ।
निगुण्डीफल्गिकावासारविमूलत्रिकण्टकैः ॥ ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति
कस्तूरीभूषणो रसः ।

Kasturi bhusana rasa.

One tola' each of swarna sinduram, gold, iron, silver, musk, ja'tiphalam, ja'tikosam, cloves, gokshura, camphor, mica, cardamoms, musali, and orpiment and two tola's each of copper, coral, incinerated mercury, pearls, copper pyrites, ra'ja'varta, and copper sulphate are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice or decoction of each of the following :—leaves of nirgundi, bha'rgi, bark of va'saka, roots of arka and gokshura. Pills are then to be made one racti in weight each. It cures all sorts of fevers.

सुवर्णादि रसः ।

सुवर्णं रससिन्दुरं प्रवालं वङ्गमेव च । लौहं ताम्रं तेजपत्र-
यमानिविष्णुमेवजम् ॥ सैन्धवं भरिचं कुष्ठं खदिरं द्विहरिद्रकम् ।

रसाञ्जनं मात्तिकञ्च समभागञ्च कारयेत् ॥ वारिणा वटिका कार्या
रक्तिद्वयप्रमाणतः । भक्षयेत् प्रातरुत्थाय सर्वज्वरकुलान्तकम् ॥

Subarna'di rasa.

Equal quantities of gold, rasa sinduram, coral, tin, iron, copper, tejapatram, jama'ni, shunthi, rock salt, naricha, kustham, khadira, haridra' da'ruharidra', rasa'njanam, and copper pyrites are to be rubbed together with water and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine is to be taken in the morning. It cures all sorts of fever.

क्षेमसुन्दर रसः ।

भास्करो गन्धकः शर्वो देवी विहङ्गतीक्ष्णकम् । शोणितं
गगनञ्चैव पुष्पकञ्च महेश्वरम् ॥ भूनिम्बादिगणैर्भाष्यं सधुना गुडिका
दृढा । चातुर्थकं तृतीयञ्च ज्वरं सन्ततकं तथा ॥ आमज्वरं
भूतकृतं सर्वज्वरसपोहति । पूजितः सर्वलोकेषु रसोऽयं क्षेम-
सुन्दरः ॥

Ksemasundara rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, sulphur, mercury, sulphur, copper pyrites, iron, silver, mica puspā'njanam, and mercury are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana with the decoction of bhunimbadigana (viz. kira'tatikta, devada'ru, shunthi, musta', katuki, indrajaba, dhanya', gajapippali, and the dashamulam). Pills are then to be made two ractis in weight each, to be taken with the accompaniment of honey only. This medicine cures all sorts of rheumatic fever and such chronic fevers as tritiyaka, cha'turthaka, and fever due to the influence of evil spirits.

गिरिशकरुणा रसः ।

रसं गन्धं विषं लीङ्गं धूर्त्तवीजन्तु तत् समम् । द्वौ भागौ
 ताम्रवङ्गेश्च व्योषचूर्णश्च तत्समम् ॥ जम्बीरस्य च मज्जाभि राद्रकस्य
 रसैर्युतम् । द्विगुञ्जां वटिकां खादेज्ज्वरमाशु व्यपोहति ॥ वातिकं
 पैन्तिकञ्चापि श्लैष्मिकं सान्निपातिकम् । ऐकाहिकं द्वाहाहिकञ्च चातु-
 र्थकविपर्ययम् ॥ असाध्यञ्चापि साध्यञ्च ज्वरश्चैवातिदुस्तरम् । अग्नि-
 मान्देऽप्यजीर्णे च आधानेऽनिलसम्भवे ॥ अतिसारेऽर्हिते चैव
 अरोचकनिपीडिते । ज्वरान् सर्वान् निहन्त्याशु भास्कर स्तिमिरं
 यथा । गिरिशकरुणा नाम सर्वज्वरव्यपोहकः ॥

Girisha karuna' rasa.

One part each of mercury, sulphur, iron, aconite, and seeds of dhutura', and two parts each of copper, roots of chitraka, and trikatu are to be rubbed together with the juices of lime fruit and ginger, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of fevers, both primary and chronic, and removes such of their symptoms as loss of appetite, indigestion, flatulence, facial paralysis, diarrhoea, and aversion to food.

शर्वरीवल्लभ रसः ।

रसं गन्धं मृतं ताम्रं मृतमभ्रं फलत्रिकम् । त्र्यूषणं दन्तीवीजश्च
 समं खल्ले विमर्हयेत् ॥ द्रोणपुष्पीरसैर्भाव्यं त्वजीर्णे शस्यते सदा ।
 जरमष्टविधं हन्ति सर्वशूलनिस्तदनः ॥ गुञ्जैकं वा द्विगुञ्जं वा
 देयमाद्रकवारिणा । शर्वरीवल्लभो रसो सर्वज्वरविनाशकः ॥

Sharvari ballava rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, triphala', trikatu, and seeds of croton are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice of dronapusi. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each, to be dried in a shady place. Accompaniment, honey with ginger juice. This medicine is specially efficacious in a fever attended with indigestion. It cures all sorts of fevers and colic.

विषमज्वरे वमनप्रयोगः ।

कुमारीमूलकर्षेकं पिवेत् कोष्णजलेन हि । वमनेन ज्वरं हन्ति
विषमं सुचिरन्तनम् ॥

Vomiting in visama jwara.

One tola' in weight of the roots of kanya', pestled with water, and mixed with one tola' in weight of tepid water, is to be drunk for the purpose of vomiting which helps in curing visama jwara.

अञ्जन भैरवः ।

सूततीक्ष्णकाष्ठागन्धमेकांशं जयपालकम् । सर्वैस्त्रिगुणितं जम्बू-
वारिष्ठा च सुपेषितम् । नेत्राञ्जनेन हुन्ताशु सव्योपद्रवमुद्धतम् ॥

Anjana bhairava

Equal quantities of mercury, iron, pippali, and sulphur,

and croton seeds three times in weight of all these combined, are to be rubbed together with lime juice and dried. A little of this compound, rubbed with water, and used as a collyrium, cures all sorts of sa'nnipa'tika fevers

वातपित्तान्तक रसः ।

मृतसूताभ्रमुस्तार्कतीच्छामाक्षिकतालकम् । गन्धकं मर्हयेत्
तुल्यं यष्टिद्राक्षासुतारसैः ॥ धात्रीशतावरीद्रावैर्द्रवैः क्षीरविदारिजैः ।
दिनं दिनं विभाष्याथ सिताक्षीद्रयुता वटी ॥ माषमात्रं निहन्तप्राश
वातपित्तज्वरं क्षयम् । दाहं तृष्णां भ्रमं शोषं वातपित्तान्तको रसः ।
सिताक्षीरं पिवेच्चानु यष्टिकाथं सितायुतम् ॥

Va'tapitta'ntaka rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, mica, musta' poison, copper, iron, copper pyrites, and orpiment are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana' for one day, each, with the juices of jastimadhu, grapes, guruchi, a'mala'ki, shata'bari and tuber of bida'ri. Pills are then to be made six ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, sugar and honey. This medicine cures fever due to an excess of va'yu and pitta'm, consumption, sensation of heat, thirst, giddiness, and dropsy. Decoction of jastimadhu, mixed with sugar, is to be drunk, a little after taking this medicine.

ज्वरकुञ्जरपारीन्द्र रसः ।

मूर्च्छिर्द, रसकर्षेकं तदर्हं जारिताम्बकम् । तारं ताम्प्यश्च
रसं रसकं ताम्बकं तथा ॥ मौक्तिकं विद्रुमं लीहं गिरिजं

गैरिकं शिला । गन्धकं हेमसारञ्च पलार्धञ्च पृथक् पृथक् ॥
 क्षीरावी सुरवल्ली च शोधनी गणिकारिका । भाटामला जीत्स्निका
 च सतिक्ता तु सुदर्शना ॥ अग्निजिह्वा पुतितैला सूर्पपर्णी प्रसारणी ।
 प्रत्येकस्वरसं दत्त्वा मर्द्दयेत् त्रिदिनावधि ॥ भक्षयेत् पर्णखण्डेन
 चतुर्गुञ्जाप्रमाणतः । महाग्निकारको रोगसङ्करघ्नः प्रयोगराट् ।
 सन्ततं सततानेन्द्रास्तृतीयकचतुर्थकान् । ज्वरान् सर्वान् निहस्ताश
 भास्कर स्तिमिरं यथा ॥ कासं श्वासं प्रमेहञ्च सशोषां पाण्डु-
 कामलाम् । ग्रहणीं क्षयरोगञ्च सर्वोपद्रवसंयुतम् । ज्वरकुञ्जर-
 पारीन्द्रः प्रथितः पृथिवीतले ॥

Jwara kunjara pa'rindra rasa.

One tola' in weight of mercury in swoon (i.e. kajjali or rasa sinduram), half a tola of mica, and two tola's each of silver, copper pyrites, cinnabar, calamine (or zinc), copper, pearls, coral, iron, bitumen, red ochre, realgar, sulphur, and copper sulphate are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for three times, each, with the juice of each of the following, in succession :—kshirika, tulasi, punarnaba', agnimantha, a'malaki, devada'li, katuki, padma guruchi, la'ngali. lata' kasturi (jyotismati), mudga parni, and prasa'rini. Dose, four ractis each, to be taken with honey and juice of betel leaves. This medicine cures all sorts of fever, asthma cough, spermatorrhœa, anæmia, dropsy, jaundice, chronic diarrhœa, and wasting diseases with symptoms.

व्याहिकारी रसः ।

रसगन्धशिलातालं सर्वैरतिविषा समा । रसस्य द्विगुणं लौहं

रौप्यं लौहाद्भिः सञ्चितम् ॥ पिशुमर्दरसेनापि विष्णुक्रान्तरसेन च ।
सर्वं संमर्द्दं वटिकाः कुर्याद् गुञ्जाद्वयोञ्चिताः ॥ हृन्त्यादतिविषा-
क्काथसंयुतोऽयं रसोत्तमः । त्र्याहिकादीन् ज्वरान् सर्वान् रक्षासीव
रघूहः ॥

Trya'hika'ri rasa.

One part each of mercury, sulphur, realgar, and orpiment, four parts of ativisa, two parts of iron, and half a part of silver are to be rubbed together with the juices of bark of nimba and leaves of *apara'jita*, and made into pills, three ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, honey and decoction of *ativisa*. This medicine cures *tritiyaka* (see page. 40) and all other chronic fevers.

चतुर्थकारी रसः ।

रसगन्धकलीहाभ्रहरितालं समांगिकम् । रसार्धप्रमितं हेम
सर्वं खल्लोदरे क्षिपेत् ॥ कृष्णधुस्तूरपयसा मुनिपुष्परसेन च ।
भावयित्वा वटी कार्या द्विगुञ्जफलमानतः ॥ चम्पकद्रावयोगेन
सेवितोऽयं रसेश्वरः । चतुर्थकादीन् निखिलान् निहृन्त्यादिषम
ज्वरान् ॥

Chaturthaka'ri rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, mica, and orpiment, and gold half in quantity of mercury, are to be mixed together, rubbed with the juices of leaves of black *dhutura* and flower of *ba'saka*, and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. Accompaniment, honey and juice of the bark

of champaka tree. This medicine cures chaturthaka and all other chronic fevers.

विश्वेश्वर रसः ।

पारदं रसकं गन्धं तुल्यांशं मर्द्दयेद्भस्मे । अश्वत्थजं त्र्यहं पञ्चाद्रसे
कीलकमूलजे ॥ निदिग्धिकारसे काकमाचिकाया रसे तथा ।
द्विगुञ्जां वा त्रिगुञ्जां वा गोक्षीरेण प्रदापयेत् । रात्रिज्वरं निहन्ताराद्य
नाम्ना विश्वेश्वरो रसः ॥

Bishweshwara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, and calamine are to be mixed together, and subjected to bhavana, for three days each, with the juices of roots of ashwatha, roots of badari tree, leaves of kantakari, and leaves of kakama'chi. Pills are then to be made, two or three ractis in weight each, to be taken with cow's milk. It is a very good medicine for night-fever.

चन्द्रनाथ रसः ।

पारदो गन्धकश्चैव त्रिचारं लवणत्रयम् । मुग्गुलुर्वत्सनाभं च
प्रतेप्रकन्तु द्विमाषिकम् ॥ कृष्णोष्णसजटानीरैर्भाविष्येत् सप्तारकम् ।
गोक्षुरेन्द्रकमारीप्रकरञ्चचित्ततेजिका ॥ भूकूर्कवकवल्लीभिस्त्रिफला-
वृहतीरसैः । मर्द्दिता वटिका कार्या कृष्णलाफलसन्निभा ॥ ततो
वटीहृद्यं दन्तु । यत्नैः शाट्यादिभिर्हृतिः । रसः सर्वज्वरं हन्ति-
क्षणमात्रान्न संशयः ॥ रसोऽयं चन्द्रनाथाख्यः क्षणादेव ज्वरं
जयेत् ।

Chandranatha rasa.

One eighth tola in weight each, of mercury, sulphur, the three alkalis (viz. swarjiksha'ra javaksha'ra, and borax, combined in equal quantities), three salts (viz. rock salt, bira salt, and sawvarchala salt, combined in equal quantities), guggulu, and aconite are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with the juice of roots of black dhutura'. The compound is then to be rubbed with the juice or decoction of each of the following, in succession, and made into pills one racti in weight each:—gokshura, seeds of kutaja, ma'risa, karanja, roots of chitraka, lata-kasturi, bhumijhinti, triphala', and brihati. Two such pills are to be taken at a time, and the body of the patient is to be covered with a thick piece of cloth, after he takes the medicine. This medicine cures all sorts of fevers, very soon.

पर्णखण्डे ज्वर रसः ।

समांशं मर्हयेत् खल्ले रसं गन्धं शिलां विषम् । निर्गुण्डीस्वर-
सैर्भाव्यं त्रिवारश्चाद्रकद्रवैः ॥ गुञ्जाकं भक्षयेत् पर्णे ज्वरं हन्ति
महाहृतम् ॥

Parna khandeshwara rasa

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, realgar, and aconite are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for three times each, with the juices of leaves of nirgundi and ginger. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight each, to be taken with a piece of betel-leaf. This cures fever wonderfully.

भागैकं रसरजस्य भागश्च हेममाक्षिकात् । भागद्वयं शिलायाश्च
गन्धकस्य त्रयो मताः ॥ तालकाद्दशभागाश्च शुल्बं स्याद् भागपञ्चकम् ।
भस्मातकात् त्रयो भागाः सर्वमेकत्र चूर्णयेत् ॥ वज्रीक्षीरप्लुतं
कृत्वा दृढे मृशयभाजने । विधाय सुदृढां मुद्रां पचेद् यामचतुष्टयम् ॥
स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धृत्य खलयेत् सुदृढं पुनः । गुञ्जाचतुष्टयश्चास्य पर्ण-
खण्डे न दापयेत् ॥ रसरजः प्रसिद्धोऽयं ज्वरमष्टविधं जयेत् ।

Rasara'ja rasa

One part of mercury, one part of copper pyrites, two parts of realgar, three parts of sulphur, ten parts of orpiment, five parts of copper, and three parts of bhalla'taka are to be rubbed together and saturated with the milk of suhi. The compound is then to be kept inside a strong earthen pot, the mouth of which is to be closed by means of an earthen basin, the joint being cemented with mud and rags. The pot is then to be heated for twelve hours. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out and powdered very fine. Dose, four ractis each, to be taken with honey and juice of betel leaves. This medicine cures all sorts of fevers.

ज्वरारि रसः ।

दरदवलिरसानां शुल्बनागाभ्रकाणाम् । सुभगविटशिलानां सर्व-
मेकत्र योज्यम् ॥ विपिनट्टपदस्रोत्थैर्भाजितं शोषयेत् तत् । दिवस-
दशसमाप्तौ रक्तिकैकाञ्च कुर्यात् ॥ एकैकां भक्षयेत्स्य चार्द्रकस्य

रसैर्युताम् । क्षणादेव ज्वरं हन्ति ज्वरारिः स निगद्यते । सर्व-
शूलविनाशी च कफपित्तविनाशनः ॥

Jwara'ri rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, sulphur, mercury, copper, lead mica, borax, bira salt, and realgar are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for ten times, with the juice of leaves of a'ragbadha, and made into pills, one racti in weight each. Accompaniment honey and ginger juice. It cures fever very quickly. It pacifies an excess of kapha and pittam, and is also a good medicine for colic.

ज्वराशनि रसः ।

रसं गन्धं सैन्धवञ्च विषं ताम्रं समं भवेत् । सर्वचूर्णसमं लौहं
तत्समं चूर्णमभ्रकम् ॥ लौहे च लौहदण्डेन निर्गूढ्याः स्वरसेन च ।
मर्दयेद् यत्नतः पञ्चान्मरिचं सूततुल्यकम् ॥ पर्णेन सह दातव्यो
रसो रक्तिकसन्धितः । सर्वज्वरहरः श्रेष्ठो ज्वरान् हन्ति सुदारुणान् ॥
कासं श्वासं महाघोरं विषमाख्यं ज्वरं वमिम् । धातुस्वं प्रवलं
दाहं ज्वरं दीपत्रयोद्भवम् ॥

Jwara'shani rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, rock salt, aconite, and copper, iron equal in quantity to all the above combined, and mica, equal to iron, are to be mixed together, and rubbed in an iron mortar with the juice of nirgundi leaves, by means of an iron rod. Again mix with the compound, powdered maricha, equal in quantity to mercury. Rub all these

together, and make into pills, one racti in weight each. Accompaniment, honey and juice of betel leaves. It cures all sorts of fevers, cough, and specially all sorts of chronic fevers fever affecting the dha'tus, a sensation of intense heat, and fever due to the excess of the three doshas.

ज्वरकालकेतु रसः ।

रसं विषं गन्धकताम्बकञ्च मनःशिलारुष्करतालकञ्च । विमर्षं
वज्रीपयसा समांशं गजाङ्गुयं तच्च पुटं विदध्यात् ॥ द्विगुञ्चमस्त्रैव
मधुप्रयुक्तं ज्वरं निहन्त्याष्टविधं महोद्यम् । पुरा भवान्यै कश्चितो
भवेन नृणां हिताय ज्वरकालकेतुः ॥

Jwara ka'laketu rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, copper, realgar, oily substance extracted from seeds of bhalla'taka, and orpiment are to be rubbed together with the milk of suhi, and subjected to heat by gajaputam. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey. This medicine cures all sorts of fever.

पार्वतीकरुणा रसः ।

रसगन्धकलीहानि ताम्नं तारं हिरण्यकम् । हरितालं खर्परञ्च
कांस्यं वङ्गञ्च विद्रुमम् ॥ सुक्ताभाञ्जिककाशीशं शिला च टङ्गणं
समम् । कर्पूरञ्च समं दत्त्वा भावनासप्तसप्तकम् ॥ भार्गी वासा च
निर्गुण्डी नागवल्ली जयन्तिका । कारवेळं पटोलञ्च शक्राशनं पुनर्नवा ॥
आर्द्रकञ्च ततो दद्यात् प्रतीकं वारसप्तकम् । पार्वतीकरुणा नाम

सर्व्वं ज्वरविनाशनः ॥ वातिकं पैलिकश्चैव श्लैषिकं सान्निपातिकम् ।
 इन्द्रजं विषमाख्यञ्च धातुखञ्च ज्वरं जयेत् ॥ कासं श्वासं तथा
 शीथं पाण्डुरोगं हलीमकम् । ग्रीहानमद्यमांसञ्च यकृतञ्च विना-
 शयेत् ॥

Parvati karana' rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, copper silver, gold, orpiment, calamine, bell-metal, tin, coral, pearls, copper pyrites, iron sulphate, realgar, borax, and camphor are to be mixed together, and subjected to bhava'na' for seven times each, in succession, with the juice or decoction of each of the following :—va'rgi, ba'saka, nirgundi, betel leaves, jayanti, ka'rabella, leaves of patola, leaves of bhanga', punarnaba', and ginger. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight each. This medicine cures all sorts of fevers, cough, asthma, dropsy, anaemia, jaundice, enlargement of spleen and liver.

त्रिपुरारि रसः ।

हुताशमुखसंशुद्धं रसं ताम्रञ्च गन्धकम् । लौहमभ्रं विषं चैव
 सर्व्वं कुर्यात् समांशकम् ॥ रसाच्चै सृतरूप्यञ्च शृङ्गवेराम्बुमर्हितम् ।
 द्विगुञ्च सधुना देयं सितयार्द्ररसेन वा ॥ ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति वारि-
 दोषभवं तथा । ग्रीहानमुदरं शीथमतिमारं विनाशयेत् । रोगानि-
 तान् निहन्त्याश्च शङ्करस्त्रिपुरं यथा ॥

Tripurari rasa

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, iron, mica, and aconite, and silver half in quantity of mercury, are to

be rubbed together with the juice of ginger, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, sugar, or honey, or ginger juice with honey. This medicine cures all sorts of fevers, enlargement of spleen, udara-roga, dropsy, and diarrhoea.

सर्वज्वराङ्ग रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं मरिचं नागरं कणाम् । त्वचं जैपालकं
कुष्ठं भुनिम्बं मुस्तकं पृथक् ॥ चूर्णयित्वा समांशन्तु कज्जल्या सह
मेलयेत् । निशुण्ड्याः स्वरसे चापि आर्द्रकस्य रसे तथा ॥ भावनां
कारयित्वा तु वटिकां कारयेद् भिषक् । वटिकां भक्षयित्वा तु
वस्त्रवेष्टञ्च कारयेत् ॥ एषा सर्वज्वराङ्गुशा ज्वराणां कुलनाशिनी ।
पृथग् दीपांश्च विविधान् समस्तान् विषमज्वरान् ॥ प्राकृतं वैकृतं
वापि वातश्लेष्मकृतं तथा । अन्तर्गतं वह्निःस्थञ्च निरामं साममेव वा ।
ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति वृक्षमिन्द्राशनिर्यथा ॥

Sarva jwara'nkusha rasa.

One part of mercury and one part of sulphur are to be rubbed together, and reduced to kajjali or black powder. Then, mix with this, one part each of the following :—maricha, shuthi, pippali, cardamom, eroton seeds, kustham, kira'ta tikta, and musta (all finely powdered). The compound is then to be subjected bha'yana' with the juices of leaves of nirgundi and ginger, and made into pills, one racti in weight each. The body of the patient is to be covered with a piece of cloth, after he takes the medicine. It cures all sorts of fever

पुरुषोत्तमरसः ।

अम्ब्रं ताम्ब्रं रसं गन्धं विषञ्चैव समम् समम् । द्विगुणं धुत्त-
वीजञ्च व्योषं पञ्चगुणं मतम् ॥ आर्द्रकस्य रसेनैव वटी कार्या
द्विगुञ्चिका । अनुपानं प्रयोक्तव्यं यथादोषानुसारतः ॥ पुरुषोत्त-
मनामायं रसः सर्व्वज्वरप्रणुत् । वातिकं पैत्तिकञ्चैव श्लैष्मिकं
सान्निपातिकम् ॥ विषमाख्यं ज्वरं हन्ति धातुस्थं विषमज्वरम् ।
प्लीहानं यकृतं गुल्ममयमांसं सशोथकम् ॥ ह्रिकं श्वासञ्च कासञ्च
मन्दानलमरोचकम् । नाशयेन्नात्र सन्देहो वृक्षमिन्द्राग्नि र्यथा ॥

Purusottama rasa.

One part each of mica copper, mercury, sulphur, and aconite, two parts of seeds of dhutura', and five parts of trikatu are to be rubbed together with the juice of ginger, and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. Accompani-ment is to be decided upon in consideration of the doshas. It cures all sorts of fever, enlargement of spleen or liver, gulma, dropsy, hiccough, asthma, cough, indigestion, and loss of appetite.

ब्रह्मरन्ध्रं रसः ।

रसाम्ब्रं गन्धकं तालं हिङ्गुलं मरिचं तथा । टङ्गनं सैन्धवीपेतं
सर्व्वींशममृतं तथा ॥ सर्व्वपादसमोपेतमहिषीपित्तमर्द्दितम् । ब्रह्म-
रन्ध्रे प्रयोक्तव्यं सन्ध्यासान्नानसङ्गमे ॥ सहस्रकलसैः स्नानं लेपनं
चन्दनादिभिः । इक्षुसुह्ररसं भोज्यं तक्रभक्तं यथेषितम् ॥

Brahma-randhra rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, mica, orpiment, cinnabar, maricha borax, and rock salt, and aconite equal in quantity to all the above-mentioned combined, are to be rubbed together with the bile of a she-buffalo, equal to one fourth the weight of the foregoing materials combined. A little of this medicine is to be applied at the crown of the patient's head lacerated by means of a razor, at a time when he has lost his consciousness attacked by a sa'nripa'tika fever. His body is then to be smeared with sandal paste, and plenty of cold water is to be poured over his head. He is then to be allowed such cooling diet as boiled rice mixed with curd, sugar cane soup of mudga grams etc.

स्वच्छन्दनायक रसः ।

सूतगन्धकलीहानि रौप्यं चैभिर्विमर्दयेत् । सूर्यावर्त्तश्च
निर्गुण्डी तुलसी गिरिकर्णिका ॥ अग्निवल्गार्द्रकं वह्निर्विजया
जयया सह । काकमाचिरमञ्जैव पञ्चपित्तैश्च भावयेत् ॥ अन्ध
मूषागतं पश्चाद् बालुकायन्त्रगं दिनम् । विपचेच्चूर्णितं खादेन्नाप-
कञ्जार्द्रकद्रवैः ॥ निर्गुण्डीदशमूलानां कषायं सोषणं पिवेत् ।
अभिन्यासं निहन्ताशु रसः स्वच्छन्दनायकः । मुह्ययूषमजादुग्धं
पथ्यमत्र प्रयोजयेत् ॥

Swach-chhanda-na'yaka rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, and silver are to be rubbed together, for three days, with the juices of the following :—surya'varta, nirgundi, tulasi, white apara'jita', agniballi,

ginger, chitraka roots haritaki, bhanga', and ka'kama'chi. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana' with the biles of goat, hog fish, buffalo, and peacock, duly dried, confined in a blind crucible, and heated for twelve hours by means of the third kind of Baluka Jantram. Six ractis in weight of this medicine is to be taken once a day with honey and ginger juico; decoction of nirgundi leaves and dasa mulam mixed with powdered maricha, being drunk a little after taking this medicine. This medicine cures abhinya'sa (the worst kind of Sa'mipa'tika fever and menengitis). Diet, goat's milk and soup of mudga grams.

श्लेष्मशैलेन्द्र रसः ।

गन्धकं पारदश्चाभ्रं त्वृषणं जीरकहयम् । शठी गृङ्गी यमानी
 च पुष्करं रामठं तथा ॥ सैन्यवं यावशूकञ्च टङ्गणं गजपिप्पली ।
 जातीकोषाजमीदे च लीहं यासलवङ्गकम् ॥ धुस्तूरवीजं जैपालं
 कटफलं चित्रकं तथा । प्रतप्रकं कार्षिकश्चैवां श्लक्ष्णं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
 पाषाणे विमले पात्रे घृष्टं पाषाणमुद्गरैः । विलु मूलरसं दत्त्वा
 चार्कचित्रकदन्तिकाः ॥ शिखरी काञ्जिका वासा निर्गुण्डी गणि-
 कारिका । धुस्तूरकृष्णजीरञ्च पारिभद्रकपिप्पली ॥ कण्टकाय्या-
 र्द्रयोश्चैव मूलानेपतानि दापयेत् । एषां मूलरसं दत्त्वा घृष्टमातप-
 शोषितम् ॥ गुञ्जाप्रमाणां वटिकां कारयेत् कुशलो भिषक् । वटी-
 चतुष्टयं खादेत् नित्यमार्द्रकवारिणा ॥ उष्णतोयानुपानेन श्लेष्मव्याधिं
 व्यपोहति । विंशतिं श्लेष्मिकांश्चैव शिरोरोगांश्च दारुणान् ॥ प्रमेहान्
 विंशतिं चैव पञ्चगुलानिसूदनः । उदरान्यन्वद्भिन्नाप्यामवातविनाशनः ।
 पञ्चपाण्डुमयान् ऋन्ति क्रिमिस्थोऽप्यामयानपि । मोटावत्तं ज्वरं

कुष्ठं गात्रकण्डूमयांस्तथा ॥ यथा शुष्केन्धने वह्निस्तथा वह्नि-
विवर्द्धनः ।

Shlesma-shailendra rasa.

One tola' each of sulphur, mercury, mica, trikatu, jeera, black jeera, shathi, karkatashringi jama'ni puskara-mulan (or kustham), hingu, rock-salt, javaksa'ra borax, gajapippali ja'tikosa, ajamoda', iron, dura'labha', cloves seeds of dhutura, katphala, and roots of chitraka are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice or decoction of the roots of the following, in succession:—bilva, arka, chitraka, danti, ap'na'rga, laghu jivanti, ba'saka, nirgundi, agnimantha, dhustura leaves, black jeera', pa'ri-bhadra, pippali, kantaka'ri, and ginger. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight each. Accompaniment, juice of ginger, mixed with hot water. It cures all sorts of diseases, due to an excess of phlegm, and specially spermatorrhoea, head diseases, gulma, udararoga, hernia, rheumatism, anaemia, worms, obesity, uda'varta, fever and skin diseases. It increases appetite.

पर्पटीरसः ।

शुद्धसूतं द्विधा गन्धं मर्द्दयं भृङ्गरसेन च । मृतं ताम्रं लौह-
भस्म पादांशेन तयोः क्षिपेत् ॥ लौहपात्रे च विपचेच्चालयेत् लौह
चाटुना । तत् क्षिपेत् कदलीपत्रे गोमयोपरि मंस्थिते ॥ पञ्चाञ्च
चूर्णयेद् खले निर्गुण्ड्या भावयेद् दिनम् ; जयन्तीत्रिफलाकन्या-
वःसाभार्गीकटुत्रिकैः ॥ भृङ्गाग्निमुलमुण्डीभिर्भावेद्येद्दिनसप्तकम् ।
अङ्गारैः स्वं दयेत् किञ्चित् पर्पट्याख्यो महारसः ॥ चतुर्गुञ्जामितो

भस्मः सम्यक् श्लेष्मज्वरं जयेत् । पथ्याशुश्रुण्णतक्कायमनुपामं
प्रयोजयेत् ॥

Parpati rasa

One part of mercury, and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together and made into a black powder, which is then to be rubbed with the juice of bhringara'ja. The compound is then to be mixed with one fourth its quantity of copper and iron, each, and the whole thing is to be heated in an iron pot, the substance being rolled, over and over again, by means of an iron rod, in course of the heating. When sufficiently melted, the medicine is to be poured upon a banana leaf placed upon cowdung, and immediately pressed by a bundle made of another piece of a banana leaf containing, within it, a quantity of cowdung. When solidified and cooled, the medicine is to be powdered, and subjected to bha'va'na', for one day, with the juice of the leaves of nirgundi. It is then to be subjected to bha'vana', for seven days, with the juice or decoction of the following, combined : - jayanti, triphala', kanya', va'saka, bha'rgi, trikatu, bhringara'ja, roots of chitraka, and mandiri. This medicine cures all sorts of fever due to an excess of phlegm. Accompaniment, honey with the decoction of haritaki, shunthi, and guruchi.

लौहसमस्त रसः ।

त्रिलोकं त्रिफला व्योषं विडङ्गं मुस्तकं तथा । अथैसी पिप्पली-
मुलमुशीरं देवदारु च ॥ किरातत्रिलोकं वालं कटुकी कण्टकारिका ।
शोभाञ्जनस्य वीजञ्च मधुकं वत्सकं समम् ॥ लौहं सर्वरामं

ग्राह्यं लौहतुल्या च कज्जली । वारिणा मर्हनात् सर्वे माषमात्रां
वटीं चरेत् ॥ लौहसमस्तनामायं रसो ज्वरकुलान्तकः । म्लीहा-
नमयमांसञ्च यत्नतश्च विनाशयेत् ॥

Lauha samasta rasa.

Equal quantities of roots of chitraka, triphala', trikatu-, biranga, musta', gajapippali, roots of pippali, ashira, devada'ru, chitraka, ba'la', katuki, kantaka'ri, seeds of sobhanjanam, jastimadhu, and indrajava are to be mixed with iron and kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury), each equal in quantity to all the materials from 'roots of chitraka' to 'indrajava' combined. All these are then to be rubbed together with water, and made into pills, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of fever and enlargement of spleen and liver.

लक्ष्मीविलास रसः ।

पलं क्लृणाभ्रचूर्णस्य तदर्धं रसगन्धकी । तदर्धं चन्द्रसंज्ञस्य जाती-
कोषफले तथा ॥ हृद्ददारकबीजञ्च बीजं धुस्तरकस्य च । त्रैलोक्य-
विजयाबीजं विदारीमूलमेव च ॥ नारायणी तथा नागवला चाति-
वला तथा । बीजं गोक्षुरकस्यापि नैचुलं बीजमेव च ॥ एतेषां
कार्षिकं चूर्णं पर्णपत्ररसैः पुनः । निस्त्रिंशद्वटिका कार्या त्रिगुञ्जा-
फलमानतः ॥ निहन्ति सन्निपातोत्थान् गदान् घोरान्शुर्विधान् ।
वातोत्थान् पैत्तिकांश्चैव नास्त्रयत्र नियमः क्वचित् ॥ कुष्ठमष्टा-
दशाख्याञ्च प्रमेहान् विंशतिं तथा । नाडीव्रणं व्रणं घोरं गुदामयं
भगन्दरम् ॥ श्लेपदं कफवातोत्थं रक्तमांसाश्रितञ्च यत् । भेदोगतं
धातुगतं चिरजं कुलसम्भवम् ॥ गलशोथमन्वद्विभतिसारं सुदारुणम् ।

आमवातं सर्वरूपं जिह्वास्तम्भं गलग्रहम् ॥ उदरकर्णनासाक्षि-
 मुखवैकृतमेव च । कासपीनसयक्ष्माशः स्थूलदौर्गन्धनाशनः ॥
 सर्वशूलशिरःशूलप्रमदागदसूदनः । वटिकां प्रातरकैकां खादेन्नित्यं
 यथावलम् ॥ अनुपानमिह प्रोक्तं मांसपिष्टं पयोदधि । वारिभक्त-
 सुरासोधु-सेवनात् कामरूपधृक् ॥ वृद्धोऽपि तरुणस्यर्ही न च शुक्रस्य
 संक्षयः । न च लिङ्गस्य शैथिल्यं न केशो यान्ति यक्तताम् ॥ नित्यं
 स्त्रीणां शतं गच्छन् मत्तवारणविक्रमः । ताच्छेन्द्रसंनिभा दृष्टि
 र्जायते पौष्टिकः परः ॥

Lakmi-bila'sa rasa

Four tola's in weight of mica, two tola's of mercury and sulphur each, and one tola' each of briddhada'raka, seeds of dhustura, seeds of bhanga', roots of shata'bari, roots of na'gabala', roots of atibala', seeds of gokshura, and samudra phalam are to be rubbed together with the juice of betel leaves, and made into pills three ractis in weight each. It cures all sorts of fevers, leprosy, spermatorrhœa, ulcer, fistula, philaria, scrofula, hernia rheumatism, paralysis of the tongue, udara-roga, cough, pinasa, piles, obesity, etc. It is a good aphrodisiac. It is desirable to take meat or milk, after taking this medicine.

महाराजरसः ।

रसगन्धकमन्त्रश्च प्रतीयकं कर्षसञ्चितम् । वृद्धदारकवङ्गश्च लौहं
 कर्षार्द्धकं क्षिपेत् ॥ स्वर्णं ताम्रं कर्पूरश्च प्रतीयकं कर्षपादिकम् ।
 शक्राशनं वरी चैव श्वेतसज्जलवङ्ककम् ॥ कोकिलाक्षं विदारि च

मुषली शुकशिम्बिकम् । जातीफलं तथा कोषं वला नागवला तथा ॥
 माषद्वयमितं भागं तालमूल्या रसेन च । पिष्ट्वा च वटिका कार्या
 चतुर्गुञ्जाप्रमाणतः ॥ मधुना भक्षयेत् प्रातः विषमज्वरशान्तये ।
 धातुस्थांश्च ज्वरान् सर्वान् हन्यादेव न संशयः ॥ वातिकं पैत्तिकं-
 चैव श्लैषिकं सान्निपातिकम् । ज्वरं नानाविधं हन्ति कासं श्वासं
 क्षयं तथा ॥ बलपुष्टिकरं नित्यं कामिनीं रमयेत् सदा । न च
 शुकं क्षयं याति न बलं ह्वासतां व्रजेत् ॥ ऊर्ध्वगं श्लेष्मणं हन्ति
 सन्निपातं सुदारुणम् । कामलां पाण्डुरोगञ्च प्रमेहं रक्तपित्तकम् ॥
 महाराजरसः स्वप्ती राजयोग्यश्च सर्वदा ॥

Maha'ra'ja rasa.

One tola', each, of mercury, sulphur, and mica ; one fourth tola', each, of seeds of briddha-da'raka, tin, and iron ; one fourth tola' of gold, copper, and camphor, each, and one eighth tola', each, of seeds of bhanga', shata'bari, white resin, cloves. kokila'ksha, bida'ri, musali, ba'nari, ja'tiphala, ja'tikosa, bala', and na'gabala' are to be rubbed together with the juice of musali, and made into pills, four ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, honey only. It cures all sorts of fevers cough, asthma, consumption, jaundice, anemia, and hemoptosis.

सर्वज्वरहर लौहम् ।

द्विपलं जारितं लौहं रसं गन्धं त्रितोलकम् । तोलकं त्रिपलां
 व्योषं विडङ्गं सुस्तकं तथा ॥ त्रयसी पिप्पलीमूलं हरिद्रे ह्ये च
 वितकम् । आर्द्रकस्य रसेनैव वटिकां कारयेद् भिषक् ॥ गुञ्जाद्वयां
 वटीं कृत्वा भक्षयेदार्द्रकद्वैः । सर्वज्वरहरं लौहं सर्वज्वर

विनाशनम् ॥ वातिकं पैत्तिकञ्चैव श्लैषिकं सान्निपातिकम् ।
विषमज्वरभूतोत्थज्वरं ग्रीहानमेव च ॥ मासजं पक्षजञ्चैव तथा
संवत्सरोत्थितम् । सर्वान् ज्वरान् निहन्तग्राशु भास्करस्त्रिभिरं
यथा ॥

Sarva jvara hara lauham.

Eight tola's in weight of iron, three tola's of mercury, three tola's of sulphur, and one tola', each, of tirphala', trikatu, biranga, musta', gajapippali, roots of pippali, haridra', da'ru haridra', and roots of chitraka are to be rubbed together with ginger juice, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, honey and ginger juice. It cures all sorts of fever and enlargement of spleen.

कल्पद्रुम रसः ।

रसं मन्थं विषं ताम्रं समभागं विचूर्णयेत् । भावयेत्
पञ्चभिः पित्तैः क्रमशः पञ्चवासरम् । निर्गुच्छीस्वरसेनैव मर्दयेत्
सप्तवासरम् । आर्द्रकस्य रसेनैव भावयेच्च त्रिधा पुनः ॥
सर्षपाभा वटी कार्ष्णा क्वायया परिशीलिता । ततः सप्तवटी योज्या
यावन्न त्रिगुणा भवेत् ॥ वयोऽग्निदोषकं बुद्ध्वा प्रयोज्या भिषजां
वरैः । वायुर्युष्मदुपानं च कञ्जलीपिप्पलीयुतम् ॥ पानशेषे तु प्रस्त्राप्य
वस्त्रैराच्छादयेन्नरम् । घर्माभ्यागमनं यावत् ततो रोगात् प्रसुच्यते ॥
रोगिनं स्त्रापयित्वा तु भोजयेत् ससितं दधि । एष कल्पद्रुमो नाम
रसः परमदुर्लभः ॥ असाध्यं चिरकालीयं जीर्णञ्च विषमज्वरम् ।
हन्ति ज्वरातिसारी च ग्रहणीं पाण्डुकामलाम् । न देयः श्वासकासे
च शूलयुक्ते नरे तथा ॥

Kalpadruma rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, and copper are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the biles of boar, goat, buffalo, rohita fish, and peacock, in succession; then, for seven days, with the juice of leaves of nirgundi, and, for three days, with ginger juice. Pills are then to be made of the size of a mustard seed, which are to be dried in a shady place. Having regard to the doshas, power of digestion, and age of the patient, seven to twenty one of such pills may be given, a day, to him, who is to sleep, covered with a piece of cloth so long as he does not perspire. After sleep, he is to drink some curd, mixed with sugar. Accompaniment of this medicine, one racti of black sulphuret of mercury, mixed with powdered pippali, and a little of hot water. This medicine cures even an obstinate jirna-jwara, visama jwara, fever with diarrhoea, both acute and chronic, anaemia, and jaundice. This medicine is not to be given to a patient suffering from asthma, cough, and colic.

कल्पतरु रसः ।

शुद्धं शुद्धरश्मिक्रमचतुलितं मारारिभासीरजस्तद्वत् तावदुमापति-
स्फुटगन्धालङ्कारवस्तु स्मृतम् । तावत्पेव मनःशिला च विमलस्तावत्
तथा टङ्गनम् शुष्ठी इत्यमिता कणा च यरिचं दिक्पालसंख्याक्षकम् ॥
विषादिवस्तनि शिलोपरिष्ठाद् विचूर्णं देहाससि शोधयेत् ॥ ततस्तु
खल्लो रसगन्धकी च चूर्णं च तदयामशुभं विमर्हाम् ॥ कल्पतरुर्नाम-
धेयो यथार्थनामा रसः श्रेष्ठः । समीरुश्चेपदान् हरति मातास्य
स्मृता गुञ्जिका ॥ यादृकेन सममेघ भञ्जितो हन्ति वातकफसंभव

ज्वरम् । श्वासकाममुखसेकशीतताबल्लिमान्द्रविस्त्रीय नाशयेत् ॥
 नस्थे नासाविव हरति शिरोऽन्ति कफवातजाम् । मीहं महान्तमपि
 च प्रलापं क्षवथग्रहम् ॥

Kalpataru rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury, sulphur, aconite, realgar, bimala, and borax; two tola's, each, of shunthi and pippali, and ten tola's of maricha are to be rubbed together and reduced to a very fine powder. Mercury and sulphur are first of all to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, before they are mixed with the powders of the other ingredients. Dose, one racti, to be taken with honey and ginger juice. This medicine cures asthma, cough, constant discharge of sticky water from the mouth, coldness, indigestion, cholera, and fever due to an excess of va'yu and phelgm. The snuff of this medicine cures diseases of the head, due to an excess of kapha and va'yu, loss of consciousness, delirium, and stop of sneezing.

विद्यावल्लभ रसः ।

रसस्ते च्छशिलातालायन्द्रद्वयान्शर्कराभागिकाः । पिष्ट्वा तान् सुषवीता-
 यैस्ताम्नपात्रोदरे क्षिपेत् ॥ न्यस्तं शरावे संरुध्य बालुकायन्त्रगं पचेत् ।
 स्फुटन्ति व्रीहयो यावत् तपिच्छुरःस्थाः शनैः शनैः ॥ संचर्य शर्करा-
 युक्तं द्विगुञ्जं भक्षयेत् ततः । विषमाख्यानं ज्वरान् हन्ति तैलास्तादि
 विवर्जयेत् ॥

Vidya-ballabha rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of copper, three parts

of realgar, and twelve parts of orpiment are to be rubbed together with the juice or decoction of black jeera', and kept in a pot made of copper, which is to be confined within two earthen basins, the joint of which is to be duly closed before it is heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka' jantram, till paddy seeds kept upon the jantram burst. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out and powdered. Dose two ractis each, to be taken with sugar only. It cures all sorts of chronic fever. Anointing the body with oil, taking sours, etc., are to be absolutely prohibited while taking this medicine.

जयमङ्गल रसः ।

हिङ्गुलसम्भवं सूतं गन्धकं शुद्धटंकणम् । ताम्रं वह्नं मालिकञ्च
सैन्धवं भरिचं तथा ॥ समं सर्व्वं समाहृत्य द्विगुणं स्वर्णभस्मकम् ।
तद्वर्द्धं कान्तलीहञ्च रूप्यभस्मापि तत्समम् ॥ एतत् सर्व्वं विचूर्ण्यथ
भावयेत् कनकद्रवैः । शिफालिदलजैश्चापि दशमूलरसेन च ॥
किराततिक्तकक्याैस्त्रिवारं भावयेत् सुधीः । भावयित्वा ततः कार्थ्या
गुञ्जाद्वयमिता वटी ॥ अनुपानं प्रयोक्तव्यं जीरकं मधुसंयुतम् ।
जीर्णज्वरं महाघोरं चिरकालसमुद्भवम् ॥ ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति
समस्तान् विषमज्वरान् । मेदीगतं मांसगतमस्थिमज्जगतं तथा ।
अन्तर्गतं महाघोरं वह्निःस्यञ्च विशेषतः ॥ नानादोषोद्भवस्यैव ज्वरं
शुक्रगतं तथा । निखिलं ज्वरनामानं हन्ति शोशिवशासनात् ॥
जयमङ्गलनामायं ज्ञातः शिवप्रसादतः । वलपुष्टिकरस्यैव सर्व्व-
रोगनिवर्त्तणः ॥

Jana mangala rasa

One eighth tola', each, in weight of mercury, sulphur,

borax, copper, tin, copper pyrites, rock salt, and maricha, one fourth tola' of gold, and one eighth tola', each, of iron and silver are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for three times, each, with the following, in succession :—juice of dhutura' leaves, juice of shepha'li leaves, decoction of the dashamulam, and decoction of kira'tatika. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each. Accompaniment, honey with powdered jeera'. It cures all sorts of fever. It is a good medicine for strength and nutrition. (Some are of opinion that the text in sanskrit is to be so interpreted as to mean two tola's of gold, one tola' of iron, and one tola' of silver, in the above recipe).

विषमज्वरान्तक रसः ।

द्विङ्गलसन्धव' सूतं गन्धेन कज्जलीकृतम् । पप'टीरसवत् पाच्यं
सूताङ्घ्रि' हेमभस्मकम् ॥ लौहं ताम्रमभ्रकञ्च रसस्य द्विगुणं तथा ।
वङ्गकं गैरिकञ्चैव प्रवालञ्च रसार्धकम् ॥ मुक्ताशङ्खं शुक्तिभस्म प्रदेयं
रसपादिकम् । मुक्तागृहे च संस्थाप्य लघुपुटेन पाचयेत् ॥ भक्षयेत्
प्रातरुत्थाय द्विगुञ्जाफलमानतः । अनुपानं प्रयोक्तव्यं कणाहिङ्ग-
ससैन्धवम् ॥ ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति वातपित्तकफोद्भवम् । प्लीहानं
यकृतं गुल्मं साध्यासाध्यमथापि वा ॥ सन्ततं सतताखराञ्च विषम-
ज्वरनाशनम् । कामलां पाण्डुरोगञ्च शीथं मेहमरोचकम् ॥ ग्रहणी-
मामदोषं च कासं श्वासञ्च तत्र तत् । सूत्रकञ्ज्रातिसारञ्च नाशयेद-
विकल्पतः ॥ अग्निञ्च कुरुते दीप्तं वलवर्णप्रसादनः । विषमस्य
ज्वरस्यायमन्तकः कथितो भुवि ॥

Visama jvara'ntaka rasa.

Four parts each, of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed

well to form a black powder, which is to be melted in the way referred to in "parpati rasa" (see page 166). The solidified compound is then to be powdered very fine, and mixed with one part of gold, eight parts, each, of iron, copper, and mica ; two parts, each, of tin, red ochre, and coral ; and one part, each, of pearls conch shell, and oyster shell are to be mixed together with water, and confined within two oyster shells, which are to be coated with mud and dried. This is then to be heated, by means of the la'baka putam. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out. Accompaniment, powdered pippali, hingu, and rock-salt, with a few drops of honey. It cures all sorts of fever, anæmia, jaundice, spleen, liver, dropsy, spermatorrhœa, aversion to food, and chronic diarrhœa.

षडानन रसः ।

आरं कांस्थं मृतं ताम्रं दरदं पिप्पलीं विषम् । तुष्यांशं
मर्द्दयेत् खल्लं यामश्च गुडु, चीरसैः ॥ मधुना मर्द्दयित्वा तु गुञ्जामात्रं
लिहैत् सदा । ज्वरे मन्दानले चैव वातपित्तज्वरेषु च ॥ ज्वरे
वैषम्यतरुणं जीर्णज्वरे विशेषतः । सुह्रात्रं सुद्गयूषं वा तक्रभक्तञ्च
केवलम् ॥ नारिकेलीदकं देयं सुद्रपथ्यं विशेषतः । षडाननो रसो
नाम सर्वज्वरकुलान्तकः ॥

Sara'nana rasa.

Equal quantities of brass, bell-metal, copper, cinnabar, pippali, and aconite are to be rubbed together, for three hours, with the juice of guruchi, and made into pills, one

racti in weight each, to be taken with honey. This medicine cures all sorts of fevers including jeerna-jwara and indigestion. Diet, soup of mudga grams, butter milk, and cocoanut water.

वसन्तमालतीरसः ।

खर्णं मुक्ता दरदमरिचं भागवृद्ध्या प्रदिष्टम् खर्पराष्टौ प्रथम-
मखिलं मर्द्दयेन् मृच्छणेन । यावत् स्नेहो व्रजति विलयं निम्बु-
नीरेन तावद् गुञ्जाहृन्वं मधुचपलया मालतीप्राग्वसन्ता ॥ सेवित्यं
हरित् तूर्णं जीर्णञ्च विषमं ज्वरम् । व्याधीनन्यांश्च कामादीन् प्रदीप्तं
कुरुतेऽनलम् ॥

Basanta ma'lati rasa.

One part of gold, two parts of pearls, three parts of cinnabar, four parts of maricha, and eight parts of calamine are, first of all, to be rubbed with a little of butter, and then with the juice of lime fruit, so long as the oily part of the butter does not disappear altogether. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each, to be taken with powdered pippali and honey. This medicine cures jeerna-jwara, visama jwara, and cough. It also increases power of digestion.

विषमज्वरहृद् रसः ।

षारदं मन्धकं तुल्यं सूताञ्च जीर्णतास्त्रकम् । तास्त्रतुल्यं
मात्रिकञ्च लोहं सर्व्वसमं नयेत् ॥ जयन्त्याः स्वरसेनैव कोकिलाञ्ज-
रसेन च । वासकार्द्रपणं रसैः पञ्चधा च विमर्द्दयेत् ॥ पृथक् कलाय-
मानां तु वटिकां कारयेद् बुधः । विषमज्वरहृद् रसो विषमज्वर-

नाशनः ॥ वह्निदीप्तिकरो हृद्यः प्रीहगुल्मविनाशनः । चक्षुषो
हृंहणो वृष्यः श्रेष्ठः सर्वरूजापहः ॥

Visama-jwara-hrid rasa.

Two parts, each, of mercury and sulphur, one part each of copper and copper pyrites, and six parts of iron are to be rubbed together, for five times each, with the juices of the following, in succession :—leaves of jayanti, leaves of kokila'ksha, leaves of va'saka, ginger, and betel leaves. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures visama jwara, gulma, and enlarged spleen. It increases power of digestion, is beneficial to eye-sight, increaser of strength and nutrition, and curer of almost all the diseases.

पूर्णानन्द रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं शुद्धं ताम्रमभ्रञ्च माञ्जिकम् । हिरण्यं तारतालञ्च
कर्षमेकं पृथक् पृथक् ॥ मृतकान्तं पलं देयं सर्वमेकीकृतं
शुभम् । वक्ष्यमानौषधैर्भाष्यं प्रत्येकं दिनसप्तकम् ॥ कारवेन्न-
रसेनापि दशमूलरसेन च । पर्यटस्य कषायेण क्वाथेन त्रैफलेन च ॥
गुडुञ्चाः स्वरसेनापि नागवस्त्रोरसेन च । काकमाचीरसेनैव
निर्गुण्ड्याः स्वरसेन च ॥ पुनर्नवार्द्रकाञ्चोभिर्भावनां परिकल्प्य च ।
रक्तिकादिक्लमेनैव वटिकाः कारयेद्विषक् ॥ पिप्पलीगुडसंयुक्ता
वटिका उ्वरनाशिनी । उ्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति चिरकालसमुद्भवम् ॥
विविधं वारिदोषोत्थं नानादोषोद्भवं तथा । सततादिउ्वरं हन्ति
साध्यासाध्यमद्यापि वा ॥ अथोद्भवञ्च धातुस्य कामशोकभवं

तथा । भूताविशज्वरश्चैव ऋक्षदोषभवं तथा । अभिघातज्वरं
 चैवमभिचारसमुद्भवम् ॥ अभिन्यासं महाघोरं विषमञ्च
 त्रिदोषजम् ॥ शीतपूर्व्यं दाहपूर्व्यं विषमं शीतलं ज्वरम् ।
 प्रलेपकज्वरं घोरमर्द्धनारीश्वरं तथा ॥ प्लीहज्वरं तथा कासं चतुर्थकं
 विपर्ययम् । पाण्डुरोगगणान् सर्वानग्निमान्द्रमहागदान् ॥ एतान्
 सर्वान् निहन्त्याश्च पक्षाहेन न संशयः । शाख्यन् तक्रसहितं
 भोजयेद् द्विजसंयुतम् ॥ ककारपूर्व्यकं सर्वं वज्ज्वनीयं विशेषतः ।
 मैथुनं वज्ज्वयेत् तावद् यावन् न बलवान् भवेत् । पूर्णानन्दरसो नाम्ना
 दुर्लभो वसुधातले ।

Purna'nada rasa.

One tola', each, of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, copper pyrites, gold, silver, and orpiment; and four tola's of lode-stone are to be subjected to bhavana' with each of the following, in succession:—juice of leaves of karabella, decoction of dashamulam, decoction of parpata, decoction of triphala', decoction of guruchi juice of betel leaves, juice of kaka'machi leaves, juice of leaves of nirgundi, juice of punarnava', and juice of ginger. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each. This medicine cures, in a week, any kind of fever (except, of course, fever due to consumption). It also cures indigestion, anæmia, spleen, and cough. Accompaniment, old molasses and powdered pippali. Diet boiled sha'li rice, butter-milk, and fish.

चिरसुन्दर रसः ।

भागत्रयं स्वर्णभस्म द्विभागं तारमभ्रकम् । लौहात् पञ्च प्रवालञ्च

मौक्तिकं त्रयसञ्चितम् ॥ भस्मसूतं सप्तकञ्च सर्व्यं मर्द्दतु कन्यया ।
 छायाशुष्का वटी कार्या छागीदुग्धानुपानतः ॥ क्षयं हन्ति तथा
 कामं गुल्मश्चापि प्रमेहनुत् । जीर्णज्वरहरश्चायसुन्नादस्य निकृन्तनः ॥
 सर्वरोगहरश्चापि वारिदोषनिवारणः । एष वैद्ययशःप्रदः रसोऽयं
 चिरसुन्दरः ॥

Chira-sundara rasa.

Three parts of gold, two parts of silver and mica, each, five parts of iron, three parts of coral, three parts of pearls, and seven parts of incinerated mercury are to be rubbed with the juice of kanya', and made into pills, one racti in weight, each, to be dried in a shady place. Accompaniment, goat's milk. It cures consumption, cough, gulma, spermatorrhoea, insanity, and jeerna jwara.

हिमांशुशेखर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं कारयेत् कज्जलीं शुभाम् । सूतसूतं
 हेम तारं लौहभस्मञ्च ताम्रकम् ॥ तालसखं वङ्गभस्म मौक्तिकं च
 प्रवालकम् । सुवर्णमासिकश्चापि चूर्णयित्वा विभावयेत् ॥ निर्गुण्डी
 नागवल्ली च काकमाची च पर्पटी । त्रिफला कारवेळश्च दशमूली
 पुनर्नवा ॥ गुडुची वृषकथापि भृङ्गश्च केशराजकः । एतेषाञ्च
 रसेनैव भावयेत् त्रिदिनं पृथक् ॥ गुञ्जामाना वटी कार्या हिमांशु
 शेखरो रसः । पिप्पलीगुडसंयुक्तां लिहिश्च वटिकां शुभाम् ॥
 ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति निरामं साममेव च । सप्तधातुगतश्चापि नाग
 दोषोद्भवं तथा ॥ सततादिज्वरं हन्ति साध्यासाध्यमथापि वा ।
 अभिघाताभिचारोत्थं जीर्णज्वरं विशेषतः ॥

Hima'ngshu-shekhara rasa.

Equal quantities of kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury, containing equal quantities of mercury and sulphur, rubbed together): incinerated mercury, gold silver iron, mica, copper, essence of orpiment (or, arsenic, duly purified in the same way as orpiment), tin, pearls coral, and copper pyrites are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana', for three times each, with the juice or decoction of each of the following, in succession :—leaves of nirgundi betel leaves ka'kama'chi, parpata, triphala', leaves of ka'robella, dāshamulam, punarnava', guruchi, roots of va'saka, bhringara'ja, and keshara'ja. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight; each. Accompaniment powdered pippali with old molasses It cures all sorts of fevers.

मृतजीवन रसः ।

कुशाकृष्णूर्ध्वतिलजैः प्रविशुद्धतालं गाढं विमर्द्दा सुषवीसलिलेन तुष्यम् । सृतेन हिकूलभुवा सिकताख्ययन्त्रे गोलं विधाय परितप्तकापालमध्ये ॥ पत्रेण तं दिनपतेरपिधाय रुद्धा सन्धिं तयोर्गुडसुधाखटिकाशिवाभिः । वल्ली पचेन् मृदुनि चात्र शिरःखशालिवैवर्ण्यम्मात्रमवधिं प्रविधाय धीमान् ॥ वल्लं ततः सुरसमिश्रममुख्य दद्यात् सर्पिः सितारूपाययिमधु चानुपियम् ॥ जेतुं ज्वरान् प्रविषमानिह वान्तिशान्तरौ मौली सुशीतलजलस्य ददीत धाराम् ॥ अथामयान्तं रसराजमौलीभूषामणिं तं मृतजीवनाख्यम् । सुधारसेनेव रसेन येन संजीवनं स्यात् सहसातुराणाम् ।

Mritajivana rasa.

Equal quantities of orpiment and mercury are to be rubbed well with the juice of black jeera' to form a lump, which is to be wrapped up with the leaves of arka, and confined within two earthen basins the joint of which is to be cemented by means of a paste prepared with powdered molasses, lime, chalk, and haritaki. The samputam thus prepared, is to be heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka' jantram. till paddy seeds kept upon the jantram become discoloured. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out, and used in doses of three ractis, each, to be taken with the juice of tulasi leaves. Clarified butter, sugar, powdered pippali milk and honey are to be taken by the patient. a little after he takes the medicine. It cures all sorts of vīsama jwara. Cold water, in torrents, is to be poured upon the head of the patient, if he vomits after taking the medicine.

पञ्चानन रसः ।

शश्वस्तदगलभूषणं समरिचं दैत्येन्द्ररक्तं रविः पक्षौ
सागरलोचनं शशियुगं भागोऽर्कसंख्यान्वितः । खल्ले तत् परिमर्दितं
रविजलैर्गुञ्जैकमात्रं ददेत् । सिंहीऽयं ज्वरदन्तिदपदलनः
पञ्चाननाख्यो रसः ॥ पथ्यं च देयं दधिभक्तकञ्च सिन्धूत्सपथ्या मधुना
समेतम् । गन्धानुलेपो हिमतोयपानं दुग्धञ्च देयं शुभदाडिमञ्च ॥

Pancha'nana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, maricha, vaikra'nta

(garnet), copper, copper pyrites, iron pyrites, sulphur, orpiment, realgar, silver, and tin are to be rubbed together with the juice of roots of arka and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. It is a very good medicine of fever. Diet, boiled rice with curd, rock-salt, haritaki, and honey. The following are also salutary to the patient:--smearing the body with perfumed sandal paste, and drinking of cold water, milk, and juice of sweet pomegranates.

सदाशिव रसः ।

पारदं रसकं तालं तुल्यं टंगणगन्धकं । सर्वमेतत् समं
शुद्धं कारवेत्या रसैर्दिनम् ॥ मर्दयेत्तेन कल्केन ताम्रपात्रोदरं
लिपेत् । अंगुलार्द्धमानेन तत् पचेत् सिकताह्वये ॥ यन्त्रे यावत्
स्फुटन्तरेव व्रीहयस्तस्य पृष्ठतः । ताम्रपात्रं समुद्धृत्य चूर्णयेन्नरिचैः
समम् ॥ सदाशिवरसो नाम द्विगुञ्जं वातिकञ्चरे । दातव्यं
पर्णखण्डेन सुहृताम्बाशयेञ्चरम् ॥ त्रिदिनैर्विषमं तीव्रमेकद्वित्रि-
चतुर्थकम् ॥

Sada'shiva rasa.

One tola in weight, each, of mercury, calamine, orpiment, copper sulphate, borax, and sulphur is to be rubbed with the juice of the leaves of ka'rabella, and made into a paste with which is to be smeared, one-fourth of an anguli thick, the inner surface of a pot, made of six tola's in weight of copper only. The pot is then to be placed upside down, upon an earthen basin another basin of the same kind being placed upon the pot. The joint of the two basins is

to be cemented by mud, etc. The samputam, thus prepared, is to be heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka jantram, till the paddy seeds kept upon the jantram burst. When cold, the medicine is to be taken out powdered, and mixed with an equal quantity of powdered black-pepper. Dose, two ractis each, to be taken with honey and juice of betel leaves. This medicine cures, in a short time, fever due to an excess of va yu. It cures, in three days, all sorts of visama jwara, including aika'hika, dya'hika, trya'hika, and chaturthaka fevers.

चतुर्थकनिवारण रसः ।

त्रिभागं तालकं विन्द्यादेकभागं तु पारदम् । तदर्धं
गन्धकं चैव तदर्धं तु मनःशिला ॥ कारवल्लीदल्लरसैर्मर्दयेद्
प्रहरत्रयम् । पाचितो वालुकायन्त्रे चतुर्थकनिवारणः ॥

Chaturthaka nibarana rasa

Three parts of orpiment, one part of mercury, half a part of sulphur, and half a part of realgar are to be rubbed together with the juice of leaves of ka'rabella, and heated, for nine hours, by means of the third kind of ba'luka jantram, till the paddy seeds kept upon the jantram burst. When cooled, the medicine is to be taken out, powdered, (and used in doses of one racti, each). This medicine cures chaturthaka fever.

चतुर्थकगजाङ्गुः ।

स्याद्रसेन समायुक्तो गन्धकः सुमनोहरः । हिमावल्लीत्रिगुणितो

निर्गुण्डीरसमर्हितः ॥ सप्त वारानि तद्व्योज्यमाद्र्कस्वरसेन तु ।
सन्ततादिस्वरं हन्याच्चतुर्थकगजाङ्गुः ॥

Chaturthaka gojankusha rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and three parts of hima'balli (swarnakhiri) are to be rubbed together, for seven times, with the juice of the leaves of nirgundi. This medicine, taken in proper doses, with the accompaniment of honey and ginger juice, cures all sorts of visama jwara, including chaturthaka fever.

भूतभावन रसः ।

कण्टकारी सिन्धुवारस्तथा पूतिकरश्चकम् । एतेषां रसमादाय
धृत्वा खर्परश्चक्रे ॥ प्रक्षेप्यं गन्धकं तत्र ज्वालं बृहन्मिना
ददेत् ॥ गन्धके छेइतापश्चे तत्समं पारदं क्षिपेत् । मिश्रीकृत्य
ततो हाभ्यां द्रुतं तप्तवतारयेत् । धामर्हयेत् तथा तत् तु यथा
स्वात् कज्जलप्रभम् ॥ ततस्त रक्तिकामस्य माषकं जीरकस्य च ।
माषकं लवणस्त्रापि पर्णे धृत्वा निषेवयेत् ॥ ज्वरे त्रिदोषजे
घोरे जलमुष्णं पिबेदनु । छर्द्द्यां शर्करया दद्यात् सामि दद्यात्
तथा गुडम् । क्षये च्छ्वागभवं क्षीरं प्रदद्यादनुपानकम् । रक्तातीसारि
कूटजसूलवस्त्राजं रसम् । रक्तवान्ती तथा दद्यादुद्गुम्बरभवं
जलम् । सर्व्वव्याधिहरं शैष भूतभावननामकः । आयुर्व्वधिकरत्येव
मृतञ्चापि प्रवीक्षयेत् ॥

Bhuta Bha'bana rasa

Juices of kantaka'ri, nirgundi, and putikaranja are to

be kept in an earthen pot which is to be subjected to a mild heat, powdered sulphur being thrown upon the juice, while so heated. When the sulphur melts, an equal quantity of mercury is to be thrown upon it. When both mixed together, the pot is quickly to be removed from the oven, and the mercury and sulphur rubbed to form a black powder. One racti of this black powder, mixed with six ractis of powdered jeera' and six ractis of rook salt, is to be taken with a betel leaf. A little after taking this medicine, the patient is to drink the following :— hot water in sa'nnipa'tika fever, sugar dissolved with water in vomiting, old molasses in mucus. goat's milk in consumption, decoction of the roots of kutaja in diarrhoea attended with bleeding, and the juice of urambarā in vomiting of blood. This medicine is a curer of all the diseases, and is an increaser of longevity. It revives consciousness even at the last stage of the disease.

शीतघ्न रसः ।

कुशाण्डशारचूर्णोदकतिलजपृथक्पाचितं शुद्धतालं तुष्यं सूतेन पिष्ट्वा त्रिदिवसमसकृत् कारवेन्नद्रवेष । क्षिप्त्वा तत् खर्परान्तं दिनेन पतिपिहितं रन्ध्रमप्यन्धयेत् तं नीरन्ध्रं चूर्णपथ्यागुडलवणखटी-
मृद्भिरप्यन्तरालम् ॥ तद् बालुकापूर्वघटे विदध्याच्छूनैः पचेत् तावदुपर्यमुस्य ॥ त्रीह्रिर्विर्वर्णत्वमुपैति यावत् ततस्तु शीतं विदधीत चूर्णम् ॥ सिद्धं तच्च समाददीत तुलसीतीयेन वक्रोन्मितं पथ्यात् कौद्रकपासितान्यपयसा कृत्वानुपानं गदी । भूञ्जीताथ पयोऽन्नमुह-
सहितं साज्यञ्च हन्यान्नृणां तापं कालवशेन सञ्चितमयं शीतघ्ननामा रसः ॥

Shitaghna rasa.

Orpiment is first of all to be purified by being boiled with an alkali prepared from kusma'nda, lime water, and sesamum oil, in succession. It is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of mercury and rubbed for three days with the juice of the leaves of ka'rabella. and made into a lump, which is to be completely wrapped up by means of a copper leaf. This is then to be confined within two earthen basins, the joint of which is to be cemented by means of a paste prepared from powdered haritaki, molasses, salt, chalk, and mud, mixed together. When dried, the samputam is to be heated by means of the third kind of ba'luka' jantram, so long as paddy seeds placed upon the jantram do not burst. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out, and powdered. Dose, three ractis each, to be taken with honey, juice of tulasi leaves, powdered pippali, sugar, clarified-butter, and a little of milk, all mixed together. Diet, milk boiled rice, soup of mudga grams, and clarified butter. This medicine cures fever.

बृहज्ज्वराम्नाक लौहम् ।

रसं गन्धं तोलकञ्च जातीकोषफले तथा । हेमभस्म तु पादैकं तोलाई रूप्यलौहकम् ॥ अम्भं शिलाजतु चैव भृङ्गराजञ्च मुस्तकम् ॥ केशराजमपामार्गं लवङ्गञ्च फलत्रिकम् ॥ वराङ्गवल्कलञ्चैव पिप्पली-मूलमेव च । सैन्धवञ्च विडङ्गञ्चैव गुडुचीचूर्णमेव च ॥ कण्टकारी रसोनञ्च घन्याकं जीरकद्वयम् । चन्दनं देवकाष्ठञ्च दार्वान्द्रियव-मेव च ॥ किराततिक्तकं वालं तोलकञ्च समाहरेत् । द्वितोलं

मरिचं देयं भावयेदारद्रै रसैः ॥ माषाढं भक्षयेत् प्रातर्मधुना
मधुरीकृतम् । ज्वरं नानाविधं हन्ति शुक्रस्थं चिरकालजम् ॥
साध्यासाध्यविचारोऽत्र नैव कार्यी भिषग्वरैः । अन्तर्धातुगतञ्चापि
नाशयेन्नात्र संशयः ॥ भूतोत्थं अमजञ्चापि सन्निपातज्वरं तथा ।
असाध्यञ्च ज्वरं हन्ति यथा सूर्योदयस्तमः ॥ गरुडञ्च समालोक्य
यथा सर्पः पलायते । तथैवास्य प्रसादेन ज्वरः शीघ्रं पलायते ॥
बलदं पूष्टिदञ्चैव कामलापाण्डुरोगनुत् ॥ वीर्य्यस्ताम्भकरं चैव
मन्दाग्निनाशनं परम् । सदा तु रमते नारीं न वीर्य्यं क्षयतां
व्रजेत् । प्रमेहं विविधञ्चैव विविधां ग्रहणीं तथा ॥ अनुपानविशेषेण
सर्व्वव्याधिं विनाशयेत् ॥

Brihat jwara'ntaka lauham.

One tola' in weight, each, of mercury, sulphur, ja'tikosa, and ja'tiphala ; one fourth tola' of gold, half a tola' of iron and silver, each ; one tola' each of mica, bitumen, bhringara ja, musta', keshara ja, apa'ma'rga, lavanga, triphala, cardamom, roots of pippali, rock salt, bira-salt, sugar-like essence of guruchi, kantaka'ri, garlic, dhanya', jeera', black-jeera', red sandal wood, devada'ru, da'ruharidra', roots of kutaja, kira'ta-tikta, and ba'la ; and two tola's of maricha are to be rubbed together with ginger juice, and made into pills three ractis in weight, each. This medicine is to be taken in the morning with honey. It cures all sorts of fevers, jaundice, anaemia, spermatorrhœa, chronic diarrhœa. etc. It is a good aphrodisiac.

विक्रमकेशरी रसः ।

शुक्लमेकं द्विधा तारं मर्द्दयेद् विचिवद् भिषक् ॥ पञ्चाद् विषं

रसं गन्धं मेलयित्वा तु भावयेत् । एकविंशतिवारांश्च लिम्ब्याक
वल्कलद्रवैः ॥ रसः सिद्धः प्रदातव्यो गुञ्जामात्रो ज्वरान्तकत् ।
सर्वज्वरहरः ख्यातो रसो विक्रमकेशरी ॥

Bikrama keshuri rasa.

One part of copper, two parts of silver, and one part each of aconite, mercury, and sulphur are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for twenty one times, with the juice of the bark of the roots of a lime tree. Pills are then to be made, one racti, in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of fevers.

मेघनाद रसः ।

तारं कांस्यं सूतं ताम्रमेभिसुख्यञ्च गन्धकम् । काथेन
मेघनादस्य पिष्ट्वा रुद्धा पुटे पचेत् ॥ षड्भिः पुटैर्भवेत् सिद्धो मेघनादो
ज्वरापहः । भक्षयेत् पक्ष्मखण्डेन विषमज्वरनाशनः ॥ अस्य
मात्रा द्विगुञ्जा स्यात् पथं दुग्धौदनं हितम् । नागरातिविषामुस्त-
भूनिम्बान्तवत्सकम् ॥ सर्वज्वरातिसारघ्नं काथमस्थानुपाययेत् ।
तरुणं वा ज्वरं जीर्णं तृष्णां दाहञ्च नाशयेत् ॥

Meghana'da rasa.

Equal quantities of silver, bell-metal, mercury, and copper, and sulphur, equal in quantity to all of them, taken together, are to be rubbed with the juice of meghana'da, and heated by gajaputam. The rubbing and heating are to be performed

for six times. Dose, two ractis each, to be taken with a bit of betel leaf. This medicine cures visama jwara. Diet, boiled rice with milk. In fever attended with diarrhœa a decoction of the following is to be drunk after taking this medicine:—shunthi, ativisa', musta', kira'tatikta, guruchi, and kutaja—two tola's in all, to be boiled with thirty two tola's of water reducible to eight tola's. This medicine also cures navajwara, jeerana-jwara, thirst, and sensation of heat.

चतुर्थकनिसूदन रसः ।

रसगन्धकयोः कृत्वा कज्जलीं भाण्डमध्यगाम् । तत्राधोवदनां
तान्नपत्रीं संरुध्वा शोषयेत् ॥ पादाद्भ्रममाणेन चुस्थां ज्वालनेन
तां दहेत् । मासद्वयं ततस्तत्स्थां रसपात्रीं समाहरेत् ।
चूर्णयेद् रक्तिकाद्वयं तृतीयं वा विचक्षणः । ताम्बूलीदन्तयोगेन दद्यात्
सर्व्वज्वरेष्वसुम् ॥ जीरसैश्वसंलित्तवक्त्राय ज्वरिणे हितम् ।
चतुर्थकादिकं ज्वरं विषमं च नवं तथा । साधारणं सन्निपातं
जयत्येव न संशयः ॥

Chaturihaka nisudana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, which is to be kept in an earthen pot. A copper pot is to be placed, upside down, upon the black powder. The mouth of the earthen pot is then to be closed by means of an earthen basin, the joint being cemented by means of rags, mixed with mud. When dried, the pot is to be placed upon an oven, and heated in such a way as the flames of the fire do not exceed the

height of the toe. The heating is to be performed for sixty days. The copper pot is then to be taken out and powdered. This powder, taken in doses of two or three ractis each, with honey and juice of betel leaves, cures all sorts of fevers including chaturthaka fever. The mouth of the patient is to be coated with a paste made of pestled jeera and rock-salt, before he takes the medicine. This medicine is efficacious in sa'nnipa'tika fever also.

दिगम्बर रसः ।

वज्राभ्रं सिन्दरं चैव जीरकञ्च विचूर्णितम् । ताम्रं कनकबीजं
च सर्वं वासारसेन च ॥ कण्टकारीरसेनैव धात्रीमुस्तारसेन च ।
गुडुच्याः स्वरसेनैव भावयित्वा पृथक् पृथक् ॥ मर्दयित्वा वटी
कार्या गुञ्जामात्रा प्रयोजिता । विषमास्थान् श्वरान् सर्वान्
प्लीहानं यकृतं वमिम् । रक्तपित्तं वातरक्तं ग्रहणीं श्वासकासकौ ।
अरुचिं शूलहृल्लासावर्शांसि च विनाशयेत् ॥ रसो दिगम्बराख्योऽयं
वृष्यश्चातिवलप्रदः ॥ महेशप्रियपुत्रेण भूदेवेन विकल्पितः ॥

Digambara rasa.

Equal quantities of mica rasasindura, powdered jeera', copper, and seeds of dhutura are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice of each of the following, in succession :—leaves of ba'saka, kantaka'ri leaves a'malaki, musta and guruchi. The compound is then to be rubbed with water and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of visama jwara, enlargement of spleen and liver, vomiting, hemeptosis, va'tarakta, chronic

diarrhoea, asthma, cough, aversion to food, colic hiccough, and piles.

उमाप्रसादन रसः ।

मेघपारदवैगन्धविषव्योषपटूनि च । जीरकहयमेतानि समभागानि कारयेत् ॥ सिन्दुवाररसेनापि रसोनस्य रसेन च । अपामार्गरसेनापि सप्तवारं विमर्शयेत् ॥ तत् पक्वं वालुकायन्त्रे गुञ्जामात्रं प्रयोजयेत् । सनागवल्लीमरिचं ततः शीताम्बु पाययेत् । उमाप्रसादनो नाम रसः शीतज्वरापहः । चतुर्थकं त्राहिकं वा नाशयेत् किमुतापरान् ॥

Uma'prasa'dana rasa

Equal quantities of mica, mercury, sulphur, aconite, trikatu, rock salt, jeera', and black jeera' are to be rubbed together, for seven days with juices of nirgundi, garlic, and apa'mar'ga. The compound is then to be put inside an earthen putam and heated by means of the third kind of the ba'luka' jantram. This medicine, in doses of one racti each, taken with honey, juice of betel leaves, and powdered maricha, cures fever with the sensation of cold. A little of cold water is to be drunk, after taking the medicine. It also cures such obstinate fevers as trya'hika and chaturthaka, not to speak of the other kinds of fevers.

ज्वराद्गुण रसः ।

टङ्गनं रसगन्धौ च समभागी प्रकल्पयेत् । नेपालं द्विगुणं

दत्त्वा मर्हयेत् खल्वमधतः ॥ स्रक्षणां याति तद् यावत् तावत्
 तन् मर्हयेत् कनैः । सैन्धवं मरिचं शङ्खं चिञ्चाचारं च मात्तिकम् ॥
 तुल्यमेतत् त्रयं कृत्वा निम्बुतोयेन मर्हयेत् । वटकान् चणतुल्यां
 स्तु भक्षयेच्च दिनत्रयम् ॥ ऐकाहिकं चतुर्थकं द्वाहिकं त्रयाहिकं
 तथा । सर्व्वञ्जरं विनाशयेज् ज्वराङ्कशास्त्रयो रसः ॥

Jwara'nkusha rasa.

One part of borax, one part of mercury and sulphur combined, and two parts of copper are to be rubbed well to form a very fine powder, with which is to be mixed two fifth parts, each, of the following :—rock-salt, maricha, conch-shell, alkali prepared from bark of tamarind, and copper pyrites, These are then to be rubbed together with lime juice, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine, taken with suitable accompaniments, cures in three days all sorts of fevers. including such visama jwaras as nika'hika, dwya'hika, trya'hika, and chaturthaka fevrs.

चन्द्रोदय रसः ।

रसगन्धी तथा वङ्गमश्वकं समभागतः । मेलयित्वाऽथ वङ्गेन
 समं सूतं विमर्हयेत् ॥ तत्रैक्रीकृत्य गन्धाभ्रे पेष्य जम्बीरवारिणा ।
 सामान्यं पुटमादद्यात् सप्तधा साधितं रसम् । कुमार्या चित्रकेणापि
 भावयित्वाऽथ सप्तधा । गुडैर्ण जीरकेनापि ज्वरे जीर्णं प्रयोजयेत् ॥
 कासे श्वासे कुमार्या च त्रिफलाकाथयोगतः । उन्मादं च
 धनुर्व्यातममृताकाथयोगतः । इत्येवं रोगतापघ्नो रसश्चन्द्रोदयाह्वयः ॥

Chandrodaya rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, tin, and mica, are to be mixed together (by rubbing mercury, first of all, with the tin and then with sulphur, and last of all with mica) and rubbed with lime juice, and heated by laghu putam. This rubbing and heating is to be performed for seven times. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana' with the juice of kanya', for seven times, and heated each time, as before. It is next to be subjected to bha'vana' for seven times, with the decoction of roots of chitraka and heated each time, as before. Accompaniments, molasses with powdered jeera' in jeerna jwara ; juice of kanya' with honey in asthma and cough ; decoction of triphala' with honey in insanity ; and decoction of guruchi with honey in titanus.

पर्पटी प्रयोगः ।

सर्वेश्वरवज्रविजयरसरसेन्द्रजीवेन्द्रादिपर्पटीसंज्ञका रसभैषज्याः
सर्वज्वरेषु प्रयुज्यन्ते । तेषां निर्माणाप्रणाली अग्रे ग्रहणीरोगाधि-
कारि द्रष्टव्या ॥

Application of parpati.

There is a class of medicine called 'parpati'. The mode of their preparation and application will be given in details in the chapter containing the treatment of chronic diarrhoea. Of these medicines, those named sarveshwara, bajra, bijaya, rasa, rasendra, sutendra, jeevendra, etc. are the principal ones. These, if properly applied, cure all sorts of fevers.

तृतीयोऽध्यायः ।

अथ ज्वरातिसाराधिकारः ।

अथ ज्वरातिसार-निदानम् ।

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CHAPTER III.

Jwaratisara' fever with diarrhoea.

Symptoms of the disease.

पित्तज्वरे पित्तभवोऽतिसार स्तथातिसारे यदि वा ज्वरः स्यात् ।
दोषस्य दूषस्य समानभावाज्ज्वरातिसारः कथितो भिषग्भिः ॥

Sometimes, fever, due to an excess of pitta, is attended with diarrhoea due to the same cause. Diarrhoea also is sometimes attended with fever. Such a combination of fever and diarrhoea is called "jwara'tisara—"

ज्वरातीसारिणामादौ कुर्यात्तद्ग्नपाचने । प्रायस्तावामसम्बन्धं
विना न भवतो यतः ॥

One suffering from jwara'tisara should, first of all, be made to fast and to take such medicines as can digest the undigested chyle, which is invariably a partial cause of both fever and diarrhoea. Fasting and digesting medicines do away with the undigested chyle, and help to pacify the diseases.

ज्वरातिसारे रसप्रयोगः ।

सुखसञ्जीवनी रसः ।

मागधी वत्सनाभञ्ज तयोसुखञ्च हिङ्गुलम् । सुखसञ्जीवनी
ख्याता जम्बीररसमर्हिता ॥ मूलकबीजसंतुल्या वटिका सुखदायिनी ।
पानीया शीततोयेन ज्वरातीसारनाशिनी । विसृच्यां सन्निपाते च
ज्वरे चैवातिदुस्तरे ॥

Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in jwara'tisa'ra.
Sukha sanjibani rasa.

One part each of pippali and aconite and two parts of cinber are to be rubbed together with the juice of lime fruit, and made into pills of the size of a seed of raddish. This is to be taken with cold water. It cures fever with diarrhoea. It may also be applied in cholera and sa'nipa'tika fever, however malignant.

सिद्धप्राणेश्वर रसः ।

गन्धेशाभ्रं पृथग् वेदभागमन्थञ्च भागिकम् । सर्किटङ्गयवन्नाराः
पञ्चैव लवणानि च ॥ वराव्योषेन्द्रबीजानि द्विजैराम्बियमानिकाः ।
सहिङ्गु, बीजसारञ्च शतपुष्पा सुचूर्णिता ॥ सिद्धप्राणेश्वरः सूतः
प्राणिनां प्राणदायकः । माषैकं भक्षयेदस्य नागवल्लीदलैर्युतम् ॥
उष्णोदकानुपानञ्च दद्यात् तत्र पलत्रयम् । अतिसारे ज्वरान्विते
केवले वा ज्वरेऽपि च ॥ घोरि द्विदोषजे रोगे ग्रहण्यामसृगामये ।
वातोदरोद्भवेषु शूले शूले च परिणामजे ॥

Siddha prā'neshwara rasa.

Four parts, each, of sulphur mercury, and mica, and one part, each, of surjiksa'ra, borax, javaksa'ra, the five salts, triphala', trikatu, indrajaba' jeera', black jeera', roots of chitraka, jama'ni, hingu, birunga, and shatapushpa' are to be rubbed together (with water), and made into pills, six ractis in weight each. Accompaniment, juice of betel leaves. Twelve tola's of hot water is to be drunk after taking the medicine. It cures diarrhœa, with or without fever, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, and colic due to flatulence, and acidity.

कनकसुन्दर रसः ।

हिङ्गुलं मरिचं गन्धं पिप्पली टङ्गुणं विषम् । कनकस्य च
वीजानि समांशं विजयाद्रवैः ॥ मर्हयेद् याममात्रन्तु चणमात्रां
वटीं चरेत् । भक्षणाद् ग्रहणीं हन्ति रसः कनकसुन्दरः ॥
अग्निमान्द्रं ज्वरं तीव्रमतिसारञ्च नाशयेत् । पथ्यं दध्मोदनं
दद्याद् यद्वा तक्रान्नमण्डकम् ॥

Kanaka sundara rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, maricha, sulphur, pippali, borax, aconite, and seeds of dhatura are to be rubbed for three hours, with the water in which bhanga' has been kept immersed for some time. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each. This medicine cures loss of appetite, fever, and malignant diarrhœa. Diet, curd or butter-milk with paste prepared from boiled rice.

कनकप्रभा रसः ।

सुवर्णवीजं मरिचं मरालपादं कणाटङ्गनसूतनीलम् । गन्धं
जयाङ्गिर्द्विवसं विमर्द्य गुञ्जाप्रमाणां वटिकां विदध्यात् ॥ एषाति
सारग्रहणीं ज्वराग्निमान्द्रं निहन्त्यात् कनकप्रमेयम् । दध्नीदनं
पथ्यमनुष्णवारि मांसं भजेत् तित्तिरिलावकानाम् ।

Kanaka prabha rasa.

Equal quantities of seeds of dhutura', maricha, hangsapadi, pippali, borax mercury, acouite and sulphur are to be rubbed, for one day, with the water in which leaves of bhang' have been kept immersed for some time, and made into pills, one racti in weight each. This medicine cures diarrhoea, acute or chronic, with or without fever, and loss of appetite. Diet, curd with boiled rice, cold water, and juice of meat of such birds as la'ba (a sort of quail) and tittiri (francoline partridge).

गगनसुन्दर रसः ।

टङ्गनं दरदं गन्धमभ्रकञ्च समं समम् । दुग्धिकाया रसेनैव
भावयेच्च दिनत्रयम् । द्विगुञ्जं मधुना देयं वज्जेन श्वेतसर्जसः ॥
विविधं नाशयेद्द्रां ज्वरातीसारसुखणम् । पथ्यं तक्रं पयग्ङ्गाग-
मामशूलं विनाशयेत् । अग्निवृद्धिकरो ह्येष रसो गगनसुन्दरः ।

Gagana sundara rasa.

Equal quantities of borax, cinnabar, sulphur, and mica

are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for three days, with the juice of dugdhika'. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, three ractis of white resin and a little of honey. This medicine cures all sorts of fevers with diarrhoea and dysentery, and colic due to mucus. It increases power of digestion. Diet, butter-milk, goat's milk (duly boiled and cooled).

प्रेतसञ्जीवन रसः ।

रसगन्धी समौ श्राद्धौ सूतपादं विषं क्षिपेत् । सर्व्वतुल्यं
मृतञ्चाम्रं मर्द्यं धुसुरजैर्द्रवैः । सर्पाश्चास्य द्रवैर्यामं कषायेनाथ
भावयेत् । धातक्यतिविषा मुस्तं शुण्ठी जीरकवालकम् ॥ यमानी
धान्यकं विष्वपाठापथ्यकणाम्बितम् । कूटजस्य त्वचं बीजं
कपिल्यं बालदाडिमम् । प्रत्येकं कर्षमात्रं स्यात् कुट्टितं
क्वाथयेज्जलैः । चतुर्गुणं जलं दत्त्वा यावत् पादावशेषितम् ॥
अनेन त्रिदिनं भाव्यः पूर्व्वोक्तो मर्दितो रसः । रुद्ध्वा तद्
बालुकायन्त्रे क्षणं मृदग्निना पचेत् ॥ प्रेतसञ्जीवनो नाम चास्य
शुक्लचतुष्टयम् । दातव्यमनुपानेन चासाधामपि साधयेत् ॥ षट्-
प्रकारमतीसारं साध्यासाध्या जयेद् ध्रुवम् । नागरातिविषामुस्तं
देवदारु कषा वचा ॥ यमानी बालकं घन्था कूटजत्वक्हरीतकी ।
धातकीन्द्रयवी विष्वं पाठा मोचरसं समम् । चूर्णितं मधुना
लेह्यमनुपानं सुखावहम् ॥

Preta sanjibana rasa

One part of mercury and sulphur, each, one fourth part of aconite, and mica, equal in quantity to all of

them are to be rubbed together with the juices of leaves of dhutura' and sarpa'ksi, for three hours. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana', for three days, with the decoction of the following:—dha'taki flowers, ativisa', musta', shunthi, jcera', ba'la', jama'ni, dhanya', dried green bilwa fruits, pa'tha', haritaki, pippali, bark of kutaja seeds of kutaja, kapittha fruit, and green pomegranate, each of these being two tola's in weight cut into pieces, and boiled with hundred and twenty tola's of water, reducible to thirty two tola's. After the compound is thus subjected to bha'vana' and dried, it is to be confined in an earthen pot covered with an earthen basin. the joint being cemented as usual, with rags and mud. The pot is then to be heated by the third kind of ba'luka' jantram. Dose, four ractis each. Four ractis in weight of the powder of the following ingredients, combined in equal quantities, are to be licked with a little of honey, after the mediciae is taken. This medicine cures all sorts of diarrhœa.

ज्वरातिसारे पथ्यानि ।

अतिसारे ज्वरे चैव पथ्यं यद् यद् विधीयते । ज्वरातिसार-
रोगेऽपि तेषां युक्तं प्रदीयते ॥

Diet in fever with diarrhœa.

Some items of diet prescribed separately in fever and diarrhœa may be selected, having regard to the condition of the disease.

अथातिसाराधिकारः ।

अथातीसार-निदानम् ।

गुर्वतिन्निग्धरुक्षोष्ण-द्रवस्थूलातिशीतलैः । विरुद्धाधशनाजीर्णै
विषमैश्चापि भोजनैः ॥ स्नेहाद्यैरतियुक्तैश्च मिथ्यायुक्तैर्विषैर्भयैः ।
शोकाद्दुष्टाम्बुमद्यातिपानैः सात्त्वात्तु पर्ययैः ॥ जलाभिरमणैर्वेग-
विघातैः क्रिमिदोषतः । नृणां भवत्यतीसारो लक्षणं तस्य वक्ष्यते ।
संशस्यापां धातुरग्निं प्रहृष्टः शक्तन्निश्चो वायुनाधः प्रणतः ।
सरत्यतीवातिसारं तमाहु व्यधिं घोरं षड्विधं तं वदन्ति ॥

Diarrhœa.

Its causes.

The following are the causes of diarrhœa:—taking of food-stuff which are heavy, too much fatty, too much coarse, much hot, mainly liquid, ill-chewed, or too much cold, inoegenial by combination; taking of food before the previous meal is digested, taking of food not well cooked; taking of food at irregular hours and in excessive quantities; excessive or wrong use of oil, etc. for purpose of applying douches purgatives, and vomiting; taking of organic poison, panic, grief, much drinking of impure water, and taking of unaccustomed food, having recourse to new practices, unusual reverse of weather, excessive bath or excess of sports in water, suppressing calls of nature, and activities of worms in the intestines.

The disease is called atisa'ra (diarrhœa). simply because it literally means an excessive discharge. What

actually happens in this disease is this ; the watery portion of the polluted dha'tus (such constituents of the body as chyle) lessens the intensity of the digesting fire (heat in the stomach), is mixed with the stool, and is driven down by va'yu in excessive quantities.

अतिसारे रसप्रयोगः ।

अभयनृसिंह रसः ।

दरदञ्च विषं व्योषं जीरकं टङ्गनं समम् । गन्धकञ्चाभ्रकञ्चैव
भागैकं शुद्धसूतकम् ॥ सर्व्वतुल्यमहेः फेनं मर्हयेन् निम्बुकद्रवैः ।
एकैकं भक्षयेच्चानु जीरकमधुना सह ॥ त्रिदोषोत्थमतीसारं
सञ्चरं वाथ विञ्चरम् । सर्व्वरूपमतीसारं सङ्ग्रहग्रहणीं जयेत् ॥
रसोऽभयनृसिंहोऽयमतीसारि सुपूजितः ॥

Iatro chemical medicines in diarrhœa.

Abhaya nrisingha rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, aconite, trikatu, jeera', borax, sulphur, mica, and mercury are to be mixed together and rubbed with lemon juice. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight, each, to be taken with honey and powder of fried jeera'. This medicine cures diarrhœa, due to an excess of the three doshas and chronic diarrhœa also.

प्राणेश्वर रसः ।

रमगन्धकमभ्रञ्च टङ्गणं शतपुष्पकम् । यमानो जीरकाख्यञ्च
प्रत्येकं कर्षयुग्मकम् ॥ कर्षमेकं यवन्नारं हिंसु पद्मकपञ्चकम् ।

विरङ्गेन्द्रयवं सर्जरसकं चाग्निसंज्ञितम् । वृष्ट्वा च वटिका कार्या
नाम्ना प्राणेश्वरो रसः ॥

Praneshwara rasa.

Two tola's, each, of mercury, sulphur, mica, borax, shatapushpa, jama'ni, and jeera'; and one tola' each of jabaksa'ra, hingu, the five salts, biranga, indrajaya, resin, and roots of chitraka are to be rubbed well with water, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures diarrhoea.

अमृतार्णव रसः ।

हि'गुलीत्यो रसो लौहं गन्धकं टंकणं शठी । धान्यकं वालकं
मुस्तं पाठा जीरं घृणप्रिया ॥ प्रत्येकं तोलकं चूर्णं छागीक्षीरेण
पेषितम् । माषैका वटिका कार्या रसोऽयममृतार्णवः ॥ वटिकां
भक्षयेत् प्रातर्गहनानन्दभाषिताम् । धन्याजीरकयूषेण विजया-
शणवीजतः ॥ मधुना च्छागदुग्धेन मण्डेन शीतवारिणा । कदली-
मीचकरसैः कञ्चटकद्रवेण वा । अतीसारं जयेदुग्रमेकजं हृन्दजं
तथा । टोषत्रयसमुद्भूतमुपसर्गसमन्वितम् ॥ शूलघ्नो वह्निजननो
ग्रहस्थशीविकारनुत् । अन्धपित्तप्रशमनः कासघ्नो गुल्मनाशनः ॥

Amrita'rnavā rasa.

One tola' each of mercury, sulphur, iron, borax, shathi, dhanya', ba'laka, musta' ,pa'tha', jeera' and ativisa' are to be

rubbed together with goat's milk, and made into pills, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine is to be taken in the morning with honey and any one of the following:— decoction of dhanya' and jeera', bhanga', powdered seeds of shana, goat's milk, paste prepared from boiled rice, cold water, juice of banana flower, and juice of kanchata grass. This medicine cures all sorts of diarrhoea, acute or chronic, colic, piles, amlapitta, congh, gulma, and loss of digestive power.

ददुर रसः ।

सुशुद्धातीक्ष्णचूर्णं तु रसेन्द्रसमभागिकम् । काञ्चनाररसैष्ट्ट्वा
सर्वातीसारनाशनम् ॥ पिष्टः समेन तीक्ष्णेन काञ्चनाराम्बुमर्दितः ।
पुटपाकोऽतिसारघ्नः सुतोऽयं ददूराह्वयः ॥

Dardura rasa.

Equal quantities of steel and mercury are to be rubbed with the juice of ka'nchana'ra. The compound may then be used as it is or may be heated by putam. (Dose two ractia, each, to be taken with honey only).

आनन्दभैरव रसः ।

हिङ्गुलं वत्सनाभं च मरिचं टंकणं कणा । मर्हयेत् समभागं
च रसो ह्यानन्दभैरवः ॥ गुञ्जैकां वार्जगुञ्जां वा बलं ज्ञात्वा
प्रदापयेत् । मधुना लेहयेच्चानु कूटजस्य फलं त्वचम् ॥ चूर्णितं
कर्षमात्रं तु त्रिदोषोत्थातिसारजित् । दधन्नां दापयेत् पथ्यं

गावाज्यं तक्रमेव वा ॥ पिपासायां जलं शीतं विज्रया च हिता
निशि ॥

Ananda bhairava rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, aconite maricha, borax, and pippali are to be rubbed together. Dose, half to one racti, each. One tola of the powder of the bark or seeds of kutaja is to be taken with honey, after taking this medicine. Diet, boiled rice with curd or butter milk. Cold water is to be drunk when the patient gets thirsty. It is desirable to take a little of bhanga at night, while taking this medicine.

सुधासार रसः ।

पृथक्पलिकगन्धाश्मसूतसञ्जातकज्जलीम् । प्रद्रव्य निक्षिपेद् व्योम
पलिकं गतचन्द्रिकम् ॥ काष्ठेनालोद्य तत् सर्वं क्षिपेत्
कूटजपत्रके । पुनः संचूर्णं यत्नेन भावयेत्तदनन्तरम् ॥ वालति-
न्दुफलद्रावैः क्षीरैरौदूम्वरैस्तथा । अरलुत्वगरसैश्चापि दुग्धिनी-
स्वरसैस्तथा ॥ पुटपत्रस्य वालस्य दांडिमस्य रसैः शुभैः ।
कण्ठकाम्बोजिकाम्बूलरसैः कुटजवल्कलैः । तुल्यांशविश्वगाम्बारीचूर्णं
द्विपलिकं क्षिपेत् । सुस्तावत्सकदीप्याग्निमोचसारं सज्जीरकम् ॥
वत्सनामं च कर्षांशं प्रत्येकं तत्र निक्षिपेत् । विचूर्णं भावयेद्
पुनः शुण्ठीकायेन समधा ॥ इत्यं सिद्धो रसः पिष्टः करण्डे
विनिवेशयेत् । सुधासार इति ख्यातः सुधारससमो गुणैः ॥

दीपनः पाचनो ग्राही हृद्यो रुचिकरस्तथा । दोषत्रयातिसारं

च दुर्जयं भेषजान्तरैः ॥ आमं चैवामरक्तं च ज्वरातिसारमेव च ।
 सातीसारां विसूचीं च प्रतिवध्नाति तत्क्षणात् ॥ मान्यमान-
 व्यतिक्रान्तिरिव पुण्यफलोदयम् ॥ पिष्टविश्वान्दक्ल्लेन विधाय
 खलु चक्रिकाम् ॥ निक्षिपेत् स्वदनीयन्त्रे पक्काईघटिकावधि ।
 आकथ तज्जलैरेव संप्रमर्द्य हरिद्रसम् ॥ सुधासाररसं तत्र क्षिप्त्वा
 धानकसम्मितम् । पूर्वोदितेषु रोगेषु प्रददीत भिषग्वरः ॥ गीतक्रे
 नाजदध्ना वा पथ्यं देयं हितं मितं । बालरश्माफलं गुर्वीफलं
 विल्वफलं तथा ॥ मधुकमामपेशी च वृन्ताकं च प्रशस्यते ।
 सर्व्वातिसारं ग्रहणीं च द्विकां मन्दाग्निमानाहमरोचकं च ॥
 निहन्ति सद्यो विहितमपाके द्वित्रिप्रयोगेण रसोत्तमोऽयम् ।
 (षड्भिस्तु रक्तिकाभिः स्थान्माषकी हेमधानकौ) ॥

Sudha-sāra rasa.

Four tola's, each, of mercury and sulphur, are to be rubbed together to form kajjali, or black powder, which is to be melted. Four tola's of mica are to be thrown upon this melted kajjali, the whole thing being rolled and rubbed by means of a wooden rod. While still in melted condition, it is to be thrown upon leaves of kutaja. The compound is then to be reduced to powder, and subjected to bha'vana' with each of the following :—juice of green tinduka fruits, milk of udumbara, juice of bark of a ragbadha, juice of dugdhiui, juice of green pomegranate fruit, mildly heated by putam, juice of the roots of black ka'mbojika' (gunja or somara'ji), and juice of the bark of kutaja. The following is then to be mixed with it :—four tola's, each, of powdered shunthi, and kantakari ; and

one tola', each, of musta', indrajava, black jeera', roots of chitraka, exudation of the sha'lmal tree, jeera', and aconite. The compound is next to be subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with the decoction of shunthi. This medicine increases the digesting heat. It increases appetite. Dose, six ractis cach, to be given with an extract of shunthi and musta', pestled together, made into a lump, and heated by means of the swedani jantram. for twelve minutes. Diet, butter milk prepared from cow's milk or curd prepared from goat's milk, mixed with other items of suitable food stuff, such as green bannana fruit, gurbi, green bilva fruit, green mangoe fruit, cut into piece and dried, honey, and egg fruit. This medicine, if applied twice or thrice a day, cures, very quickly, all sorts of diarrhoea, acute or chronic, hicough, loss of power of digestion, intestinal obstruction, dysentery, diarrhoea with fever, cholera, diarrhoea with mucus, and aversion to food.

नागसुन्दर रसः ।

नागभस्मरसव्योमगन्धै रईपलोन्मितैः । कुर्वीत कज्जलीं श्लक्ष्णां
 प्रक्षिपेत् तदनन्तरम् । द्विपलोन्मितरालायां द्रुतायां परिमिश्रिताम् ॥
 मृष्टैर्यक्षाक्षसिन्धूत्यवचाव्योषडिजीरकैः । सपथ्याविजयादीप्यैस्तुल्यां-
 शैरवचूर्णितैः ॥ मेलयेत् प्राक्तनं कल्कं भावयेत्तदनन्तरम् ।
 महानिम्बत्वचासारैः काम्बोजीमूलजद्रवैः ॥ रसैर्नागवलायाश्च गुडूच्याश्च
 त्रिधा त्रिधा । ततश्च गुटिकाः कार्या वदरास्थिप्रमाणतः । हन्यादेव हि
 नागसुन्दररसो बल्लोन्मितः सेवितो । नानातीसरणामयं गुदपरिभ्रंशं
 तथा विम्बिशम् ॥

Na'ga sundara rasa.

Two tola's each of lead, mercury, mica, and sulphur are to be rubbed together and reduced to a very fine powder. Eight tola's of resin are to be melted and mixed with the powder, which is again to be mixed with one tola' in weight of the powder of each of the following:—bark of banian, bibhitaki, rock-salt, bacha', trikatu, jeera', black jeera', haritaki, bhanga', and jama'ni. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana' for three times each with the juices of the following:—bark of maha'nimba, roots of gunja', na'gabala', and guruchi. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each. This medicine cures all sorts of diarrhoea, dislocation of the rectum, and dysentery.

सुधासिन्धु रसः ।

द्वौ भागी गन्धकस्याष्टौ शङ्खचूर्णस्य योजयेत् । एकमेव रसस्यांशमर्कशीरेण भर्हयेत् । चित्रकस्य द्रवणैव शोषयित्वा पुनः पुनः । एकीकृत्य रसेनाथ क्षारं दत्त्वा तदर्द्धकम् ॥ अर्कशीरेण कुर्वीत गोलकानथ शोषयेत् । निरुध्वा चूर्णलिप्तेऽथ भाण्डे दद्यात् पुटं तथा । सुधासिन्धुरसो ह्येष संश्रहस्यतिसारनुत् । गुञ्जाचतुष्टयं चास्य मरीचाज्यसमन्वितम् । ददीत दधिभक्तं च पथ्यं विश्वनाथे तथा ।

Sudha' sindhu rasa.

Two parts of sulphur, eight parts of conch-shell, and one part of mercury are to be rubbed together with

milk of arka. The compound is then to be subjected, for seven times, to bha'vana' with the decoction of the roots of chitraka. It is next to be mixed with half its quantity of ja'baksa'ra, rubbed with the milk of arka, made into lumps, and dried. These lumps are then to be put into an earthen pot, the inner surface of which has been smeared with lime. The mouth of the pot is then to be duly closed by an earthen basin, the joint being cemented by mud and rags. The pot is then to be subjected to heat by putam. This medicine cures diarrhoea, acute and chronic. Dose, four ractis, each, to be taken with powdered maricha and a little of clarified butter. Diet, boiled rice with curd.

विश्वनाथ रसः ।

मृतपारदभागैकं चत्वारः शुद्धगन्धकात् । याम्रं च महयेत्
खल्वे तेन पूर्या वराटिकाः । टङ्गनं तु गवां चीरैः पिष्ट्वा तेन मुखं
लिपेत् । वराटानां प्रयत्नेन रुद्धा भाण्डे पुटे पचेत् । स्वाङ्गशीतं
समुद्धृत्य ततश्चूर्णा वराटिकाः । विश्वनाथरसो नाम्ना चीद्रेगुञ्जा-
चतुष्टयम् ॥ नागरातिविषामुस्तादेवदारुवचान्वितम् । कषाय-
मनुषानं स्याद्वातातीसारनाशनः ।

Bishwanath rasa.

one part of incinerated mercury, and four parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together, for three hours. The powder, so formed, is to be put inside as many cowri-shells as necessary. The upper part of the gaps in the shells is to be closed by means of a paste prepared by borax

pestled with cow's milk. These shells are then to be subjected to heat by putam. When cooled by radiation of heat, the cowries are to be taken out and powdered very fine. Dose, four ractis each, to be taken with honey. Decoction of shunthi, ativisa', musta', devada'ru and bacha', is to be drunk after taking this medicine which cures diarrhoea due to an excess of va'yū.

गिरिश सुन्दर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं समं गन्धं मरिचं टङ्गणं तथा । स्वर्णवीजं समं
मर्द्यं भार्गीद्रावैर्दिनार्द्धकम् ॥ सूततुल्यं सूतं चाभ्रं रसः
गिरिशसुन्दरः । अस्य गुञ्जादयं हन्ति पित्तातिसारमुग्रकम् ॥

Girisha sundara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, maricha, borax, and seeds of black dhutura' are to be rubbed with the juice of bha'rgi for six hours. The compound is then to be mixed with mica, equal in quantity to mercury. This medicine cures diarrhoea, even of a virulent type. Dose, two ractis, each.

पुर्णचन्द्रोदय रसः ।

शुद्धं च तालकं लौहं गगनं च पलं पलम् । कर्पूरं पारदं
गन्धं प्रत्येकं वटकोन्मितम् ॥ जातिकीषमुरापत्रं शठीतालिश
केशरम् । व्योषं चोचं कणामूलं लवङ्गं पित्रुसन्धितम् ॥ भक्षयेत्
प्रातरुत्थाय गुञ्जादयप्रमाणतः । नानारूपमतिसारः ग्रहणी

सर्वरूपिणीम् ॥ अम्लपित्तं तथा शूलं शूलञ्च परिणामजम् ।
रसायनवरञ्चायं वाजीकरण उत्तमः ॥

Purna chandrodaya rasa.

Four tola's, each, in weight of orpiment, iron, and mica, and one tola', each, of camphor, mercury, sulphur, ja'tikosa, mura'ma'ngsi, tejapatra, shathi, talishapatra, na'gakeshara, trikatu, cardamom, roots of pippali, and cloves are to be rubbed together, and taken early in the morning, in doses of two ractis a day. It cures all sorts of diarrhoea, acute and chronic, and colic felt at the time of digestion of food.

कारुण्यसागर रसः ।

मस्रसूतं द्विधा गन्धं तथा चैव मृताभ्रकम् । दिनं सार्धपतैलेन
पिष्ट्वा यामं विपाचयेत् । रसैर्माकवसूक्तोत्थैः पिष्ट्वा यामं विपा-
चयेत् । त्रिचारपञ्चलवणविषव्योषाग्निजौरकैः । सविडङ्गैस्तुष्य-
भागैरयं कारुण्यसागरः । माघमात्रं ददौतास्य भिषक्
सर्व्वातिसारके ॥ सज्वरे विज्वरे वापि सशूले शोणितोद्भवे ।
निरामे शोथयुक्ते वा ग्रहण्यां सान्निपातिके ॥ अनुपानं विनाप्येष
कार्यसिद्धिं करिष्यति ॥

Ka'runya Sa'gara rasa.

One part of incinerated mercury, two parts, each, of sulphur, and mica, are to be rubbed for one day with mustard oil, and heated for three hours. The compound

is again to be rubbed with the juice of the roots of bhringara'ja and heated for three hours. The compound is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of the combined powders of the following, (each equal in quantity) :— the thre alkalies (viz ; jabaksa'ra, swarjiksara), and borax, taken in equal quantities), the five salts, aconite, trikatu, roots of chitraka, jeera', and biranga. Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight each This medicine cures all sorts of diarrhoea, acute or chronic, with fever or without fever, dysentery, colic and dropsy. Accompaniment is not so essential to this medicine.

आनन्द वैभव रसः ।

दरदं मरिचं टङ्गमसृतं मागधीसभम् । श्लक्ष्णपिष्टन्तु गुञ्जैकं
रसमानन्दवैभवम् ॥ लेह्येभ्यश्चुना चातु कूटजस्य फलत्वचोः ।
चूर्णितं कर्षमात्रन्तु त्रिदोषोत्थातिसारजित् ॥ दध्यन्नं दापयेत् पथ्यं
दध्याजं तक्रमेव च । पिपासायां जलं देयं विजया च हितां निशि ॥

Ananda baibhaba rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnaber, maricha, borax, aconite, and pippali are to be rubbed together, and taken in doses of one racti each. One tola' in weight of powdered seeds and bark of kutaja combined with a little of honey is to be taken, a little after taking the medicine. This medicine cures diarrhoea due to an excess of the three doshas. Diet, butter milk and curd prepared from goat's milk and boiled rice. Cold water may be allowed to quench the thirst. Taking a little of bhanga', at night, is considered salutary..

प्रताप भैरव रसः ।

हिङ्गुलञ्च विषं व्योषं टङ्गुणं गन्धकं समम् । जम्बीररससंयुक्तं
मह्येदं यामकहयम् ॥ कासश्वासातिसारेषु ग्रहण्यां सान्निपातिके ।
अपस्मारिऽनिले मेहेऽप्यजीर्णे वह्निमान्द्रके ॥ गुञ्जमात्रः प्रदातव्यो
रसः प्रताप भैरवः ।

Prata'pa bhairava rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, aconite, trikatu, borax, and sulphur are to be rubbed together, for six hours, with the juice of lime fruit, and made into pills, one racti in weight each. This medicine cures cough, asthma, diarrhoea, both acute and chronic, apoplexy, diseases due to the derangement of va'yu, spermatorrhoea, indigestion, and loss of appetite.

महेशमङ्गल रसः ।

हिङ्गुलमहिफेनञ्च मुस्तकेन्द्रयवं तथा । जातीफलञ्च कपूरं
टङ्गुनञ्च विमर्दयेत् ॥ जलेन वटिका कार्या हिगुञ्जापरिमाणतः ।
अपस्मारिसारिणे चैव तथातीसाररोगिणे ॥ ग्रहण्यां च प्रददीत रसो
महेशमङ्गलः ॥

Mahesha mangala rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, opium, musta, indrajava, jatiphala, camphor, and borax are to be rubbed with water and made into pills two ractis in weight each.

This medicine cures diarrhoea, with or without fever, dysentery, and chronic diarrhoea.

दाक्षायणी रसः ।

पारदाभ्रकसिन्दूरं गन्धं जातीफलं मम् । कूटजस्य फलञ्चैव
धुस्तवीजानि टङ्गुनम् ॥ व्योषं मुस्ताभया चैव चूतवीजं तथैव च ।
विल्वकं सर्जवीजञ्च दाडिमीफलवल्कलम् ॥ एतानि समभागानि
निक्षिपेत् खल्लमध्यतः । विजयास्त्रसेनैव मर्दयेत् स्रग्क्षौचूर्णितम् ॥
गुञ्जाफलप्रमाणान्तु वटिकां कारयेद्भिषक् । एकां कुटजमूलत्वक्-
कषायेण प्रयोजयेत् ॥ आम्रातिसारं हरति कुरुते वल्लिदीपनम् ।
मधुना विलुशुण्ठेन रक्तग्रहणिकां जयेत् ॥ शुण्ठीधान्यकयोगेन
चातिसारं निहन्तप्रसौ । जातीफलरसो ह्येष ग्रहणीमदहारकः ।

Da'ksa'yani rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, mica, rasa-sinduram, sulphur, jatiphala indrajava, seeds of dhustura, borax, trikatu, musta', haritaki, seeds of mango, green bilva cut into pieces and dried, seeds of swarja, and bark of the pomegranate fruit are to be rubbed together with the water in which bhanga' has been kept immersed for some-time. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight each. Accompaniment, decoction of the bark of roots of kutaja, mixed with honey. This medicine cures diarrhoea, with a'ma (undigested chyle, in the form of mucus or other-wise), and increases power of digestion. It is to be taken, in dysentery, with honey and decoction of green bilva fruit cut into pieces and dried; and with honey and decoction of shunthi and dhanya', in diarrhoea.

घट्निष्क तैलम् ।

घट्निष्कं तिलतैलस्य निष्कं जम्बीरजं रसम् । लवणं
पञ्चगुञ्जं च अङ्गुल्या मर्हयेद् दृढम् ॥ आमवातातिसारघ्नं लिहेत्
पथ्यं च पूर्व्ववत् ॥

Sarniska tailam.

One and a half tola' of oil prepared from tila (sesatum),
one fourth tola' of lime juice, and five ractis of rock-
salt are to be rubbed steadily by means of the fingers,
and licked, This cures diarrhoea. Diet, as stated below.

अतिसारे पथ्यानि ।

वमनं लङ्घनं निद्रा पुराणाः शालिषष्टिकाः । विलेपी लाजमण्डश
मसूरतुवरीरसः ॥ शशैणलावहरिणकपिप्ललभवा रसाः । सर्व्वे
क्षुद्रभाषाः शृङ्गी खल्लिसो मधुरालिका ॥ तैलं ह्यागष्टतचीरे दधि
तक्तं गवामपि । दधिजं वा पयोजं वा नवनीतं गवाजयोः ॥
नवं रन्भापुष्पफलं चौद्रं अम्बुफलानि च । भव्यं
महार्द्रकं विश्वं शालुकश्च विकङ्कतम् । कपित्थं वकुलं विलुं
तिन्दुकं दाडिमइयम् । तालकं कञ्चटदलं चाङ्गिरी विजयारुणा ।
जातीफलश्च हीवेरं जीरकं गिरिमल्लिका । कुसुम्बुरु महानिम्ब
कषायः सकलो रसः । अन्नपानानि सर्व्वानि दीपनानी
लघूनि च ॥

Diet and actions beneficial in diarrhoea.

Vomiting, fasting, sleeping, boiled rice prepared from sha'li and sasti paddy two or three years old, bilepi (grains of rice over boiled), paste prepared from paddy fried and devoid of husk, soup of masura, and a'dhaki, juice of the meat of hare, la'ba, antelope, deer, and kapinjala; all sorts of small fish, oil prepared from tila, goat's milk, clarified butter prepared from goat's milk, curd, butter-milk and butter prepared from goat's milk or cow's milk, green flowers, and fruits of banana, honey, jambu fruits, lahuba'ra, a'mra-baridra', shunthi, tuber of water lily, bikankata, kapittha, bakula fruits, green bilva fruits roasted, tinduka and pomegranates, green kernel of palm fruit, kanchata cha'ngeri, bhanga', red coloured pot-herbs, ja'tiphala, ba'laka, jeera', bark of kutaja, dhanya, maha'nimba', all sorts of food stuff astringent in taste, and those which are considered light and increaser of power of digestion.

अतिसारे अपथ्यानि ।

स्वेदोऽञ्जनं रुधिरमोक्षणमम्बुपानम् स्नानं व्यवायमपि
जागरधूमनस्यम् । अभ्यञ्जनं सकलवेगविधारणञ्च रुक्षाण्यसाध्य-
भक्षणञ्च विरुद्धमन्नम् ॥ गोधूमभाषयववास्तुककाकमाचीनिस्त्रावकन्द-
मधु शिशूरसालपूगम् । कुरमाण्डतुम्बिवदरं गुरु चान्नपानं
ताम्बूलमिन्दुगुडमद्यमुपीदिका च ॥ द्राक्षास्त्रिवेतसफलं रसोनञ्च
धात्री दुष्टाम्बुमस्तु शृङ्गवारि च नारिकेलम् । संस्नेहनं मृगमदोऽ-
खिलपत्रशाकं क्षारः सराणि सकलानि पुनर्नवा च ॥ एर्वीरुकं
लवणमस्त्रमपि प्रकीपिवर्गीऽतिसारगदपीडितमानवेषु ॥

Diet and actions injurious in diarrhoea.

Fomentation, application of collyrium, shedding of blood, drinking of water in excess, bath, sexual intercourse, keeping late hours at night, smoking, snuff, anointing the body with oil, suppressing calls of nature, taking of food which is coarse, unaccustomed, and incongenial by combination, wheat, ma'sha grams, barley, ba'stuka, ka'kama'chi, beans, potato, and other tubers, shobhanjana, mango, betel nuts, kushma'nda,, ala'bu, plums, food difficult to digest, betel leaves, sugar cane, molasses, wine putika' grapes, fruits of amla-betasa, garlic, a'malaki, impure water, curd churned without water, kanji (gruel), cocoanut, oily substances, musk, all sorts of pot herbs, alkalis, laxatives, punarnava', karkati, salt, and sours are harmful to patients suffering from diarrhoea.

अथ ग्रहणीरोगाधिकारः ।

ग्रहणीरोगनिदानम् ।

अतिसारे निवृत्तेऽपि मन्दाग्नेरहिताग्निः । भूयः संहृषितो
वह्निर्ग्रहणीमभिद्रुषयेत् ॥ एकैकशः सर्वैश्च दोषैरत्यथमूर्च्छितैः ।
सा दुष्टा वह्निश्च भुक्तमाममेव विमुञ्चति । पक्वं वा सरुजं पूति
मूहुर्वहं मूहुर्द्रवम् । ग्रहणीरोगमाहुस्तमायुर्व्वेदविदो जनाः ॥
अरुचिः श्वरथुर्मान्द्रा' ग्रहणीरोगलक्षणम् ।

Grahani (Chronic Diarrhoea).

Even after the cure of diarrhoea, the digesting heat in the stomach is in a weak condition for some time.

Unhealthy diet, taken at this stage, still weakens the digesting heat which damages the grahani nāri (or the muscle which, by its contraction, retains food in stomach) which, affected by one or more of the three doshas, discharges, now and then, food from the stomach, either undigested or digested but stinking badly, sometimes in the form of loose and sometimes in the form of formed and solid stool. The attendant evils in this disease are aversion to food, swelling of the limbs, and dullness of the digesting heat.

ग्रहणीरोगे रसप्रयोगः ।

वज्रकपाट रसः ।

मृतसूताभ्रकं गन्धं यवक्षारं च टङ्कणम् । वचा जया समं सर्व्वं
जयन्तीभृङ्गजद्रवैः ॥ सजम्बीरै स्त्राहं मर्द्यं शोषयेत् तं च गोलकम् ।
मन्दवह्नी शनैः खेद्यं यामार्द्धं लौहपात्रके ॥ रससाम्ये प्रतिविधा
देया सोचरस स्तथा । भावयेद्विजयाद्रवैः शोष्यं पेष्यं च सप्तधा ॥
रसो वज्रकपाटोऽयं निष्काञ्चं मधुना लिङ्गित् ॥

Iatro Chemical medicines applicable in grahani.

Bajra kapa'ta rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, mica, sulphur, jahaksha'ra, borax, bacha', and bhanga' are to be rubbed together for three days with the juices of leaves of jayanti, leaves of bhringara'ja, and lime fruit, made into a lump and dried. This lump is then to be put into an iron pot, and heated for one and half hour by mild

heat. The compound is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of 'ativisa', and exudation of the bark of sha'mali, each. It is then to be subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with the decoction of bhanga', rubbing it well every time and then dried. Dose, twelve ractis, each, to be taken with honey.

अग्निकुमार रसः ।

दग्धां कपर्दिकां पिष्ट्वा लूषणं टङ्कणं विषम् । गन्धकं
शुद्धसूतं च तुल्यं जम्बीरजैर्द्रवैः ॥ मर्हयेद् भक्षयेन्नाषं मरिचाज्यं
लिहेदनु । निहन्ति ग्रहणीरोगं पथ्यं तक्रीदनं हितम् ॥

Agni kuma'ra rasa.

Equal quantities of ashes of cowri shell, trikatu, borax, aconite, sulphur, and mercury are to be rubbed together with the juice of lime fruit, and made into pills, six ractis each. A little of clarified butter, mixed with powdered maricha, is to be taken, after taking the medicine. Diet, butter milk, mixed with boiled rice.

सुवर्णसुन्दर रसः ।

हिङ्गुलं मरिचं गन्धं पिप्पली टङ्कणं विषम् । कनकस्य च
बीजानि समांशं विजयाद्रवैः ॥ मर्हयेद् याममात्रं तु चणमात्रं
वटीकृतम् । भक्षयेद् ग्रहणीं हन्ति रसः कनकसुन्दरः । अग्निमान्द्यं

ज्वरं तीव्रमतिसारं च नाशयेत् । दध्यन्नं दापयेत् पथ्यं गव्यान्नं
तक्रमेव वा ॥

Suvarna sundara rasa.

Equal quantities of cinuabar, maricha, sulphur, pippali, borax, aconite, and seeds of dhutura' are to be rubbed together with the decoction of bhanga' for three hours, and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. This medicine cures diarrhoea, weakness of the digesting heat, fever and diarrhoea; however malignant. Diet, curd or butter-milk, with boiled rice.

त्रिमूर्त्ति रसः ।

रसाभ्रगन्धाः क्रमहृद्दभागा जयारसेन त्रिदिनं विमर्द्दाः ।
गद्याणकार्क्षं मधुना समितं ददीत पथ्यं दधि भक्तकं च ॥

Trimurti rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of mica, and three parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together, for three days, with the decoction of bhanga. Dose, one fourth of a tola, each, to be taken with honey. Diet, curd with boiled rice.

पोद्दलीरसः ।

कपर्दतुष्यं रसगन्धकल्कं लौहं मृतं टङ्कणकं च तुष्यम् ।
जयारसेनैकदिनं विमर्द्य चूर्णेन संपिथ्य पुटेत भाण्डे । ददीत तां
पोद्दलिकां च दोषत्रयप्रधानग्रहणीनिवृत्तये ॥

Pottali rasa.

Equal quantities of ashes of cowri shell, kajjali (or black powder prepared from equal quantities of mercury and sulphur, rubbed together), iron, and borax are to be rubbed together, for one day each, with the decoction of bhanga' and lime-water, confined in a crucible, and heated by putam. This medicine cures grahani due to an excess of the three doshas.

वह्निज्वाला रसः ।

महपिष्टं चतुर्माषमेकैकं रसगन्धयोः । अन्नकं माषमानं च
मातुलुङ्गान्मर्दितम् ॥ शोधितं सप्तधा चैव हिमाषं त्रूषणं
पृथक् । त्रिशूलीशङ्खवाङ्गेरीसातलातीक्ष्णपर्णिका । श्वेतापराजिता
कन्यामत्स्याक्षीशीशसुन्दरा ॥ करिणीकर्णमोटीकरुदन्तीचित्तकार्द-
कात् । धुस्तूरकाकमाचीभ्र्वां सुषल्याश्च पृथग्रसैः ॥ मर्दितं
द्विपलैः कुर्याद्दटिका माषसन्निता । ग्रहस्थ्यां पर्णखण्डेन व्योषयुक्ता
निर्वैवित्ता ॥ अरुचिं राजयस्त्राणं मन्दाग्निं सूतिकागदान् ।
शमयेद्दटिका नाम्ना वह्निज्वालेति गीयते ॥

Bahni jwa'la' rasa.

One fourth tola' of mercury and sulphur, each, are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed six ractis of mica. The compound is then to be rubbed, for seven times, with the juice of ma'tulunga and made into a lump, drying it

in the sun, after each act of rubbing. It is then to be mixed with twelve ractis of powdered trikatu and rubbed, separately, with eight tola's of the juice of each of the following, in succession :—trishuli bhringa-ra'ja, changeri sa'tala', brischika'li, white apara'jita', kanya', hila-mocika', grisma-sundara', karini (hastishundi), karnamoti (bab'bula). rudanti, roots of chitraka, ginger, dhutara', ka'kama'chi, and ta'lamuli. Dose six ractis each, to be taken with a piece of betel leaf and six ractis of powdered trikatu. This medicine also cures aversion to food, consumption, loss of power of digestion, and sutika'.

वज्रधर रसः ।

रसगन्धकताम्राभ्रं च्छारां स्त्रीन् वरुणा वृषम् । अपामार्गस्य च
च्छारं लवणं द्विदिमाषकम् ॥ चाङ्गूर्यां हस्तिशुण्ड्याश्च रसैः पिष्टं
पचेत् पुटे । भक्षयित्वा ततो शुद्धां ग्रहणां काञ्चिकं पिवेत् ॥
पक्तिशूले च कासे च मन्दाग्नावाद्र्द्रकद्रवम् । अक्षपित्ते च धारोष्णं
क्षीरं वज्रधरो ह्ययम् ।

Bajra dhara rasa.

One eighth tola, each of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica. javaksha'ra, sarji-ksha'ra. borax, bark of barun, roots of ba'saka, alkali prepared from apamarga, and rock-salt are to be rubbed together with the juices of changeri and hasti shundi, and heated by putan. Dose, one racti, each. A little of ka'nji is to be drunk after taking this medicine, which may also be applied in parina'ma shula, cough, and weakness of the digesting heat, with ginger

juice and honey ; and in amlapitta (acidity combined with biliousness) with milk, still warm after milking.

ग्रहणीकपाट रसः ।

रसेन्द्रगन्धातिविषाभयाभ्रं क्षारद्वयं मीचरसो वचा च । जया
च जम्बीररसेन पिष्टं पिण्डीकृतं स्वाद् ग्रहणीकपाटः ॥

तस्यार्द्धमाघान् मधुना प्रभाते शम्बूकभस्माज्यमधूनि लिह्यात् ।
सक्षीरिणीजीरकमाणिमन्यतीक्ष्णानि चादौ दधिभोजनं च ॥

Grahani kapa'ta rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, ativisa' haritaki, mica sarjiksha'ra, exudation of sha'mali, bachu', and bhanga' are to be rubbed together with lime juice and made into a lump. Dose, three ractis each, to be taken with a few drops of honey. A few ractis of burnt shambuka shells, mixed with honey and clarified butter is to be licked after taking this medicine. A little of kshirini, jeera', rock-salt, and mustard should be taken before taking this medicine.

अग्निविवर्द्धन रसः ।

हंसपाद्रीरसैः पिष्टं रसगन्धकयोः पलम् । कोलं च विषचूर्णस्य
वालुकायन्त्रपाचितम् ॥ शाणं विषस्थार्द्धपलं मरिचस्य विमिश्रयेत् ।
दीपनोऽग्निविवर्द्धनी ग्रहण्यां च विशेषतः ॥ स वातश्लेष्मजान् रोगान्
क्षणादेवापकर्षति । सन्निपातञ्चरश्वासक्षयकासांश्च नाशयेत् ॥

Agni bibardhana rasa.

Four tola's, each, of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed with the juice of hansapa'di, mixed with half a tola' of aconite, and heated by the third kind of ba'luka' jantram. The product is then to be mixed with one fourth tola' of aconite and two tola's of powdered maricha. This medicine increases power of digestion, specially in chronic diarrhoea. It also cures, quickly, diseases due to an excess of va'yn and kapha, sa'mnipatika fever, asthma, consumption, and cough.

मार्कण्डेय रसः ।

शुद्धसूतञ्च गन्धञ्च हिङ्गुलं टङ्गणं तथा । व्योषं जातीफलञ्चैव
लवङ्गं तेजपत्रकम् ॥ एलावीजं मुस्तकञ्च चित्रकं करिपिप्पली ।
नागरं सजलञ्चाभ्रं धातक्यतिविषा तथा ॥ शियूजं शाल्मली चैव
अहिफेनं पलाशकम् । एतानि समभागानि स्रग्णाचूर्णानि कारयेत् ॥
खादेदस्मात् प्रतिदिनं माषकं सितया सह । संग्रहग्रहणीं हन्ति
मन्दाग्निञ्च विशेषतः ॥ धातुवृद्धिवयोवृद्धिवलपुष्टप्रग्निकारकम् ।
मार्कण्डेयरसो ज्ञातो महादेवप्रसादतः ॥

Ma'rkandeya rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, cinnabar, borax, trikatu, ja'tiphala, cloves, tejapatra, cinnamon, musta', roots of chitraka, gajapippali, shunthi, ba'luka, mica, dha'takiflower, ativisa', seeds of shobhanjana, sha'lmalī, opium and pala'sha are to be mixed together, and taken in doses

of six ractis, each, with sugar only. This medicine cures diarrhoea and loss of appetite. It increases the dha'tus, strength, longevity, and nutrition.

ग्रहणीशार्दूल रसः ।

रसगन्धकलीहाभ्रं हिङ्गुं लवणपञ्चकम् । हरिद्रे पाकलञ्चैव
वचा मुस्ता विडङ्गकम् ॥ त्रिकटु त्रिफला चित्रमजमोदा यमानिका ।
गजोपकुल्या क्षाराणि तथैव गृहधूमकम् ॥ एतेषां कार्ष्णिकं चूर्णं
विजयाचूर्णकं समम् । माषद्वयमिदं चूर्णं शालितण्डुलवारिणा ॥
भक्षयेत् प्रातरुत्थाय ग्रहणीगदनाशनम् । अग्निञ्च कुरुते दीप्तं
वडवानलसन्निभम् ॥ सर्व्वातिसारशनं तृणाञ्चरविनाशनम् ।
पक्वापक्वमतीसारं नानावर्णं सवेदनम् ॥ आमातिसारमखिलं
विशेषाच्छयसुं जयेत् । असाध्यां ग्रहणीं हन्ति पाण्डुप्लीहचिरञ्चरान् ।
ग्रहणीशार्दुली रसः सर्वरोगकुलान्तकः ॥

Grahani shardula rasa.

One tola' in weight, each, of mercury, sulphur, iron mica, hingu, pancha lavana, haridra', da'ruharidra', kustha, bacha', musta', biranga, trikatu, triphala', roots of red chitraka, ajamoda', jama'ni, gaja-pippali, java-ksha'ra, sarji ksha'ra, borax, salt-petre, sal-ammoniac, and carbon deposited by smoke, and bhanga', equal in quantity to all the above-mentioned combined, are to be mixed together, and taken in the morning, in doses of 12 ractis, each with water in which sha'li rice has been kept immersed for some time. This medicine cures chronic diarrhoea, weakness of the

digesting heat, fever, thirst, all sorts of diarrhoea, swelling, anemia, enlarged spleen, and chronic fever.

ग्रहणीभैरव रसः ।

रसगन्धकयोश्चापि जातीफललवङ्गयोः । प्रत्येकं शण्णमानञ्च
 स्रक्णाचूर्णीकृतं शुभम् ॥ सूर्यावर्त्तरसेनैव विल्वपत्ररसेन च ।
 शृङ्गाटकस्य पत्राणां रसैः प्रत्येकशः पलैः ॥ चण्डातपेन संशोष्य
 वटिका कारयेद्भिषक् । विल्वपत्ररसेनैव दापयेद्भक्तिकादयम् ॥ दध्ना च
 भोजनीयञ्च ग्रहणीरोगनाशनः । पाण्डुरोगमतीसारं शोथं हन्ति
 तथा ज्वरम् । ग्रहणीभैरवो नाम रसः परमदुर्लभः ॥

Grahani bhairava rasa.

One fourth tola, each, of mercury, sulphur, ja'tipha'a, and cloves are to be mixed together and rubbed with four tola's of the juice of each of the following, in succession, and dried in the intense heat of the sun, each time:—surya'varta, leaves of bilva, and leaves of shringu'taka. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each, to be taken with the juic of bilva leaves. Diet, boiled rice with curd. This medicine cures diarrhoea, acute and chronic, anemia dropsy, and fever.

संग्रहणीहर रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकञ्चैव अहिफेनं समोचकम् । त्रिकटुं त्रिफलां चैव
 सममेकत्र कारयेत् ॥ भङ्गाभृङ्गद्रवैश्चैतद् भावयेच्च पुनः पुनः ।

रक्तित्रयं ततश्चास्य मधुना सह भक्षयेत् ॥ असाध्यां ग्रहणीं हन्ति
रसः संग्रहणीहरः ॥

Samgrāhanihara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, opium, exudation of sha'lmalī, trikatu, and triphala' are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' for seven times, each, with the juices of bhanga' and bhringara'ja'. Pills are then to be made, three ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey. This medicine cures diarrhoea, acute and chronic.

वडवामुख रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं समं गन्धं मृतताम्बाम्भटङ्गनम् । सामुद्रश्च यवचारं
सर्जिसैन्धवनागरम् ॥ अपामार्गस्य च चारं पलाशवरुणस्य च ।
प्रत्येकं सूततुल्यं स्यादस्त्रयोगिनं मर्हयेत् ॥ हस्तिशुण्डीद्रवैश्चाम्नी
मर्हयित्वा पुटेल्लघु । माषमात्रः प्रदातक्यो रसोऽयं वडवामुखः ।
ग्रहणीं विविधां हन्ति संग्रहग्रहणीं ज्वरम् ॥

Baraba'mukha rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, borax, sea-salt, java ksha'ra, sarji ksha'ra, rock-salt, shunthi, ksha'ras (alkalis) prepared from apā'mārga, palasha, and barua are to be rubbed together with some sour vegetable juice and with the juice of hastishundi. The compound is then to be heated by lāghuputam. Dose,

six ractis, each. This medicine cures grahani, fever, and even grahani of long standing.

हंसपोटली रसः ।

दग्धकपर्हकान् पिष्ट्वा त्रूषणं टंकणं विषम् ॥ गन्धकं
शङ्खसूतञ्च तुल्यं ज्वम्बीरजैर्द्रवैः ॥ मर्हयेद् भक्षयेन्नाषं मरिचाज्यं
लिहेदनु । निहन्ति ग्रहणीरोगं पथ्यं तक्रौदनं हितम् ॥

Hansa pottali rasa .

Equal quantities of burnt cowri shells, trikatu, borax, aconite, sulphur, and mercury are to be rubbed together with lime juice, and made into pills, six ractis in weight, each. Powdered maricha, mixed with clarified butter, is to be licked in after taking the medicine. Diet, butter-milk with boiled rice. This medicine cures grahani.

ग्रहणीवज्रकपाट रसः ।

सूतं गन्धं यवक्षारं जयन्तुयाभ्रटङ्गनम् । जयन्तीभृङ्गजम्बीर
द्रवैः पिष्ट्वा दिनत्रयम् ॥ यामार्द्धं गोलकं स्वेद्यं मन्देन पावकेन
च । शीते जयारससमैः शास्त्रालीविजयाद्रवैः ॥ भावयेत् सप्तधा
वज्रकपाटः स्वाद् रसोत्तमः । माषद्वयं त्रयं त्रास्य मधुना ग्रहणीं
जयेत् ॥

Grahani bajra kapāta rasa .

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, java ksha'ra, jayanti, mica, and borax are to be mixed together, and

rubbed, for one day each, with the juices of jayanti, bhringa raja, and lime fruit, and made into a lump. This is to be kept in an earthen pot, the mouth of which is to be covered with an earthen basin. This pot is then to be heated by a mild heat for one and half hour. When cooled, the compound is to be subjected to bha'vana' for seven times, with the juices of leaves of bhanga, sha'lmali, and haritaki. Dose, 12 to 18 ractis, each to be taken with honey. This medicine cures grahani

नृपवल्लभ रसः ।

जातीफललवङ्गाद्वत्तगोलाटङ्गरामठम् । जीरकं तेजपत्रञ्च
यमानौ विश्वसैन्धवम् ॥ लौहमभ्रं च ताम्रञ्च रसगन्धकमेव च ।
मरिचं त्रिवृतं रूप्यं प्रत्येकं द्विपलोन्मितम् ॥ धात्रीरसे षठीं
कुर्व्याद् द्विगुञ्जाफलमानतः । हन्ति शूलं तथा गुल्ममामवालं
सुदारुणम् ॥ हृच्छूलं पार्श्वशूलञ्च चक्षुःशूलं हलीमकम् । शिरः
शूलं कटीशूलमानाहमष्ठशूलकम् ॥ क्रिमिकुष्ठानि दद्रुनि वातरक्तं
भगन्दरम् । उपदंशमतिसारं ग्रहखर्शः प्रवाहिकाम् । रसोऽयं
नृपवल्लभो महेशकरुणासमः ॥

Nripaballabha rasa

Eight tola's, each, of ja'tiphala, lavanga, musta', guratwak, ela', borax, hingu, jeera', tejapatra, jama'ni, shunthi, rock-salt, iron, mica, copper, mercury, sulphur, maricha, trivrit, and silver are to be rubbed together with the juice of a'malaki, and made into pills, two ractis each, to be taken with honey only. This medicine cures gulma,

rheumatism, colic, worms, leprosy, ring-worms, fistula, syphilis, diarrhoea, piles, and grahani.

नृपेन्द्रवल्लभ रसः ।

मासिकं लौहमभ्रञ्च वङ्गं रजतहाटकम् । ग्रन्थियमानिका
 शोचं ताम्रं नागरटङ्गणम् ॥ सैन्धवं वालकं सुस्तं धन्याकं
 गन्धकं रसम् । शृङ्गी कर्पूरकञ्चैव प्रत्येकं माषकोन्मितम् ॥ साषड्यं
 रामठं स्यान्मरिचानां चतुष्टयम् । जातीकोषं लवङ्गञ्च पत्रञ्च
 तीलकोन्मितम् ॥ नाभिग्रहं विडङ्गञ्च शाणं माषहयं विषम् ।
 कर्षष्टकं सत्रिमाषं सूक्ष्मैलानां ततः क्षिपेत् ॥ विडं कर्षहयं
 सर्व्वं छागीक्षीरिण पेषयेत् । चतुर्गुञ्जामितं खादेत् सानाहग्रहणीं
 जयेत् ॥

Nripendra ballabha rasa.

Six ractis, each, of copper-pyrites, iron, mica, tin, silver, gold, roots of pippali, jama'ni, guratwak, copper, shunthi, horax, rock-salt, ba'laka, musta', dhanya' sulphur, mercury, karkata-shringi, and camphor; twelve ractis of hingu; twenty four ractis of powdered maricha; one tola', each, of ja'tikosha, lavanga, and teja-patra; one fourth tola', each, of shankha na'bhi and biranga; one eighth tola' of aconite; six tola's and eighteen ractis of small ela'; and two tola's of bira-salt are to be rubbed together, with goat's milk, and made into pills four ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures grahani attended with a'na'ha.

राजेन्द्रवल्लभ रसः ।

कर्षत्रयं मृतं कान्तं मृताभ्रं मृतताम्रकम् । मृतं तारं
 मासिकञ्च कर्षं कर्षं प्रदापयेत् ॥ मृतं स्वर्णं मृतं तारं टङ्गणं शुद्धमेव
 च । वसिरं दन्तीमूलञ्च मरिचं तेजपत्रकम् ॥ यमानी वालकं सुस्तं
 शुण्ठी धन्या तथैव च । सिन्धुद्वयं च कर्पूरं विडङ्गं चित्रकं विषम् ॥
 पारदं गन्धकञ्चैव तीलमानं प्रदापयेत् । तीलद्वयं त्रिवृच्चूर्णं
 लवङ्गं तच्चतुर्गुणम् ॥ जातीकोषफलञ्चैव वराङ्गकान्तु तत्समम् ।
 सर्वेषामर्द्धभागान्तु विडङ्कं तत्र मिश्रयेत् ॥ सर्व्वमेकीकृतं यद् यत्
 त्रुटिचूर्णञ्च तत्समम् । भावना च प्रदातव्या ह्यागीदुग्धेन सप्तधा ॥
 मातुलुङ्गरसैः पञ्चाद् भावयेत् सप्तवारकम् । छायाशुष्कां वटीं
 कृत्वा भक्षयेद् दशरत्निकाम् ॥ राजेन्द्रवल्लभो रसः सर्वलोकसुखप्रदः ॥
 मन्दानलं स्रग्हणीं प्रवृद्धमामानुवन्धां क्रिमिपाण्डुरोगम् । हृद्यं क्ल-
 पित्तं हृदयामयञ्च गुल्मोदरप्लीहभगन्दरञ्च ॥ अर्शांसि वै
 पित्तकृतानशेषान् सोमं सशूलाष्टकमेव हन्ति । साजीर्णविष्टम्भ-
 विसर्पदाहं विलम्बिकामध्यलसं प्रमेहम् ॥ कुष्ठान्यशेषाणि च
 कासशोषं हन्यात् सशोथं ज्वरमूत्रकृच्छ्रम् ॥

Rajendra ballabha rasa.

One tola, each, of ka'nta lauha (lode stone), mica, copper, pearls, copper-pyrites, gold, silver, borax; karkata shringi. gaja-pippali, roots of danti, maricha, teja-patra, jama'ni, ba'laka, musta', shunthi, dhanya', rock-salt, camphor, biranga, roots of chitraka, acontie, mercury, and sulphur, two tola's of roots of trivrit, eight tola's each, of lavanga.

ja'tiphala, ja'tikosha, and guratwak ; bira salt, half in quantity to all the above-named ingredients ; and powdered small chā, half in quantity to all the above-named, including bira salt, are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times each, with goat's milk and juice of ma'tulunga. Pills are then to be made, ten ractis in weight, each, to be dried in a shady place. This medicine cures weakness of the digesting heat, grabani of long standing attended with muens, worms, anemia heart disease, acidity and biliousness, vomiting, enlargement of spleen, fistula, pills due to the excess of pittam, diabetes, colic, spermatorrea, erysipelas, leprosy, fever, stricture, and cough due to consumption.

वासुदेव रसः ।

हिङ्गुस्थितसहेश्वरबीजं पातयन्त्रविधिना हरणीयम् । गन्धटङ्गु-
मृताभ्रकतुल्यं कोकिलाक्षमथ चायसखले ॥ मर्द्दनीयमभिधारणयुक्ते
धमहीनदहनोपरिसंस्थे । यावदेष जलशोधनदत्तो जीरकार्द्रक-
युतेन स वल्लः ॥ संग्रहज्वरमतिमृतिगुल्मानशर्करा च
विनिहन्ति समूहम् । वासुदेवकथितो रसरजश्चण्डसंग्रहगदैक
कपाटः ॥

Ba'sudeva rasa,

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, borax, and mica are to be rubbed together, in an iron mortar, with the juice of kokila'ksha, and put upon fire free from smoke, till the drying up of the watery portion of the compound.

Dose, three ractis, each, to be taken with decoction of jeera' mixed with ginger juice. This medicine cures grahani of long standing, fever, diarrhoea, gulma, and piles.

लघु सिद्धाभ्रक रसः ।

समांशं रसगन्धाभ्रदरदं च विशोधितम् । लौहखल्वे विनिक्षिप्य
गवाज्येन समन्वितम् ॥ मर्दकेनापि लौहेन मर्दयेद्द्विसहस्रम् ।
द्रोणीचूर्णां न्यसेत् खल्वं साङ्गारायां प्रयत्नतः ॥ इति सिद्धो रसेन्द्रोऽयं
लघुसिद्धाभ्रको मतः । वल्लतुल्यो रसो जीरवारिणा सहितः पिवेत् ॥
सद्यो हरति वेगिन ग्रहणीमतिदुर्द्धराम् । अतिसारं महाघोरं
सातिसारं ज्वरं तथा ॥ पाचनी दीपनी हृद्यो गत्रलाघवकारकः ।
नागार्जुनप्रचारितः सद्यः प्रत्ययकारकः ॥

Laghu siddha'bhra'ka rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, mica, and cinnabar are to be rubbed together, for two days, in an iron mortar, by means of an iron rod, with clarified butter, prepared from cow's milk; and then dried by being kept upon a pot containing a charcoal fire, freed from smoke. Dose, three ractis, each, to be taken in the morning with the decoction of jeera' and honey. This medicine cures very soon, grahani, however malignant, virulent diarrhoea, and fever attended with diarrhoea. It helps digestion, increases appetite, strengthens the heart, and causes the lightness of the whole body.

सर्वरोग्य रसः ।

रसं पलमितं तुल्यशुद्धनागेन संयुतम् । द्रावयित्वायसे पात्रे
सतैले निक्षिपेत् क्षितौ । ततो द्रुते विनिक्षिप्य गन्धके तद्विलोच्य
च । पुनरायसपात्रे तत् क्षिप्त्वा प्रद्राव्य निक्षिपेत् । तत्तुल्यं
शोधितं तालं पुनः संचूर्ण्य पूर्ववत् । तत्तुल्यां जारयेत् सम्यक्
कुनटीं परिशीधिताम् । तत्तुल्यं चूर्णितं तस्मिन् क्षिपेन्नागं
निरुत्यकम् । तावदेव मृतं ताप्यं सर्वमन्यच्च तत्समम् । तीक्ष्णायः
खर्परं व्योम हिङ्गुलं च शिलाजतु । पृथक् कर्षांशमानेन षट्कोलं
कट्फलं मिथी । दीप्यकं च चतुर्जातं रेणुकीशीरवह्निमम् ।
तुम्बकं भाङ्गिकां रास्नां कङ्गोलं चोरपुष्करम् । रिङ्गणीं चिरतित्तं
च वीजानुन्मत्तकस्य च । पलद्वयं च लाङ्गल्याः सर्वेषां
द्वादशांशकम् । वत्सनाभं सितं भुरि विनिक्षिप्य ततः परम् ।
त्रिफलानां दशाङ्घ्रिणां कषायेण ततः परम् ॥ जयन्तार्द्रकवासानां
मार्कवस्य रसेस्तथा । भावयित्वा च कर्त्तव्या वटकाश्चणकोन्मिताः ।
एकैका वटिका सेव्या कुर्यात्तीव्रतरां क्षुधाम् । हिक्कायां च
विसूच्यां च सेव्यं स्वादु च शीतलम् । सामां च ग्रहणीं सदाङ्गुत्तुदनं
शीघोत्कटं पाण्डुतामार्त्तिं वातकफत्रिदोषजनितां शूलं च
गुल्मामयम् । हिक्काभानविसूचिकां च कसनं श्वासारशसी विद्रधिं
सर्वरोग्यरसः क्षणाद्विजयते रोगांस्तथान्यानपि ॥

Sarva'rogya rasa.

Four tola's of purified lead is to be melted in an iron cauldron containing some oil prepared from tila (sesamum).

Four tola's of mercury is to be poured upon the melted lead, and both to be mixed together. This compound is then to be thrown upon the earth and then upon four tola's of melted sulphur contained in another iron pot placed upon a mild fire. The three things are then to be rolled together, and mixed as before with four tola's of powdered orpiment, and four tolas of realgar. The compound is then to be powdered, mixed and rubbed with the following :— four tolas, each, of incinerated lead, copper pyrites, tiksna iron, calamine reduced to ashes, mica, cinnabar, and bitumen; and two tola's, each, of satkola, katphala, madhurika, jama'ni, chaturja'ta, renuka', ushija, biranga, tumbaru, bhanga', ra'sna', kankola, chora-puspi, puskaramula, kaiyarta musta', kira'ta-ticta, and seeds of dhutura; eight tola's of la'ngali, and aconite one twelfth of the aggregate quantity of all the above-mentioned. These are then to be mixed with a sufficient quantity of sugar, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice or decoction of the following, in succession :—triphala', dashamula, jayanti, ginger, ba'saka, and bhringara'ja Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each, to be taken once a day, with a few drops of honey. This medicine gives rise to intense appetite. It cures cholera, hiccough, acute grahani, sensation of being pricked with needles all over the body, consumption, anemia, all sorts of colic, gulma, cough, asthma, piles, tumour, and other diseases.

ग्रहणीगजकेशरी रसः ।

रसगन्धकयोः कृत्वा कज्जलीं तीलमानयोः । द्रावयित्वायसे
पात्रे तस्मिन्नेव विनिक्षिपेत् ॥ चराचरभवं भक्ष्यं तथा मात्सिक

सम्भवम् । गन्धपाषाणसंयुक्तं प्रत्येकं सूततुल्यकम् ॥ तत्फाष्टेन
 विलोद्याथ निक्षिपेत् कदलीदले । तत आच्छाद्य सञ्चुर्ष्यं
 निधायसभाजने ॥ अक्षमात्रं क्षिपेद्भस्म तत्र माच्छिक्तसंभवम् ।
 मय्यङ् निश्चन्द्रतां नीतं व्योमभस्म पलीन्मितम् ॥ विषं विषां
 च गान्धारीं मोचसारं सजीरकम् । सर्व्वं समांशकं कृत्वा रसे
 चाश्रींशतः क्षिपेत् । सर्व्वमेतन्मर्हयित्वा भावयेदतियत्नतः ।
 जयन्तप्राश्च महाराष्ट्रा गङ्गाकिन्याश्चगन्धया ॥ पञ्चकोलकषायैश्च
 कुर्याच्च चूर्णं ततः परम् । इति सिद्धो रसः सोऽयं ग्रहणीगजकेशरी ॥
 नामतो नन्दिना प्रोक्तः कर्मतश्च सुधानिधिः । वल्लेन प्रमितश्चायं
 रसः शुण्ठ्या घृताक्तया ॥ सेवितो ग्रहणीं हन्ति सत्सङ्ग इव विग्रहम् ।
 पथ्यमत्र प्रदातव्यं खल्पाज्यं दधितक्रयुक् ॥ हितं मितं च विशदं
 लघु ग्राहि रुचिप्रदम् । पाचनी दीपनीऽत्यर्थमामग्नौ रुचिकारकः ॥
 तप्तदोषधियोगेन सर्व्वातीसारनाशनः । वध्नात्यपि मलं शीघ्रं
 नाधानं कुरुते नृणाम् ।

Grahani-gaja-keshari rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a black powder which is to be melted by a mild heat of smokeless char coal fire, in an iron pot in which one tola, each, of burnt and powdered cowri shells and copper pyrites, and two tola's of sulphur are to be thrown. All these are then to be mixed together, and rolled by means of a wooden rod. When the compound is completely melted and turns liquid, it is to be thrown upon a piece of banana leaf, placed upon the level surface of fresh cowdung kept on the ground, and immediately pressed by means of

a lump of fresh cowdung, contained in another piece of banana leaf. The compound is then to be powdered in an iron mortar and mixed with one tola' of copper pyrites; four tola's of mica, and one tola', each, of aconite, ativisa', dura'labha', exudation of sha'lmalī, and jeera'. The mixed substance is then to be subjected to bha'vana' with the juice or decoction of jayanti, kanchata, ganja', aswagandha', and panchakola. It is next to be dried and powdered. Dose, three ractis, each, to be taken with powdered shunthi and clarified butter. This medicine cures grahani. Diet, small quantities of clean, light, and beneficial food having the property of contracting the bowels, mixed with a little of clarified butter, curd, or butter-milk. This medicine increases appetite, digests food, and does away with mucus. With suitable accompaniments, it cures all sorts of diarrhoea. It forms stool without causing flatulence.

शीघ्रप्रभाव रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं व्योम तीक्ष्णं तालं मनःशिला । सौवीरमञ्जनं
शुद्धं विमलं च समांशकम् ॥ एभिः कञ्जलिकां कृत्वा स्वल्पतैलेन
भर्जयेत् । ग्रन्थिकं जीरकं चित्रं दीप्यकं मुस्तकं विषम् ।
वालान्नं वालविलुं च मोचसारं समांशकम् । विचूर्णं पूर्ववत्
कल्कं तदङ्गेन विनिक्षिपेत् ॥ पुनर्विर्मर्दयेद् यत्रादिकरूपं भवेद्
यथा । भावयेत् सप्तवाराणि पञ्चकोलकषायतः ॥ अरलुत्वग्रसेनापि
दशवाराणि भावयेत् । अनेन क्रमयोगेन रसो निष्पद्यते ह्ययम् ॥
जङ्घो विश्वघनाम्बुना सह हि रसः शीघ्रप्रभावाभिधो निष्कार्दप्रमितो
महाग्रहणिकारोगेऽतिसारामये । आक्षान्निग्रहणीभवे रुचिहते वाते
च मन्दानले मुक्ते चापि मले पुनश्चलमलाशङ्कासु हिक्कासु च ॥

Shighra prabha'va rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, mica, steel, orpiment, realgar, sauvera'njana, and bimala are to be rubbed together and fried with a little of tila oil. The compound is then to be mixed with the powder of each of the following, each half in quantity of mercury :—roots of pippali, jeera', roots of chitraka, jama'ni, musta', aconite, green mango fruits, green bilva fruits cut into pieces and dried, and exudations of sha'lmalī. The compound is then to be subjected to bha'vana' for seven times, with the decoction of panchakola, and for ten times with the decoction of bark of shyonaka. This medicine, taken with the decoction of shunthi and musta', in doses of twelve ractis a day, cures grahani, diarrhoea, flatulence, aversion to food, rheumatism, weakness of the digesting heat, movement of the bowels, and hiccough.

नृपतिवज्रभ रसः ।

जातीफललवङ्गाव्दत्वर्गलाटङ्गरामठम् । जीरकं तेजपत्रञ्च यमानी विश्वसैन्यवम् ॥ लीहमभ्रं रसो गन्धस्ताम्रं प्रत्येकशः पलम् । मरिचं द्विपलं दत्त्वा च्छागीक्षीरेण पेषयेत् । धात्रीरसेन वा पेष्यं वटिकाः कुरु यत्नतः । श्रीमद्ब्रह्मनाथेन विचिन्त्रा परिनिश्चितः । सूर्यवत् तेजसा चायं रसो नृपतिवज्रभः । अष्टादश वटीं खादेत् पवित्रः सूर्यदर्शकः ॥ हन्ति मन्दानलं सर्वमामदोषं विस्फुरिकाम् । ग्रीहशुल्कोदराष्टौला-यकृत पाण्डुत्वकामलाम् ॥ हृच्छूलं कण्ठशूलञ्च पार्श्वशूलं तथैव च । कटिशूलं कुक्षिशूलमानाहमष्टशूलकम् । कासश्वासासवातांश्च श्लोपदं शोथमर्बुदम् ॥ गलगण्डगण्डमालामञ्ज

पित्तञ्च गर्दभीम् । क्रिमिं कुष्ठाणि दद्रुनि वातरक्तं भगन्दरम् ।
 उपदंशमतिसारं ग्रहण्यशः प्रमेहकम् ॥ अश्लीरं सूत्रकृच्छ्र
 मूत्राघातं सुदारुणम् । ज्वरं जीर्णं तथा पाण्डुतन्द्रालस्यं भ्रमं
 क्लमम् । दाहञ्च विद्रधिं हिक्कां जङ्गदसूकताम् । मौल्यञ्च
 स्वरभेदञ्च ब्रध्नवृद्धिविसर्पकान् ॥ उरुस्तम्भं रक्तपित्तं गुदभ्रंशारुचिं
 तृषाम् । कर्णनासामुखोत्थांश्च दन्तरोगांश्च पीनसान् ॥ स्थूल्यञ्च
 शीतपित्तञ्च स्यावरादि विषाणि च । वातपित्तकफोत्थांश्च इन्दजान्
 सान्निपातिकान् ॥ सर्वानिव गदान् हन्ति चण्डांशुरिव पापहा ।
 वल्लवर्णकरो हृद्य आयुष्यो वीर्यवर्द्धनः । परो वाजीकरः श्रेष्ठः
 पाटवमन्त्रसिद्धिदः ॥ अरोगी दीर्घजीवी स्याद् रोगी रोगात्
 प्रमुच्यते । रसस्यास्य प्रसादेन बुद्धिमान् जायते नरः ॥

Nripati ballabha rasa.

Four tola's, each, of ja'tiphala, lavanga, musta', guratwak, ela', borax, hingu, jeera', tejapatra, jama'ni, shunthi, rock-salt, iron, mica, mercury, sulphur, and copper, and eight tola's of maricha are to be rubbed with goat's milk or juice of a'malaki, and made into pills, three ractis in weight, each. Eighteen of such pills should be taken by a patient (one to three being taken a day, as necessary). This medicine cures weakness of the digesting heat, mucus, cholera, enlarged spleen, gulma, udara-rogas, asthila', grahani, and many other diseases.

विधुमौलि रसः ।

रसगन्धकलौहाभ्रं नागं चित्रं त्रिवृत् समम् । टङ्गं जातीफलं
 हिङ्गुत्वगीलाब्दलवङ्गकम् ॥ तंजपत्रमजाजी च यमानी विश्वसैन्धवम् ।

प्रत्येकं तोलकं चूर्णं तथा मरिचतारयोः ॥ निरुत्यकसृतं हेम
तथा द्वादशरक्तिकम् । आर्द्रकस्य रसेनैव धात्र्याश्च स्वरसैस्तथा ॥
भावयित्वा प्रदातव्यो माषद्वयप्रमाणतः । भक्षयेत् प्रातरुत्थाय पथ्यं
भक्षेद् यथोचितम् ॥ अग्निमान्द्रामजीर्णञ्च दुर्णामग्रहणीं जयेत् ।
आमाजीर्णप्रशमनः सर्वरोगनिस्सनः । विधुमौलिरसो नाम्ना
सर्वोदररुजाप्रणत् ॥

Bidhi-manli rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury, sulphur, iron, mica, lead, roots of chitraka, borax, ja'tiphala, hingu, guratwak, ela', musta', lavanga, teja-patra, jeera', jama'ni, shunthi, rock-salt, maricha, and silver, and twelve ractis in weight of gold are to be mixed together, subjected to bha'vana' with the juices of ginger and am'alaki, and made into pills, twelve ractis in weight, each. This medicine, taken early in the morning, once a day, with a few drops of honey, cures grahani, indigestion, piles, weakness of the digesting heat, and all sorts of diseases affecting the abdomen.

संग्रहणीकपाट रसः ।

मुक्ता सुवर्णं रसगन्धकमभ्रं कपर्दीऽमृततुल्यभागः । सर्वैः
समं शङ्खचूर्णमत्र भाव्यञ्च खल्वेऽतिविषाद्रवेण ॥ गोलञ्च कृत्वा
मृदुकर्पटस्थं संपाच्य भाण्डे द्विसार्द्धकञ्च । सर्वैर्ऽङ्गुलीतो रस
एष भाव्यो धुसुरचित्रामुषलीद्रवैश्च ॥ हौहस्य पात्रे परिभावितश्च
सिद्धो भवेत् संग्रहणीकपाटः । वातोत्तरायां मरिचाञ्चयुक्तः पित्तोत्तरायां
मधुपिप्पलीभिः ॥ कफोत्तरायां विजगरसेन कदुत्रयेणाञ्चयुतो

ग्रहण्याम् । क्षयज्वरे चार्शसि षट्प्रकारे सामातिसारिऽरुचिपीनसे
च ॥ मीहे च कृच्छ्रे गतधातुवर्द्धने गुञ्जाद्वयञ्चास्य महामयघ्नम् ॥

Sangrahani kapa'ta rasa.

One part, each, of pearls, gold, mercury, sulphur, borax, mica, burnt cowri shells, and aconite; and eight parts of burnt conch-shells are to be mixed together, subjected to bha'vana' with the decoction of ativisa', made into a lump, and wrapped up in a piece of cloth. This is then to be put in an earthen pot (the mouth of which is to be covered by means of an earthen basin, the joint being closed by mud and rags), which is to be heated for six hours, by a mild heat. When cooled, the medicine is to be taken out, powdered, kept in an iron pot, and subjected to bhavana' with the juices of dhutura', roots of chitraka, and musali. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, clarified butter and maricha, in excess of va'yu; honey and pippali, in excess of pittam; and trikatu mixed with bhanga' water and clarified butter. This medicine cures grahani of long standing fever due to waste, piles, diarrhoea, aversion to food, pinasa, spermatorrhoea, stricture, and decrease of the dhatus.

ग्रहणीगजन्द्र रसः ।

रसगन्धकलीहानि शङ्खट'कणरामठम् । शठी तालीशमुस्तानि
धन्याजीरकसैग्धवम् ॥ धातक्यतिविषा शुण्ठी गृहधूमो हरीतकी ।
भल्लातकं तेजपत्रं जातिफलं लवङ्गकम् ॥ त्वगीला वालकं विष्व'
मेथी शक्नाशनं समम् । छागीदुग्धेन वटिका रसवैद्येन कारिता ॥

गहनानन्दनाथिन भाषितेयं रसायने । वटी गजेन्द्रसंज्ञेयं श्रीमता
लोकेश्वरेण ॥ ग्रहणीं विविधां हन्ति ज्वरातिसारनाशिनी ।
वल्लवर्णाग्निजननी सेविता च चिरायुषे ॥ शूलगुल्मान्नपित्तांश्च
कामलाञ्च हलीमकम् । कण्डूं कुष्ठं विसर्पञ्च गुदभ्रंशं क्रिमिं
जयेत् ॥ माषहयीं वटीं खादेच्छागीदुग्धानुपानतः । वयोऽग्नि-
बलमावीक्ष्य युक्ता च त्रुटिवर्जनम् ॥

Grahani gajendra rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, burnt conch-
shells, borax, hingu, shathi, talishapatra, musca', dhanya',
jeera', rock-salt, dha'taki flower, ativisa', shunthi, condensed
powder of carbon deposited by smoke emitted by fire prepared
from cowdung, husks, wood, or char-coal, haritaki,
bhalla'taka teja-patra, jati-phala, lavanga, guratwak. ela',
ba'laka, bilva methi, and bhanga' are to be rubbed together
with goat's milk, and made into pills twelve ractis, each, to
be taken with goat's milk. This medicine cures grahani,
diarrhoea, colic, amlapitta, gulma, anemia, itches kusta,
worms, erysipelas, and dislocation of the rectum.

दरदादि रसः ।

दरदं गन्धपाषाणं तुगाक्षीर्थिह्निफेनकम् । तथा वराटिकाभस्म
सर्वं क्षीरेण महयेत् ॥ रक्तिकायुग्ममानेन च्छायाशुष्कां वटीं
चरेत् । ग्रहणीं विविधां हन्ति रक्तातिसारमुत्खणम् ।

Darda'di rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, sulphur, banshalochana

opium, and burnt cowri-shells are to be rubbed together with milk and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each, which are to be dried in a shady place. This medicine cures grahani and blood dysentery.

वह्निदीपन रसः ।

तारमौक्तिकहेमानि सारश्चकैक भागिकः । द्विभागो गन्धकः
सूतस्त्रिभागो मर्द्दयेदिमान् ॥ कपित्थस्वरसैर्गाढं मृगशृङ्गे ततः
क्षिपेत् । पुटेन्मध्यपुटेनैव तत उद्धृत्य मर्द्दयेत् ॥ वलारसैः
सप्तधैवमपामार्गरसैस्त्रिधा । लोध्रप्रतिविषामुस्तधातकीन्द्रयवाच्यताः ॥
प्रत्येकमेषां स्वरसैर्भावना स्यात् त्रिधा त्रिधा । ऋषमात्रो रसो
देयो मधुना मरिचै स्तथा ॥ हन्ति सर्वानतीक्ष्णान् ग्रहणीं
सर्व्वजामपि । शमनो ग्रहणीरुजां रसोऽयं वह्निदीपनः ॥

Bahni dipana rasa

One part, each, of silver, pearls, gold, and iron; two parts of sulphur, and three parts of mercury are to be rubbed together with the juice of the leaves of kapittha, put inside a deer's horn, and heated by Gajaputam. When cooled, the compound is to be taken out, powdered, and subjected to bhavana, for seven times, with the juice of bala; and for three times, each, with the juices of each of the following, in succession:—apamarga, lodhra, ativisa, musta, dhataki flower, seeds of kutaja, and guruchi. Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey and powdered maricha. This medicine cures diarrhoea and grahani.

जातीफलादि रसः ।

अभ्रस्य सूतस्य च गन्धकस्य प्रत्येकशो माषचतुष्टयन्तु । विधाय शुद्धीपलपात्रमध्ये सुकज्जली वैद्यवरः प्रयत्नात् ॥ जातीफलं शाल्मलि वेष्टमुस्तं सटङ्गणं सातिविषं सजीरम् । प्रत्येकभेषां मरिचस्य शण-प्रमाणमेकं विषमाषकञ्च ॥ विचूर्ण्य सर्वान्यवलोढ्य पश्चाद् विभावयेत् पत्रभवैरमीषाम् । इन्द्राणिकेन्द्राशनकः सजम्बुः जयन्तिका दाडिमकेशराजौ ॥ अविहकणापि च भृङ्गराजो विभाव्य अम्यग्वटिका विधेया । कोलास्थिमाना च बहुप्रकारं सामं निहन्तात्र यथानुपानम् ॥ कुर्थाद् विशिषादनलावलम्बं कासञ्च पञ्चात्मकमञ्ज पित्तम् ॥ इयं निहन्ति ग्रहणीं प्रवृद्धां मर्त्तुस्य जीर्णग्रहणीमसाध्याम् ॥ चिरोद्भवां संग्रहकोष्ठदृष्टिं शोथं समग्रं गुदजानसाध्यान् । आमानुबन्धन्त्वतिसारमुग्रं जयेद् भृशं योगशतैरसाध्यम् ॥ विवर्जनीयास्त्विह भृष्टमत्स्या मत्स्यस्तथा पाण्डुरवर्ण एव । रश्माफलं मूलमथौदनञ्च बुधैर्विधेयं न कदाचिदत्र ॥ जातीफलाद्या वटिका विधेया यशोऽर्थिनो वैद्यवरस्य हृद्या । अनिकसम्भावितमर्त्तुप्रलोक नानाविधव्याधिपयोधिनौका ॥

Ja'tiphala'di rasa.

One fourth tola', each, of mica, mercury, and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali (black powder), with which is to be mixed one fourth tola', each, of ja'tiphala, sha'lmalī bark, musta', borax, ativisa', jeera', and maricha; and one sixteenth tola' of aconite. The compound is then to be rubbed and subjected to bha'vana' with the juices of

the leaves of each of the following, in succession :—nirgundi, bhange, jambu, jayanti, pomegranates, keshara ja, pa'tha', and bhringara'ja. Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures grahanj, cough, and amlapitta. It increases power of digestion. The following are prohibited at the time of taking this medicine :—fried fish, fish white-coloured, banana, and raddish.

गन्धक रसः ।

रसगन्धकर्षाः कर्षं ग्राह्यमेकं सुशोधितम् । ततः कञ्चलिकां कृत्वा मृदुपाकेन साधयेत् ॥ जात्याः फलं तथा कौषं लवङ्गारिष्ट पत्रके । मिथुवारदलं चैव एलावीजं तथैव च । एतेषां कर्षमात्रेण तोयेन सह मर्हयेत् ॥ सुक्तामृदुं पुनः स्वाप्यं पुटपाकेन साधयेत् । घनपङ्के वह्निर्निम्ना पुटमध्ये निधापयेत् ॥ गुञ्जाषट्कप्रमाणेन प्रवहं भक्षयेन्नरः । एतत् प्रोक्तं कुमारार्णां रक्षणाय सन्नीषधम् ॥ ज्वरघ्नं दीपनञ्चैव बलवर्णप्रसादनम् । दुर्वारं ग्रहणीरोगं जयत्यैव प्रवाहिकाम् ॥ सूतिकाञ्च जयेद्वैतदपि वैद्यविवर्जिताम् । बालानां गदयुक्तानां स्त्रीणाञ्चापि विशेषतः ॥ रसगन्धकमेतद्धि सर्व्वव्याधिविनाशनम् ॥

Gandhaka rasa.

One tola' each of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a black powder, which is to be melted in an iron pot, and mixed there with one tola' each of ja'tiphala, ja'tikosha, lavanga, leaves of nimba, leaves of nirgundi, and cla', all being then rubbed together with water. The lump

is then to be put inside two oyster shells, which are to be coated with deep mud. This is then to be dried and heated by laghu rutam. When cooled, the medicine is to be taken out and powdered. Dose, six ractis, to be taken with honey. This medicine cures grahani, diarrhoea, sutika', dysentery, children's diseases, and fever. It is especially efficacious in diseases affecting women and children.

मधुमालती रसः ।

टङ्गणचारगन्धाश्मरसो जातीफलं तथा ॥ विखं खदिरसारश्च
जीरकं श्वेतधूनकम् । कपिहस्तकवीजञ्च तथैव वकपुष्पकम् । एषां
शाणं समादाय स्रक्ष्णचूर्णानि कारयेत् ॥ विखपत्रककार्पासफलं
शालिञ्चदुग्धिका । शालिञ्चमूलं कूटजत्वचं कञ्चटपत्रकम् ॥
सर्वेषां खरसेनैव वटिकां कारयेद् भिषक् । रक्तिकैकप्रमाणेन
खादयेद् दिवसत्रयम् ॥ दधिमस्तु ततः पेयं पलमात्रप्रमाणतः ।
अपि योगशताक्रान्तां ग्रहणीमुद्धतां जयेत् ॥ आमशूलं ज्वरं
कासं श्वासं शीथं प्रवाहिकाम् । रसोऽयं मधुमालती नाम्ना
शुक्रप्रचारितः । रक्तस्त्रावकरं द्रव्यं कार्यं नैवात्र युक्तितः ॥
कृष्णवान्ताकुम्भत्स्यञ्च दधितक्रञ्च शस्यते ॥

Madhuma'lati rasa.

One fourth tola', each, of the powder of borax, javaksha'ra, sulphur, mercury, ja'tiphala, green bilva fruit cut into pieces and dried, khadira, jeera', white resin, seeds of ba'mari, and flowers of baka are to be rubbed together with the juice or decoction of each of the following :—leaves

of bilva, seeds of ka'rpā'sa (cotton plant), sha'lincha, dugdhika', roots of sha'lincha, bark of kutaja, and leaves of kanehata. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight, each. One such pill is to be taken every day for three days only. Four tolas of mastu of curd is to be drunk after taking this medicine. Black egg fruit, black fish, curd, and butter milk are beneficial. Things having the property of inducing hæmorrhage (such as betel leaves, garlic, hingu, sleeping in daytime) are to be avoided. This medicine cures grahani colic due to mucus, fever, cough, asthma, ascites, and dysentery.

द्विजसुप्ति रसः ।

रसस्य शणं संगृह्य काञ्चिकन तु शोधयेत् । चित्रकस्य
रसेनापि त्रिफलायाश्च बुद्धिमान् ॥ रसार्द्धं गन्धकं शङ्खं भृङ्गराजरसेन
वा । द्वाभ्यां संमूर्च्छनं कृत्वा स्वरसैः शणसंमितैः ॥ खलयेत्
तु शिलाखण्डे क्रमशो वक्ष्यमाणजैः । निर्गुण्डीमण्डूकौश्वेताकुचेला
श्रीमसुन्दरैः ॥ भृङ्गाङ्गकेशराजैश्च जयेन्द्राशनकेतुकटैः । सर्षपाभां
वटीं कृत्वा दद्यात् तां ग्रहणीगदे ॥ सामवातेऽग्निमान्द्रे च ज्वरे
प्लीहोदरेषु च । वातश्लेष्मविकारेषु तथा श्लेष्मगदेषु च ॥ दधिमसु
विनिक्षिप्य मर्हयित्वा यथावलम् । दातव्या गुडिकाः सप्त रोगिणि
ग्रहणीगदे ॥ अम्बतक्रादिसेवान्तु कुर्वीत स्वेच्छया वह् । श्रीमता
वैद्यनाथेन लोकानुग्रहकारिणा । स्वप्नान्ते ब्राह्मणस्थेयं भाषिता
लिखितापि च ॥

Dwija-supti rasa.

One fourth tola' in weight of mercury is to be specially

purified with kanji, decoction of roots of chitraka and decoction of triphala, and is to be rubbed with one eighth tola' of sulphur, purified with the juice of bhringara'ja. They are then to be rubbed together with one fourth tola' of the juice of each of the following, in succession:—nirgundi, mandukaparni, white aparajita, pa'tha', grisma-sundara, bhringara'ja, keshara'ja, jayanti, leaves of bhanga', and utkata. Pills are then to be made of the size of a mustard seed, each. In grabani, seven such pills at a time are to be given to the patient, with the accompaniment of mastu. Diet, butter milk, etc. This medicine cures rheumatism, indigestion, fever, excess of phlegm, and enlarged spleen.

आमपर्पटी रसः ।

पकेष्टकाहरिद्राभ्यामागारधूमकेन च । शोधितं पारदश्चैव
कर्षादिं तुलया धृतम् ॥ भृङ्गराजरसैः शुद्धं गन्धकं रससञ्चितम् ।
द्व्यभ्यां कज्जलिकां कृत्वा भाव्यमेभिश्च मेघजैः । निर्गुण्डीपत्रमण्डूकी
केशराजस्तथैव च । निदाघसुन्दरश्चापराजिता सोमराजिका ॥
रक्तचित्रकपत्रं च भाव्यमेषां रसैः क्रमात् ॥ सर्षपाभा वटी कार्या
छायायां तां विशोषयेत् । ततः सप्त वटी र्दद्याद् दधिभक्तु समाप्लुताः ।
नित्यं दध्ना च भोक्तव्यं कोष्ठदुष्टिनिवृत्तये । ग्रहणीमतिसारश्च
ज्वरदोषश्च नाशयेत् । अग्निदाह्यकरः श्रेष्ठ आमपर्पटिकाह्वयः ।

A'ma parpati rasa.

Half a tola' of mercury, specially purified with powdered brick, powdered turmeric, and carbon deposited by smoke emitted by fire made of wood, charcoal, or cowdung is to be

rubbed with half a tola' of sulphur, purified with the juice of bhringara'ja, and made into a kajjali or black powder which is to be subjected to bha'vana with the juice of each of the following, in succession :--leaves of nirgundi, mandukaparni, keshara'ja, grisma-sundara, apara'jita', somara'ji, and red chitraka leaves. Pills are then to be made of the size of a mustard seed, each. Seven such pills are to be taken with mastu of curd. This medicine cures diarrhoea, acute and chronic. Diet. boiled rice with curd.

शम्भुप्रसाद रसः ।

गिरिजाभववीजकज्जलीं परिमर्द्दयार्द्ररसेन शोषिता । कूटजस्य
 तु भस्मना पुनर्द्विगुणेनाथ विमर्द्दय मिश्रिता ॥ मर्द्दयित्वा प्रदातव्य
 मस्य गुञ्जाचतुष्टयम् । अजाक्षीरेण दातव्यं क्वाथेन कूटजस्य वा ।
 षु' देयं मसूरस्य वारिभक्तञ्च शीतलम् । दध्ना सह पुनर्देयं
 यासादौ रक्तिकाद्वयम् ॥ वर्द्धयेद्दशपर्यन्तं ज्ञासयेत् क्रमशस्तथा ।
 निहन्ति ग्रहणीं सर्व्वां विशेषात् कुन्दिमार्द्दवम् ॥ शम्भुप्रसादनामायं
 रसः संशहणीहरः ॥

Shambhu prasa'da rasa.

Equal quantities of sulphur and mercury are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, which is then to be rubbed with ginger juice, and dried. It is then to be mixed with double its quantity of bark of kutaja, reduced to ashes. Dose, four ractis each on the first day with the accompaniment of goat milk or decoction of kutaja. Diet, soup of masura grams and boiled rice, washed with cold water.

Two ractis of this medicine, with the accompaniment of curd, is to be given to the patient on the next day. This dose is to be increased by one racti every day till the maximum of ten ractis a day is reached. This maximum dose of ten ractis a day is to be continued so long as the patient is not completely cured. The dose is then to be reduced by one racti a day, and the medicine stopped altogether when the dose reaches one racti a day. This medicine cures all sorts of grahani.

विजय रसः ।

हाटकं रजतं ताम्रं दन्तः शम्भूप्रसादके । विजयाख्यसु स
ज्ञेयः सर्वरोगनिःसृदनः ॥

Bijaya rasa.

Addition of gold, silver, and copper, to shambhu prasa'da rasa, increases its potency, and it is then called bijaya rasa. This medicine cures all sorts of diseases.

अम्बरसायनम् ।

अथ शुद्धस्य सूतस्य गन्धकस्याम्बकस्य च । प्रत्येकं कर्षमात्रान्तु
ग्राह्यं रसगुणैषिणा ॥ ततः कज्जलिकां कृत्वा व्योषचूर्णं प्रदापयेत् ।
केशराजस्य भृङ्गस्य त्रिगुण्डाश्वित्रकस्य च ॥ श्रीषसुन्दरकस्याथ
जयन्त्राः स्वरसं तथा । मण्डूकपर्ण्याः स्वरसं तथा शक्राशनस्य
च ॥ श्वेतापराजितायाश्च स्वरसं पर्णसम्भवम् । दापयेत् तत्र

तुल्यञ्च विधिज्ञः कुशलो भिषक् । रसतुल्यं प्रदातव्यं चूर्णं मरिच-
सम्भवम् । देयं रसाईभगिन चूर्णं टङ्गणसम्भवम् ॥ शुभे शिलामये
पात्रे घर्षनीयं प्रयत्नतः । शुष्कमातपसंयोगाद् वटिकां कारयेद्
भिषक् ॥ कलायपरिमाणान्तु खादेत् तालु प्रयत्नतः । दृष्ट्वा
वयश्चाग्निवत् यथाव्याध्यनुपानतः ॥ हन्ति कासं क्षयं श्वासं वात
श्लेष्मभवं रुजम् । परः वाजीकरः श्रेष्ठो वल्लवर्णाग्निवर्द्धनः ॥
ज्वरे चैवातिसारे च सिद्ध एष प्रयोगराट् । नातः काम्यतरः कश्चित्
विद्यतेऽभ्ररसायनात् ॥ भोजने शयने पाने नास्त्रयत्र नियमः क्वचित् ।
दधि चावश्यकं भक्ष्यं प्राह नागाज्जुनो मुनिः ॥

(अत्र रसतुल्यमित्यनेन यथोक्तभावनायुक्तसञ्चलितसर्वद्रव्य-
संतुल्यमित्येतद् बोद्धव्यम्) ।

Abhra rasa'yanaam.

One tola' each, of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a black powder, with which is to be mixed one tola' in weight of mica and one tola' of powdered trikatu. The compound is then to be subjected to bhā'vāna' with four tola's, each, of the juices of keshara'ja, bhriogara'ja, nirgundi, roots of chitraka, grisma-sundara, jayanti manduka parni, bhanga', white aparā'jita, and betel leaves. It is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of powdered maricha and half its quantity of borax. All these are then to be rubbed with water and made into pills, two ractis each, to be dried in the sun. Accompaniment is to be decided upon in consideration of the age of the patient, his power of digestion, and the nature of his disease. Diet, curd with any edible desired. This medicine cures

diarrhoea, fever, diseases due to an excess of va'yu and kapha, waste, cough, asthma, etc. It is a good aphrodisiac.

पीयूषवल्ली रसः ।

सूतकं गन्धकञ्चाभ्रं तारं लौहं च टंकणम् । रसाञ्जनं
माञ्चिकञ्च शाण्मिकं पृथक् पृथक् ॥ लवङ्गं चन्दनं सुस्तं पाठा
जीरकधान्यकम् । समङ्गातिविषालोभ्रं कूटजेन्द्रयव त्वचम् ॥
विश्वं जातीफलं विल्वं कनकं दाडिमच्छदम् । समङ्गा धातकी
कुष्ठं प्रत्येकं रससन्निदम् । भावयेत् सर्वमेकत्र केशराजरसैः
पुनः ॥ चणकाभा वटी कार्या ह्यागीदुग्धेन पेयिता । अनुपानं
प्रदातव्यं दग्धविलुसमं गुडम् । अतीसारं ज्वरं तीव्रं रक्तातीसार-
मूल्लणम् । ग्रहणीं चिरजां हन्ति शोथं दुर्नामकं तथा । आमशूल-
विदग्धघ्नं मंत्रहृद्यहणीहरम् । पिच्छामदोषकं चैव पिपासादाह-
रोगकम् । हृत्सासरोचकच्छर्दिं गुदभ्रंसं सुदारुणम् । पक्वापक्वमतीसारं
नानावर्णं सवेदनम् । कृष्णारुणञ्च पीतञ्च मांसघावनसन्निभम् ।
प्लीहाशुल्बीदरानाहं सूतिकारोगसङ्करम् । अमृगदरं निहन्तेऽत्र
वग्धानां गर्भदः परः ॥ कामलं पाण्डुरोगञ्च प्रमेहानपि विशतिम् ।
एतान् सर्वान् निहन्त्याशु मासार्द्धे नात्र संशयः ॥ पीयूषवल्लिका
नाम्ना अश्विम्ब्यां निर्म्बिता पुरा । परम्पराप्राप्त एष रसस्त्रैलोक्य
दुर्लभः ॥

Pijusaballi rasa.

One fourth tola', each, in weight of mercury, sulphur, mica, silver, iron, borax, stibnite, copper pyrites,

lavanga, red sandal, musta', pa'tha', jeera', dhanya', bara'ha kra'nta', ativisa', lodhra, bark of kutaja, seeds of kutaja, guratwak, ja,tiphala, shunthi, green bilva fruits cut into pieces and dried, seeds of dhutura', bark of pome-granates, bara'hakra'nta', dha'taki flower, and kustham are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice of keshara'ja. The compound is then to be rubbed with goat's milk and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. Accompaniment, kernel of roasted bilva fruit with molasses. This medicine cures dysentery, grahani, fever, enlarged spleen, gulma, a'na'ha, hiccough, aversion to food, vomiting, dislocation of the rectum, anaemia, jaundice, spermatorrhœa, sterility, and menorrhœgia.

अमस्त्य रसः ।

रसवलिसमभागं तुल्यहिङ्गुलयुक्तं द्विगुणकनकबीजं नागफेनेन तुल्यम् । सकलविहितचूर्णं भावयेद् भृङ्गनीरैर्ग्रहणजलधिशोषे सूतराजो ह्यमस्त्यः ॥

Agastya rasa.

One part of kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury), one part of cinnabar, two parts of seeds of dhutura', and four parts of opium are to be rubbed with the juice of bhringara'ja, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each, to be taken with a few drops of honey.

अग्निमुत रसः ।

भागो दग्धकपर्दकस्य च तथा शङ्खस्य भागद्वयं भागो गन्धक-सूतयोर्मिलितयोः पिष्ट्वा मरिचादपि । भागस्य त्रितयं नियोज्य

सकलं निम्बरसे चूर्णितं नास्त्रा वह्निसुतो रसोऽयमचिरान् मान्द्रं
जयेद्धारुणम् ॥ घृतेन खण्डात् सह भक्षितेन क्षीणान् नरान्
हस्तिसमान् करोति । समागधीचूर्णघृतेन लीढ्वा नरः प्रसुच्चेद्
ग्रहणीविकारान् । शोषज्वरारोचकशूलगुल्मान् पाण्डूदराशौ
ग्रहणीविकारान् तक्रानुपानो जयति प्रमेहान् युक्त्या प्रयुक्तोऽग्निमुतो
रसेन्द्रः ॥

Agnisuta rasa.

One part of burnt cowri shells, two parts of burnt conch shells, one part of kajjali (black sulphuret of mercury), and three parts of powdered maricha are to be rubbed together with lime juice and made into pills, three ractis, each. It cures weakness of the digesting heat. It makes a thin man plump and strong, if taken with clarified butter and molasses. In grahani, it is to be taken with powdered jeera' and clarified butter. If taken with butter-milk, it cures loss of strength, fever, aversion to food, colic, gulma, anaemia, udara, piles, grahani, and spermatorrhoea.

शिवसाधन रसः ।

रसं गन्धं विषं व्योषं टङ्गणं लीहभस्त्रकम् । अजमोदाहिफेनञ्च
सर्व्वेतुल्यं मृताभ्रकम् ॥ चित्रकस्य काषायेण मर्द्दयेद् याममात्रकम् ।
मरिचाभां वटीं खादेदजीर्णं ग्रहणीं तथा । नाशयेन् नात्र
मन्देहो रसोऽयं शिवसाधनः ॥

Shiva sa'dhana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, trikatu,

borax, iron, ajamoda, and opium ; and mica equal in quantity to all the foregoing combined, are to be rubbed for three hours with the decoction of roots of chitraka, and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. This medicine cures indigestion and grahani.

हिरण्यगर्भपोट्टली रसः ।

एकांशो रसराजस्य ग्राह्यौ द्वौ हाटकस्य च । मुक्ताफलस्य चत्वारो
भागाः षड् दीर्घनिःस्वनात् ॥ त्र्यंशं वलेर्बराद्याश्च टंकणो
रसपादिकः । पक्कनिम्बकतीयन सर्वमेकत्र मर्दयेत् । मूषामध्ये
न्यसेत् कल्कं तस्य वक्त्रं निरोधयेत् । गर्तेऽरत्निप्रमाणे तु पुटेत्
त्रिंशद् वनोपलैः । स्वांशीतलतां ज्ञात्वा रसं मूषोदरान् नयेत् ।
ततः खलोदरे मर्दयं सुधारूपं समुद्धरेत् ॥ एतस्यामृतरूपस्य
दद्याद् गुञ्जाचतुष्टयम् । घृतमाक्षिकसंयुक्तमेकोनत्रिंशदूर्णैः ॥
मन्दाग्नी रोगसंघे च ग्रहण्यां विषमन्वरे । गुदाङ्कुरे महाशूले पीनसे
श्वामकामयोः ॥ अतिभारे ग्रहण्याञ्च श्वयथी पाण्डुके गदे । सर्वेषु
कोष्ठरोगेषु यक्तृप्रौहादिकेषु च ॥ वातपित्तकफोत्थेयु हन्धेषु
त्वयजेषु च । दद्यात् सर्वेषु रोगेषु श्रेष्ठमेतद्रसायनम् ॥

Hiranya garbha pottali rasa.

One part of mercury two parts of gold, four parts of pearls, six parts of bell-metal, three parts of sulphur, three parts of burnt cowri shells, and one furth part of borax are to be rubbed together with the juice of ripe lemon fruits, and confined in a crucible. This is then to be heated by putam, one aratni in length, breadth, and height, each, by

means of thirty pieces of cowdung cakes, found dried in pasturage. When cooled, the medicine is to be powdered. Dose, four ractis, to be taken with clarified butter, honey, and twentynine black peppers. This medicine cures weakness of digesting heat, chronic fever, diarrhoea, grahani, and swelling due to anaemia.

कतिपया रसहीना योगाः ।

(१)

वह्निशुण्ठी विडं विलं लवणं पेषयेत् समम् । पिविदुष्णाश्रसा
चानु वातोत्थां ग्रहणीं जयेत् ॥

*Recipes of certain medicines having
no minerals in them :—*

(1)

Roots of chitraka; shunthi, bira salt, bilva, and rock-salt are to be taken in equal quantities and rubbed with water. Dose, 1 of a tola, each, to be taken with hot water. This medicine cures grahani due to excess of va yu.

(२)

दग्धशम्बुकसिन्धुत्थं तुल्यं चैद्रेण लेहयेत् । शिक्काकैकं
निहन्तमाशु ग्रहणीरोगमुत्कटम् ॥

(2)

Equal quantities of burnt shambuka shells and rock-salt are to be mixed together and taken with honey. It cures chronic diarrhoea, however malignant. (Dose. ½ tola).

सौवर्चलादि चूर्णम् ।

(३)

सौवर्चलं जीरकधान्य-युग्मं जया यवानीकणनागरं च ।
कपित्थसारिणं समं प्रगृह्य ददीत तक्रैः निशि तीव्रपित्ते ॥ गद्याण-
मात्रं सधुखण्डयुक्तं तक्रेण युक्तं त्वरुचिप्रशान्तैः । वातप्रधाने
च कफप्रधाने रात्रौ कषायं कूटजस्य दद्यात् ॥

Sauvarchala'di powder.

(3)

Equal quantities of sauvarchala salt, jeera', black jeera',
dhanya', shatapuspi, bhanga', jama'ni, pippali, shunthi, and
kernel of kapittha are to be mixed together and applied in
grahani due to an abnormal excess of pittam. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ a
tola' to be taken with butter-milk at night. For pacification
of aversion to food, this medicine is to be taken with butter-
milk, mixed with honey and sugar. In grahani due to an
excess of va'yu and kapha, it is desirable to let the patient
drink decoction of kutaja at night as an additional remedy.

(8)

कृशान्वजाजीह्वयमात्रिकेण कदुत्रयेनापि युतं त्वनुष्णम् ।
चाङ्गेरिकजीरकयुग्मधान्यं दुग्धेन्दुं शाकाय ददीत दध्ना ॥

(4)

Equal quantities of roots of chitraka, jeera and black-
jeera' taken with honey, or powdered trikata, taken with

curd cure chronic diarrhoea. The following pot-herbs are to be taken with diet :—cha'ngeri, jeera', black jeera', dugdhika, and dhanya'. (Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ tola').

(५)

सुस्तावत्सकपाठाग्निव्योषप्रतिविषाविषम् ॥ धातकीमोचनित्यास-
खूतास्थि ग्रहणीहरम् ॥

(5)

Equal quantities of musta, kutaja, pa'tha', roots of chitraka, trikatu, ativisa', aconite, dha'taki flower, exudation of sha'lmali, and kernel of stones of mangoes, mixed together, cure grahani (Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ tola of the compound, to be taken with honey or curd or butter-milk).

दुग्धवटी ।

अमृतं भानुभागञ्च तत्सममहिफेनकम् । तदष्टं कान्तलौहञ्च
सर्व्वहिगुणहृद्गुलम् ॥ दुग्धेन वटिकां कृत्वा द्विगुणं परिमाणतः ।
दुग्धेन च सदा भक्ष्या प्रातःकाले विशेषतः ॥ तृष्णायां च क्षुधाकाले
गोदुग्धं शृतशीतलम् । निर्जलञ्च पिवेत् सदा वारि च लवणं
त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रहणीं चिरजां हन्ति सशोथं विषमञ्जरम् । अग्निञ्च
कुरुते दीप्तमञ्जपित्तं निहन्त्यालम् ॥

Dugdha-bati.

Twelve parts of aconite and opium, each, six parts

of load-stone, and sixty parts of cinnaba'r are to be rubbed together with milk, and made into pills, two ractis, each. One such pill is to be taken in the morning rubbed with a little of milk. Diet, absolutely pure milk (not mixed with water) just boiled and cooled, to be taken in quantities just sufficient to pacify hunger and thirst. Salt and drinking of water are to be strictly prohibited. In intense thirst a little of cocoanut water may be allowed. This medicine cures grahani of long standing, ascites, chronic fever, and amlapitta.

पौषूष बटी ।

रसं गन्धं विषं ताम्रं गगनं लौहतालकम् ।
 शाल्मलीक्षारमहिफेनं समांशकम् ॥
 यवाह्वटिका कार्य्या दुग्धेन
 सह दापयेत् । गोदुग्धं हि सदा पथ्यं वारि च लवणं त्यजेत् ॥
 हन्ति शोयं तथातुरग्रं ग्रहणीञ्च सुदारुणाम् ।
 ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति सद्य एव न संशयः ॥

Piyusa-bati.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, copper, mica, iron, orpiment, cinnabar, alkali, prepared from bark of sha'lmalī, and opium are to be rubbed with milk, and made into pills, half a java in weight, each. One such pill is to be taken with milk in the morning. It cures ascites and grahani. Diet, absolutely pure milk just boiled and then cooled. Prohibitions as in Dugdhabati.

पर्पटीसेवनं साधारणविधिः ।

आदौ शंकरमभ्यर्थं स्वस्थचित्तेन्द्रियोऽपि सन् । प्रभाते
 भक्षयेदेनां प्राग् रक्तिद्वयसन्निताम् । रक्तिकादिक्रमाद् हृदिर्भक्ष्या
 नैव दशोपरि । आरोग्यदर्शनं यावत् तावद् हासस्ततः परम् ।
 तृष्णायां च क्षुधाकाले निर्जलं तु पिवेत् सदा । गोदुग्धं शृतशीतलं
 नालं कालविचारणम् ॥ शालिषष्टिकयोरन्नं सदुग्धं सितया युतम् ।
 गोधूमरोटकं चैव पोलिकां च तथैव च ॥ सद्यो विरचिता
 लाजास्तच्च चूर्णं लाजमण्डकम् । अश्रीयात् सर्वमेतत् तु
 क्षुधाकाङ्क्षानुसारतः ॥ फलेषु पापिताल्प्यौ केवली स्वल्पमानतः ।
 भक्षणीयी मले बहे नातिसारे कदाचन ॥ अन्यदपि न भोक्तव्यं
 द्रव्यं किञ्चित् कदाचन । लवणं नैव भक्ष्यं तु त्याज्यं वारि विशेषतः ।
 नाजीर्णं भोजनं नैव पथ्यकालव्यतिक्रमः । स्नानाभ्यंगं दिवानिद्रां
 व्यायाममतिभाषणम् । रात्रौ जागरणञ्चैव रौद्रानलनिषेवणम् ।
 कटुश्नक्तिक्ललवणमुष्णखाद्यं विशेषतः । तुहिनशीतलं चैव भर्ब्वेदा
 यत्नतस्त्यजत् ॥ त्याज्यानि यानि यानि तु रसभस्मनिषेवणे । तानि
 तु वर्जयेन् नित्यं पर्पटीसेवनेऽपि च ॥ तृष्णायां च क्षुधाकाले सत्वरं
 पानभोजनम् । विहितं सर्वकालेषु निशीथेऽपि निशाशये ।
 क्षुधाकाले व्यतिक्रान्ते यदि वायुः प्रकुप्यति । भिन्भिणीति
 शिरःशूले विरेके वमथी तथा ॥ तृट्क्लेशे सहनातीति पिप्साधिक्ये
 तथैव च ॥ नारिकेलपयः पेयं प्रयोजनानुसारतः । पातव्यं
 नाधिकं तत् तु शिशिरे हि विशेषतः ॥ न पश्येन् न स्पृशेद्
 गच्छेद् स्त्रियमपि कदाचन । निर्भयं तु पिवेद् दुग्धं क्षुत्तृष्णायां
 प्ररोचितः ॥ स्वप्ने शुकृच्चूती सत्यां क्षीरं पिवेत् तु तत्क्षणात् ॥
 विदध्यात् तु ततः परं प्रतिक्रियां कवीश्वरः ॥

General directions to be followed at the time of taking a class of medicines called "parpati" :—

The medicine is to be taken only once a day, a little after sunrise. The dose on the first day is two ractis only. This is to be increased by one racti a day, till it reaches the minimum of ten ractis on the 9th day. It should not be increased any more. This minimum dose of ten ractis a day is to be continued so long as the disease is not cured. Then, after the cure is effected, the dose of the medicine is to be reduced by one racti a day, till it reaches one racti; after which the medicine is to be stopped altogether. Diet, absolutely pure cow's milk (unmixed with water), only just boiled and not condensed, is to be cooled and then drunk, whenever the patient gets hungry or thirsty. The quantity of milk drunk, each time, should be just as much as required to pacify hunger and thirst, and not in excess of that. Neither should it be less. The following may also be taken along with milk; boiled rice, prepared from sha'li or sastika paddy, a little of sugar or sugar-candy, home-made bread prepared from flour (not fermented), paddy fried and devoid of husk (meant to be taken as fresh as possible), powder of the same, and paste prepared from the same. Of fruits, only a little of ripe pa'pita' and a'tripya may be taken, if there be constipation. In case of diarrhoea, no fruit should be allowed. No other articles of food-stuff should be allowed to be taken by the patient. Salt and water (for drinking) should be prohibited altogether. The patient should not drink or eat anything, so long as he does not feel thirst or hunger; neither should he delay eating or drinking, when he gets hungry or thirsty.

In other words, he is to drink milk as soon as he feels thirsty, and he is to drink milk, with or without some food, as soon as he feels hungry. The following are to be strictly avoided :— bath, rubbing the body with oil or any thing else, sleeping in day time, physical exercise, too much talking, keeping late hours at night, exposure to the sun and fire, pungents, sour, bitters, salt, hot food, and much cold food. Prohibitions to be observed at the time of taking incinerated mercury (see vol 1, pages 199 to 205) should also be observed at the time of taking any of the parpatis. There must be no delay in taking food at the time of hunger and thirst, even at mid night and the fag-end of the night. In the event of the derangement of va'yu, caused by failure of taking food at the proper time, giving rise to an unpleasant sensation or pain in the brain, vomiting, purgation, intense thirst, and excess of pittam, it is desirable to drink cocoanut water, as much as required. This is however not to be drunk in excess, especially in winter (and in cold countries). Sexual intercourse and even touching and interviewing of wife and other tempting women should be avoided altogether. Milk is to be drunk without hesitation, as much as is necessary to quench thirst or to satisfy hunger. In case of nocturnal emission of semen, while asleep, milk is to be drunk immediately, and steps should be taken to stop its recurrence. (The following are a few of the "parpatis".

रसपर्यटी ।

शुद्धं रसं तथा गन्धं समभागेन मर्दयेत् । अतः कज्जलिका कार्या

शोभना कज्जलोपमा ॥ धापयेत् लौहदर्व्यां तां वदराङ्गारवह्निना ।
 मृदुना धूमहीनेन मृत्शरावस्थितेन च ॥ उपक्रमो यदा शङ्खो
 दर्व्यां धुमोद्गमस्य तु । अवतार्या तदा तूर्णं भूमौ दर्वा कशानुतः ॥
 दर्व्यां विचालयेत् तां तु काष्ठिकया मूहुर्मूहुः । तैलोपमा यदा सा
 स्यात् तूर्णं तां ढालयेत् तदा ॥ गोमयीपरि संस्थिते घृताक्ते
 कदलीदले । संपीड्यान्वेन पत्रेण गोमयगर्भकेन हि । पीडन-
 चिपिटीकृता गव्याज्यस्तोकभर्जिता । निहन्ति विविधान् रोगान्
 मलदोषसमुत्थितान् ॥ स्यात्तैषा रसपर्पटी कल्पारश्मात् सुपूजिताः ।
 शम्भुं प्रणम्य भक्त्या पूजां कृत्वा च विष्णुचरणौ ॥ रसगन्धक-
 पर्पटिका भस्त्रा तेनातिसिद्धिदा भवति ॥ अर्शोऽरोगं ग्रहणीं साम्नां
 शूलातिसारीं च । कामल-पाण्डुव्याधिं प्लीहानश्वातिदारुणम् ॥
 गुल्मजलोदरभस्त्रकरोमं हन्तामवातांश्च अष्टादशैव कुष्ठान्यशेष
 शोधादिरोगांश्च ॥ इयमन्धपित्तप्रशमनी त्रिदोषदमनी क्षुधाति-
 कमनीया । अग्निं निमग्नमुदरे ज्वालाजटिलं करोत्याशु ॥
 रसगन्धकपर्पटिका त्वपवार्यं व्याधिसंघातम् । वलीपलितशुन्धं
 पुष्पं दीर्घायुषं कुरुते ॥ व्याधिप्रभावहरणापमृतुरासनापकरशास्त्र
 मर्त्यानाममृतघटी रसगन्धकपर्पटी जयति ॥

Rasa parpati.

Equal quantities of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, which is to be melted in an iron ladle placed upon fire, made of char coal (prepared preferably from wood of badara), and devoid of smoke. While melting the kajjali is to be rolled by means of a stick, so long as the former does not completely melt. It is then to be thrown forthwith

upon a banana leaf, placed upon a small dais made of cowdung, and pressed immediately by means of a lump of cowdung contained in another piece of a banana leaf, external surfaces of the two leaves being smeared with a little of clarified butter. By this pressure, the melted kajjali will become very thin and widened. This is called parpati. The whole of the kajjali may thus be transformed into parpati, which is next to be smeared with a little of clarified butter and heated by a very mild heat, for a few minutes.

Duly taken, this medicine cures piles, grahani, colic, diarrhoea, jaundice, anemia, enlargement of spleen, gulma, dropsy, bhasmaka'gui (abnormal hunger), ascites, leprosy, unlapitta, and many other diseases.

रसेन्द्रपर्पटी ।

रसस्तद्विगुणो गन्धो यत्नेन कज्जलीकृतौ । तयोः सह विमर्दयेत्
सूततुल्यं च ताम्रकम् ॥ पर्पटी क्रियते सर्वं रसपर्पटिकाक्रमात् ।
रसेन्द्रपर्पटी ह्येषा विविधरोगनाशिका ॥

Rasendra parpati.

One part of mercury and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali (black powder with which is to be mixed one part of copper. The compound is then to be transformed into a "parpati" in the same way as "rasa parpati." This medicine cures many diseases.

सूतेन्द्रपर्पटी ।

रसस्य पञ्चभागाश्च तथैव ताम्रभस्मनः । मुक्ता वैक्रान्तो माणिक्यं

प्रवालस्य वराटिका ॥ भागैकं गृह्यते भस्म प्रत्येकस्य पयस्तरम् * ।
मन्थकः सर्वतुल्यं च सर्वं मर्द्यं प्रयत्नतः ॥ पर्पटी क्रियते पश्चात्
सर्वव्याधिविनाशिनी । महेश्वरप्रसादेन सिद्धभूदेवकल्पिता ॥

Sutendra parpati.

Five parts of mercury are to be rubbed with fifteen parts of sulphur to form a black powder, with which are to be mixed five parts of copper and one part, each, of pearls, vaikranta (garnet), ruby, corals, and cowri shells (all reduced to ashes, as usual). The compound is then to be transformed into a "parpati" in the same way as "rasa-parpati". This medicine cures all sorts of diseases.

लीह पर्पटी ।

रसं तद्विगुणं गन्धं कज्जलीकृत्य यत्नतः । शुद्धलीहस्य चूर्णन्तु
रसतुल्यं प्रदापयेत् ॥ एकीकृत्य ततो यत्नात् लीहपात्रे
प्रमर्हितम् । घृतप्रलिप्तदर्व्या तु स्वोदयेन् मृदुनाग्निना ॥ द्रवीभूतं
समाहृत्तत्र ढालयेत् कदलीदले । शीतपयोऽनुपानं वा काथं वा
धन्याजीरयोः । रक्तिदयात् समारभ्य वर्द्धयेद् दशरक्तितः ॥
सेवनीया यथाविधि यावदारोग्यदर्शनम् । सूतिकाञ्च ज्वरञ्चैव
ग्रहणीमति दुस्तराम् ॥ आमशूलातिसाराञ्च पाण्डुरोगं सकामलम् ।
प्लीहानमग्निमान्द्राञ्च भस्मकञ्च तथैव च ॥ आमवातमुदावर्त्तं
कुष्ठान्यष्टादशैव तु । एवमादौ स्तथा रोगान् गराणि विविधानि
च ॥ हन्तरेषा लीहपर्पटी योग्यकालनिषेवणात् ॥

* पयसि जले तरति हंसवदिति पयस्तरं वारितरमित्यर्थः ।

Louha parpati.

One part of mercury and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed one part of iron. All of these are to be rubbed together in an iron mortar and transformed into parpati, in the same way as "rasa parpati." Accompaniment, cold milk or decoction of jeera' and dhanya'. This medicine cures sutika', diarrhœa, anemia, jaundice, weakness of the digesting heat, and bhasmaka (abnormal hunger.)

स्वर्णं पर्पटी ।

रसोत्तमं पलं शुद्धं तोलकं स्वर्णभस्मकम् । पञ्चतोलमितं
गन्धं सर्व्वं पाषाणखल्बके । महर्घ्येद् दृढपाणिभ्यां यावत् कज्ज्वलतां
व्रजेत् ॥ ततः पाकविधानञ्चः पर्पटी' कारयेत् सुधीः । रक्तिकादि-
क्रमेणैव योजयेदनुपानतः ॥ ग्रहणीं विविधां हन्ति स्वल्पशोषं
विशेषतः । शूलमष्टविधं हन्ति तृष्या सर्व्वरुजापहा ॥

Swarna parpati.

Four tola's of mercury, one tola' of incinerated gold, and five tola's of sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder. This is next to be transformed into a parpati in the same way as rasa-parpati (see page). This medicine cures grahani, phthisis in early stage, colic, etc.

पञ्चासृत्त पर्पटी ।

अष्टौ गन्धकतोलका रसदलं लौहं तदर्थं शुभं लौहार्द्धञ्च वरान्धकं

शुविमलं तान्त्रं तथाभ्रार्चिकम् । पात्रे लौहमये च महान्विधीं
 चूर्णीकृतञ्चैकतो दर्व्यां वादरवह्निनातिमृदुना पाकं विदित्वा दले ।
 रश्माया लघु ढालयेत् पटुरियं पञ्चामृता पर्पटी ख्याता क्षौद्रघृतान्विता
 प्रतिदिनं गुञ्जाहयं वृद्धितः । नानावर्णग्रहस्थामरुचिसमुदये
 कुष्ठदुर्णामकादौ कृद्वां दीर्घातिसारे ज्वरभवकसिते रक्तपित्ते
 जयेऽपि । वृष्याणां वृष्यराज्ञी वलीपलितहरा नेत्ररोगैकहन्त्री तुन्दं
 दीप्तस्थिराम्निं पुनरपि नवकं रोगिदेहं करोति । (रसदलं रसस्य
 दलं गन्धकार्द्धमित्यर्थः । कसिते इति कासरोगे ।)

Pancha'mrita parpati.

Eight tola's of sulphur, four tola's of mercury, two tola's of iron, one tola' of mica, and half a tola' of copper are to be rubbed together in an iron mortar to form a black powder, which is next to be transformed into a parpati, in the same way as "rasa parpati." Accompaniment, clarified butter and honey. This medicine cures grahani, aversion to food, vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, cough, hemeptosis, waste in early stage, and eye-diseases.

महेश पर्पटी ।

सूततान्त्रसुवर्णाणां प्रत्येकं सममानतः । गृहीत्वा मेलयेत्
 तत्र गन्धकं सर्व्वतुल्यकम् ॥ सर्व्वं विमर्द्दितं स्वल्पे निचन्द्रं
 कज्जलीकृतम् । पर्पटीं कारयेद् यत्नान् नान्ना महेशपर्पटी ॥
 सर्व्वरोगविघातिका रसानां मीलिसंस्थिता । रसायनवरा सा हि
 सिद्धभूदेवपूजिता ॥

Mahesha parpati.

One part, each, of mercury, copper, and gold ; and three parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, which is to be transformed into a parpati. This cures all sorts of diseases.

विजय-पर्पटी ।

गन्धकं क्षुद्रितं कृत्वा भाव्यं भङ्गरसेन तु । सप्तधा वा त्रिधा वापि पञ्चाच्छुष्कं विचूर्णयेत् ॥ चूर्णयित्वायसे पात्रे कृत्वा वज्रिगतं सुधीः । द्रुतं भङ्गरसे क्षिप्तं तत ऊढृत्य शोषयेत् ॥ तच्च गन्धं पलञ्चैव गन्धाहं शुद्धपारदम् । सूताहं भस्मरौप्यञ्च तदर्धं स्वर्णं भस्मकम् ॥ तदर्धं मृतवैक्रान्तं मौक्तिकञ्च विनिक्षिपेत् । एकीकृत्य ततः सर्वं कुर्यात् पर्पटिकां शुभाम् ॥ लौहपात्रे समरसं महितं कञ्जलीकृतम् । वदराङ्गारवह्निस्थे लौहपात्रे द्रवीकृतम् ॥ मयूर-चन्द्रिकाकारं लिङ्गं वा यदि दृश्यते । आद्ययो दृश्यते सूतः खरपाके न दृश्यते ॥ मृदौ न सम्यग् भङ्गः स्यान्मध्ये भङ्गश्च रूप्यवत् । खरे लघुर्भवेद् भङ्गो रुक्षः सुक्ष्मोऽरुणच्छुविः ॥ मृदुमध्ये तथा खाद्यौ खरस्तप्राज्यो विषोपमः । ज्वराव्याधिप्रताकीर्णं विश्वं दृष्ट्वा पुरा हरः ॥ विदधौ रसराजिन्द्रं नाम्ना विजयपर्पटी ॥ दुर्व्वारां ग्रहणीं हन्ति दुःसाध्यां बहुवार्षिकीम् ॥ आमशूलमतीसारं सामञ्चैव सुदारुणम् । अतिसारं पङ्कशांसि क्षयं च सपरिश्रमम् ॥ शोथञ्च कामलां पाण्डुं प्रीहानञ्च जलोदरम् । पक्षिशूलञ्चाग्नपित्तं वातरक्तं वमिं क्रिमिम् ॥ अष्टादशविधं कुष्ठं प्रमेहान् विषमञ्जरान् । वातपित्तकफोत्थाञ्च ज्वरान् हन्ति सुदारुणान् ॥ सेवकोऽस्या भवेदेव

वपुषा निश्चलः सुधीः । जीवेद् वर्षशतं श्रीमान् वलीपलितवर्जितः ॥
 प्रातः भुनक्ति सततं नियतं द्विगुञ्जां यस्तां स विन्दति तुलां
 कुसुमायुधस्य । आयुश्च दीर्घमनघं वपुषः स्थिरत्वं हानिं वलीपलि-
 तयोरतुलं वलञ्च ॥

Vijaya parpati.

Eight tola's of sulphur, specially purified with the juice of bhringara'ja, four tola's of mercury, two tola's of silver, one tola' of gold, half a tola' of vaikra'nta (garnet, reduced to ashes), and half a tola of pearls are to be rubbed together to form a black powder which is next to be transformed into a "parpati", in the same way as "rasa-parpati". This medicine cures grahani of long standing, colic due to mucus, diarrhoea, phthisis, anemia, jaundice, amlapitta, va'ta-racta, fevers of all sorts, and senility.

वज्रपर्पटी ।

वज्रं हेम रसस्तारं मौक्तिकं ताम्रमभ्रकम् । सर्वतुष्येन
 गन्धेन क्रियते वज्रपर्पटी ॥ अमृतसंनिभा चैषा पर्पटीकुलभूषणा ।
 सर्वरोगनिस्तदनी जरामृतत्वप्रवारिणी ॥

Bajra parpati.

Equal quantities of diamond, gold, mercury, silvea, pearls, copper, and mica ; and sulphur, equal in quantity to all the above-mentioned combined, are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, which is to be transformed into a parpati in the same way as "rasa-parpati". This medicine cures all the diseases and retards senility and death.

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ।

अथाग्निवैषम्याधिकारः ।

अथाग्निवैषम्यनिदानम् ।

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CHAPTER IV.

Irregularity of the digesting heat.

Its causes, symptoms, and indications.

मन्दस्तीक्ष्णोऽथ विषमः समश्चेति चतुर्विधः । कफपित्ता-
निलाधिक्यात् तत्साम्याज्जाठरोऽनलः ॥ विषमो वातजान् रोगान्
तीक्ष्णः पित्तनिमित्तजान् । करोत्यग्निस्तथा मन्दो विकारान् कफ
सम्भवान् ॥ समा समाग्ने रशिता मात्रा सम्यग् विपच्यते । स्वल्पापि
नैव मन्दाग्नेर्विषमाम्नेस्तु देहिनः । कदाचित् पच्यते सम्यक्
कदाचिच्च न पच्यते ॥ मात्रातिमात्राप्यशिता सुखं यस्य विपच्यते ।
तीक्ष्णाग्निरिति तं विद्यात् समाग्निः श्रेष्ठ उच्यते । तीक्ष्णाग्निः
प्रबलो भृशं भक्षक एव कथ्यते ।

The digesting heat in the stomach may be of four different kinds, according to the different state of the doshas (or abnormal excess of va'yu, pittam, and kapha). In other words an abnormal excess of kapha (phlegm) gives rise to *munda'gni* or weakness of the digesting heat; an abnormal excess of pittam (animal heat) gives rise to *tiksu'gai* or

intenseness of the digesting heat ; abnormal excess of va'yū (wind) gives rise to *bīsama'gni* or want of uniformity in the digesting heat, and an equilibrium in the condition of the three doshas gives rise to *sama'gni* or normality of the digesting heat. The first kind gives rise to diseases due to an abnormal excess of kapha ; the second to diseases due to an abnormal excess of pitta, and the third gives rise to diseases due to an abnormal excess of va'yū. Of all these four kinds of digesting heat, the *sama'gni* is the best. *Tiksha'gni*, in its excessiveness, is called *bhasmakri'gni*.

अजीर्णं निदानम् ।

अत्यम्बपानाद् विषमाशनाच् च । संधारणात् स्वप्रविपर्ययाच्च ॥
कालेऽपि सात्मां लघु चापि भुक्तम् । अन्नं न पाकं भजते नरस्य ॥
आमाजीर्णं जरत् पित्तं विष्टब्धाजीर्णमेव च । रसशेषकृतं चैव
अजीर्णं स्वाच् चतुर्विधम् ॥

Causes of indigestion:

The following are the causes of indigestion, which is due to weakness of the digesting heat :—Drinking of excessive quantity of water (i. e. water drunk in excess of the quantity required to satisfy thirst), taking of food at irregular hours and in irregular quantities (see page 19), suppressing calls of nature, and sleeping in day time

Indigestion is of four kinds, viz. *a'ma'jirna* or indigestion due to *a'ma* (undigested part of the chyle giving rise to mucus). *bidagdha'jirna* or *jaratpitta* (in which food in the stomach is putrefied before digestion, causing the putrefaction

of the bile, and forming toximia), bistambha'jirna (i. e. indigestion attended with flatulence), and rasa-sesha'jirna (explained below).

आमाजीर्ण लक्षणम् ।

तत्रामे गुरुतोत्क्रेदः शोथो गण्डाक्षिकूटगः । उद्गारश्च यथा
भुक्तमजीर्णस्य प्रवर्त्तते ॥

Symptoms of a'm'jirna :—

Heaviness of the body, nausea, swelling of the cheeks and pupils of the eyes, belching of wind having the same taste as the food taken, which remains in the stomach, long undigested.

विदग्धाजीर्ण (जरत्पित्त) लक्षणम् ।

विदग्धे भ्रमदग्गमुच्छ्वाः पित्ताच्च विविधा रुजः । उद्गारश्च
सधूमाश्चः स्वेदो दाहश्च जायते ॥

Symptoms of bidagdhajirna :—

giddiness, thirst, loss of consciousness various ailments due to pittam, belching smoke-like vapour with sour taste, perspiration, and sensation of heat.

विष्टम्भाजीर्ण लक्षणम् ।

विष्टम्भे शूलमाधानं विविधा वातवेदनाः । मन्त्रवाताप्रवृत्तिश्च
स्तम्भो मीहांगपीडनम् ॥

Symptoms of bistambha'jirna :—

colic, flatulence, all sorts of pain in the stomach, due to the derangement of va'yu, constipation, and non-discharge of wind from the stomach, loss of consciousness, and pain in the limbs.

रसशेषाजीर्णं लक्षणम् ।

रसशेषेऽत्रविदेषो हृदयाशुद्धिगौरवे ।

Symptoms of rasa-shesha'jirna :—

The essence of food eaten is called the "rasa" (chyle). The digested part of this chyle is transformed into blood, and the part undigested is called "rasa-shesha". So long as this undigested part of the chyle is not digested the patient feels aversion to food, uneasiness in the heart, and heaviness of the limbs.

अथ विसूचिकादि निदानम् ।

अजीर्णं मां विष्टब्धं विदग्धञ्च यदीरितम् । विसूचलसर्कौ
तस्माद्भवेच्चापि विलम्बिका ॥ सूचीभिरिव गात्राणि तुदन्
मन्तिष्ठतेऽनिलः यस्याजीर्णं न सा वैद्यैर्विसूचीति निगद्यते ॥ न तां
परिमिताहारा लभन्ते विदितागमाः । मूढास्तामजिताब्जानो
लभन्तेऽशनलोलुपाः ॥ सूच्छातिसारौ वमथुः पिपासा शूलो
भ्रमोद्देष्टन जृम्भदाहाः । वैवर्णकम्भौ हृदये हजस भवन्ति तस्यां

शिरसश्च भेदः ॥ कुक्षिरामह्यतेऽत्यर्थं प्रताम्येत् परिकूजति । निरुची
माहृतश्चैव कुक्ष्यावुपरि धावति ॥ वातवर्चीनिरोधश्च यस्वात्सर्ग
भवेदपि । तस्यालसकमाचष्टे दृष्टोद्गारी च यस्य तु ॥ दुग्धम्
भुक्तं कफमाहताभ्यां प्रवर्तते नोर्ध्वमधश्च यस्य । विलम्बिकां तां
ऋशदुश्चिकित्स्वामाचक्षते शास्त्रविदः पुराणाः ॥

Symptoms of cholera, etc.

The three kinds of indigestion, referred to above, viz. a'ma, bistabdba, and bidagdha, give rise to bisuchi, alasaka, and bilambika respectively.

Bisuchi (cholera) :—

In this disease, va'yu (wind), vehemently in excess, due to indigestion, gives rise to pricking sensation all over the body. Those who are acquainted with the principles of hygiene and medicine and follow them strictly are rarely attacked with this disease (except by infection). The victims of this disease are generally those persons who cannot control their desire and are greedy.

Symptoms of bisuchi :—loss of consciousness, severe movement of the bowels, vomiting, thirst, pain resembling colic in the abdomen, giddiness, cramps in the hands and the feet, yawning, sensation of heat, discolouration, shivering, and pain in the breast and the head.

Alasaka.

This disease is accompanied with painful flatulence, making the patient groan and loose his senses. Wind in the

abdomen, failing to make its way downwards, force itself up and affect the heart, throat, and head, etc., giving rise sometimes to rattling sound in the abdomen. Discharge of stool and urine in this disease is completely stopped, followed by intense thirst and belching. The food taken fails to force its way, up or down, and remains undigested and unchanged in the upper region of the stomach.

Bilambika.

In this disease, food, polluted by phlegm and va'yu, cannot go up or down, but remains absolutely idle and confined in the upper part of the stomach. This is more serious than alasaka.

अथ अग्निवैषम्यचिकित्सा ।

नारीक्षीरेण संयुक्तां पिवेदौडुस्वरीं त्वचम् । आभ्यां वा पायसं
सिद्धं पिवेदत्यग्निशान्तये ॥ यत्किञ्चिद् गुरु मेध्यञ्च श्लेष्मकारि च
भेषजम् । तदत्यग्निहितं सर्व्वं भुक्त्वा प्रस्वपनं दिवा ॥

Treatment of irregularity of the digesting heat.

Bhasmaka'gni or abnormal intensity of hunger is appeased by taking bark of udumbara, pestled with human milk. Rice and bark of udumbara, boiled with human milk and sugar, serve the same purpose. The following are also beneficial to those suffering from bhasmaka'gni :—such food and herbs as buffalos' milk which is heavy and nutritious, but giving rise to phlegm ; and sleeping in day time.

सुदुर्भक्षुर्दुरजीर्णेऽपि भोज्यमस्वीपकल्पयेत् । निरिन्धनोऽन्तरं
लवध्वा यथैनं न निपातयेत् ॥

A patient suffering from bhasmaka'gni should be allowed to take food, even before the previous meal is completely digested ; otherwise, the digesting fire in the stomach may dry up the dha'tus or constituent ingredients of the body, in the absence of a sufficient quantity of food to consume, leading even to the death of the patient.

तत्रामि वमनं कार्थ्यं विदग्धे लङ्घनं हितम् । विष्टब्धे स्वेदनं
शस्तं रसशेषे शयीत च ॥

It is desirable to vomit in a'ma'jirna, to fast in bidagdha'-jirna, to foment the abdomen in bistabdha'jirna, and to fast and sleep in day time in rasashesa'jirna.

अन्नं विदग्धं हि नरस्य शीघ्रं शीताम्बुना वै परिपाकमेति ।
तत् तस्य शैत्ये न निवृन्ति पित्तमाल्लेदिभावाच्च नयत्यधस्तात् ॥

Food putrefied by pittam, before the former is digested, may quickly be digested by coming in contact with cold water, which, by its coolness, does away with pittam which then turns into a sort of dirt, capable of moving downwards. (It is therefore desirable, in bidagdha'jirna, to drink cold water only, without eating anything else.)

विष्टब्धे स्वेदनं पथ्यं पेयञ्च लवणोदकम् । रसशेषे दिवास्वप्नौ
लङ्घनं वातवर्ष्मणम् ॥

In bistabdha'jirna, it is desirable to foment the abdomen and to drink saline water. In rasa-shesa'jirna, the following

are beneficial :—sleeping in day time, fasting, and staying at a place protected from draughts of air.

अग्निमान्द्रादौ रसप्रयोगः ।

आदित्यरसः ।

दरदश्च विषं गन्धं त्रिकटु त्रिफला समम् । जातीफलं लवङ्गञ्च
लवणानि च पञ्च वै ॥ सर्व्वमेतत् कृतं चूर्णं मन्त्रयोगिन सप्तधा ।
भावयित्वा वटी कार्या गुञ्जाद् प्रमिता बुधैः ॥ रसो ह्यादित्य-
संघ्नोऽयमजीर्णक्षयकारकः । भुक्तमात्रं पाचयति जठरानलदीपनः ॥

Intro medical treatment of indigestion, etc

A'ditya rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, aconite, sulphur, trikatu, triphala, ja'tiphala, lavanga, and the five salts are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with some sour vegetable juice. Pills are then to be made, half a racti, each. This medicine cures indigestion and increases the intensity of the digesting heat.

वड्वानल रसः ।

शुद्धसूतस्य कर्षेकं गन्धकं तत्समं मतम् । पिप्पली पञ्चलवणं
मरिचञ्च फलत्रयम् ॥ क्षारत्रयं समं सर्व्वं चूर्णं कृत्वा प्रयत्नतः ॥
निगुण्डाश्च द्रवैर्णैव भावयेद्दिनमेकतः ॥ वड्वानलनामायं
मन्दाग्निश्च विनाशयेत् ।

Barabā'nala rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed one tola, each, of the following :—

Pippali, pancha-lavanam, maricha, triphala, the three ksa'ras, (viz. javaksa'ra, sarjiksa'ra, and borax). All these are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana' for one day with the juice of nirgundi. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight, each. This medicine cures weakness of the digesting heat.

हृताशन रसः ।

गन्धं शटङ्गुलीकैकं विषमत्र विभागिकम् । अष्टभागन्तु मरिचं
जम्बाओमर्दितं दिनम् ॥ तद्वटीं सुहमानेन कृत्वाद्द्रेण प्रयोजयेत् ।
शूलारोधकगुल्फेषु विसूच्यामग्निमान्द्राके ॥ अजीर्णं सन्निपातादौ
शैत्ये जाड्ये शिरोगदे ।

Huta'shana rasa.

One part, each, of sulphur, mercury and borax, three parts of aconite, and eight parts of maricha are to be rubbed together, for one day, with lime-juice, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, ginger juice with honey. This medicine cures colic, aversion to food, gulma, cholera, indigestion, dullness of the digesting heat, and ailments in the brain.

अजीर्णं कण्टक रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं विषं गन्धं समं सर्वं विचूर्णयेत् । मरिचं सर्वसुव्यांशं

कण्टकार्याः फलद्रवैः ॥ मह्येद् भावयेत् सर्व्वमेकविंशति-
वारकम् । त्रिगुञ्जां वटिकां खादेद् सर्वाजीर्णप्रशान्तये ।
अजीर्णकण्टकः सोऽयं रसो हन्ति विसूचिकाम् ॥ वारिणा
तिलपर्णप्रथं मूलं पिष्ट्वा पिवेदनु ॥

Ajirna-kantaka rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and aconite, and three parts of maricha are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana, for twenty-one times, with the juice of kantaka'ri. Pills are then to be made three ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of indigestion and cholera. Roots of tilaparni, pestled with water, are to be taken after taking the medicine.

रामबाण रसः ।

पारदानृतलवङ्गगन्धकं भाग्युग्ममरिचेन मिश्रितम् । जाति-
काफलमथार्द्धभागिकम् तिलिङ्गीफलरसेन महितम् ॥ मासमात्रमनु-
पानयोगतः सद्य एव जठराग्निदीपनः । संग्रहयद्दण्डिकुम्भकर्णकं
सामवातखरदूषणं जयेत् ॥ बह्निमान्द्रादशक्त्वाशनी रामबाण
इव विशुतो रसः ।

Ra'maba'na rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, aconite, lavanga, and sulphur, two parts of maricha, and half a part of jatiphala are to be rubbed together with the juice of green tamarind, and made into pills, six ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment,

to be decided upon with reference to the comparative condition of the dosas. The medicine cures grahani of long standing, rheumatism, and indigestion.

अग्निसहाय रसः ।

रसेन्द्रगन्धौ सह टङ्गणेन समं विषं योच्यमिह त्रिभानम् ।
कपर्दशङ्खाविह नेत्रभागी मरिचमत्ताष्टगुणं प्रदेयम् ॥ सुपक्व
जम्बीररसेन वृष्टः सिद्धो भवेदग्निसहाय रसः । विसूचिकाजीर्ण
समीरणान्तं दद्याद्द्विवक्त्रग्रहणीगदे च ॥

Agnisaha'ya rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and borax ; three parts, each, of aconite, cowrিশell, and conch-shell, and eight parts of maricha are to be rubbed together with the juice of ripe lime fruits, and made into pills, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures cholera, indigestion, and grahani.

महाग्निकारक रसः ।

शुद्धं सूतं द्विधा गन्धं गन्धतुल्यञ्च टङ्गणम् । फलत्रयं यवपारं
ब्योषं पञ्च पटूनि च ॥ द्वादशैतानि सर्व्याणि रसतुल्यानि योजयेत् ।
संमर्द्दं सप्तधा सर्व्वं भावयेद्दार्द्रकद्रवैः ॥ संशोष्य चूर्णयित्वा तु
भक्षयेद्दार्द्रकाम्बुना । शाणमात्रं वयो वीक्ष्य नानाजीर्णप्रशान्तादि ॥
महाग्निकारकी रसस्तेजसा कालभास्करः ॥

अग्निमान्द्रभवान् रोगाच्छोथं पाण्ड्यामयं जयेत् । दुर्बाल-

ब्रह्मसूत्रोत्पत्तौ हन्ति न संशयः ॥ यद्येष्टाहारचेष्टस्य नास्तीत्यत्र नियमः क्वचित् ।

Maha'gnika'raka rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, two parts of borax, and one part, each, of triphala', javaksha'ra., trikatu, and the five salts are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with the juice of ginger.

The compound is then to be dried and powdered. Dose, one-fourth tola', each, to be taken with ginger juice. This medicine cures all sorts of indigestion, swelling due to anemia, piles, and diarrhoea of long standing.

पाशुपत रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं द्विधा गन्धं त्रिभागं तीक्ष्णभस्मकम् । त्रिभिः समं विभं देयं चित्रककाथभावितम् ॥ धूर्तबीजस्य भस्मापि द्वात्रिंशद्भाग-संयुतम् । कट्वयं त्रिभागं स्यात्तवङ्गैला च तत्समम् ॥ जातीफलं तथा कोषमर्द्धभागं नियोजयेत् । तथार्धं लवणं पञ्च शुद्धकैरगृह्णतिन्दिडी ॥ मयुराश्वत्यजचारं तत्र दद्याद् विचक्षणः । हरीतकीं यवचारं सर्जिकां द्विज्जीरकम् ॥ टंकणं सूततुल्यञ्च भक्ष्ययोगिन मह्ययेत् । भोजनान्ते प्रयोक्तव्यो गुञ्जाफलप्रमाणतः ॥ रसः पाशुपतो नाम सद्यः प्रत्ययकारकः । दीपनः पाचनो हृद्यः सद्यो हन्ति विसृचिकाम् ॥ तालमूलोरसेनैव उदरामयनाशनः । मोक्षरसेनातिसारं ग्रहणीं तक्रसैन्धवैः ॥ सौवर्चलकणाशुण्ठीयुतः शूलं विनाशयेत् । अर्शी हन्ति च तक्रं ण पिप्पल्या कफरोगकम् ॥ वातरोगं निहन्त्याशु शुण्ठीसौवर्चलान्वितः । शर्कराधान्ययोगिन फिंसरोगं निहन्त्यायम् ॥

Pa'shupata rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, three parts of steel, and six parts of aconite are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana' with the decoction of roots of chitraka. The compound is then to be mixed with the following :—

thirty-two parts of ashes of seeds of dhustura', three parts of trikatu, three parts of lavanga, three parts of cla', half a part of ja'tiphala, half a part of ja'tikosha, half a part of pancha lavana, half a part, each, of the alkalies prepared from snuhi, arka, eranda, tintiri, apa'marga, ashwattha, and one part, each, of haritaki, javaksha'ra, sarjiksha'ra, hingu, jeera' and borax. All these are to be rubbed together with lime juice, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each, to be taken after meal. This medicine cures loss of power of digestion and cholera. It is to be taken with the juice of musali, in udara-roga ; with the exudation of sha'mali in diarrhoea ; with butter-milk and rock-salt in grahani ; with sauvarchala-salt, pippali, and shunthi in colic ; with butter-milk in piles ; with pippali in diseases due to kapha ; with shunthi and sauvarehala salt in diseases due to an excess of va'yu ; and with sugar and juice of dhanya' in diseases due to an abnormal excess of pittam. This medicine increases appetite and power of digestion, and cures cholera very quickly,

अमृतकल्प रसः ।

शुद्धी पारदगन्धी च समानी कञ्जलीकृतौ । तयोरर्द्धं विषं शुद्धं
तत्समं टङ्गणं भवेत् ॥ भृङ्गराजद्रवैर्भाष्यं त्रिदिनं यत्नतः पुनः ।

मुद्गप्रमाणा वटिका कर्तव्या भिषजां वरैः ॥ वटीद्वयं हरित्
शूलमग्निमान्द्रं सुदारुणम् । अजीर्णं च जयत्याशु धातुपुष्टिं
करोति च ॥ अमृतकल्पनामायं रसो नानारूजापहः । अनुपान-
विशेषेण सम्यग्गुणकरो भवेत् ॥

Amritakalpa rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury and sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, with which is to be mixed aconite and borax, each equal in quantity to mercury. All these are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana', for three days, with the juice of bhringara'ja. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures colic, dullness of the digesting heat, indigestion, etc., if taken with suitable accompaniment.

क्षुधासिन्धु, रसः ।

त्रिकटु त्रिफला चैव विषं लवणपञ्चकम् । चारत्रयं रसो गन्धी
प्रत्येकं समभागिकम् ॥ सलिलेन वटी कार्या गुञ्जामात्रा
मनौषिभिः । भक्षयेद् वटिकामिकां लवङ्गैः पञ्चभिः सह ॥ क्षुधासिन्धु
रसो नाम सूर्येण निर्मितः पुरा । आमवातं तथा गुल्मं ग्रहणी-
मस्त्रपित्तकम् ॥ मन्दाग्निं नाशयत्याशु वृक्षमिन्द्राशनिर्यथा ।

Ksudha'sindhu rasa.

Equal quantities of trikatu, triphala', aconite, the five salts, the three ksa'ras, mercury, and sulphur are to be rubbed

together with water, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. This medicine is to be taken with a few drops of honey and five lavangas. It cures rheumatism, gulma, grahani, amlapitta, and dullness of the digesting heat.

भक्तविपाक रसः ।

माक्षिकं रसगन्धी च हरितालं मनःशिला । त्रिवृद् दन्ती
वारिवाहं चित्रकञ्च सहोषधम् ॥ पिप्पली मरिचं पथ्या यमानी
कृष्णजीरकम् । रामठं कटुका चैव सैन्धवं साजमोदकम् ॥
जातीफलं यवक्षारं समभागं विचूर्णयेत् । आर्द्रकस्य रसेनैव
निर्गुण्ड्याः स्वरसेन च ॥ मूर्ध्नावर्त्तरसेनैव तुलस्याः स्वरसेन च ।
आसपे भावयेद्द्वैद्यः खल्लपात्रे च निर्मले । पेषयित्वा वटीं खादेद्
गुञ्जाफलप्रमाणतः ॥ भक्तोत्तरीये बहुभोजनान्ते मूहुर्मूहु वाञ्छति
भोजनानि । आमामुवन्धे च चिराग्निमान्धे विङ्विग्रहे
पित्तकफानुवन्धे ॥ शोथोदरे चार्शोगदेऽप्यजीर्णे शूले त्रिदोषप्रभवे उ्वरे
च । शस्तो रसो भक्तविपाकसंज्ञः सुखं विपाक्वाश्च निरस्य कोष्ठम् ॥

Bhacta-bipa'ka rasa.

Equal quantities of copper pyrites, mercury, sulphur, orpiment, realgar, tribrit, danti, musta', roots of chitraka, shunthi, pippali, maricha, haritaki, jama'ni, black jira, hingu, katuki, rock-salt, ajamoda' ja'tiphala, and javaksa'ra are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for once only, with the juices of each of the following :—

ginger, leaves of nirgundi, surya'varta, and tulashi. Pills

are then to be made, one racti in weight, each. This medicine cures mucus, indigestion, constipation, ascites, piles, colic, and fever due to an abnormal excess of the three dosas.

अग्नितुण्डी रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं विषं गन्धमजमोदा फलत्रयम् । सर्जिचारं यवक्षारं
वह्निमैश्वजीरकम् ॥ सौवर्चलविडङ्गानि सामुद्रं त्रूप्रणं तथा ।
विषमुष्टिं समं सर्वं जम्बीराम्बुनेन मर्दयेत् ॥ मरिचाभां वटीं
खादेदग्निमान्द्रप्रशान्तये । (त्रूप्रणं तथा इत्यत्र टङ्गणं सममिति
वा पाठः) ।

Agni-tundi rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, sulphur, jama'ni, triphala', sarjiksa'ra, jabaksa'ra, roots of chitraka, rock-salt jeera', sauvarchala salt, biranga, sea-salt, and trikatu (borax, according to another text); and nuxvomica', equal in quantity, to all the above named, combined, are to be rubbed together with lime juice, and made into pills of the size of a maricha (black pepper). This medicine cures loss of power of digestion.

पञ्चामृत रसः ।

अश्वकं पारदं ताम्रं गन्धकं मरिचानि च । समभागमिदं चूर्णं
चाङ्गेरीरसमर्दितम् ॥ मर्दिते हि रसे भूयो जयन्तीसिन्धुवारयोः ।
भावनायि च कर्त्तव्या शुञ्जापरिमिता वटी ॥ तप्तोदकानुपानेन
चतस्रस्तिष्ठ एव वा । वह्निमान्द्रो प्रदातव्यो रसः पञ्चामृताद्भवः ॥

Pancha'mrita rasa

Equal quantities of mica, mercury, copper, sulphur, and maricha are to be rubbed together with the juice of cha'ngéri, and subjected to bha'vana' for once, each, with the juices of leaves of jayanti and nirguundi. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight each. Three or four such pills, a day, may be given to a patient, with the accompaniment of hot water. The medicine cures weakness of the digesting heat.

ज्वालानल रसः ।

चारहयं शिवं गन्धं पञ्चकोलसमं समम् । सर्वतुल्या जया
देया तदर्धं शिग्रूवल्ललम् ॥ एतत् सर्वं जयाशिग्रूवल्लिमाकर्वजं
रसैः । भावयेत् त्रिदिनं घन्ने ततो लघु पुटे पचेत् ॥ भावयेत्
सप्तधा चाद्र्द्रवैर्ज्वालानलो भवेत् । पाचनो दीपनो हृद्यशोदरामय-
नाशनः ॥

Jwa'lanala rasa.

Half a part, each, of sarjiksa ra and javaksa'ra, one part, each, of mercury and sulphur, and one-fifth part, each, of pippali, roots of pippali, chavya, roots of chitraka, and shunthi; four parts of leaves of bhanga'; and two parts of ba'rk of shigru—all these are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' for three times, each, with the juice or decoction of each of the following:—leaves of bhanga', ba'rk of shigru, roots of chitraka, and leaves of bhringara'ja. The compound is next to be heated by laghuputam, and then

subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with ginger juice. This medicine cures all sorts of diseases affecting the abdomen. It is digesting, increaser of appetite, and beneficial to the heart.

वह्निप्रदीपन रसः ।

सार्धकर्षं रसेन्द्रस्य गन्धकस्य तथैव च । विषं कर्षत्रयं दद्यात्
सर्वतुष्यं मरीचकम् ॥ दग्धशङ्खश्च तत्तुष्यं पञ्च कर्षाणि नागरात् ।
सर्जिकारामठकणा-सिन्धुसौवर्चलं विडम् ॥ सामुद्रमौद्भिदच्चैकं
भावयेन् निम्बकद्रवैः । कशानुसदनं शूलं ग्रहणीमन्त्रपित्तकम् ।
सत्वरं नाशयेदेव रसो वह्निप्रदीपनः ॥

Bahni pradipana rasa.

One and a half tola', each, of mercury and sulphur ; three tola's of aconite, six tola's, each, of maricha and burnt conch-shell, five tola's of shunthi, and one tola', each, of sarjiksa'ra, hingu, pippali, rock-salt, sauavarchala salt, bira salt, sea-salt, and nitre are to be mixed together, subjected to bha'vana' with lemon juice, and made into pills. This medicine cures grahani, amlapitta, colic, and dullness of the digesting heat.

लवङ्गादि रसः ।

लवङ्गजातीफलधान्यकुष्ठं जीरद्वयं त्रूपणत्रैफलञ्च । एलात्वचं
टङ्गवराटमुस्तं वचाजमोदा विडसैन्धवञ्च ॥ तदङ्ककं पारदगन्धकाभं
लौहञ्च तुष्यं सुविचूर्णं सर्वम् । तन्नागवल्लीदलतीथपिष्टं

वक्त्रप्रमाणां वटिकाञ्च कृत्वा ॥ प्रातर्विदध्यादपि क्षीणतोयैरियं
निहन्त्याद् ग्रहणीविकारम् । आमामुवन्धं सरुजं प्रवाहं ज्वरं
तथा श्लेष्मभवं सशूलम् ॥ कुष्ठान्नपिस्तं प्रवल्नं समीरं मन्दानलं
कोष्ठगतञ्च वातम् । रसो लवङ्गाद्यो वसुप्रणीतस्तथा सवातं विनि-
हन्ति शीघ्रम् ॥

Lavanga'di rasa.

Equal quantities of lavanga, ja'tiphala, dhanya', kustha, jeera', black jeera', trikatu, triphala', ela', guratwak, borax, burnt cowrshell, musta', bacha', jama'ni, bira-salt and rock-salt; mercury, sulphur and mica', combined in equal quantities, equal to all the ingredients from lavanga to rock-salt, combined; and iron, equal in quantity to all those (viz. lavanga to rocksalt), combined, are to be rubbed together with the juice of betel leaves. Pills are then to be made, three ractis in weight each, to be taken with hot water. This medicine cures grahani, dysentery, fever, colic, due to an excess of kapha, leprosy, amlapitta, weakness of the power of digestion, and flatulence.

मज्जसारादि रसः ।

मज्जसारो लवङ्गञ्च पिप्पली सिन्धुकान्तम् । शृण्ठी धुस्तरवीजञ्च
दरदं टंगणं तथा ॥ समं सर्व्वं समाहृत्य जन्धाम्भसा विमर्द्दयेत् ।
वक्त्रप्रमाणा वटी कार्या चाग्निमान्द्रप्रशान्तये ॥

Majja-sa'ra'di rasa.

Equal quantities of ja'tiphala, lavanga, pippali, rock-salt,

aconite, shunthi, seeds of dhustura, cinnabar, and borax are to be rubbed together with lime-juice, and made into pills, three ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures dullness of the digesting heat.

शङ्खेश्वर रसः । महाशङ्खेश्वर रसः ।

दग्धशङ्खस्य चूर्णं हि तथा लवणपञ्चकम् । चिच्छिकाक्षारकंचैव
कटुकत्रयमेव च ॥ तथैव हिङ्गुकं श्राञ्चं विषगन्धकपारदम् ।
अपामार्गस्य वल्लेश क्वाथैर्लिम्बाकजैरसैः ॥ भावयेत् सर्व्वचूर्णं
तदस्त्रवर्गे विशिषतः । यावत् तदक्षतां याति गुडिकान्दतरूपिणी ।
सद्यो वह्निकरा चैव भस्मकञ्च नियच्छति । भुक्त्वाकण्ठन्तु तस्मान्ते
खादेश गुडिकामिमाम् ॥ तत्क्षणाञ्जारयत्याशु सर्वाजीर्णवि-
नाशिनी । ज्वरं गुल्मं पाण्डुरोगं कुष्ठं शूलं प्रमेहकम् ॥ वातरक्तं
महाशोथं वातपित्तकफानपि । निश्चूलं दहति शीघ्रं तुल्यकं
वह्निना यथा ॥ दुर्नामारिरयञ्चाशु रसो शंखेश्वरो स्मृतः ॥
लीहवङ्गयुतो सोऽयं महाशङ्खेश्वरः स्मृतः । प्रभाते कोष्णतीयानु-
पानमेव प्रशस्यते ॥

Shankheshwara rasa and Maha'shankheshwara rasa.

Equal quantities of burnt couch shell, the five salts, alkali prepared from bark of tamara'ind, trikatu, hingu, aconite, mercury, and sulphur, are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice or decoction of leaves of apa'ma'rga, roots of chitraka and with lime juice of the amlavarga (see page 301, vol 1), in such a way as to make the compound sour in taste. Dose, two ractis each.

This medicine is called "Maha'shankheshwara rasa", if iron and tin are mixed with it. These medicines are to be taken in the morning with a little of tepid water. They cure weakness of the digesting heat, temporary indigestion, fever, gulma, anemia, leprosy, colic, spermatorrea, piles, etc. Even an unusually heavy meal is digested quickly by means of this medicine.

महाशंख रसः ।

पदुपञ्चकहिं गुशङ्खचिञ्चाभसितव्योषवलीश्वरामृतानि । शिखि-
शैखरिकास्त्ववर्गनिम्बभृशभाव्यानि यथास्त्रतां व्रजन्ति ॥ महाशङ्करसः
ख्यातो भोजनान्ते निषेवयेत् । कशानुदीपनो हन्ति महाशीयहृषी-
सुखान् ॥

Maha'shankha rasa.

Pancha-lavanam, hingu, burnt conch-shell, ashes of the bark of tamarind, trikatu, sulphur, mercury, and aconite, are to be mixed together and subjected to bhavana with the decoction of roots of chitraka, juice of leaves of apamarga, juice of the amlavarga (see Page 301, vol. 1), and lemon juice, in such a way as to make the compound sour in taste. Pills are then to be made. This medicine taken after meal, cures piles and grahani, and increases power of digestion.

सन्दीपन रसः ।

कणामूलं वह्निदन्ती पारदं गन्धकं कषा । त्रिचारं पञ्चलवणं
मरिचं नागरं विषम् ॥ अजमोदानृता हिंसु चारं तिन्तिङ्गिका-

भवम् । संचूर्ण्य समभागन्तु द्विगुणं शङ्खभस्मकम् ॥ अस्त्रद्रव्येन
संभाव्य वटो कीलास्थिसंमिता । अस्त्रदाडिमतोयेन लिम्पाकस्त्ररसेन
च ॥ भक्षयेत् प्रातरुत्थाय नान्ना सन्दीपनः शुभः । तक्रमसुसुरासीधु-
कास्त्रिकोष्णोदकेन वा ॥ शशैणादिरसेनैव रसेन विविधेन च ।
मन्दाग्निं दीपयत्याशु वडुवाग्निसमप्रभः ॥ अर्शांसि ग्रहणीरोगं
कुष्ठमेहभगन्दरम् । प्लीहानमश्मरीं श्वासं कासं महीदरक्रिमौन् ॥
हृद्रोगं पाण्डुरोगं च विवहानुदरे स्थितान् । तान् सर्वान् नाशयत्याशु
भास्करस्तिमिरं यथा ॥

Sandipana rasa.

One part. each, of roots of pippali, roots of chitraka, roots of danti mercury, sulphur, pippali, the three alkalis (java-ksa'ra, sarjiksara, and bora'x, combined), paucha-lavanam, maricha, shunthi, aconite. ajamoda', guruchi, hingu. ashes of the bark of tama'rind; and two parts of burnt conch-shell are to be rubbed together and subjected to bha'vana' with the juices of the amlavarga (see page 301, vol 1). Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, any one of the following :—

juice of sour pomegranates, lemon juice, butter-milk, watery portion of curd, liquor, sidhu, ka'nji (see page 379 and 381 vol 3), and hot water. This medicine increases the digesting heat, and cures piles grahani, worms, leprosy, spermatorrea, fistula, stone-disease, asthma, anemia, and jaundice, etc. Diet, juice of the meat of hare, deer, etc.

सर्वामयघ्न रसः ।

दन्तीबीजमकल्लाषं सदहनं शण्ठीलवङ्गं समम् । गन्धं
पारदटङ्गणञ्च मरिचं श्रीहृद्ददारो विषम् ॥ खल्ले यामयुगं विमर्द्यं

विधिना दन्तीद्रवैर्भाविना । देयाः पञ्चदशानु निम्बु कजलैस्त्रेधा त्रिधा
चित्रकैः ॥ त्रेधा चार्द्रकजै रसैः शुभधिया सप्तैव चावेगिना ।
पञ्चाच्छुष्कलायसंमितवटी कार्या भिषक्संमता ॥ क्षुद्रवोघप्रकर
स्त्रिशूलशमनो जीर्णज्वरध्वंसनः । कासारोचकपाण्डुतोदरमदान्
पामामरुड्नाशनः ॥ वस्तुप्राटोपहलीमकामयहरो मन्दाग्निसन्दीपनः ।
सिद्धोऽयं वै महेश्वरप्रकटितः सर्वामयघ्नो रसः ॥

Sarvāmayaghna rasa.

Equal quantities of croton seeds, roots of chitraka shunthi, layanga, sulphur, mercury, borax, maricha, seeds of briddha-da'raka, and aconite are to be rubbed together for six hours, and then subjected to bha vana', for fifteen times, with the juice of danti, for three times with lemon juice, for three times with the decoction of the roots of chitraka, for three times with ginger juice, and for seven times with the decoction of the seeds of briddha-da'raka. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine increases appetite, and cures colic, remittent-fever, cough, aversion to food, anemia, udara-roga, itches, dysentery flatulence, and jaundice.

शंख रसः ।

चिञ्चाक्षारपलं पटुन्नजपलं निम्बु रसे कल्कितं तस्मिन् शंखपलं
प्रतप्तमसक्तत् संख्याप्य शीर्णावधि । हिङ्गुव्योषपलं रसानृतवली
नित्त्रिप्य निष्कांशिकान् वद्धः शंखरसः क्षयग्रहणीकारकपित्ति-
शूलादिषु ॥

Shankha rasa.

Four tolas, each, of the ashes of the bark of tamarind and pancha-lavanam are to be rubbed together with lime juice and dissolved with the same juice. Four tolas of purified conch-shell are to be heated by fire, and immersed in the solution. The process is to be repeated over and over again till the conch-shell is sufficiently roasted to be reduced to ashes. The conch-shell thus reduced to ashes is to be mixed with four tolas, each, of hingu and trikatu and one-fourth tola, each, of mercury, sulphur, and aconite. Pills are then to be made, one racti in weight, each. This medicine cures waste, grahani, and colic felt at the time of digestion of food.

कम्बूरसः ।

द्वौ क्षारौ रसगन्धकौ सलवणौ व्योषञ्च तुल्यं विषं चिञ्चाशं ख-
चतुर्गुणं रसवरे लिम्पाकजाते कृतम् । वारं वारमिदं सुपाकचरितं
लौहं क्षिपेद्विङ्ककं मृष्टं वह्नसमं सुमर्दितमिदं गुञ्जाप्रमाणे
भवेत् ॥ ख्यातः कम्बूरसो महाग्निजननः शूलान्तकृत् पाचनः
कासश्वासविनाशनः क्षयहरो मन्दाग्निसन्दीपनः । वात
व्याधिमहोदरादिशमनस्तृणामयोक्तेदकः सर्व्वव्याधिविनाशनः
क्रिमिहरो दुष्टामयध्वंसनः ॥

Kambu rasa.

One part, each, of javakṣara, sarjikṣara, mercury, sulphur, rocksalt, trikatu, and aconite, and four parts, each, of

ashes of bark of tamarind and burnt conch shell are to be mixed together and soaked in lime juice, over and over again, and then dried and subjected to heat by putam. The compound is then to be mixed with one part, each, of iron, hingu, and tin—all of these being rubbed together and made into pills one racti in weight, each. This medicine increases appetite, and cures colic, cough, asthma, waste, diseases due to va'yu, udara-roga, worms, etc.

अजीर्णारि रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं पलमानं पृथक् पृथक् । अभया द्विपला
चैव नागरस्त्रिपलः स्मृतः ॥ कृष्णा च मरिचं तद्वत् सिन्धुत्थं
त्रिपलं पृथक् । चतुष्पला च विजया महयेन् निम्बुकद्रवैः ॥
पुटानि सप्त देयानि घर्म्ममध्ये पुनः पुनः । अजीर्णारिरयं प्रोक्तः
सद्यो दीपनः पाचनः । भक्षयेद् द्विगुणं भक्ष्यं पाचयेद्देचयेदपि ॥

Ajirmári rasa

Four tola's, each, of mercury and sulphur, eight tola's of haritaki, twelve tola's each, of shunthi, pippali, maricha, and rocksalt, and sixteen tola's of bhanga' are to be rubbed with lemon juice, and subjected to the sun's heat by putam, for seven times. This medicine immediately increases appetite, and digests food, even double in quantity to the ordinary meal. It also serves to clear the bowels.

भास्कर रसः ।

विषं सूतं फलं गन्धं त्र्यशणं टङ्गजीरकम् । एकैकं द्विगुणं लौहं
 शंखमभ्रं वराटकम् ॥ सर्व्वतुल्यं लवङ्गञ्च जम्बीरैर्भावायेद्भिषक् ।
 सप्तवासरपर्यन्तं ततः स्याद्भास्करो रसः ॥ गुञ्जाद्वयप्रमाणेन वटीं
 कुर्याद् विचक्षणः । ताम्बूलीदलयोगेन वटीं संचर्य भक्षयेत् ॥
 शूल रोगिणुःसर्वेषु विस्त्व्यामग्निमान्द्यके । सद्योवह्निकरो ह्येष तन्म-
 नाद्येन भावितः ॥

Bha'skara rasa.

One part, each, of aconite, mercury, triphala, sulphur, trikatu, borax, and jeera'; two parts, each, of iron, burnt conch-shell, mica, and burnt cowri-shell; and fifteen parts of powdered lavanga are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana, for seven days, with lime juice. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of colic, cholera, and indigestion.

प्रदीपन रसः ।

रसनिष्कं गन्धनिष्कं निष्कमात्रं प्रदीपनम् ॥ मानसर्द्धं प्रदातव्यं
 सुल्लिकालवणं तथा ॥ मर्द्दयित्वा प्रदातव्यमथास्य माषमात्रकम् ॥
 अजीर्णं चाग्निमान्द्यं च दातव्यो रसवस्रभः ॥ (प्रदीपनमिति
 चित्रकमुलं न तु तदास्यं विषं तत् तु भैषज्ये परित्याज्यम्) ॥

Pradipana rasa.

One-fourth tola; each, of mercury, sulphur, and roots of chitraka; and one-eighth tola' of sal-ammoniac are to be rubbed together and made into pills, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures dullness of the digesting heat and indigestion.

महोदधि रसः ।

एकैकं विषसूतञ्च जाती टङ्गं द्विकं द्विकम् । कृष्णप्रतियं विश्वषट्कं
गन्धं कपर्दकं द्विकम् ॥ देवपुष्पं वाणमितं सक्त्रं संमर्द्य यत्नतः ।
महोदधिरसो नाम्ना नष्टमग्निं प्रदीपयेत् ॥

Mahodadhi rasa.

One part, each of aconite and mercury; two tola's, each, of ja'tiphala and bora'x; three tola's of pippali, six tola's of shunthi; two tola's, each, of sulphur and burnt cowri-shells, and five parts of lavanga, are to be rubbed together with water, and made into pills, one racti, in weight, each. This medicine increases the digesting heat.

रसनागादि रसः ।

रसस्यैकं पलं दत्त्वा नागञ्च गन्धकं पलम् । चारत्रयं पलं देयं
लवङ्गं पलपञ्चकम् ॥ दशमूली जयाचूर्णं तद्द्रवेन तु भावयेत् ।

चित्रकस्य रसेनाथ भृङ्गराजरसेन तु ॥ शिग्रू मूलद्रवैश्चापि ततो भाण्डे
निरुध्य च । याममात्रं पचेदग्नीं मह्येदारुकरुवैः । ताम्बूली
पत्रसंयुक्तं खादेन्निष्कमितं सदा ॥

Rasa-na'ga'di rasa.

Four tola's, each, of mercury, lead, sulphur, and the three
ksa'ras (viz. bora'x, javaksa'ra, and sarjiksa'ra, combined) ;
twenty tola's each, of lavanga, dashamula, and bhanga', are
to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the
juice or decoction of dashamula, bhanga roots of chitraka,
leaves of bhringra'ja, and bark of the roots of shigru Dose,
one fourth tola', each to be taken with betel leaves.

बहुवाग्नि रसः ।

टङ्कणं मरिचं तुष्यं पृथक् कर्षत्रयं भवेत् । सिन्दूरं द्वादशं
निष्कं त्रिंशन्निष्कमयोमलम् ॥ च र्णाण्येतानि संयोज्य स्थापयेच्छुद्ध-
भाजने । शुद्धदेहो नरस्तस्य सेवेत माषमात्रकम् ॥ अद्यात् पथ्यं
ततः स्वल्पं ततस्ताम्बूलभाग् भवेत् । उदराग्निर्नरस्यास्य बहुवाग्निसमी
भवेत् । बहुनात्र किमुक्तेन रसायनमयं नृणाम् । काण्डपद्मारसे
ष्टष्टं पुटपक्वं वरारसे । मार्कवस्वरसे षष्टं सप्तकत्वस्तयोमलम् ॥

Baraba'gni rasa.

Three tola's, each, of bora x, maricha, copper-sulphate, and
asa-sindura (see page 105. vol. 1), and seven and half

tola's of mandura (see page 91, vol, 3) are to be rubbed together. Dose, six ractis, each. The patient is first of all to purify himself by purgation. and then commence taking medicine. Betel leaves are to be chewed after diet. This medicine increases appetite enormously, and serves to strengthen the body, and removes senile decay. Mandura, in this case, should be reduced to ashes by being rubbed with the juice of bhārgi and triphala ; then rubbed for seven times with the juice of bhringara'ja.

घृतमांसाशि रसः ।

मृतं ताम्रं कणातुल्यं चूर्णं क्षौद्रविमिश्रितम् ॥ निष्कार्दं
भक्षयेन्नित्यं नष्टवह्निप्रदीप्तये । आर्द्रकस्य रसं क्षौद्रे पलमात्रं
पिवेदनु । यथेष्टं घृतमांसाशी शक्तो भवति पावकः ।

Ghrīta-mānsā'shī rasa.

Equal quantities of copper and powdered pippali are to be mixed together. This medicine, taken in doses of twelve ractis, each, cures loss of power of digestion. If taken with a little of honey and four tolas of ginger juice, it increases the power of digestion to such an extent as to enable it to consume a sufficient quantity of meat and clarified butter.

क्रव्याद रसः ।

पलं रसस्य द्विपलं वलेः स्याच्छुक्लायसौ चार्द्धपलप्रमाणे । विचृष्टं
सर्व्वं द्रुतमग्नियोगादेरखण्डपत्रेऽथ निवेशनीयम् ॥ कृत्वाऽथ तां

पर्पटिकां विदध्यात् लौहस्य पात्रे त्ववपूतमस्मिन् । जम्बीरजं पक्क-
 रसं पलानां शतं नियोज्याग्निमथात्पमत्पम् ॥ जीर्णे रसे भावित-
 मितदेतैः सुपञ्चकोलोद्भववारिपूरैः । सवेतसास्त्रैः शतमत्र देयं समं
 रजशृङ्गणजं सृष्टम् ॥ बिडं तदहं मरिचं समञ्च तत्सप्तवारं
 चण्णकान्त्रकेन । क्रव्यादनामा भवति प्रसिद्धो रसस्तु मन्वानकभैरवोक्तः ॥
 माषद्वयं सैन्धवतक्रपीतमेतत् सुधन्व खलु भोजनान्ते । गुरुणि
 मांसानि पयांसि पिष्टं घृतानि सेव्यानि फलानि चैव ॥ मात्राति-
 रिक्तान्यपि सेवितानि यामद्वयाज्जारयति प्रसिद्धः ॥ काश्यस्थौल्य-
 निवर्हणो गरहरः सामार्त्तिनिर्णाशनो गुल्मप्लीहजलोदरादिशमनः
 शूलार्त्तिमूलापहः । वातश्लेष्मनिवर्हणो ग्रहणिकातीसारविध्वंसनो
 वातग्रन्थिमहोदरापहरणः क्रव्यादनामा रसः ॥

Kṛavyāda rasa.

Four tola's of mercury, eight tolas, each, of sulphur, copper, and iron are to be mixed together, and heated in an iron pot by means of mild heat. When melted, it is to be thrown upon eranda leaves and reduced to parpati, (see pag 262) which is to be boiled with four hundred tola's of lime juice, kept in another irone pot, heated by mild heat. When dried up, the compound is to be subjected to bhavana' with two hundred tolas, each, of the decoctions of pancha-kola and amla-betasa. It is then to be mixed with sixteen tola's of bora'x, eight tolas of bira salt, and sixteen tola's of powdered maricha, and subjected to bhavana', for seven times, with chanaka mla.* Pills are then to be made, twelve ractis in

* Chanaka'mta is a guel prepared by boiled chanaka grams being immersed in water exactly in the same way as ka'aji (see page 381. Vol. 3)

weight, each. One such pill is to be taken with butter milk, mixed with rock-salt. This medicine digests, in six hours, such heavy food as meat, pudding, etc. It also cures gulma, enlargement of spleen, udara-roga, colic, grahani, and diarrhoea.

वीरभद्राभ्रकम् ।

अभ्रकं पुटसहस्रमारितं कर्षयुग्ममति निर्मलीकृतम् । वासराणि नवतिं विमर्दितं चित्रकस्वरससाधुसिक्तकम् ॥ शृङ्गवेररसमर्दिता वटी कारिता सकलरोगनाशिनी । भक्षिता भुजगवह्निपत्रकैः शृङ्गवेरशकलेन वा पुनः ॥ वज्रिमान्द्यमभिनाशय सत्वरं कारयेत् प्रखर पावकोत्करम् । श्वासकासवमिशोथकामल-प्लीहगुल्मजठरारुचिभ्रमान् ॥ रक्तपित्तयकृदस्त्रपित्तकं शूलकोषजगदान् विसूचिकाम् । आमवातबहुवातशोणितं दाहशीतबलह्नासकार्श्यकम् ॥ विद्रधिं ज्वरगरं शिरोगदं नेत्ररोगमखिलं हलीमकम् । हन्ति वृषातम-मेतदभ्रकं वीरभद्रमतिवख्यमुत्तमम् । भक्षितं विविधभक्ष्यमागलं काष्ठसंघमपि भक्षतां नयेत् ॥

Birabhadra'bhvakam.

Two tola's of mica reduced to ashes by being subjected to heat by putam, for one thousand times, are to be subjected to bha'vana', for ninety days, with the decoction of roots of chitraka, and then rubbed with ginger juice and made into pills. This medicine cures loss of power of digestion, asthma, cough, vomiting, dropsy, jaundice, enlargement of spleen, gulma, aversion to food, giddiness, imaciation, va'ta-racta, tumour, enlargement of liver, hemeptosis, amla-pitta', rheumatism, eye diseases, colic, cholera, etc.

वैश्वानरपोटली रसः ।

शुद्धी सूतवली चराचररजः कर्षाशतः कज्जलीं कृत्वा गोपयसा विमर्ह्य दिवसं रुद्धा च मूषोदरे । सिद्धः कुम्भिपुटे स्वतश्च शिशिरः पिष्टः करण्डे स्थितः स्याद्वैश्वानरपोटलीति कथितस्तीव्राग्नि-दीप्तिप्रदः ॥

एकोनविंशते चूर्णे मरिचानां घृतान्वितैः । देयोऽयं वल्लमानेन वयोबलमवेक्ष्य च ॥ गिलेद्द गलविशुद्धयर्थं दधिभक्तमनुत्तमम् । कवल-त्रयमानेन दुर्गन्धोद्धारशान्तये ॥ मध्यन्दिने ततो भोज्यं घृततप्तो-पदंशयुक् । रात्रौ च पयसा सार्द्धं यद्वा रोगानुसारतः ॥ विदाहि द्विदलं भूरिलवणं तैलपाचितम् । विलं च कारवेज्जं च वृन्ताकं काञ्चिकं त्यजेत् ॥ इयं हि पोटली प्रोक्ता सिद्धुणेन महीभृता । मन्दाग्निप्रभवाशेषरोगसंघातघातिनी ॥ सिद्धघ्नस्यापि निर्दिष्टा भैरवानन्दयोगिना । लोकनाथोक्तपोटल्या उपचारा इह श्रुताः ॥ पोटल्यो दीपनाः स्निग्धा मन्दाग्नी नितरां हिताः ॥

Baishwa'nara-pottali-rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury, sulphur and burnt cowri-shell are to be rubbed together to form a kajjali or black powder, which is to be rubbed for one day with cow's milk. It is then to be dried, put inside a crucible, and subjected to heat by a laghu putam. This medicine increases the digesting heat enormously. Having regard to the age and strength of the patient, this medicine is to be given, in doses of three ractis, each, with powder of nineteen marichas and a few drops of clarified butter. Three morsels of food are to be taken,

with curd, after taking the medicine. This serves to cleanse the throat and stop the rise of belching with bad odour. Diet to be taken, in mid-day, with a few drops of clarified butter, butter-milk, and sauce, and at night with milk, or with any other item of food stuff, considered salutary to the patient. The following are to be avoided at the time of taking this medicine :—things considered bida'hi (see page 7, foot-note.), pulses, excess of salt food cooked with oil, bilva fruit, ka'ra-bella, brinja'l (egg fruit), and ka'nji.

वडवाननी रसः ।

शुलायोधनभस्म विसहलिनीव्योषाम्बु निम्बच्छूदैः संयुक्तैश्च हरिद्रया
समलवैः सार्द्धं च शुभ्रामृतैः । शृङ्गाम्भोविषतिन्दुकार्द्रकरसैः संपिथ्य
गुञ्जामिता संशुष्कावडवामुखोति वटिका नाम्नीदिता तारया ॥ क्षिप्रं
क्षुत्परिवोधिनी खलु मता सर्व्वामयध्वंसिनी श्लेष्मव्याधिविधुननी
कसनहृच्छासापहा शूलनुत् । ज्वैषम्यहरा च गुल्मशमनी मूलान्ति-
मूलङ्गषा शोकव्याधिहरात् किं बहुगिरा सर्व्वामयोत्सादनी ।

Barabā'nani rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, iron, mica biranga, la'ngali, trikatu, ba'laka, ba'rk of nimba, haridra' and white gauri pa'sa na are to be mixed together, and rubbed with the juices of the following, in succession :—bhringara'ja, ba'laka, nux-vomica', and ginger. Pills are then to be made one racti in weight, each. This medicine increases appetite very quickly, and it cures diseases due to an abnormal excess of kapha, and especially cough, asthma, heart-diseases, colic irregularity of the digesting heat, gulma, piles, and ascites

विध्वंस रसः ।

विमर्द्दं गन्धोपलटङ्गनेन, संभाव्य वारानथ सप्त जात्याः । तीर्थैः
फलानामथ सिद्धसूतो विध्वंसनामा शमनो विस्त्रुचाः ॥ अमुथ गुञ्जा
नव दापनीया हन्तुं विस्त्रुचीं सितया समेताः । तक्रौदनं स्यादिह
भोजनाय पथ्यं च शाकं किल वासुकस्य ॥

Bidhwansa rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, and borax are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with the decoction of ja'tiphala. This medicine cures cholera. Dose, nine ractis each, to be taken with sugar. Diet, paste prepared from boiled rice, mixed with curd and pot-herb prepared from ba'stuka.

द्वितीय क्रव्याद रसः ।

द्विपलं गन्धकं शुद्धं द्रावयित्वा विनिक्षिपेत् । पारदं पलमानेन
मृतशुल्वायसं पुनः ॥ तौलमानेन संक्षिप्य पञ्चाङ्गुलदले क्षिपेत् । ततो
विचूर्णं यत्नेन निक्षिप्यायसभाजने ॥ चुल्लगां निवेश्य यत्नेन ज्वालये-
न्मृदुवह्निना । पात्रमात्रं हि जम्बीररसं सम्यग् विजारयेत् ॥ संचूर्णं
पञ्चकोलौत्थैः कषायैः सास्त्रवेतसैः । भावना खलु कर्त्तव्याः पञ्चाशत्
प्रमितास्ततः ॥ भृष्टङ्गणचूर्णेन तुल्येन सह मेलयेत् । तदङ्गं कृष्ण-
लवणं सर्वतुल्यं मरीचकम् ॥ सप्तधा भावयेत् पञ्चाचक्षुषकक्षार-
वारिणा । ततः संचूर्णं संशुष्कं कृषिकाजठरे क्षिपेत् ॥ अन्वर्थं
गुरुमांसानि गुरुभोज्यान्वनेकशः । भुक्त्वा च कण्ठपर्यन्तं चतुर्वर्त्तमितं
रसम् । पट्टमूलतक्रसहितं पिबेत् तदनुपानतः । क्षिप्रं तज्जीर्यते

भुक्तं जायते दीपनं पुनः ॥ रसः क्रव्यादनामायं प्रोक्ती मन्थानभैरवे ।
सिद्धनक्षीणिपालस्य भुरिमांसप्रियस्य च ॥ दिष्टो ग्रामं समासाद्य
भैरवानन्दयोगिना । कुर्याद्दीपनमुद्धतं च पचनं दुष्टामसंशोषणं
तुन्दस्थौल्यनिवर्हणं गरहरं भूलार्तिशूलापहम् ॥ गुल्मप्लीहविनाशनं
ग्रहणिकाविध्यंसनं स्वंसनं वातशन्यिमहोदरापहरणं क्रव्यादनामा
रसः ।

Dwitiya-kavya'da rasa.

Eight tola's of purified sulphur are to be melted, in an iron pot, and mixed with four tola's of mercury, and one tola, each, of copper and iron. The mixed substance is then to be thrown upon some leaves of eranda and then powdered. This is then to be kept in an iron cauldron, and heated, with two hundred and fifty-six tola's of lemon juice by means of a mild fire. When dried up, the medicine is again to be powdered and subjected to bha'vana', for fifty times, each, with the decoctions of pancha-kola, and pancha-betasa. The compound is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of borax, bira salt, half in quantity of borax, and maricha, equal in quantity to all the ingredients stated above. It is then to be subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with a solution of an alkali prepared from the chanaka plant. When dried up, the medicine is to be powdered and kept for use. Twelve ractis of this medicine, taken with a little of salt and sour butter-milk, serve to digest a sufficient quantity of meat or other heavy food. This medicine increases the digesting heat enormously, and cures mucus, obesity, toximia', piles, colic, gulma, enlargement of spleen, grahani, constipation, swelling of glands due to vāyu, and all sorts of udara-roga, however malignant.

राजशेखर रसः ।

भागो मृतरसस्यैको वत्सनाभांशकद्वयम् । रसतुल्यं शिवाचूर्णं
गन्धकं त्रूप्रणं तथा ॥ विचूर्णातिप्रयत्नेन भावयेत् सप्तधा रसम् ।
ताम्बुलीपत्रतोयेन स्वर्णधत्तुरजद्रवैः । पिष्ट्वा चणमिताः कुर्याच्छाया-
शुष्कास्तु गोलिकाः ॥ उष्णाभ्योयुतराजशेखररसो मन्दाग्निनिर्नाशनः ।
नानाकारमहाज्वरार्त्तिशमनो निःशेषमूलापहः । पाण्डुव्याधिमहो-
दरार्त्तिशमनः शूलान्तकत् पाचनः शोफघ्नः पवनार्त्तिनाशनपटुः
श्लेष्मामयध्वंसनः ॥

Raja-shekhara rasa.

One part of incinerated mercury two parts of aconite, and one part, each, of haritaki, sulphur, and trikatu are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, each, with the juices of betel leaves, and leaves of black dhus-tura'. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each, and dried in a shady place. This medicine, if taken with a little of hot water, cures weakness of the digesting heat, all sorts of malignant fever, all sorts of piles, colic, a scites, and diseases due to an abnormal excess of va'y u and kapha.

अग्निसुहृद् रसः ।

शुद्धं सूतं विषं गन्धं द्विद्वारं पटुपञ्चकम् । दशकं तुल्यतुल्यांशं
भर्जिता विजया नवा । दशानां तुल्यभागा सा तस्यार्द्धं शिश्रू मूलकम् ।
तत् सर्व्वं विजयाद्रावैः शिश्रूचित्रकभृङ्गजैः ॥ द्रावैर्दिनत्रयं मर्द्यं
रुद्धा भाण्डे पचेत्तद्यु । दीपाग्निना तु यामैकं शुष्कां यावत् समुद्धरेत् ॥

सप्तधा चार्द्रकद्रावैर्भाविष्येच्चूर्णयेन्निषक् । दीपकोऽग्निसुहृत् चैषो
निषक्कैकं मधुना लिहेत् ॥ प्रतिकर्षं गुडं शण्ठी अनुपानं च
दीपनम् ।

Agni-surhid-rasa.

Equal quantitis of mercury, aconite, sulphur, javaksa'ra, sarjiksa'ra, and pancha-lavanam, half the quantity of all these combined, of green leaves of bhang duly fried with clarified butter; and half the quantity of all the above ingredients combined, of roots of shigru—all these are to be mixed together, and rubbed for three days each, in succession, with the juice or decoction of bhanga, roots of shigru, roots of chitraka, and leaves of bhringara'ja. The compound is then to be confined in an earthen vessel, the mouth of which is to be closed by means of an earthen basin with mud and rags. The vessel is then to be heated, for three hours only, by means of the flames of a light, kindled in an earthen pot with wick made of cotton. When dried up, the compound is to be subjected to bha'vana', for seven times, with ginger juice. This medicine is to be taken, in doses of one-fourth of a tola', with a little of honey. One tola' of molasses, mixed with powdered shunthi and sofran, is to be taken. a little after taking this medicine.

अमृत रसः ।

कुष्ठगन्धविषथ्योषत्रिफलापारदैः समैः । भृङ्गाम्बमर्हितो सुदग्-
मानोऽमृतरसः शुभः ॥ अजोर्णश्लेष्मवातघ्नो दीपनो रुचिवर्धनः ।

Amrita rasa.

Equal quantities of kustha, sulphur, aconite, trikatu, triphala, and mercury are to be rubbed together with the juice of bhringara'ja and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures indigestion and abnormal excess of kapha and va'yū. It increases the digesting heat and removes aversion to food.

राक्षस रसः ।

ताम्रं पारदगन्धकौ त्रिकटुकं तीक्ष्णं च सौवर्चलं खलो मर्द्दय
दिनं निधाय सिकताकुम्भोऽष्टयामं ततः । तत्र स्वैद्यं च रक्तशक्तिनि-
भवं क्षारं समं मेलयेत् सर्व्वं भावितमातुलुङ्गरसैर् नान्ना रसो
राक्षसः ॥ मन्दाग्नौ सततं ददीत सुनये प्रातः पुरा शङ्करः सौख्येऽस्मै
च्यवनाय मन्दद्भुतभुग्वीर्याय नष्टौजसे । तेनादाय समस्तलोकगुरवे
सूर्याय तस्मै ददे मत्तर्पानामपि चास्य दानसमये गुञ्जाष्टकं
वर्षयेत् ॥

Ra'ksasa rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, mercury, sulphur, trikatu, sea-salt, and sauvarchala salt, are to be rubbed together, and subjected to heat by the second kind of ba'luka'-jantram. The product is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of alchali, prepared from racta-shakini (red tanduliya) and subjected to bha'vana' with the juice of matulunga. Dose, eight ractis, each.

जीवन रसः ।

रसगन्धौ सिन्धु कणाटङ्गणमभयाग्निहिमावल्लीकतकफलम् । क्रमशो-
त्तरं च विचूर्णितया वृहतीरससयुतभावनया ॥ आर्द्रकहिङ्गपुनर्नव-
पूतिच्छिन्नरसैः क्रमशस्तु भावनया । तस्य कलांशविषं च विभिन्नं
तद्रसं माषसमानवटी या ॥ सर्व्वमजीर्णं कफमारुतपाण्डुशोफहली-
मककामलशूलम् । नाशयते हृयदराग्निकरोऽयं दीपनञ्च जीवननाम
रसेन्द्रः ॥

Jivana rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, three parts of rock-salt, four parts of pippali, five parts of bora'x, six parts of haritaki, seven parts of roots of chitraka, eight parts of hima'balli (swarna-ksiri, and nine parts of nirmali are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juices of each of the following, in succession :—brihati, ginger, hingu, punarnaba, putikaranja, and garuchi. The compound is then to be mixed with one-sixteenth its quantity of aconite and made into pills, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of indigestion, abnormal excess of kapha and va'yu, anemia ascites, jaundice, and colic. It increases digesting heat-

बड़वानिभ रसः ।

शुल्वं तालकगन्धकी जलनिघेः फेनाग्निगर्भाशयं कान्तायो लवणानि
हेमपवयो नीलाञ्जनं तुत्यकम् । भागो द्वादशकी रसस्य तु दिनं
वज्राम्बुघृष्टं शनैः सिद्धोऽयं बड़वानिभो गजपुटे रोगानशेषाम् जयेत् ।

Baraba'nibha rasa.

One part, each, of copper, orpiment, sulphur, sea-foam condensed, shami, ka'nta iron, pancha lavanam, gold diamond. blue stibnite and copper-sulphate, and twelve parts of mercury are to be rubbed together with the juice of leaves of snuhi, for one day, and subjected to heat, by gajaputam. This medicine cures indigestion and many other diseases.

अनलजनक रसः ।

कणनागरगन्धकपारदकं गरलं मरिचं समभागयुतम् । लकुचस्य
रसैश्शष्पकप्रमिता वटिका अनयत्यचिरादनलम् ॥

Anala-janaka rasa.

Equal quantities of pippali, shunthi, sulphur, mercury, aconite, and maricha are to be rubbed together with the juice of lakucha, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine increases digesting heat, enormously.

सर्वरोगान्तक रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं विषं गन्धमजमोदं फलत्रयम् । सर्जिञ्चारं यवञ्चारं बङ्गि-
सैन्धवजीरकम् ॥ सौवर्चलं विडङ्गानि सामुद्रं वृषणं समम् । विष-
मुष्टिः सर्वतुष्या जम्बीरामूलेन महितम् । मरिचाभां वटीं खादेदङ्गि-
मान्धप्रशान्तये । पथ्याशुण्ठी गुडं चानु पलाशं भक्षयेत् सदा ॥
अग्निमान्ध रसः स्व्याती सर्वरोगकुलान्तकः ॥

Sarva-roga'ntaka-rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, sulphur, ajamoda', triphala', sarjksa'ra, javaksa'ra, roots of chitraka, rock salt, jeera', sauvarchala salt, biranga, sea-salt, and trikatu; and nuxvomica, equal in quantity to all the above combined are to be rubbed together with lime juice and made into pills, of the size of a maricha (black-pepper). This medicine cures not only indigestion but all sorts of diseases.

त्रिफला-लौहम् ।

त्रिफलामुस्तवेक्ष्णैश्च सितया कणया समम् ।

खरमञ्जरीवीजैश्च लौहं भस्मकनाशनम् ॥

Triphala' Lauham.

One part each, of triphala', musta', biranga, sugar, pippali, and seeds of apa'ma'rga, and six parts of iron are to be mixed together. This medicine cures bhasmaka'gni.

विश्वोद्दीपकाभ्रम् ।

अभ्रं निम्बलमारितं पलमितं चूर्णकृतं यत्नतश्चय्यं चित्रक-
मिन्द्रशूरकनकं मालूरपत्राद्रकम् । मूलं पिप्पलिसम्भवं मधुरिका
नीपोऽर्कमूलं पृथक् चैषां सप्तपलैर्विमहितमिदं कर्षं क्षिपेत्-
टङ्गणम् ॥ गुञ्जासन्धितमेतदेव बलितं तत् पारिभद्रद्रवैर्मन्दाग्निं
चिरजातगुल्मनिचयं शूलाम्लपित्तं ज्वरम् । हृदि दुषटमस-

रिकामलसकं श्वासञ्च कासं तृषाम् प्लीहानं यक्षतं क्षयं स्वर-
हितं कुष्ठं महारोचकम् ॥ दाहं मोहमशेषदोषजनितं क्लृप्तञ्च
दुर्नाभकमामं वातमिश्रितं नयनजं रोगं समुन्मूलयेत् । विश्वो-
द्दीपकनाभ रोगहरणे प्रोक्तं पुरा शम्भुना सर्वेषां हितकारकं
गदवतां सर्वामयध्वंसनम् ॥ पाषाणो यदि भक्षितस्तदपि तं कुर्यात्
सुजीवं पुनर्वर्त्यं वृथतरं रसायनवरं मेघाकरं कान्तिदम् ॥

Biswoddipaka'abhram.

Four tola's, each, of ashes of mica, decoction of chavya, juice of leaves of chitraka, ditto of nirgundi, ditto of dhustura, ditto of bilva ginger juice, decoction of roots of pippali, ditto of madhurika, ditto of roots of arka, and one racti of borax are to be mixed together, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. Accompaniment—juice of pa'ribhadra leaves.

This medicine cures slowness of digesting heat, gulma, colic, acidity, biliousness, small pox, alasaka, asthma cough, consumption, enlargement of liver and spleen, leprosy, piles, and diseases affecting urine.

This is an increaser of semen, killer of senile decay, increaser of memory and beauty.

पर्पटीप्रयोगः ।

अग्निमान्दादौ पर्पटीप्रयोगः शुभफलप्रद एव ।

Application of Parpatis.

It is desirable to apply parpatis in slowness of digesting heat especially in chronic and serious cases.

अथ अग्निमान्द्यादौ पथ्यानि ।

श्लैष्मिके वमनं पूर्व्वं पैत्तिके मृदुरेचनम् । वातिके स्त्रेदनञ्चाथ
यथावस्थं हितञ्च यत् ॥ नानाप्रकारो व्यायामो दीपनानि लघूनि च ।
बहुकालसमुत्पन्नाः सूक्ष्मा लोहितशालयः ॥ विलेपी लाजमण्ड्य
मण्डो मुद्गरसः सुरा । एणो वर्ही शशी लावः क्षुद्रमत्स्याश्च सर्व्वशः ॥
शालिञ्चशाकं वेत्राग्रं वासुकं वालमूलकम् । रसोनं वृद्धकुष्माण्डं
नवीनकदलीफलम् ॥ शीभाञ्जनं पटोलञ्च वार्त्ताकुं निम्बवारि च ।
कर्कोटकं कारवेल्लं वार्हतञ्च महार्दकम् ॥ प्रसारणी भेषशृङ्गं चाङ्गुरी
मुनिषसकम् । धात्रीफलं नागरङ्गं दाडिम्वं यावर्पटाः ॥ अम्लवेतस-
जम्बीर-मातुलुङ्गानि माञ्जिकम् । नवनीतं घृतं तक्रं सौवीरकतु-
षोदके ॥ धान्याम्लं कटुतैलञ्च रामठं लवणार्द्रकम् । यमानी मरिचं
मेथी धन्याकं जीरकं दधि ॥ ताम्बूलं तप्तसलिलं कटुतिक्तौ रसावपि ।
मन्दानलेऽप्यजीर्णैऽपि पथ्यमेतत् नृणां भवेत् ॥ रसभेषज्यसेवने
त्याज्यानि तु परित्यजेत् ॥

Actions and diet salutary to indigestion, etc.

If not incompatible with the condition of the patient, it is desirable, at the earliest stages, to arrange vomiting in indigestion, due to phelgm ; soft purgative, in indigestion due to biliousness ; and fomenting the abdomen in indigestion due to an excess of va yu. All sorts of physical exercise are also to be resorted to. The following items of food-stuff, which are light and increaser of digesting heat, are beneficial in indigestion :—rice prepared from a very fine red sha'li-paddy, of tree years' standing bilepi, paste prepared from paddy fried

and then devoid of husks, paste prepared from boiled rice, juice of mudga-pulse, liquor, meat of deer, peacock, hare, la'va, all sorts of small fish, such pot-herbs as sha'lincha, tender leaves of cane-plant, ba'stuka, prasa'rini, cha'ngeri, and sunis-anna, green radish, garlic, kusma'nda of long standing, green-banana fruits, shigru-beans, patola, brintáka, lemon fruit, karko taka, ka'ra-bella, brihati, wild ginger, mesha-shringa, ámalaki, oranges, pomegranates, paste prepared from barley, parpata fried with clarified butter, amlabetasa, lime fruit, citrous, honey, butter, clarified butter, butter milk, sauvira, tusodaka, dhínya'mla (see page ३९०, vol. ३), mustard oil, hingu, salt, ginger, jama'ni, maricha methi, dhanya', jeera', and betel leaves, hot water, pungents and bitters.

If medicines prepared from mercury and other minerals are to be taken, liquor and other things prohibited (see pages 196 to 205, vol. 1) should be avoided.

अग्निमान्द्यादावपथ्यानि ।

विरचनानि विष्मूत्रवायुवेगविधारणम् । अध्यशनं समशनं
जागरं विषमाशनम् ॥ रक्तस्रुतिं शिम्बी धान्यं मत्स्यं मांसमुपो-
दिकाम् । जलपानं पिष्टकञ्च जम्बकं सर्व्वमालुकम् ॥ कूर्चिकां
मोरटं क्षीरं किलाटञ्च प्रपाणकम् । तालास्थिशस्यं तदालं स्त्रेहनं
दुष्टवारि च ॥ विरुद्धासात्मप्रपानान्नं विष्टम्भीणि गुरुणि च । अग्नि-
मान्द्येऽप्यजीर्णे च सर्व्वानि परिवर्ज्जयेत् ॥

Actions and food harmful in indigestion, etc.

The following are injurious in indigestion etc. :—purgation, suppressing calls of nature and passage of wind from the

abdomen, taking fresh food before the previous meal has been digested, full meal, keeping late hours at night, taking food, too much, or too little, or at irregular hours, shedding of blood, all sorts of pulses and beans, fish, meat. the vegetable named upodika', drinking of water in excess, pistaka jambuka, potatoes and similar roots, hot milk immediately curdled by being mixed with something sour, water extracted from boiled sour milk, milk. sour milk condensed by heating, sugar dissolved into water, kernel of the stone of a palm fruit after the growth of sprout. all sorts of oils and fats, impure water, food incongenial by combination (see page 9 vol. IV), food and drinks unaccustomed and incongenial, food giving rise to flatulence and heavy food.

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ।

अथ अश्लीरोगाधिकारः ।

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CHAPTER V.

Piles.

अश्लीरोगस्य निदानम् ।

गुदस्य वह्निरन्तर्वा जायन्ते चर्मकोलकाः । सर्वरोगकराः पुंसामर्शासीति हि विश्रुताः ॥ रुधिरस्त्राविण स्तोषां पित्तजा परिकीर्त्तिताः । वातजा निःसहोत्याना उदावर्त्तं प्रकुर्वते । श्वयथुं श्लेष्मजाः कुर्युः सर्वं कुर्यु स्त्रिदोषजाः ॥

Symptoms of piles.

The main indication of the disease is the growth of lumps of flesh, either outside or inside the rectum. Piles may lead to the growth of all sorts of diseases. Bleeding piles are those which are due to an abnormal excess of pitta. Those which grow isolated from one another, and give rise to uda'varta, are due to abnormal excess of va'yu. Those, due to an abnormal excess of kapha, are accompanied with swelling. Piles, due to an abnormal excess of all the three doshas, have all those symptoms combined.

चतुर्थखण्डम् ।

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अर्शश्चिकित्सितम् ।

अर्शःकुठार रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं पलैकं तु द्विपलं शुद्धगन्धकम् ॥ सूतं ताम्रं सूतं
लीहम् प्रत्येकं तु पलत्रयम् । त्रूप्रषणं लाङ्गली दन्ती पीलुकं चित्रकं
तथा ॥ प्रत्येकं द्विपलं योज्यं यवक्षारं च टङ्कणम् ॥ उभौ
पञ्चपलौ योज्यौ सैन्धवं पलपञ्चकम् ॥ हात्रिंशत्पलगोमूत्रं स्नुही-
क्षीरं च तत्समम् । सृष्टग्निना पचेत् स्यात्सर्वं यावत् सुपिण्ड-
ितम् ॥ माषद्वयं सदा खादेद्रसो अर्शःकुठारकः । तत्रेण दाडि-
माभ्योभिः पक्वकन्देन वाऽथ तत् ॥

Treatment of piles.

Arsha-kuthāra rasa.

Four tola's of mercury, eight tola's of sulphur, twelve tola's, each, of copper and iron, eight tola's, each, of trikatu, langali, roots of danti, seeds of pilu, and roots of chitraka, twenty tolas, each, of javaksa'ra, bora'x, and rock-salt; hundred and twenty eight tola's, each, of she-calf's urine and milk of snuhi,—all these are to be heated (in a pot made of mud or iron) by means of a very mild heat, till the whole thing turns into a lump. Dose, twelve ractis each, to be taken with butter milk, or juice of pomegranates. or boiled or roasted tuber of shurana.

विधुभूषण रसः ।

सूतसूताम्बुहेमार्कतीक्ष्णामुण्डं सगन्धकम् । मण्डुरं माक्षिकं

तुष्यं मर्द्दा कन्याद्रवैर्दिनम् ॥ अन्धमूषागतं पाच्यं त्रिदिनं तुषव-
ङ्गिना । शूर्णितं सितया भाषं खादत् पित्तार्शसां जयेत् ॥

Bidhubhusana rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, mica, gold, copper, steel, pig iron, sulphur, mandura, (see page 91, vol. III), and copper pyrites. are to be rubbed together, for one day, with the juice of kanya' and dried. The substance is then to be rubbed together, for one day, with the juice of kanya', and dried. It is then to be confined in a blind crucible and heated, for three days, being kept inside a heap of husks of paddy, put to fire. Dose, six ractis each, to be taken with sugar. This medicine cures bleeding piles,

मूलारि रसः ।

सूतं लौहं चेन्द्रियवं शृङ्गीभल्लातचित्रकम् । विल्वमज्जाविडङ्गानि
पथ्यातुष्यं विचूर्णयेत् ॥ सर्व्वतुष्यं गुडं योज्यं कर्षं भुक्त्वाशसां
जयेत् । श्लेष्मार्शसः प्रशान्त्यर्थं देयं मूलारिसंज्ञकम् ॥ मृतताम्रेश
संतुष्यं वल्लमात्रप्रमाणतः ।

Mulāri rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, indra-java, shunthi, bhalla'taka, roots of chitraka, kernel or green bilva fruit, biranga, and haritaki, and molasses equal in quantity to all the above-named combined, are to be mixed together, and taken in doses of one tola, each. This medicine cures piles, due to an abnormal excess of kapha. If an equal quantity of copper is mixed with it, the dose should be three ractis, each.

सर्वलोकाश्रय रसः ।

शुद्धं सूतं पलं गन्धं गन्धाद्धं तालताप्यकम् ॥ अमृतं रसकं
 चैव तालकार्द्विविभागिकम् । एतेषां कज्जलीं कुर्याद् दृढं संमर्द्दं
 वासरम् ॥ त्रिदिनं मर्द्दयेच्चाथ दृष्ट्वा निम्बुजलं खलु । वटीकृत्य
 विशोथाय काचकूप्यां निधापयेत् ॥ निष्कतुल्यार्कपत्रेण पिधायास्यं
 प्रयत्नतः । सार्द्धाङ्गुलमितोत्सेधं मृतस्रया तां विलेप्य च ॥ ततो
 भाण्डद्वितीयांशे सिकतापरिपूरिते । निधाय सिकता मूर्द्धि सिकताभिः
 प्रपूरयेत् ॥ रुद्धास्थं तदधो वङ्गिं ज्वालयेत् सार्द्धवासरम् । स्वाङ्ग-
 शीतनितं काचपुटादाकृत्य तं रसम् ॥ पटचूर्णं विधायाथ ताम्रसम्भ्रं
 पलद्वयम् । पलार्द्धममृतं चैव मरिचं च चतुस्पलम् ॥ एकीकृत्य
 क्षिपेत् सर्वं नारिकेलकरण्डके । साजरो शुञ्जादिमानो हरति
 रसवरः सर्वलोकाश्रयोऽयं । वातश्लेष्मीत्यरोगान् गुदजनितगदं शोष
 पाण्ड्यामयं च । यस्माण् वातशूलं ज्वरमपि निश्चिंतं वङ्गिमान्धं च
 गुल्मं । तत्तद्भोगन्नयोगैः सकलगदचयं दीपनं तत्क्षणेन ।

Sarva-lokâshraya rasa.

Four tola's, each, of mercury and sulphur ; two tola's, each, of orpiment and copper pyrites ; one tola' each, of aconite and calamine—all these are to be rubbed together, and made into a kajjali or black powder, which is to be rubbed for three days, with lime-juice, dried, and put inside a glass bottle. The mouth of the bottle is then to be closed with one-fourth tola' of copper sheet, and the whole bottle is to be coated, all over, with mud, one and a half anguli thick. When dried, the bottle is to be placed inside an earthen vessel, one-third

of which has been filled with sand. The remaining portion of the vessel, up to the mouth of the bottle, is also to be filled with sand. The mouth of the vessel is then to be closed by means of an earthen basin. The vessel is then to be heated, for thirty six hours, by means of a fire made of wood. When cooled, by radiation of heat, the product is to be taken out, powdered, and sifted by means of a piece of cloth. It is then to be mixed with eight tolas, each, of copper and mica, two tola's of aconite, and sixteen tola's of maricha. The medicine, thus prepared, is to be kept in a pot made of cocoanut-shell. Dose, two ractis, each, to be taken with a few drops of clarified butter. This medicine cures all the diseases due to an excess of va'yu and kapha, diseases affecting the rectum, waste, anemia, colic due to va'yu, all sorts of fever, indigestion, and gulma. It cures other diseases also, if taken with suitable accompaniments. It increases the digesting heat, very quickly.

मूलकुठार रसः ।

गन्धकं तारताम्रं च कृत्वा चैकत्र पिष्टिकाम् । तत्समं चाभ्रकं
तीक्ष्णं गन्धकं पञ्चमांशकम् ॥ विषं च षोडशंशेन द्वौ भागौ सूतकस्य
च । एकीकृत्य प्रयत्नेन जम्बीरद्रवमर्द्दितम् ॥ भाजने सृञ्जये स्थाप्यं
वराकायेन भावयेत् । दशमूलशतावर्योः काथे पाच्यं क्रमेण हि ॥
अथोत्तार्य प्रयत्नेन वटिकां कारयेद्बुधः । गुञ्जात्रयप्रमाणेन गुद-
व्याधिकशूलगुत् ॥

Mula-kutha'ra rasa.

One part, each, of sulphur, silver, and copper are to be

rubbed together, and made into a lump with which is to be mixed, three parts, each, of mica' and steel ; three fifth part of sulphur ; one sixteenth part of aconite, and two parts of mercury. All these are to be rubbed together, with lime juice, and kept in an earthen pot, in which it is to be subjected to bha'vana' with the decoction of triphala'. The compound is then to be boiled with the decoctions of dashamula and shata'bari, in succession, till it is dried up. Pills are then to be made, three ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures piles and colic.

वरनागादि रसः ।

वरनागं तथा व्योमसखं शुक्लं च तीक्ष्णाकम् । सर्व्वमेकत्र विद्राव्य
क्षिप्रालं चाल्पमल्पकम् ॥ चालयेदनिशं यावत्तालकं त्रिगुणं खलु ।
ततस्तेन विमर्द्दाय पिष्टिं कुर्याद्रसेन हि । ततो भस्नातकीह्रच्चमूल-
स्थानि खनेच्च तान् । मासादाकृष्य तां पिष्टिं गव्यदुग्धे विनिक्षिपत् ॥
ततो भस्नातकीतैलं हृतं पातालयन्वतः ॥ आयसे भाजने स्निग्धे
पिष्टिकां विनिवेश्य च ॥ प्रस्थमात्रं हि तत्तैलं जारयेदतियत्नतः ।
तत्तैलभाविर्तैर्गन्धैः पुटित्वा भस्मतां व्रजेत् ॥ ततः कार्त्तिकमासो-
त्यकौरगटदलजै रसैः । रसं संमर्द्यं संमर्द्दं घर्षे संस्थाप्य मारयेत् ॥
तद्भस्म मेलयेत् पूर्व्वभस्मना समभागिकम् । वनशूरणनिर्गुण्डी-
महाराष्ट्रीभकर्णिका ॥ वज्रवल्ली शिखी चैषां रसैः पिष्ट्वा विशेषयेत् ।
द्विवारं मार्कवद्रवैर्द्रवयित्वा च शोषयेत् । चूर्णीकृत्य प्रयत्नेन
क्षिपेत् क्षापि करण्डके ॥ सोऽयं मूलकुठारकौ रसवरो दीप्याग्नि-
वेत्तीत्तमसंयुक्तः सघृतञ्च वल्लतुलितः संसेवितो नाशयेत् । अर्शांस्या-
नननासिकाक्षिगुदजान्यत्युग्रपीडानि च ग्लीहानं ग्रहणीं च शुल्भय-
क्तौ मान्द्यं च कुष्ठामयान् ॥

Bara-na'ga'di rasa.

Equal quantities of barana'ga (See page 386. vol. 111), essence of mica', copper, and steel are to be melted together, in an iron cauldron, placed upon a mild fire. Orpiment, three times in weight of all the above-named combined, is to be thrown, little by little, upon the melted substance, the whole thing being rolled, constantly, by means of an iron ladle.

The substance is then to be rubbed with as much purified mercury, as is necessary to form a solid amalgam (without leaving any superfluous mercury in a liquid state). The lump, thus prepared, is to be kept buried, for one month, under the roots of a bhalla taka tree. It is then to be taken out, and kept immersed, for some time, in cow's milk. It is next to be kept in an iron pot, the inner surface of which has been smeared with clarified butter. It is next to be roasted in that iron pot with one prastha (sixty four tola's) of oil, extracted from bhalla'taka fruits by means of the pa'ta'la jantram (see page 264, vol. 1). It is next to be roasted, in that iron pot, with sulphur, previously subjected to bha'vana' with the same kind of oil, extracted from bhalla'taka fruits. The roasting is to be continued, till the whole thing is reduced to ashes. These ashes are then to be mixed with an equal quantity of mercury, reduced to ashes, by being rubbed, over and over again, with the juice of the leaves of yellow jhinti, and dried, each time, it is so rubbed. The compound is next to be rubbed with the juices of each of the following, in succession, and dried each time it is so rubbed :—wild shuranam, nirgundi, maha'ra'shtri gajakarni, (hastikarna-pala'sha ? or hasti shundi ?), asthisanha'ra, and roots of chitraka. It is then to be rubbed, for three times, with the juice of bhringara'ja, and powdered, when dried. Dose, three

ractis, each, to be taken with jama'ni, roots of chitraka, biranga, and clarified butter. This medicine cures piles, diseases affecting the mouth, nose, and eyes; painful ailments affecting the rectum, enlargement of spleen and liver chronic diarrhoea, gulma, indigestion, and leprosy.

महोदयप्रत्ययसार रसः ।

रसयस्तसमुद्गोर्णगन्धकस्य पलत्रयम् । मृतसूताभ्रताम्रायः कर्षं
कर्षं पृथक् पृथक् ॥ पलं हिङ्गुलचूर्णस्य माक्षिकस्य पलद्वयम् ।
पलं कम्प्लिक्तकस्यापि विषस्यार्द्धपलं तथा ॥ समाहं मर्दयेत् सर्व्वं
दत्त्वा चूर्णादिकं मुहुः । ततस्तद्गोलकं कृत्वा समाहं चातपे क्षिपेत् ॥
गुडचूर्णं शिलाचूर्णं लिम्पेदङ्गलिकाधनम् । त्रिपलं गन्धकं दत्त्वा
क्रौञ्चग्रामथ च गोलकम् ॥ गोलकस्योपरिष्ठाञ्च क्षिपेत्तालपलत्रयम् ।
संरुध्यातिप्रयत्नेन दद्याद्गजपुटं खलु ॥ स्वाङ्गशीतलमाहृत्य गोलकं
लेपनैः सह । विचूर्णं सप्तवारं हि विषतिन्दुफलोद्भवैः ॥ द्रवैरघातपे
शुष्कं क्षिपेद्रम्ये करण्डके । त्रिंशदंशेन वैक्रान्तभस्म तस्मिन् विनि-
क्षिपेत् ॥ अयं हि नन्दीश्वरसंप्रदिष्टो रसो विशिष्टः खलु रोगहन्ता ।
निःशेषरोगेष्वहतप्रतापो महोदयप्रत्ययसारनामा ॥ हन्यात् सर्व्वगुदा-
मयान् क्षयगदं कुष्ठं च मन्दाग्नितां शूलाध्मानगदं कफं श्वसनतामुन्मद-
कापस्मृती । सर्वा वातरुजो महाज्वरगदान् नानाप्रकारां स्तथा
वातश्लेष्मभवं महामयचयं दुष्टग्रहण्यामयम् ॥

Mahodaya-pratyayasa'ra rasa.

Twelve tola's of sulphur, extracted from kajjali or black sulphate of mercury; one tola, each, of incinerated

mercury, mica, copper, and iron; four tola's of cinnabar, twelve tola's of copper-pyrites, four tola's of kampilla and two tola's of aconite are to be rubbed together for seven days, with lime water, made into a lump, and dried in the sun for a week. This lump is then to be coated all over with a paste, one anguli thick, prepared from an equal quantity of molasses, lime, and realger. In a crucible, put twelve tola's of powdered sulphur, upon which the lump is to be kept, covered with twelve tola's of powdered orpiment. Then, close the mouth of the crucible very carefully. It is next to be heated by gajaputam. When cooled by radiation of heat, the contents of the crucible are to be taken out, powdered, and subjected to bha'vana, for seven times, with the juice of nuxvomica. When dried in the sun, the substance is to be mixed with one thirtieth its quantity of incinerated vaikra'nta (garnet). This medicine cures all sorts of piles, phthisis, leprosy, indigestion, colic, flatulence, cough, asthma, insanity, apoplexy, all sorts of diseases due to an excess of va'yu, all sorts of malignant fever all sorts of diseases due to an excess of va'yu, and kapha, and chronic diarrhoea of long standing.

हिरण्यसुन्दर रसः ।

रसं च धीतमास्त्रीकं कान्ताम्ब्रं नागहाटकम् । पृथ्वीभटेन संतुल्यं
सर्व्वतुल्यं च गन्धकम् ॥ दत्त्वा विद्याधरे यन्त्रे पुटेदारण्यकोत्पलैः ।
स्वाङ्गशीतलमुद्धृत्य त्रपूषणेन विमिश्रयेत् ॥ अर्शाव्याधौ कटीशूले
चक्षुशूले च दारुणे । सन्निपाति क्षये श्वासि कासि मन्दानले ज्वरे ॥
कर्णशूले शिरःशूले दन्तशूले प्रयोजयेत् । पीनसे श्लोङ्गि हृच्छूले

ग्रन्थिवाते च दारुणे ॥ एकाङ्गे वा धनुर्व्याते कम्पवाते च मूर्च्छिते ।
ज्वरांश्च विषमान् सर्वान् हन्ति रोगाननेकधा ॥ सेवितः पथ्ययोगिन
रसः हिरण्यसुन्दरः । गुञ्जामात्रं ददीतास्य यथायुक्तानुपानतः ॥
घृतेन संयुतो वाते मधुना पैत्तिके ज्वरे । पिप्पल्या श्लेष्मिके देयं
पित्तोद्भूते च चान्दनैः ॥ तत्रेण श्लेष्मवातोत्थं वातपित्ते घृतान्वितम् ।
श्लेष्मपित्ते चार्द्रकेण निर्गुण्ड्या सान्निपातिके ॥ फलत्रयेण शूलेषु
विषमेषु ज्वरेष्वथ । आर्द्रकेनाथवा दद्याद्वज्जिमान्द्ये विशेषतः ॥
अभिष्यन्दे शिरःशूले गायत्रीवोलसंयुतम् ॥ पक्षिमांससमायुक्तं
कफवाते च मूर्च्छिते ॥ एकाङ्गे च धनुर्व्याते क्षीरयुक्तं च पीनसे ।
पाण्डुरोगे क्षये कासे भरिचाज्यैश्च कामले ॥ अजमोदाविडङ्गैश्च
नाभिःशूलेऽग्निमान्द्यजित् । रुज्ज्वरेऽरुचौ देयः कदलीफलसंयुतः ॥
वोलेनाङ्गकटीशूले भाषितं नागवोधिना ॥

Hiranya-sundara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, copper pyrites, load-stone, mica, lead, gold, and incinerated essence of bhuna'ga (see page 236. vol II); and sulphur, equal in quantity to all the foregoing combined, are to be rubbed together, and heated by means of the Vidya'dhara jantram (see page 25I. vol. 1), in a fire, made of cowdung, found dried in pasturage. When cooled by radiation of heat, the contents of the vessel are to be taken out, and mixed with an equal quantity of powdered trikatu. This medicine cures piles, consumption, asthma, cough, indigestion, fever, pain in the ears, head, and teeth ; pinasa (chronic catarrh), enlargement of spleen, pain in the heart, malignant gout, partial paralysis, titanus,

paralysis with tremor, apoplexy, and all sorts of chronic fever. Dose, one racti each, to be taken with honey or honey and sandle paste only in fever due to pittam ; with powdered pippali in fever due to phlegm. with butter milk in diseases due to va'yu and kapha ; with clarified butter in diseases due to va'yn and pittam ; with ginger juice in diseases due to kapha and pittam ; with leaves of nirgundi in diseases due to the three dosas ; with triphala' in colic and chronic fever ; with ginger juice in indigestion. the decoction of khadira and bola in catarrh and headache ; with the soup of bird's meat in apoplexy and diseases due to an excess of kapha and va'yu ; with milk in partial paralysis, titanus, and pinax (chronic catarrh) ; with clarified butter and powdered maricha in anemia, cough due to consumption, and jaundice, with ajamoda' and biranga in colic in the navel, and indigestion, with ripe banana fruit in loss of appetite and fever which makes the patients body coarse and ury ; and with bola in sciatica affecting only one-half of the waist.

अर्केश रसः ।

नागं पारदगन्धकं त्रिलवणं वार्य्यर्कजं मेलयेत् एकैकं च पलं पलं त्रयमतः पञ्च क्रमान्मर्हयेत् । सर्व्वं तद्विषसत्रयं तदनु तद्वत्तु पुष्टं भावनाः कुर्यात् सत्रिफलाग्निवेतसरसैः पञ्चाधिका विंशतिः ॥ पञ्चैतत् क्रमशस्ततो गुडभवैर्हृत्तोऽस्य वज्रो जलैर्हन्ताशांस्यखिलानि शूरणघृतैस्तस्मान्नमस्मिन् हितम् ॥ अर्केशे परिवर्ज्जतामिति मुनिः श्रीवासुदेवोऽवदत् कुष्माण्डीफलमाषपायसमति व्यायामभर्कतपम् ॥

Arkesha rasa

Four tola s. each, of lead and mercury ; twelve tola's of

sulphur; and twenty tola's of the three salts (saindhava, bira, and sauvarchala, combined), are to be rubbed together for three days, with the juice of leaves of arka. The compound, thus prepared, is to be heated by putam, and then subjected to bha'vana' for five days, each, with the juice or decoction of haritaki, a'malaki, bibhitaki, roots of chitraxa, and betasa, the total number of bha'vana's being twenty five. Dose, three ractis each, to be taken with molasses, dissolved with water. Diet, to be taken with clarified butter and suranam, after the medicine is digested. This medicine cures all sorts of piles. The following are to be avoided, at the time of taking this medicine :—kusma'nda, ma'sa-grams, rice prepared with milk, physical and mental exercise in excess, and sun's rays.

तीक्ष्णमुख रसः ।

रसेन्द्रहेमाकं वरालबोलमुरायसं लौहमलाभ्रगन्धाः । ताप्यं च
कन्यारसमर्द्धितोऽयं पक्वः पुटे तीक्ष्णमुखोऽर्शसां स्यात् ॥

Tikṣṇa-mukha rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, gold, copper, triphalā, orpiment, bola, mura'-ma'nsi, iron, mandura, mica, sulphur and copper pyrites, are to be rubbed together with the juice of kanya', and heated by putam. This medicine cures piles.

अर्शोविनाश रसः ।

अष्टादन्यग्निद्युग्मत्त्रिकटुकहलिनौपीलुकुम्भं विपक्वं प्रस्थे मूत्रस्य
सस्रुकूपयसि रसपलं हे पले गन्धकस्य । लौहस्य त्रीणि ताम्नात्

कुडवमथ रजः क्षारयोश्चापि पञ्च चिह्ना स्थाल्यां पचेत् तु ज्वलति
दहनतश्चूर्णमशीविनाशः ॥

Arsha-bindsha-rasa.

One thousand and twenty four tola's of the decoction of meda', roots of danti, roots of chitraka, fruits of bhalla-taka, trikatu la'ngali, and peelu, are to be boiled with sixtyfour tola's of she-calf's urine and sixty four tola's of milk of snuhi. When sufficiently condensed the following are to be mixed with the substance :—four tola's of mercury, eight tola's of sulphur, twelve tola's of iron, sixteen tola's of copper, and eight tola's, each, of sarjksa'ra and javaksa'ra. The whole thing is to be heated in an iron pot, placed upon fire, which is to be extinguished, when the whole thing is reduced to ashes. This medicine cures piles.

त्रैलोक्यतिलक रसः ।

शुद्धकृष्णाभ्रजं सत्त्वं शोधितं काचटङ्गणम् । रेतयित्वा रजः
कृत्वा भर्जयित्वा घृतेन तत् ॥ अष्टांशसस्यकोपितं पुटेद्वारत्रयं ततः ।
त्रिवारं नृपावर्त्तेन लुङ्गस्वरसयोगिना ॥ चतुर्वारं च वर्षाभुवासामत्-
स्यान्निकारसैः । गुग्गुलुत्रिफलाकाथैस्त्रिंशद्वाराणि यत्नतः ॥ तुल्यां-
शरसगन्धोत्पकज्जल्याष्टांशभागया । पुटेत् पञ्चाशतं वारान् महर्द्येच्च
पुटे पुटे ॥ शोधितं रेतितं कान्तसत्त्वं च घृतमर्दितम् । पुटेदष्टांश-
दरदैः संयुतं लकुचासूना ॥ दशवारं तथा सम्यक् तारैः शुद्धै
मनोह्रया । तथा विंशति वाराणि वलिना मौनदृशसैः ॥ दशवाराणि

ताप्येन कृष्णागोष्ठतयोगिना । उभयं समभागं तत् पुटेन्निर्गुण्डि-
कारसैः ॥ रसगन्धोत्थकज्जलया दशवारं पुटेत् पुनः । तस्मिन्नष्टांश
भागेन क्षिपे द्वैकान्तभस्मकम् ॥ राजावर्त्तं कलांशेन समभागेन पर्यटी ।
तत् सर्वं परिमर्द्याथ भावयित्वाद्द्रव्यम् । गुडुच्याः स्वरसेनापि
भूकदम्बरसेन वा । भृङ्गराजरसेनापि चित्तमूलरसेन च ॥ व्योषगञ्जा
किनीकन्दैर्मूर्योऽपार्द्धद्रव्येण च । पटचूर्णं मतः कृत्वा क्षिपेच्छु-
करण्डके ॥ त्रैलोक्यतिलकः सोऽयं ख्यातः सर्व्वरसोत्तमः । सर्व्व-
व्याधिहरः श्रीमान् शम्भुना परिकीर्त्तितः ॥ उदावर्त्तं च विड्वन्ध्वं
व्यथा च जठरोद्भवाम् । लीहलमन्दबुद्धित्वं शूलित्वमपि वन्ध्यताम् ॥
सूतिरोगानशेषांश्च शूलं नानाविधं तथा । परिणामाख्यशूलं च तथा
भिन्द्यात् समुत्कटम् ॥ रक्तगुल्मं च नारीणां रजःशूलं च दुःसहम् ।
अनुपानं च पथ्यं च तत्तद्दोगानुरूपतः ॥

Trailakya-tilaka-rasa.

Equal quantities of essence of mica, purified glass, and bora's, are to be powdered by filing, and fried with clarified butter. The compound is then to be mixed with one eighth its quantity of incinerated sasyaka (see page 110, vol II), and heated by putam for three times. It is next to be mixed with an equal quantity of raja'barta (see page 248, vol III) rubbed with the juice of matulunga, and heated by putam for three times. It is next to be rubbed with the juices of punarnaba, ba'saka, and hila-mochika, and heated by putam, for four times. It is next to be rubbed with the decoction of guggulu, and triphala' and heated by putam for thirty

times, The compound is then to be mixed with one-eighth its quantity of kajjali (mercury and sulphur rubbed in equal quantities, to form a black powder), and heated by putam, for fifty times. In performing the acts of putam, care should be taken to see that the substance is rubbed with the juice of the prescribed herbs, every time, the heating of putam is resorted to. (In the last case, the substance is to be mixed only once, with kajjali and rubbed with water only, before every act of putam.) The compound is then to be mixed with an equal quantity of ka'nta iron, reduced to ashes, and rubbed with clarified butter. The compound, thus formed, is to be mixed with one eighth its quantity of cinnabar, and heated by putam, for ten times, being rubbed each time, with the juice of lakucha. The compound is next to be mixed with one-eighth its quantity of silver, and realger, combined, and heated by putam, for ten times, being rubbed each time, with water only. It is then to be mixed with one-eighth its quantity of sulphur and heated by putam, for twenty times, being rubbed each time, with the juice of hila-mochika. The compound is next to be mixed with an equal quantity of clarified butter, prepared from black cow's-milk. It is next to be mixed with one-eighth its quantity of copper pyrites, and heated by putam, for ten times, being rubbed each time with the juice of leaves of nirgundi.

The compound is again to be mixed with one-eighth its quantity of kajjali (prepared by rubbing equal quantity of mercury and sulphur) and heated by putam, for ten times, rubbing each time with water. The compound, thus prepared, is to be mixed with one-eighth its quantity of incinerated vaikra'nta (garnet), one sixteenth its quantity of raja'-varta (lapis lazuli), and

equal quantity of rasaparpati (see page 262). It is next to be subjected to bha'vana' with the juice or decoction of the following, in succession :—ginger, guruchi, bhukadamba, bhringara'ja, roots of chitraka, trikatu, tuber of ganja'kini, (carrot and turnip), and ginger (for the second time) When dried, the whole thing is to be powdered and sifted by means of a peice of cloth. This medicine cures all sorts of diseases, and specially, udávarta, constipation, colic, paralysis of the tongue, dullness of intellect, sterility, sutiká, colic felt at the time of digestion of food, racta-gulma, and painful menstruation. Diet and accompaniment are to be decided upon, in consideration of the nature of disease.

करुणामय रसः ।

रसस्तु पादिकस्तुल्या विडङ्गमरिचाभ्रकाः । गङ्गापालङ्गजसे
खल्लयित्वा पुनः पुनः ॥ रक्तिमात्रा शुदाशीन्नी वङ्गेरत्यर्थदीपनी ।
रसोऽयं करुणामयश्चाशं कुलनाशनः ॥

Karunàmaya rasa.

One fourth part of incinerated mercury, and one part, each, of biranga, maricha, and micá are to be rubbed together with the juice of gangá-pálanka (gangá-patri, or pachá-pátá), and made into pills, one racti, in weight, each. This medicine cures internal piles and increases appetite.

तीक्ष्णादन रसः ।

मृतसूताक'हेमाभ्रतीक्ष्ण' मुखडश्च गन्धकम् । मण्डुरश्च सम'

ताप्यं मर्दयं कन्याद्रवैर्दिनम् । अन्धमूषागतं सर्व्वं ततः पाच्यं
दृढाग्निना ॥ चूर्णितं सितया माषं खादेत् तच्चार्षसां हितम् ।
रसस्तीक्ष्णादनोनाम चासाध्यमपि साधयेत् ॥

Tiksnòdana rasa.

Equal quantity of incinerated mercury, copper, gold, mica, steel pig iron, sulphur, mandura, and copper-pyrites are to be rubbed, for one day, with the juice of kanyá. The lump thus made is to be confined in a blind crucible and heated by a strong fire. Dose, six ractis, each, to be taken with sugar. This medicine cures piles, otherwise incurable.

अर्शःकृपाण रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं द्विधागन्धं सृतलीहञ्च ताम्रकम् । प्रत्येकं द्विपलं दन्ती
त्रूपणं शूरणं तथा ॥ शुभाटङ्गयवक्षारसैन्धवं पलपञ्चकम् । पलाष्टकं
सूहीक्षीरं द्वात्रिंशच्च गवां जलैः ॥ आपिण्डितं पचेदग्नी खादेन्
माषद्वयं ततः । रसश्चार्षः कृपाणोऽयं सर्व्वरोगकुलान्तकः ॥

Arsha-kripàna-rasa.

Four tolás of mercury, eight tolás, each, of sulphur, iron, copper, danti, trikatu, and suranam, five tolás, each, of ban-sha-lochana, borax, javaksára, and rock salt; and thirty-two tolás of milk of sunhi, are to be mixed together, and boiled with hundred and twenty-eight tolás of calf's urine, by mild heat in an iron pot, till the whole thing is dried up. Dose, twelve ractis. each.

चक्रधर रसः ।

मृतसूताभ्रवैक्रान्तं ताम्रं कांस्यं समं समम् । सर्व्वतुल्येन
गन्धेन दिनं भस्मातकद्रवैः ॥ मर्द्दयेत् यत्नतः पश्चाद् वटीं कुर्याद्-
द्विगुञ्जिकाम् । भक्षणात् गुदजान् हन्ति अर्शांसि सपरिश्रहान् ।
चक्रधररसो ह्ययं सर्व्वगुदामयप्रणत् ॥

Chakradhara rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, mica, garnet, copper, and bell-metal, and sulphur equal in quantity to all the above named, combined, are to be rubbed, for one day, with the decoct on of bhalla'taka, and made into pills, two ractis, in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of piles.

चञ्चत्कुठार रसः ।

रसगन्धकलीहानां प्रत्येकं भागयुग्मकम् । त्रिकटुदन्तिकुष्ठैकं
षड्भागं लाङ्गलस्य च ॥ चारसैन्धवटङ्गानां प्रत्येकं भागपञ्चकम् ।
गोसूत्रस्य च द्वात्रिंशत् स्रुहीक्षीरं तथैव च ॥ यावच्च पिण्डितं सर्व्वं
तावन्मृद्गनिना पचेत् । माषहयं ततः खादेत् दिवास्वप्नादि वर्ज्जयेत् ।
रसश्चञ्चत्कुठारोऽयमर्शसां कुलनाशनः ॥

Chanchat-kuthara rasa.

Two parts, each, of mercury, sulphur, and iron ; one part, each, of trikatu, danti, and kustha ; six parts of langali ;

and five parts, each, of javakṣāra, rock salt and borax ; thirty-two parts, each, of calf's urine, and milk of snuhi are to be mixed together and boiled in an iron pot by mild heat, till the whole thing is dried up. Dose, twelve ractis, each. This medicine cures all sorts of piles. Sleeping in day-time is specially to be avoided.

शिलागन्धकवटकः ।

शिलागन्धकयोश्चूर्णं पृथग्भङ्गीरसाद्भुतम् । सप्ताहं भावयेत्
सर्पिर्मधुभ्याञ्च विमर्द्दयेत् ॥ अशंसञ्चानुलोम्यार्थं ज्वताग्निवलवर्द्धनम् ।
रक्तिकादितयं खादेत् कुष्ठादिरहितो नरः ॥

Shilā-gandhaka bataka.

Powdered realgar and sulphur, are to be separately subjected to bhāyanā, for seven times, with the juice of bhringarāja. Equal quantities of these two powders are to be rubbed together with honey and clarified butter. Pills are then to be made, two ractis, in weight, each. This medicine cures indigestion piles and leprosy.

पञ्चमुख रसः ।

मृतसूताभ्रलौहानि मृतार्कगन्धकैः सह । सर्वानि समभागानि
भक्त्वात् सर्वतुल्यक्रमम् ॥ वन्यशूरणकन्दोत्पैर्द्रवैर्योग्यप्रमाणतः । मर्दये-
द्दिनमेकञ्च माषमात्रं पिबेद्दृष्टै ॥ भक्षणाद् हन्ति सर्वानि चार्शांसि
च न संशयः । रसः पञ्चमुखाङ्गयः कुष्ठाशंसं विनाशनः ॥

Panchamukha rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, mica', iron, copper and sulphur, and bhalla'taka, equal in quantity to all those combined, are to be rubbed together, for one day, with an adequate quantity of the juice of wild shuranam. Pills are then to be made six ractis, in weight, each, to be taken with clarified butter. This medicine cures piles and leprosy.

नित्योदित रसः ।

मृतमृतार्कलीहाभविषं गन्धं समं समम् । सर्वतुल्यांश-
भक्नातफलमेकत्र चूर्णयेत् ॥ द्रवैः शूरणकन्दोत्थैर्भाव्यं खल्ले दिनत्रयम्
भाषमात्रं लिहेदाज्यै रसश्चाशींसि नाशयेत् । रसो नित्योदितो
नाम गुदोद्भवकुलान्तकः ॥

Nityodita rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, copper, iron, mica', aconite and sulphur ; and fruits of bhalla'taka equal in quantity to all those combined, are to be powdered very fine, mixed together, and subjected to bhavana', for three days, with the juice of shuranam. Dose, six ractic, each to be taken with a little of clarified butter. This medicine cures all sorts of piles.

अष्टाङ्गरसः ।

गन्धं रसेन्द्रं मृतलीहकिट्टं फलत्रयं त्र्युषणवङ्गिभृङ्गम् । कृत्वा

समं शाल्मलिकागुडूचीरसेन यामत्रितयं विमर्दय । निष्क-
प्रमाणं गदितानुपानैः सर्वाणि चार्शांसि हरेद्रसस्य ।

Astānga rasa.

Equal quantities of sulphur, mercury, mandura, triphala', trikatu, roots of chitraka and leaves of bhringarāja, are to be rubbed together, for nine hours, with the juices of shālmali, and guruchi. Pills are then to be made one-fourth tola, in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of piles, if taken with suitable accompaniment.

अर्शरोगि पर्पटी प्रयोगः

शुभफलद एव ।

Application of parpati in piles is found to be very efficacious.

अर्शरोगि पथ्यानि ।

धिरचनं लेपनमस्त्रमोक्षः क्षाराग्निशस्त्राचरितञ्च कर्म्म । पुरातना
लोहितशालयश्च सप्रष्टिकाश्चापि यवाः कुलत्थाः ॥ पटीलपत्तूर-
रसोनवङ्गि पुनर्नवाशूरणवासुकानि । जीवन्तिका दन्तशठा सुरा
च त्रुटिर्वयस्या नवनीततक्रम् ॥ क्रक्कोल धात्री रुचकं कपित्थ-
मौद्गानि मूत्राजपयांसि चापि । भङ्गातकं सर्षपञ्च तैलं गोमूत्र
सौवीरतुषोदकानि । घातापहं यच्च यदग्निकारि तदन्नपानं
हितमर्शसेम्भः ॥

Diet and actions beneficial in piles.

The following are beneficial in piles :—purgation, ointment prescribed, (in Charaka, Sushruta and other works on purely herbal medicines), shedding of blood, application of alectalis and heating, as prescribed in (Sushruta, etc.), surgical operation ; such food stuffs as rice obtained from shāli and sastika paddy of two or three years' standing, barley, kulattha gram, patola, shālincha, garlic leaves of chitraka, punarnavā, tuber of shuranam, ba'stuka, jivanti, lemon, wine, small ela', bra'hmi, butter, butter-milk, kakkola, a'malaki, citron, kapittha, urine, clarified butter and milk of camel, bhalla'taka, mustard oil, cow's urine, sauvira, tusha'mbu (see page 382, vol III), and all sorts of food stuff and drinks possessing the power of pacifying va'yu and increasing the digesting heat.

अर्शोरोगोऽपथ्यानि ।

आनूपमामिषं मत्स्यं पित्याकं दधिपिष्टकम् । माषान् करीरं
निष्पावं विल्वं तुम्बीमुपोदिकाम् । पक्कास्त्रं शालूकं सर्व्वं विष्ट-
म्भीणि गुरुणि च । आतपं जलपानानि वमनं वस्त्रिकर्षं च ।
विरुद्धानि च सर्वाणि मारुतं पूर्व्वदिग्भवम् । वेगरोधं स्त्रियं पृष्ठ-
यानमुत्कटकासनम् ॥ यथास्त्रं दोषलञ्चान्नमर्शसः परिवर्ज्जयेत् ।
यत् पथ्यं यदपथ्यञ्च वक्ष्यते रक्तपित्तिनाम् । रक्तार्शोरोगिनां तत्तदपि
षियादिशेषतः ॥

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ।

अथोदर निदानम् ।

रोगाः सर्वेऽपि मन्देऽग्नी सुतरामुदराण्ये च । अजीर्णान्मलिनैश्चानैर्जायन्ते मलसञ्चयात् ॥ रुद्धा स्वेदांस्त्ववाहीनि दोषाः स्त्रोतांसि सञ्चिताः प्राणान्नपानान् संदूष्य जनयन्त्युदरं नृणाम् ॥ आधानं गमनेऽशक्तिर्दौर्बल्यं दुर्व्यलाग्निता । शोथः सदनमङ्गानां सञ्जीवातपुरीषयोः ॥ दाहस्तन्द्रा च सर्वेषु जठरेषु भवन्ति हि । पृथग्दोषैः समस्तैश्च ग्रीहवद्वत्ततोदकैः ॥ संभवन्त्युदराख्यष्टौ तेषां लिङ्गं पृथक् शृणु । तत्र वातोदरे वायुर्जायते जठरे सदा । सन्दो मणिपुरस्याधः जायते करचापतः ॥ उद्गारो जठरे भारस्तथा च मलबद्धता । स्त्रीतिश्च जठरस्यापि वाताधिक्यात् कदापि वा ॥ दोषाधिक्यादपि शोथः पाणिपान्नाभिकूचिषु ॥ कुचिपाश्चीं दुरकटीपृष्ठरुक् पर्व्वभेदनम् । शुष्ककासोऽङ्गमर्द्दोऽधोगुरुता मलसंग्रहः ॥ श्यावाकृणत्वगादित्यमकस्याद् बद्धिङ्गासवत् । सतीदभेदमुदरं तनुकृष्णशिराततम् ॥ आधातदृतिवक्त्रव्दमाहृतं प्रकरोति च । वायुश्चात्र सरक्शब्दोविचरेत् सर्व्वोत्थो गतिः ॥ वातोदरे चिरोत्पन्ने नोपशान्ते जायते वै । मणिपुरसमन्तात् तु प्रत्यष्टिलाथवाष्टिला ॥ तथैव क्षयसूचके चोरः क्षतकरे तथा । कार्य्यं चिकित्सनं तयोर्यत्नतः क्षयरोगवत् । नाभेरधस्तात् संजातः संचारी यदि वाचलः । अष्टिलावद् धनो ग्रन्थिरूर्ध्वमायत उन्नतः ॥ वाताष्टीलां विजानीयाद् वहिर्मागौवरोधिनीम् । ऐतामेव रुजोपोतां वातविण्मूत्ररोधिणीम् । प्रत्यष्टीलाभिति वदेज् जठरे तीर्थ्यगुह्यिताम् ॥ पित्तीदरे

ज्वरो मूर्च्छा दाहस्तृट् कटुकास्थता । भ्रमोऽतिसारः पीतत्वं
 त्वगादावुदरं हरित् ॥ पीततान्मशिरानङ्गं सस्वेदं सोष्णं दह्यते ॥
 धूमायते मृदुस्पर्शं क्षिप्रपाकं प्रदूयते ॥ श्लेथोदरेऽङ्गसदनं स्वापस्वथ-
 युगौरवम् ॥ निद्रोत्कृशोऽरुचिः श्वामः कासः शुक्लत्वगादिता ।
 उदरं स्तिमितं स्निग्धं शुक्लराजीततं महत् । चिराभिवृद्धिकठिनं
 शीतस्पर्शं गुरु स्थिरम् ॥ स्त्रियोऽन्नपानं नखलोममूत्रविडान्तं वैर्युक्तम-
 साधुवृत्ताः । यस्मै प्रयच्छन्तारयो गरांश्च दुष्टाम्ब दूषोविषसेवनाद्
 वा ॥ तेनाशु रक्तं कुपिताश्च दोषाः कुर्युः; सुघोरं जठरं त्रिलिङ्गम् ।
 तच्छीतवाते भृशदुर्हिने च विशेषतः कुप्यति दह्यते च । स चातुरो
 मुह्यति हि प्रसक्तं पाण्डुः कशः शुष्यति तृष्णया च । दूथोदरं कीर्त्तित
 मेतदेव ॥ यस्यान्त्रमन्त्रैरुपलेपिभिर्वा वालाश्मभिर्वा पिहितं यथावत् ।
 सञ्चीयते तस्य मलः सदोषः शनैः शनैः सङ्करवच्च नाड्याम् ॥ निरुध्यते
 तस्य गुदे पुरीषं निरेति कृच्छ्रादपि चाल्पमल्पम् । हृन्नाभिमध्ये परि-
 वृद्धिमेति तस्योदरं वज्रगुदं वदन्ति ॥ शस्त्रं तथासोपहितं यदन्त्रं
 भुक्तं भिनत्त्यागतमन्यथा वा । तस्मात् सुतोन्वात् सलिलप्रकाशः
 स्त्रावः स्रवेद् वै गुदतस्तु भूयः ॥ नाभेरधयोदरमेतिवृद्धिं निसुच्यते
 दाह्यति चातिमात्रम् । एतत् परिस्रावुदरं प्रदिष्टं जलोदरं
 कीर्त्तयतो निबोध ॥ यः स्नेहपीतोऽप्यनुवासितो वा वान्तो विरिक्तो-
 ऽप्यथवा निरूढः । पिवेज्जलं शीतलमाशु तस्य सूतांसि दूथन्ति हि
 तद्दहानि ॥ स्नेहोपलिप्तेष्वथवापि तेषु जलोदरं पूर्व्ववदभुगपैति ।
 स्निग्धं महत् तत् परिवृत्तनाभि समातत पूर्णमिवाभ्बुना च ॥
 यथा द्रतिः क्षुभ्यति कम्पते च शब्दायते चापि जलोदरं तत् ॥
 वह्मदरामयानां हि यदेकत्र समन्वयः । महोदरं स एव स्याद्
 रोगोऽयमति भौषणः ॥

CHAPTER VI.

Diseases affecting the belly.

Slowness of the digesting heat is the cause of all sorts of diseases and especially of those affecting the belly. The latter arise out of indigestion, eating of dirty food, and accumulation of stool in the intestines. What happens just before the appearance of these diseases is this : - abnormal excess of the three doshas, accumulated for a long time, block the passages carrying sweats and other fluids, and thereby pollute the pra'na váyu, the apána váyu, and the digesting heat. The following are the common symptoms characterising all sorts of diseases affecting the belly :— flatulence, difficulty experienced in movement, weakness, weakness of the digesting heat, swelling of some of the limbs, lethargy felt in the movement of the limbs, difficulty in passing wind and stool, heating sensation, and drowsiness. These diseases are of eight different kinds, viz., (1) va'todara (formation of gas in the stomach) (2) pittodara (stomach affected by an abnormal excess of pitta), (3) kaphodara (stomach affected by an abnormal excess of kapha), (4) tridosodara or dusyodara (stomach affected by an abnormal excess of the three dosas), (5) plihodara and jakrithudara (enlargement of spleen and liver), (6) baddhodara (malignant constipation), (7) kshatodara (ulcer in the belly) and (8) jalodara (dropsy).

Symptoms characterising these different kinds of udara rogas are described below :—

(1) *Va'todara.*

This is signified by the formation, in the stomach, of gas,

which causes the throbbing of the glands down below the navel, felt by the pressure of the fingers ; belching, heaviness felt in the belly ; constipation ; and occasional swelling of the belly due to wind. In advanced stages, the diseases is attended with the following symptoms :—swelling of hands, feet, navel and belly ; pain in the sides of the belly, stomach, waist, and the back ; pain in the joints of limbs, dry cough, pain in the limbs, heaviness in the lower part of the body, accumulation of stool in the intestines, reddish blackness of the skin, etc., sudden increase or decrease in the size of the belly ; pain and appearance of thin and black arteries all over the belly ; and rise of sound in the belly, resembling that coming out of a bellows when blown. Wind, in this case, moves to and fro in the belly causing pain and sound.

Va'todara of long standidg, if not cured, is generally followed by a growth (due to swelling of the glands round about the navel). It is sometimes movable and sometimes immovable, widened at the top, and projecting upwards. It obstructs the passages of wind, stool, and urine. This growth is called *asthila'*, if it is just below the navel, and *pratyasthila'*, if it is a little outside the navel. Both of them are indicators of waste (consumption) and may lead to ulcers in the lungs (causing sometimes spitting or vomiting of blood). They are to be treated exactly in the same way as *phthisis*.

(2) *Pittodara*.

The following are the symptoms of *pittodara* :—fever, loss of consciousness, burning sensation, thirst, bad taste in the mouth, giddiness, diarrhoea, yellowishness of the skin, etc.

The belly, in this disease, becomes wet with perspiration, emitting heat, having a burning sensation, soft in touch, and is pervaded with nerves having yellowish grey or copper-like colours. It seems to emit smoke ; and gradually develops ulceration in the internal surface which becomes full of constant pain.

(3) *Kaphodara*.

The following are the symptoms of this disease :—weakness of the limbs, want of sensitiveness of the skin, swelling, heaviness of the limbs, sleepiness, nausea, aversion to food, gasping, cough, and whiteness of the skin, etc.

The belly, in this disease, becomes large in size, inactive, having a glossy surface, stiff by gradual enlargement, cold in touch, heavy, rigid, and full of nerves white in colour.

(4) *Tridosodara or Dusyodara*.

Food, contaminated by nails, hair, urine, stool, and mense-blood (sometimes mixed by vicious women with the food or drink given to the male objects of their love unrequited, under the superstitious belief that such a food taken unknowing by a man would make him develop a blind love for the woman who contaminated the food in the above way), or poison resulting from an incongenial combination of food stuff given by enemies, or poisoned fish or polluted water or poison of slow potency, if taken with food, pollute the blood and the three doshas resulting in serious udara-roga due to the abnormal excess of the three doshas.

Such a disease is much increased in a chilly and stormy weather and causes inflammation in the affected region,

making the patient anemic, thin, with his throat dry with thirst, and leading to the loss of his consciousness every now and then.

(5) *Pleehodara and Jakrithudara.*

(see later),

(6) *Baddhodara (malignant constipation).*

The inner surface of the intestines, in this disease, is covered with sticky food, hair, pebbles, etc, and cause the gradual accumulation of stools (like a heap of dust gradually accumulated), which passes out in small quantities and with great difficulty, leading to the enlargement of the space between the heart and the navel.

(7) *Kshatodara.*

Nails, thorns, or such other prickly or pointed substances, taken with food or otherwise found their way inwards. may pierce the intestines and stick to them, causing a profuse discharge, from those places, of watery substance which accumulates in the abdomen below the navel and passes often through the rectum causing an intense pain.

(8) *Jalodara (dropsy).*

Drinking of cold water or anointing the body with oil immediately after drinking of oil, clarified butter or tallow ; application of douche of oil ; vomiting, purgation, or application of a special douche, called niruha basti, corrupts the movements of watery fluids in the system leading to the oozing

out of water from the affected veins and accumulation of the same in the belly, which becomes glossy, enlarged, and swollen causing a painful sensation around the navel. In this disease, the belly, if tossed, rolls, and shakes with a kind of sound, exactly like a leather bag filled with water.

(9) Mahodara.

Combination of more than one udara-roga is called mahodara. It is a very troublesome disease.

उदररोग चिकित्सा ।

Treatment of Udara roga.

उदररोगे विरेचनम् ।

आदौ सर्बीदरानां च देयसुक्तं विरेचनम् । गोमूत्रैर्वाऽथ
गोक्षीरै र्योज्यमेरुगुडतैलकम् ॥ कर्षभात्रः प्रयत्नेन दियो ततो
रसः पुनः ॥

Purgation in udara roga

In all sorts of udara-roga, the patient is first of all to be given a purgative such as binoda-vidyadhara or surechana rasa) or one tola of castor oil mixed with cow's milk or cow's urine. He is then to be given medicines as given below.

जलीदरे जलस्रावः ।

नाभ्युत्तरे जलस्रावमपि शम्याज् जलीदरम् ।
सर्बीदरहरं योज्यं गुडनागरयोः पलम् ॥

Tapping of water in dropsy.

Tapping of water, a little below the navel, helps to pacify dropsy. Four tolas of molasses combined with shunthi may cure all sorts of udara-roga (in early stages).

Iatro-chemical medicines applicable in udara-rogas.

त्रैलोक्यसुन्दर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं द्विधा गन्धं ताम्नाभ्रं सैन्धवं विषम् । कृष्णजीरं विहङ्गञ्च
गुडुचीसत्तु चित्रकम् ॥ उद्यगन्धा यवक्षारं प्रत्येकं कर्षमात्रकम् ।
निर्गुण्डिकाद्रवैरग्निबीजपुरद्रवैर्दिनम् ॥ मर्दयेच्छोषयेत् सोऽयं
रसस्त्रैलोक्यसुन्दरः । गुञ्जाद्वयं घृतैर्लेष्टं वातोदरकुलान्तकम् ॥
बह्निचूर्णं यवक्षारं प्रत्येकञ्च पलद्वयम् । घृतप्रस्थं विपक्तव्यं गोसुत्रैश्च-
चतुर्गुणैः । घृतावशेषं कर्त्तव्यं कर्षमात्रं पिवेदनु ॥

Trailokya sundara rasa.

One tola, each, of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, rock-salt, aconite black jeera, biranga, sugar-like essence of guruchi, roots of chitraka, bacha', and java-kshara, and two tola's of sulphur are to be mixed together and subjected to bhavana with the juices of nirgundi, roots of chitraka and bijapura, for one day each. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each, to be taken with a few drops of clarified butter. This medicine cures va'todara.

The following ghritam is to be taken in doses of one

tola' only, just after taking the above medicine: One prastha (64 tolas) of cow's ghritam and eight tolas, each, of powdered roots of chitraka and javaksha'ra are to be boiled (by mild heat in an iron cauldron) with 256 tolas of cow's urine, reducible to 64 tolas (to be sifted by means of a piece of cloth).

इच्छाभेदी रसः ।

शुण्ठीमरिचसंयुक्तं रसगन्धकटङ्गणम । जंपाला द्विगुणाः प्रोक्ताः
सर्व्वमिकत्र पेषयेत् ॥ इच्छाभेदी द्विगुञ्जः स्यात् सितया सह पाययेत् ।
पिवेत् तु चुल्लकान् यावत् तावद् वारान् विरेचयेत् ॥ तत्रौदनञ्च
दातव्यं भेदात् परं यथेच्छया ॥

Ichha'bhedhi rasa.

One part, each, of shunthi, maricha, mercury, sulphur, and borax, and two parts of croton-seeds are to be rubbed together with water, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. One such pill is to be taken with sugar dissolved with water. Bowels will be moved as many times as sugar-water, contained in the hollow of the palm, will be sipped. Diet, boiled rice with butter-milk, to be given after the evacuation of the bowels.

शीतसेवनान्त रसः ।

शुद्धसूतस्य माषैकं गन्धकान्धाषकत्रयम् । विभीतकस्य माषैकं
धात्रयाश्चैव तु माषकम् ॥ माषद्वयञ्च पिपल्याः शुण्ठीनां माषकत्रयम् ।

जैपालवीजमज्जाया गुडकं विंशति तथा ॥ अश्लीनीरसैः सार्द्धं
तोयसुष्णं पिवेदनु । तावद् विरिच्यते विगाद् यावच्छीतं न सेव्यते ॥

Shita-sebananta rasa.

one sixteenth tola of mercury, three sixteenth tola of sulphur, one sixteenth tola of bibhitaki, one sixteenth tola of amalaki, one eighth tola of pippali, three sixteenth tola of shunthi, and 20 in number of purified croton seeds are to be rubbed together with the juice of amalaki, and made into pills two, ractis in weight, each, to be taken with a little of hot water and juice of amalaki. Bowels are moved by this medicine so long as cold water is not drunk.

स्वेच्छाभेदी रसः ।

सूतं गन्धकं मरिचं टङ्गनं नागराभये । जैपालवीजसंयुक्तं
क्रमोत्तरगुणं भवेत् ॥ सर्बगुल्मीदरे देयः स्वेच्छाभेदी त्वयं रसः ।
द्वित्रिगुल्मां वटीं सुक्ता भक्ततीयं पिवेदनु ॥

Swechha-bhedi rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, three parts of maricha, four parts of borax, five parts of shunthi, six parts of haritaki, and seven parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed together, and made into pills two or three ractis in weight each, to be taken with water in which boiled rice has been washed.

जलोदरहर रसः ।

पिप्पली मरिचं ताम्रं रजनीचूर्णं संयुतम् । स्रहीक्षीरैर्दिनं

मर्द्दं तुल्यं जैपालबीजकम् ॥ नित्यं गुञ्जाह्वयं खादेत् सद्यो हन्ति
जलोदरम् । जलोदरहरो नाम रसो जलोदरप्रणुत् ॥ रेचनानाञ्च
सर्वेषां दध्यन्नं स्तम्भने हितम् । दिनान्ते च प्रदातव्यमन्नं वा
मुद्गयूषकम् ॥

Jalodara-hara rasa.

One part, each, of pippali, maricha, copper, and powdered turmeric, and four parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed together, for one day, with the milk of suhi, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures dropsy very soon. Diet, curd mixed with boiled rice, which can stop movement of the bowels, quickly. Boiled rice with juice of mudga should also be given in the afternoon.

जलोदरारि रसः ।

रसेन गन्धं द्विगुणं शिला च निशा च बीजं जयपालकस्य ।
फलत्रयं त्रूषणकञ्च चित्रं सर्व्वं विचूर्णापि विभावयेच्च ॥
दन्तीस्रहृद्भङ्गरसे पृथक् च सन्ध्याय्य संशोष्य च सप्तवारान् । वयोवलं
वीक्ष्य तथा ददीत जाते विरेके च ददीत पथ्यम् ॥ अन्नं सतक्रं
शिशिरानुशायि जाते वले तत् पुनरेव दद्यात् । तक्रेण रोगः समुपैति
शान्तिं सिद्धी रसो नाम जलोदरारिः ॥

Jalodara ri rasa

One part of mercury, one part of sulphur, and two parts, each of realgar, haridra', croton seeds, triphala', trikatu, and roots of chitraka, are to be mixed together, and subjected

to bha'vana', for seven times each, with the juices, respectively, of roots of danti, leaves of snuhi, and leaves of bhringara ja. Dose to be decided upon in consideration of the age and strength of the patient. Cold diet is to be given with butter-milk, after a sufficient movement of the bowels. Butter-milk is to be drunk by the patient, every now and then. This medicine cures jalodara (dropsy).

नाराच रसः ।

सूतं टङ्गणतुल्यांशं मरिचं सूततुल्यकम् । गन्धकं पिप्पली शुण्ठी
द्वौ द्वौ भागौ विचूर्णयेत् ॥ सर्वतुल्यं क्षिपेद् दन्तीबीजं निस्तुषमेव
च । द्विगुञ्जो रेचनं सिद्धं नाराचोऽयं महारसः । गुल्मं प्लीहोदरं
हन्ति पिवेत् तण्डुलवारिणा ॥

Na'ra'cha rasa.

One part, each of mercury, borax, and maricha, and two parts, each, of sulphur, pippali, and shunthi, and nine parts of purified croton seeds are to be rubbed with water and made into pills, two ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey and rice water (i. e. water in which powdered rice has been kept immersed for at least twenty four minutes). This medicine cures gulma and spleen.

बहिरसः ।

सूतस्य गन्धकस्याष्टौ रजनी त्रिफला शिलाः । प्रतीकञ्च
द्विभागं स्यात् त्रिभुज्जैपालचित्रकम् ॥ प्रतीकं स्यात् त्रिभागञ्च
व्योषं दन्तिकजीरकम् । प्रतीकं सप्तभागं स्यादेकीकृत्य विचूर्णयेत् ॥

जयन्तीस्रुक्पयोभृङ्ग-वह्नि-वातारितैलकैः । प्रत्येकेन क्रमाद्भाव्यं
सप्तवारं पृथक् पृथक् ॥ महावह्निरसो नाम्ना निष्कमुष्णजलैः पिबेत् ।
विरिचकं भवेत् तेन तक्रभक्तं ससैन्धवम् ॥ दिनान्ते दापयेत्
पथं वर्जयेच्छीतलं जलम् । सर्व्वीदरहरः प्रोक्तः श्लेष्मवात-
हरः परः ।

Maha'-bahni rasa.

Eight parts, each, of mercury and sulphur ; two parts, each, of haridra', triphala', and manas-shila' ; three parts each, of roots of trivrit, croton seeds, and roots of chitraka and seven parts, each, of trikau, roots of danti, and jeer are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for seven times each, in succession, with the juice of leaves of jayanti, milk of snuhi, juice of bhringara'ja leaves, decoction of roots of chitraka, and castor oil. Dose, one fourth of a tola' to be taken with hot water. Diet, boiled rice with butter-milk and rock-salt, to be taken only in the after-noon. Cold water is to be avoided. This medicine cures all sorts of udara-roga and excess of va'yu and kapha.

पिप्पल्याद्यं लौहम् ।

पिप्पलीमूलचित्राम्ब्र-त्रिकत्रयेन्दुसैन्धवम् ।

सर्व्वचूर्णसमं लौहं हन्ति सर्व्वीदरामयम् ॥

Pippalya'dya lauha.

Equal quantity of roots of pippali, roots of chitraka, mica,

trikatu, triphala, trimada (roots of chitraka, musta', and biranga), camphor, and rock-salt are to be mixed with iron, equal in quantity to all the above-named combined. This medicine cures all sorts of udara-roga. (Dose, six ractis, each.)

उदरारिसः ।

पारदं शिखितुल्यञ्च * जैपालं पिप्पलीसमम् । आरग्वध
फलान् मज्जा वज्रीक्षीरेण मर्द्दयेत् ॥ माषमात्रां बटीं खादेत्
स्त्रीणां जलोदरं जयेत् । चिञ्चाफलरसं चानु पथ्यं दध्नीदनं
हितम् । जलोदरहरञ्चैव तीव्रेण रेचनेन च ॥ *शिखि इत्यत्र
शक्ति इति पाठान्तरम् ।

Udara'ri rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, copper-sulphate, croton seeds, and pippali are to be rubbed together with the (black-coloured) kernel of a'rag-badha, and made into pills, six ractis in weight, each. Pulp (i, e, the soft portion clinging to the seeds) of tamarind, dissolved with water, is to be drunk after taking the medicine. Diet, curd with boiled rice. This medicine is a strong purgative. It cures dropsy, especially of women-folk.

श्रीबैद्यनाथादेश रसः ।

त्रिकटुकपारदपथ्यासमभागं कानकफलं द्विशुण्णम् । माषप्रमाणा
बटिका कार्या स्वरसेनास्रलोनिकायाः ॥ प्रवलजलोदरगुल्मज्वर-
पाण्डामयनाशिनी प्रोक्ता । सतिमिरपटलविद्रधिप्रवलीदावर्त्त-

शूलहरी ॥ क्रिमिकोठकुष्ठकण्डुपिडकाश्च निहन्ति रोगचयम् ॥
सिद्धरसः प्रथितो भुवने श्रीवैद्यनाथपादाब्जा ॥

Baidyana'tha'desha rasa.

Equal quantities of trikatu, incinerated mercury, and haritaki are to be mixed with croton seeds, double in quantity of all the above-named combined, and rubbed with the juice of cha'ngari. Pills are then to be made, six ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures dropsy, gulma, fever, anemia, loss of eye-sight, growth of a white spot inside the pupil of the eye, bidradhi (a kind of tumour), uda'barta, colic, worus and leprosy. This medicine was communicated in a dream, to a certain devotee by Lord, Vaidyana'tha.

बीरज रसः ।

रसो गन्धो विषं तालं त्रिकटु त्रिफला तथा । टङ्गणं सम-
भागञ्च जयपालं चतुर्गुणम् ॥ भृङ्गराजरसेनाथ केशराजरसेन वा ।
मधुना बटिका कार्या गुञ्जाद्वयमिता शुभा ॥ बीरजाख्यो रसः
ख्यातः शोथोदरविनाशनः । कामलां पाण्डुरोगञ्च आमवातं
हलीसकम् । हन्यात् भगन्दरं कुष्ठं प्लीहानं गुल्ममेव च ॥

Biraja rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, aconite, orpiment, trikatu, and bora x, and four parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed together with the juice of bhringara'ja or keshara'je

and honey, and made into pills, two ractis in weight. each. This medicine cures dropsy, udara-roga, jaundice, anemia, rheumatism, fistula, leprosy, spleen, and gulma.

विनोद-विद्याधर रसः ।

रसेन्द्रवलिटङ्कणैः सजयपालवीजैः समै रसः सुसृद्धितो भवेत् खलु विनोदविद्याधरः । पयोगुडयुतो हरित् सकलरिचनीयामयान् ज्वरं च जठरामयान् गुदगदं सशूलं नृणाम् ॥ समग्रविरचनाभावे मुहक्वाथं पिवेदनु । भेदाधिक्ये पिवित्तक्रं वर्द्धराणां त्वचो रसम् ॥

Binoda vidyadhara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, bora x, and croton seeds are to be rubbed with water, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. One such pill, rubbed with a little molasses and cold milk, causes a good purgation and pacifies chronic fever, udara-roga, piles, and colic. Should this medicine fail to cause a satisfactory purgation, soup of mudga should be drunk sometime after taking the pill. In case of an unduly excess of purgation, butter-milk or juice of bark of babbula is to be drunk for stopping the movement of the bowels.

सुरेचन रसः ।

अष्टौ निस्तुषदन्तिवीजमपि चेच्छृणुग्रास्रयो गन्धकात् द्वी च द्वी मरिचस्य टङ्कणरसं चैकैकभागं पृथक् । गुञ्जामात्रमिदं सुरेचनकरं देयं च शीताम्बना शोषं गुलमजलोदरं प्रशमयेत् झोहामयन्नं परम् ॥

Surechana rasa.

Eight parts of croton seeds, three parts of shunthi, two parts of sulphur, two parts of maricha, one part of borax, and one part of mercury are to be rubbed together with water, and made into pills one racti in weight, each. One such pill, rubbed with cold water, causes a very good purgation. This medicine cures dropsy, gulma and enlargement of spleen.

उदरघ्न रसः ।

जीमूतलोहरसगन्धशिलालताम्रव्योषाग्निकुष्ठमुसलीविषदीप्यचूर्णम् । निम्बकनीरलुलितं गुटिकीकृतं तद् भुक्तं निशासु मधुना सकलीदरघ्नम् ॥

Udaraghna rasa.

Equal quantities of mica, iron, mercury, sulphur, realgar, orpiment, copper, trikatu, roots of chitraka, kustham, mushali, aconite, and jama'ni are to be rubbed together with lemon juice, and made into pills (one racti in weight, each), to be taken at night with honey. This medicine cures all sorts of udara-roga.

मृत्युनिरोध रसः ।

द्विचरं द्रुपदं पञ्चलवणं शतपुष्पिकाम् । समभागमिदं सर्वं पटचूर्णं समाचरेत् ॥ तत्समौ रसगन्धौ च कृत्वा कज्जलिकां शुभम् । सर्वमेकत्र संमिष्य मर्ह्येद्विसत्रयम् ॥ अयं मृत्यु-

निरोधाख्यो रस शोण्नफलप्रदः । कथिता मलयार्येण सन्निपातहरः
परम् ॥ सन्निपाते प्रयोक्तव्यो रक्तिकापञ्चमादिकः । चित्रकार्दक-
सिन्धुस्यैर्कटुभिर्वा समन्वितः ॥ पीततीयं त्रिदोषार्त्तं निर्व्वीते
शाययेत् तम् । पथ्यं दध्नीदनं देयं याचमानाय नान्यथा ॥
गुणो न जायते यस्य तस्य देयो रसः पुनः ॥ हन्याद्वातगदं तथा
कफगदं मन्दानलत्वं ज्वरं । शूलं सर्व्वमहामयान् जठरजां पीडां
यक्तृत्पाण्डुताम् ॥ शोफं गुल्मरुजं तथा ग्रहणिकां घ्नीहामयं विडु-
यहं । वान्तिं गुलमक्षतां सकासमभितः श्वासं च हिकामपि ॥

Mrityu nirodha rasa

One part, each, of the following, finely powdered and sifted :— the two ksha'ras (i, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ part of javaksha'ra and $\frac{1}{2}$ part of sarjiksha'ra, combined), trikatu (i, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ part, each, of shunthi, pippali, and maricha, combined) pancha-lavanam (i, e. one fifth part, each, of saindhava, sauvarchala, bira, sa'mbara, and sa'mudra, combined), and shatapuspi, and one part, each, of mercury and sulphur, (previously reduced to kajjali or black powder by being rubbed together), are to be rubbed together for three days, and made into pills five ractis in weight, each. This medicine is especially efficacious in diseases due to an abnormal excess of the three dosas. In sa'mipa tika fever, this medicine is to be given with honey and any one of the following :—decoction of the roots of chitraka, juice of ginger, rock-salt, powdered trikatu. The patient, after taking the medicine, is to lie down in a room, not disturbed by drafts of air, and should be allowed to drink water only, when thirsty. Diet boiled rice with curd, to be given only when the patient asks for food, and not otherwise. The medicine may be repeated at suitable

intervals, if the first dose fails to bring about the desired effect.

This medicine cures diseases due to an excess of vāyu, kapha, slowness of the digesting heat, fever, colic, all sorts of udara-roga, diseases affecting the liver, anemia, swelling due to anemia gulma, chronic diarrhoe, enlargement of the spleen, constipation, vomiting due to gulma, cough asthma, and hiccough.

त्रैलोक्यरञ्जन रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं द्विधा गन्धं ताम्बाभ्रं मैश्वरं विषम् । कृष्णजीरं
विडङ्गं च शुद्धचीमश्वचित्रकम् ॥ एला चैव यवक्षारं प्रत्येकं
कर्पमात्रकम् । निर्गुण्डिकाद्राक्षैरग्निबीजपूररमेर्दिनम् ॥ मर्दये-
च्छोषयेत् सम्यग् रसत्रैलोक्यरञ्जनः । गुञ्जाद्वयं घृतं लेह्यं
वातोदरकुलान्तकः ॥ पलमेकं चित्रमूलं द्विगुमूत्रैश्चतुर्जैः । पाच्यं
यावद् भवेत् कल्कं घृतं कल्कं च योजयेत् । पलैकं च यवक्षारं
क्षिप्वा पक्वा च तारयेत् । तत्कर्पकं पिवेच्चान् स्निग्धमुष्णं च
भोजयेत् ॥

Trailakya ranjana rasa,

One part, each, of mercury, copper, mica, rock-salt, aconite, black jeera, biranga, essence of guruchi, roots of chitraka, ela, and java-kshara, and two parts of sulphur are to be mixed together (by rubbing, first of all, mercury with sulphur and thereby forming a black powder, and then mixing the other articles with it), and then rubbed for one day with the juices or decoctions of nirgundi, roots of

Juice of leaves of jayanti, milk of suahi, juice of bhringara-
ra'ja, decoction of roots of chitraka, and castor oil. Dose,
one-fourth of a tola, to be taken with hot water. This
medicine is a good purgative. Diet, boiled rice with butter
milk mixed with rock salt, to be taken in the afternoon
(after the completion of purgation). Drinking of cold
water is to be avoided. This medicine cures all sorts of
Udara-roga.

वैश्वानर रसः ।

रसगन्धकतान्त्राणि शिलाभित्कान्तलौहकम् । त्रिकटुश्चित्रकं
कुष्ठं निर्गुण्डी मूसली विषम् ॥ अजमोदा च तत् सर्वं सम-
भागेन कल्पयेत् । चूर्णीकृत्य ततः सर्वं निम्बकाशेन भावयेत् ॥
एकविंशत् प्रकारेण भृङ्गराजेन मसधा । मधुना गुटिकां शुष्कां
रजस्यां तु प्रदापयेत् ॥ वैश्वानराभिधो योगो जम्बोदरविशोधनः ॥

Baiswanara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, shilajana,
ka'nta-lauha, trikatu, roots of chitraka, kustham, nirgundi,
musali, aconite, and ajamoda are to be mixed together,
and subjected to bhavana, for 21 times, with the decoction
of nimba, and for 7 times, with the juice of bhringara-
ja. Dose, two ractis a day, to be taken at night with a few
drops of honey. This medicine cures dropsy.

उदर मार्तण्ड रसः ।

पलोन्मितस्य शुद्धस्य सूक्ष्मपत्राणि कारयेत् । तप्तमसं रस्यक
दध्वा खल्ले सर्वं विनिलिपेत् ॥ त्रिबीररसमयुक्तं दिनं त्रयं
निधापयेत् । ततः शुद्धं द्रवोभूतं रसकष निग्रीत्रयेत् ॥ तत्

सिद्धमुदरे योज्यं शोफे चैव भगन्दरे । नान्ना तूदरमार्त्तं श्वरस
एव प्रकीर्त्तितः ॥

Udara ma'rtanda rasa

Four tola's of fine copper wire, as thin as possible, and an equal quantity of sulphur are to be immersed in lime juice in a stone mortar, exposed to the sun. When the whole thing will melt and mix together, mix one tola of mercury with it. Reduce the compound to ashes by heat by laghu-putam. Dose, two ractis a day, applicable in udara-roga, dropsy and fistula.

ताम्रभस्म प्रयोगः ।

केवलं भसितं ताम्रं शृङ्गविरसैः सह ।
द्विगुञ्जं भक्षयेत् प्रातः सर्वादरविनाशनम् ॥

Application of copper.

Incinerated copper, rubbed with honey and ginger-juice, taken in the morning, in doses of two ractis a day, cures all sorts of udara-roga.

पर्पटी प्रयोगः ।

पर्पटीमंजुकानां भैजल्यानां मधेऽ यानि यानि उक्तमानि नानि
सर्वानि सर्वेषु उदररोगेषु प्रतिमात्रं फलदानोवाप्तुभ्यन्ते ।

Application of parpati

The best of the parpatis, taken with suitable accompani-

ments, are found to be very efficacious in all sorts of udara-rogas.

उदर रोगि पथ्यानि ।

विरचनं लङ्घनमब्दसम्भवाः कुलत्थमुद्गरशालयो यवाः ।
 मृगहिजा जाङ्गलसंज्ञयान्विताः पेयाः सुरामाक्षिकसौधुमाधवाः ॥
 तक्रं रसोनोरुवुतैलमार्द्रकं शालिञ्चशाकं कुलकं कठिलकम् ।
 पुनर्नवा शिग्रुफलं हरीतकी ताम्बूलमैला यावशूकमायसम् ॥
 अजागवोद्री महिषीपयोजलं लवूनि तिक्तानि च दीपनान्यपि ।
 वस्त्रेण संवेष्टनमग्निकर्मता विषप्रयोगोऽनुयुतो यथायथम् ॥ समीर-
 णोत्थे घृतपानमादितः साभ्यञ्जनं वाप्यनुवासनं तथा । यथामलं
 पथ्यगणोऽयमाश्रितः सखा नृणां स्यादुदरामये सति ॥

Diet and actions beneficial in udara-rogas :—

Purgation, fasting, kulattha gram of one year old, mudga gram, red sha'li rice, barley, meat of wild beasts and birds, rice boiled with eleven times its weight of water, wine, (except when taking medicines prepared from mercury and other minerals), honey, sidhu, madhvi (see page 372, vol. 111), butter-milk, garlics, castor oil, ginger, sha'lincha leaves patola, kerabella, punarnava', shigru (drum sticks), haritaki, betel leaves, ela', java-ksha'ra. iron, goat's milk. cow's milk camel's milk. buffalo's milk goat's urine, cow's urine, camel's urine, buffalo's urine, light food, bitters, articles of food-stuff increasing the digesting heat, covering the belly with clothes, exposure of the belly to the heat of mild fire (if considered necessary), application of aconite.

All these are to be used having regard to the condition

of the patient. In va'todara, at early stages, the following are considered very beneficial :—drinking of clarified butter, rubbing the whole body with oil, and application of donehe of oil only.

उदररोगोऽपथ्यानि ।

संस्त्रेण धूमपानं जलपानं शिराव्यधः । कर्हिर्यानं दिवा-
निद्रां व्यायामं पिष्टवैकृतम् ॥ औदकानृपमांसानि पत्रशाकां
स्तिलानपि । उष्णानि च विटाहीनि नव्रणान्यशनानि च ॥ शिम्बी-
धान्यं विरुद्धान्नं दुष्टनीरं गुरुणि च । महेन्द्रगिरिजातानां सरितां
सनिलानि च ॥ विष्टम्भीनि विशेषात् तु खंडं किद्रममुद्भवे ।
वज्रं येदुदरव्याधी वैद्यो रक्तन् निजं यशः ॥

Actions and diet prohibited in udara-roga

Drinking of oil, butter, and other fatty substance (except clarified butter in the case of va'todara), smoking, drinking of water (in excess, of course), blood shed, vomiting, use of conveyances (for journey which is to be avoided), sleeping in day time, physical exercise, taking of pistam (i.e. food prepared by pestling rice and other cereals, and then roasting, baking, or boiling them), meat of aquatic animals, meat of animals grazing near water (such as goat), pot herbs, sesamum seeds, hot food, bida'hi food (see page 7, footnote), food prepared with much of salt, all sorts of pulses and beans (except mudga), food incongenial by combination, impure water, heavy food, water of rivers issuing out of the Eastern Ghats, articles of food-stuff causing flatulence, and fomentation (which is especially to be avoided in kshatodara).

अथ प्लीहयकृद्दरनिदानम् ।

विदाह्यभिष्यन्दिरतस्य जस्तोः प्रदुष्टमत्यर्थं मसृक् कफश्च ।
प्लीहाभिष्यद्धिं कुरुतः प्रवृद्धौ प्लीहोत्थमेतज्जठरं वदन्ति ॥ तद्वाम-
पार्श्वं परिवृद्धिमिति विशेषतः सीदति चातुरोऽत्र । मन्दज्वराग्निः
कफपित्तलिङ्गैरुपद्रुतः क्षीणवलोऽति पाण्डुः । सव्यान्धपार्श्वैः यकृति
प्रवृद्धे अयं यकृद्दालुप्रदरं तदेव । उदावर्त्तरुजानाहैर्मीहृत्तड्डु-
दहनज्वरैः । गौरवारुचिकाठिनैर्विद्यात् तत्र मलान् क्रमात् ॥

Enlargement of spleen and liver

Causes and symptoms.

Pleehodara or enlargement of spleen is due to the blood and phlegm turning impure, on account of eating food-stuff which is classed as bida'hi and increaser of kapha.

Jakrithudara or enlargement of the liver is also due to the same cause, as stated above.

In these two kinds of udara-rôgss, an abnormal excess of va'yu causes uda'barta, pain, and a'na'ha, an excess of pittam causes loss of consciousness, thirst, sensation of heat, and fever; and an excess of kapha gives rise to heaviness of the limbs, aversion to food, and stiffness of the belly.

अथ प्लीहयकृच्च चिकित्सायां रसप्रयोगः ।

प्लीहान्तक रसः ।

हृत्शुलुञ्च तारश्च गगनायसमुत्तिका । दग्दं पुष्पकं सूतं
गन्धकं नवमं तथा ॥ गुग्गुलु स्त्रिकटुरास्त्रा तथा जैपालवी-
जकम् । त्रिफला कटका दन्ती देवदाली तु सैन्धवम् ॥ त्रिवृता

तु यबच्चारो वातारितैलमर्हितम् । अष्टोदराणि पाण्डुत्वमानाहं
विषमज्वरम् । अजीर्णमामं सकफं क्षयञ्च सर्वशूलकम् ॥ कासं
श्वासञ्च शोथञ्च सर्वमाशु व्यपोहति । प्रीहान्तको रसो नाम
प्रीहोदरविनाशनः ।

Iatro-medical treatment for enlargement
of spleen and liver.

Pleehantaka rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, silver, mica', iron, pearls, cinnabar, puspajana or puspaka'sisa, mercury, sulphur, guggulu, trikatu, ra'sna', croton-seeds, triphala', katuki, roots of danti, devada'li, rock-salt, tribrit, and javaksha'ra are to be rubbed together with castor oil, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each. This medicine cures eight different kinds of udara roga, anemia, a'na'ha, chronic fever, indigestion mucus, consumption due to an excess of phlegm, all sorts of colic, cough, asthma, and swelling due to anemia. It is especially efficacious in enlargement of spleen and liver.

प्रीहार्षव रसः ।

हिङ्गुलं गन्धकं टङ्गमभ्रकं विषमेव च । प्रत्येकं पलिकं
भागं चूर्णयेदतिचिक्ताणम् ॥ पिप्पली मरिचश्चैव प्रत्येकञ्च
पलार्धकम् । मर्दयित्वा वटीं कुर्याद् षड्मात्रां प्रयत्नतः ॥ सेव्या
सेफालिदलजैर्वटी माषिकसंयुता । प्रीहानं षट्प्रकारञ्च हन्ति
शीघ्रं न संशय ॥ ज्वरं मन्दानलञ्चैव कासं श्वासं वमिं भ्रमिम् ।
प्रीहार्षव इति ख्यातो महानानन्दभाषितः ॥

Pleehàrnava rasa.

Four tola's, each, of cinnabar, sulphur, bora'x, mica', and aconite are to be rubbed together and mixed with two tola's, each, of pippali and maricha. Pills are then to be made, three ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey and juice of shepha'lika' leaves. This medicine cures six kinds of spleen, fever, dullness of digesting heat, asthma, cough, vomiting, and giddiness.

श्रीहृशार्दूल रसः ।

सूतकं गन्धकं व्योषं समभागं पृथक् पृथक् । एभिः समं ताम्रभस्म योजयेद् वैद्यबुद्धिमान् ॥ मनःशिला वराटश्च तुष्यं रामठलीहकम् । जयन्ती रोहितश्चैव चारटङ्गनसैन्धवम् ॥ विडं चित्र कानकञ्च रसतुष्यं पृथक् पृथक् । भावयेत् त्रिदिनं यावत् त्रिहस्त्रिकणार्द्रकैः ॥ गुञ्जामात्रां वटीं स्वादेत् सद्यः श्रीहृविनाशिनीम् । मधुपिप्पलीसंयुक्तां द्विगुंजां वा प्रयोजयेत् ॥ श्रीहृानमयमांसञ्च यक्तद्गुल्मं सुदुस्तरम् । आमाशयेषु सर्वेषु शोदरे शोथविद्रुधौ ॥ अग्निमान्द्ये ज्वरे चैव श्लेष्मि सर्वस्वरेषु च । श्रीमद् गहननाथेन भाषितः श्रीहृशार्दूलः ॥

Pleeha-sha'rdula rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, trikatu, realgar, cowri-shell, copper-sulphate, hingu, iron, jayanti, rohitaka, javaksha'ra, bora'x, rock-salt, roots of chitraka, and croton-seeds, and three parts of copper are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bha'vana', for three days, each, in succession, with the juice or decoction of trivrit, roots of chitraka,

pippali, and ginger juice. Pills are then to be made one racti or two ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey and powdered pippali. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen, very quickly. It also cures agrama'nsa (swelling and stiffness of that part of the peritonium which lies between the spleen and the liver), enlargement of the liver, gulma, mucus, all sorts of udara-roga, swelling of the body due to anemia, bidradhi (a kind of tumour), dull-ness of the digesting heat, and all sorts of fever.

प्लीहसूदन रसः ।

कर्पेकं तालचूर्णस्य तत्पादांशं सुवर्णकम् । पलाहं मृत-
तान्त्रञ्च तत्समं शङ्खमभ्रकम् ॥ मृगाजिनस्य भस्मापि कर्षमत्र
प्रदापयेत् । लिप्साकाङ्घ्रित्वचस्तद्वत् सर्व्वमेकत्र कारयेत् ॥ रस-
गुञ्जप्रमाणेन वटिकां कारयेत् ततः । मधुना वङ्गिचूर्णेन खादे-
न्नित्यं यथावलम् ॥ असाध्यमपि प्लीहानं हन्तवश्यं न संशयः ।
यङ्गतं पाण्डुरोगञ्च गुल्मादिकभगन्दरान् ॥

Pleeha-sudana rasa.

One tola' of orpiment, one fourth tola' of gold, two tola's of copper, two tola's of mica, one tola' of deer's skin, incinerated, and one tola' of powdered bark of the root of a lemon fruit tree are to be mixed together, rubbed with water, and made into pills, six ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey and powdered roots of chitraka. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, however malignant, anemia gulma, and fistula.

प्लीहारि रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं टङ्गं विषं व्योषं फलत्रिकम् । तोलकस्य
समीपितं जैपालञ्च तदर्कम् ॥ किंशुकस्य रसेनैव याममात्रन्तु
मर्दयेत् । गुञ्जामात्रां वटीं कृत्वा च्छायायां शोषयेत् ततः ॥
वटिकैका प्रदातव्या मृद्ग्वेररसेन च । गुदाङ्गरे गुल्मशूले प्लीह-
शोथे कफात्मके ॥ उदावर्त्ते वातशूले श्वासकासज्वरेषु च । रसः
प्लीहारिनामायं कोष्ठामयविनाशनः । आमवातगदच्छेदी श्लेष्मा-
मयविनाशनः ॥

Pleeha'ri rasa.

One tola', each, of mercury, sulphur, bora'x, aconite, trikatu, triphala', and half a tola' of croton seeds are to be rubbed, for three hours with the juice of the bark of pala'sha tree, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each, to be dried in the shade. These pills are to be taken with a few drops of honey and ginger juice. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen due to kapha, gulma, colic, uda'varta, colic due to va'yu, asthma, cough, fever, rheumatism, all sorts of udara-roga, and all sorts of diseases due to an excess of kapha.

वासुकिभूषण रसः ।

सूतेन वङ्गं तु समं नियोज्यं तत्सुख्यशूलेन च गन्धकेन ।
विमर्दयेदर्करसेन यामं मृदा च संलिप्य पुटं ददीत ॥ वासार-
सैस्तं परिभावयेच्च रसो भवेद्वासुकिभूषणोऽयम् । प्लीहञ्च गुल्मस्य
च शान्तयेऽस्य वज्रञ्च दद्यात् वसुचूर्णयुक्तम् ।

Ba'suki-bhusana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, and tin are to be rubbed together with the juice of leaves of arka, and made into a lump which is to be coated all round with mud, and dried. This is then to be put inside two earthen basins, and heated by putam, as usual. The product is then to be subjected to bhavana with the juice of basaka, and made into pills, three ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey and powdered rock-salt. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and gulma.

सद्योमृतपञ्चय रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं समं गन्धं जारिताम्नं समं तथा । गन्धस्व द्विगुणं
 लौहं मृतताम्नं चतुर्गुणम् ॥ द्विचारं सैन्धवं विडं वराटीभस्म
 शङ्खकम् । चित्रकं कुनटी तालं रामठं कदुका तथा ॥ रोहितं
 त्रिवृता चिञ्चा विशाला धवलाङ्गुठः । अपामार्गस्तालरण्डमल्लिका
 च निशादयम् ॥ प्रियङ्गुन्द्र्यवं पथ्या अजसोदं यमानिका ।
 तुत्यकं शनगुह्या च यक्ष्मन्दीरसाञ्जनम् ॥ प्रतीकं शाण्णमानिन
 भावयेदार्द्रकद्रवैः । गुडुच्या स्वरसेनापि मधुनः कुडुवार्द्धतः ॥
 वटिकां कारयेद्वैद्यो गुञ्जाषट्प्रमितां पुनः । अनुपानं प्रदातव्यं
 बुद्धौ दोषानुसारतः ॥ भक्षयेत् प्रातरुत्थाय सर्वरोगकुतान्तकम् ।
 प्रीहानं ज्वरमुग्रञ्च कामञ्च विषमज्वरम् ॥ आमवातं यक्ष्मच्छूलं
 श्लोमशोः शिरोरुजम् । गुल्मशोथोदरानाञ्च यमांमं यक्ष्मत्त्रयम् ।
 सकामिलं पाण्डुरोगमुदरञ्च रुदारुणम् । रोगानीकविनाशाय

* शनगुह्या च इत्यत्र जयपालञ्च इतिप्रतत् पाठान्तरम् ।

केशरी करिणो यथा ॥ सद्योमृत्युञ्जयो रसः प्लीहगुल्मविनाशनः ।
प्राणिनान्तु हितार्थाय शम्भुना परिकीर्तितः ॥

Sadyo-mrityunjaya rasa.

One-fourth tola', each, of mercury, sulphur, and mica'; half a tola' of iron, one tola' of copper; and one-fourth tola' each, of javaksha'ra, sarji-ksha'ra rock-salt, bira-salt, incinerated cowri-shell, incinerated conch-shell, roots of chitraka, realger, orpiment, hingu, katuki, bark of rohitaka, tribrit, incinerated bark of tamarind roots of bisha'la', roots of white ankotha, roots of apamarga (reduced to ashes), incinerated sprout growing at the top of a palm tree, mallika', haridra', da'ru-haridra', priyangu, indra-java, haritaki, ajamoda', jama'nika', copper-sulphate, sharapunkha', bark of rohitaka, and rasa'nja'nam are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juices of ginger and guruchi. The compound is then to be rubbed with eight tola's of honey, and made into pills six ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment to be decided upon, having regard to the condition of the dosas, This medicine cures enlargement of spleen, intense fever, cough, chronic fever, rheumatism, pain in the liver, asthma, piles, head diseases, gulma, swelling due to anemia, a'na'ha, agrama'nsa, waste due to the inactivity of the liver, anemia, jaundice, and udara-rogas.

वज्रपाणि रसः ।

रमगन्धकलौहाभ्रं कुण्टी मृतताम्रकम् । विषमुष्टि वराटञ्च
तुल्यं शंखोरसाञ्जनम् ॥ जातिफलञ्च कटुकी द्विच्चारं कानकं तथा ।
व्योषं हिङ्गु सैन्धवञ्च प्रतीप्रकं सूततुल्यकम् ॥ सञ्च्यचूर्णितं सर्व-

मेकत्र भावयेत् ततः । सूर्यावर्त्तरसेनैव विल्वपत्ररसेन च ॥
सूर्यावर्त्तेन मतिमान् वटिकां कारयेत् ततः । झीहानं यत्नतं
गुल्ममष्टीलाञ्च विनाशयेत् ॥ अग्रमांसं तथा शोथं तथा सर्व्वी-
दराणि च । वातरक्तञ्च जाठरं चान्तर्विद्रधिमेव च ॥ वज्रपाणि-
रसो ह्ययं रोगानां वज्रसंनिभः ।

Bajrapāni rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, mica, realger, copper, nuxvomica, incinerated cowri-shells, copper-sulphate, incinerated conch-shell, rasa'nja'nam, jatiphalam, katuki, javaksha'ra, sarji-ksha ra, croton seeds, trikatu, hingu, and rock-salt are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana' with the juices of leaves of surya varta and bilva. The product is then to be rubbed with the juice of leaves of surya varta and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, agrama nsa, gulma, asthila', udara-roga, b'ata-racta (a kind of leprosy), and internal bidradhi (a kind of tumour).

लोकनाथ रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं चैव समभागं विमर्द्दयेत् ॥ सृताम्ब्रं रसतुल्यञ्च
पुनस्तत्रैव मर्द्दयेत् ॥ रसाद् द्विगुणलौहञ्च लौहतुल्यञ्च ताम्रकम् ।
वराटिकाया भस्माथ ताम्रतस्त्रिगुणं कुरु ॥ नागवल्लीरसेनैव मर्द्द-
येद् यत्नतो भिषक् । पुटेद् गजपुटे विद्वान् स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धरेत् ॥
पिप्पलीमधुसंयुक्तां सगुडं वा हरीतकीम् । गोमूत्रञ्च पिवेच्चानु
गुडं वा जीरकान्वितम् ॥ यत्नद्गुल्मोदरहरः झीहश्चयथुनाशनः ।

जीर्णज्वरं तथा पाण्डुं कामलाञ्च विनाशयेत् । अग्निमान्द्यञ्च
शमयेत्लोकनाथो रसोत्तमः ॥

Lokana'tha rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and mica, two parts, each, of iron and copper; and six parts of incinerated cowri-shells are to be rubbed with the juice of betel leaves, and subjected to heat by Gaja-putam. When cooled by radiation of heat, the putam is to be broken open, and the medicine taken out. The following is to be taken just after taking the medicine:—cows urine combined with powdered haritaki, mixed (1) with molasses only or (2) with powdered pippali and honey or (3) with molasses and powdered jeera. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, gulma, udar-roga, swelling due to anemia, jeerna fever, anemia, jaundice, and dull-ness of the digesting heat.

लोकराज रसः ।

रसगन्धौ समौ कृत्वा मर्हयेद्वैद्यामकम् । रसतुल्यं सृतञ्चाभ्रं
द्विगुणं लौहताम्रकम् ॥ ताम्रस्य द्विगुणं भस्म कपर्दकसमुद्भवम् ।
नागवल्लीरसैर्यामं मर्हयेदतिनिर्ज्वने ॥ ततो लघुपुटं दत्त्वा सुशीतं
ग्राहयेत् तथा । द्विगुञ्जमार्द्रकद्रावैः खादिरत्वग्रसं पिवेत् ॥ यस्तु-
प्लीहोदरं शोथमग्निमान्द्यादिकं जयेत् । लोकराजरसो नाम सर्व-
ज्वरविनाशनः ॥

Lokarāja rasa.

One tola of mercury and one tola of sulphur are to be rubbed together for one and half hour to form a black powder, with

which is to be mixed one tola' of mica, two tola's of iron, two tola's of copper, and four tola's of incinerated cowrie shells. The compound is to be rubbed for three hours with the juice of betel leaves, and then subjected to heat by Laghuputam. The medicine is to be taken out when the putam gets cooled by radiation of heat. Dose, two ractis, each, to be taken with ginger juice, a little of the exudation of the khadira plant (i, e, catechu) being drunk just after taking the medicine. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, swelling due to anemia, dullness of the digesting heat, and all sorts of fever.

लोकेश रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं द्विधा गन्धं खल्लं कुर्याच्च कज्जलीम् । सूततुष्यं
मृताभ्रकं मर्हयेत् कन्यकाम्बुना ॥ ततो द्विगुणितं दद्यात्
ताम्बुलीहं प्रयत्नतः । सूताभ्रवगुणं देयं वराटीसम्भवं रजः ॥
काकमाचीरमेनैव सर्व्वं तद् गोलकीकृतम् । ततो गजपुटे
पाथ्यं स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धरित् ॥ शिवं संपूज्य यत्नेन द्विजातीन्
परितोष्य च । भक्षयेदस्य चूर्णस्य द्विगुञ्जं मधुना सह ॥
प्लीहानमग्रमांसञ्च यत्नतं सर्व्वरूपिणम् । जीर्णज्वरं तथा गल्मं
कामलां च सुदारुणाम् ॥ निहन्ति खल्यकालेन रसोऽयं लोकेशाख्यकः ॥

Loksha rasa.

One part of mercury and two parts of sulphur are to be rubbed together to form a black powder, which is to be mixed with one part of mica, and rubbed with the juice of kanya'. The compound is then to be mixed with two parts of copper, two parts of iron, and nine parts of cowrie-shell

incinerated, all being rubbed together with the juice of k'akama'chi, and made into a lump which is to be dried and heated by Gajaputam. When cooled by radiation of heat, the compound is to be taken out of the putam. Dose, two ractis, each, to be taken with honey. This medicine cures quickly enlargement of spleen and liver, agra ma'nsa, jeerna jwara (remittent fever), gulma, and jaundice.

ताम्रश्खर वटी ।

हिङ्गु त्रिकटुकश्चैव अपामार्गस्य पत्रकम् । अर्कपत्रं तथा स्रृही-
पत्रञ्च समभागिकम् ॥ सैन्धवं तत्समं आद्यं लौहं ताम्रञ्च
तत्समम् । प्लीहानं यकृतं गुल्मसामवातं सुदारुणम् ॥ अर्शांसि
घोरमौदरं मूर्च्छां पाण्डुं हलीमकम् । ग्रहणीमतिसारञ्च निहन्ति
शोथमेव च ॥

Ta'mreswara bati.

One part, each, of hingu, trikatu, leaves of apa'ma'rga, leaves of arka, and leaves of snuhi, five parts of rock-salt, ten parts of iron, and ten parts of copper are to be mixed together, (rubbed with water and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey). This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, gulma, rheumatism, piles, diarrhoea, acute and chronic, and swelling due to anaemia.

चित्रकादिलौह ।

चित्रकं नागरं वासा गुडञ्च शालपर्णिका । तालपुष्पम-
पामार्गी माणकं कार्षिकत्रयम् ॥ लौहमभ्रं कणा ताम्रं चारकी

लवणानि च । पृथक् कर्षांशमेषां चूर्णमेकत्र चिक्रणम् ॥ चतुः-
प्रस्थे गवां सूत्रे पचेन्नन्देन वज्जिना । सिद्धशीतं समूहस्य
माक्षिकं द्विपलं क्षिपेत् ॥ चित्रकादिरयं लीहो गलमग्नीहो-
दरामयम् । यकृतं ग्रहणीं हन्ति शीथं मन्दानलं ज्वरम् ।
कामलां पाण्डुरोगञ्च गुदभ्रंशं प्रवाहिकाम् ।

Chitraka'di Lauha.

Three tola's, each, of roots of chitraka, shunthi, roots of a palm tree, ashes of the roots of apa'ma'rga, and tuber of m'ana ; and one tola', each, of iron. mica, pippali, copper, java-ksha'ra, and pancha-lavanam are to be boiled with four prasthas (4 × 64 tola's) of cows urine by a mild heat. When cooled, eight tola's of honey is to be mixed with the liquid. (Dose, six ractis, each). This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, gulma, chronic diarrhoea, swelling due to anemia, dullness of the digesting heat, fever, jaundice, anemia, dislocation of the rectum, and dysentery.

गणाधिप रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं पलं गन्धं द्विगुणन्तु मृताभ्रकम् । त्रिपलं मृत
ताम्रञ्च पलाहं स्वर्णमाक्षिकम् ॥ जैपालं चित्रकं माणं
शूरणं घण्टकर्णकम् । ग्रन्थिकं त्रिफला व्योषं त्रिहता
खरमञ्जरी ॥ दण्डोत्पला हृषिकाली कुलिशं नागदन्तिका ।
सूर्यावर्तञ्च संचूर्णं कर्षमात्रं विमर्हयेत् ॥ आर्द्रकस्य रसेनैव
चूर्णयित्वा पुनः क्षिपेत् । त्रिपलं लीहचूर्णस्य ततः स्वादेच्छुभे-
ऽहनि ॥ संपूज्य भास्करं विष्णुं गणनाथं द्विजोत्तमम् । मधुना

माषमात्रञ्च शीतजलं पिवेदनु ॥ रसो गणाधिपो नाम सर्व्व-
 रोगहरो भवेत् । कठोरप्लीहनाशनो गुल्मोदरहरस्तथा ॥ कामलां
 पाण्डुमानाहं यत्कृत्कृमिकृतामयान् । विचर्च्चिमन्त्रपित्तञ्च कण्डुं
 क्लृप्तं विनाशयेत् ॥ प्लीहानमन्त्रपित्तञ्चाप्यग्निमाध्यं सुदुस्तरम् ।
 श्रीकरः कान्तिजननः शुक्रायुर्वलवर्द्धनः ॥

Gana'dhipa rasa.

Four tola's, each, of mercury and sulphur, eight tola's of mica, twelve tola's of copper, two tola's of copper-pyrites, and one tola', each, of croton seeds, roots of pippali, triphala', trikatu, tribrit, apa'mar'ga, dandotpala, brischika'li, asthisanha'ra', na'gadanti (or na'ga'dani), and surya'varta, are to be rubbed together with ginger-juice and mixed with twelve tola's of iron. Dose, six ractis, to be taken with honey, cold water being drunk after taking the medicine. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, and other udara-rogas, gulma, jaundice, anemia, ana'ha, worms, eczema, acidity, and biliousness, itches, and other skin diseases. It increases beauty, strength, semen, and longevity.

विद्यामय रसः ।

गन्धकं तालकं ताप्यं मृतं ताम्रं मनःशिला । शुद्धसूतञ्च
 तुल्यांशं मर्द्दयेद् भावयेत् दिनम् ॥ पिप्पल्याञ्च कषायेण वज्र-
 चीरेण भावयेत् । वल्लञ्च भक्षयेत् क्षौद्रैर्गुल्मप्लीहादिकं जयेत् ।
 रसो विद्यामयो नाम गोदुग्धञ्च पिवेदनु ॥

Vidya' maya rasa.

Equal quantities of sulphur, orpiment, copper pyrites,

copper, realger, and mercury are to be rubbed together, and then subjected to bha'vana, for one day each, with the decoction of pippali and milk of snuhi. Pills are then to be made, three ractis in weight, each, to be taken with honey and cow's milk. This medicine cures gulma and enlargement of spleen.

रसपति रसः ।

गन्धकेन मृतं ताम्रं शुद्धगन्धकतुल्यकम् । द्वयोः पादं शुद्ध-
रसं मर्द्दयेच्छुरणद्रवैः ॥ पुटेद् गजपुटे विद्वान् स्वाङ्गशीतं समु-
द्धरेत् । गुञ्जाद्वयं लिङ्घेत् क्षीद्रेः प्रीहगुल्मविनाशनम् ॥ यक्ष-
च्छूलं ज्वरं हन्ति कान्तिपुष्टिविवर्द्धनम् । रसपतिरिति ख्याती
रोगवारणकेशरी ॥

Rasapati rasa.

One part of copper, incinerated with sulphur, one part of sulphur, and half a part of mercury, are to be rubbed with the juice of shurana, and then heated by Gaja-putam. When completely cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out. Dose, two ractis., to be taken with honey. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, gulma, colic, and fever. It inereases beauty and nutrition.

रोहीतक लौहम् ।

रोहीतकसमायुक्तं त्रिकतययुतस्तयः ।

प्रीहानमग्रमांसञ्च शोथं हन्ति न संशयः ॥

Rohitaka Lauham:

Equal quantities of bark of rohitaka, trikatu, triphala', trimada (biranga, musta', and roots of chitraka, combined in equal quantities), and iron equal in quantity to all of the above-named, combined, are to be rubbed together, in an iron pot, with honey. (Dose, six ractis, each). This medicine cures enlargement of spleen, agrama'nsa, and swelling due to anemia.

यक्ष्मदरि लौहम् ।

द्विकर्षं लौहचूर्णस्य गगनस्य पलार्द्धकं । कर्षं शुद्धं मृतं ताम्रं
लिम्बाकाङ्क्षित्वचं पलम् ॥ मृगाजिनभस्मपलं सर्वमेकत्र कारयेत् ।
नवगुष्ठाप्रमानेन वटिकां कारयेद् भिषक् ॥ यक्ष्मत्प्लीहोदरश्चैव
कामलाश्च हलीमकम् । कासं श्वासं ज्वरं हन्ति वलवर्णाग्नि-
कारकम् । यक्ष्मदरि त्विदं लौहं वातगुल्मविनाशनम् ॥

Jakrithari Lauham.

Two tola's of iron, the same quantity of mica, four tola's of the powdered bark of lemon tree, and four tola's of deer's hide (reduced to ashes by putam), are to be rubbed together with water and made into pills, nine ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, udararogas, jaundice, cough, asthma, fever, and gulma due to an excess of va'yu.

यक्ष्मत्प्लीहारि लौहम् ।

द्विगुलसम्भवं सूतं गन्धकं लौहमभ्रकम् । तुल्यं द्विगुण-

ताम्बन्तु शिला च रजनौ तथा ॥ जयपालं टङ्गणञ्च शिलाजतु
समं रसात् । एतत् सर्व्वं समाहृत्य चूर्णीकृत्य विमिश्रयेत् ।
दन्तीत्रिवृच्चित्रकञ्च निर्गुण्डौ त्रूप्रणं तथा । आर्द्रकं भृङ्गराजञ्च
रसैरेषां पृथक् पृथक् ॥ भावयित्वा वटीं कुर्याद् वदरास्थिमितां
भिषक् । ग्लौहानं यकृतञ्चैव चिरकालानुबन्धिनम् ॥ एकजं
हृन्जञ्चैव सर्व्वदोषभवं तथा । हन्यादष्टोदराणीह ज्वरं पाण्डुञ्च
कामलाम् ॥ शोथं हलीमकं हन्ति मन्दाग्नित्वमरोचकम् । यकृतं
ग्लौहारिनामिदं लौहं जगति दुर्लभम् ॥

Jakrit plihāri Lauham.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, iron, and mica'; two parts, each, of copper, realger, and haridra'; and one part, each, of croton seeds, bora'x, and shila'jatu are to be rubbed together with water, and subjected to bha'vana', separately, with the juice or decoction of each of the following :—roots of danti, trivrit, chitraka, nirgundi, trikatu, ginger, and bhringara'ja. Pills are then to be made, six ractis, in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of enlargement of spleen and liver, all sorts of udara-rogas, fever, anemia, jaundice, swelling due to anemia, dullness of digesting heat, and aversion to food.

यकृतग्लौहोदरहर लौहम् ।

लौहार्द्धमभ्रकं शुद्धं सूतमभ्रार्द्धभागिकम् । त्रिगुणामयसञ्चूर्णात्
त्रिफलां सार्द्धकाभ्रकात् ॥ द्विरष्ट वारिणी भागमष्टशेषन्तु कारयेत् ।
तेन चाष्टावशेषेण समेनाज्येन यकृतः । रसेन बहुपुत्राया द्विगुण

चीरसन्धितम् । लौहमय्या पचेद्द्व्या पात्रे चायसि मृशये ॥
 दिव्यौषधितं लौहं पुटितं पुटनौषधैः । पचेत् पाकविधिस्तु
 वङ्गिना मृदुना शनैः ॥ अभ्रकं निहतं कृष्णं सूतकं विधि-
 मूर्च्छितम् । अयसश्चाङ्गभागन्तु आदौ पाके विनिक्षिपेत् ॥ कन्द-
 कापालिकं चव्यं विडङ्गं सप्तहृदलम् ॥ शरपुष्पा च पाठा च
 चित्रकञ्च महीषधम् ॥ लवणानि च सर्व्वाणि सक्षारो वृद्धदारकः ।
 दीप्यकञ्च तथा सिक्थं लौहाभ्रकसमं क्षिपेत् ॥ प्लीहोदरयकृद्-
 गुल्मान् हन्ति चाराग्निभिर्विना । प्रयोगोऽयं महावीर्यो लौहो
 लौहविदां वरः ॥ प्लीहोदरविनाशाय दद्याद् द्वे द्वे पुटे पृथक् ।
 माषेन घण्टकर्णेन शूरणेनाधिकं पुनः ॥

Jakrit plihodarahara Lauham.

Four parts of iron, two parts of mica, one part of incinerated mercury, and fifteen parts of triphala are to be mixed together and boiled, by mild heat, with 352 (16×22) parts of water, which is to be reduced, to one-eighth its quantity (i. e., 44 parts). With this is to be mixed clarified butter, equal in quantity to the remaining part of the boiled water (i. e., 44 parts), the same quantity (i. e., 44 parts) of juice of shata'bari, and 88 parts of milk. All these are to be boiled by mild heat, in a vessel made of earth or iron, by means of an iron ladle. Of the four parts of the iron referred to above, only half the quantity (i. e., two parts) is to be used at the outset, the remainder (i. e., two) being mixed with the product, after the completion of the boiling process. Six parts of each of the following are also to be mixed with the substance,

just before the completion of the boiling process :—shuranam, ka'pālika, chabya, biranga. patwika' lodhra, shara-punksha', pa'tha', roots of chitraka, shunthi, pancha-lavanam, java-ksha'ra, briddha-da'raka, jamāni, and madhuttham (bee-hive).

This medicine cures enlargement of spleen, liver, and gulma. It is to be subjected to bha'vana' for two times each, in succession, with the juices of the following, if it is to be applied in enlargement of spleen :—māna tuber, ghantākarna leaves, and shurana tuber.

लोकाधीश रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं द्विधा गन्धं खल्ले कृत्वा तु कज्जलम् । सूततुल्यं
मृताभ्रकं मर्हयेत् कन्यकाम्बुना ॥ ततो द्विगुणितं दद्यात् तान्नं
लौहं प्रयत्नतः । काकमाचीरसेनैव सर्व्वं तत् परिमर्हयेत् ॥
तत् सर्व्वं गोलकीकृत्वा यत्नतस्तद् विशोषयेत् । सूताञ्च द्विगुणं
गन्धं वराटीसम्भवं रजः पिष्ट्वा जम्बीरनीरिण मूषामिकां प्रकल्पयेत् ।
तन्मध्ये गोलकं लिप्त्वा बध्नाद् यत्नेन तन्मुखम् ॥ मूषां तां सम्पुटे
धृत्वा मृदभस्मलवणास्त्रभिः । श्रावसन्धिमालिष्य चातपे शोषयेत्
क्षणम् ॥ ततो गजपुटं दृष्ट्वा स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धरेत् । पिष्ट्वा तु सर्व्व-
मेकत्र स्थापयेद् भाजने शुभे ॥ खादेद्वल्लहयश्चास्य मूत्रज्ञानु पिवेन्नरः ।
मधुना पिप्पलीचूर्णं मगडां वा हरीतकीम् । अजाजीं वा गुड-
नैव भक्षयेत् तुल्ययोगतः ॥ यत्नतः प्रीहोदरोगश्च श्वयथुश्च विनाशयेत् ।
वाताहीलाश्च कमठीं प्रत्यङ्गीलां तथैव च ॥ कांस्थक्रीडापमांसश्च
शूलश्चैव भगन्दरम् । बङ्गिमान्द्यश्च कामश्च लोकनाथ रसोत्तमः ॥

Lokādhiśhā rasa.

One part of mercury and two parts of sulphur are to be

rubbed together to form a black powder or kajjali, with which is to be mixed one part of mica, all of these being rubbed together with the juice of kanyā. The compound is then to be rubbed with two parts of copper and the same quantity of iron, and rubbed with the juice of kākama'chi, made into a lump, and dried. A crucible is then to be made of two parts of sulphur and two parts of incinerated cowri-shells rubbed with lime juice. The lump is then to be put inside the crucible, the mouth of which is to be closed. This crucible is then to be put in an earthen basin covered by another, the joint of the basins being cemented by means of a paste, made of mud, ashes, salt, and water. The putam, thus preparad, is to be dried in the sun, and heated by means of Gajaputam. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out and powdered. Dose, six ractis, each, to be taken with cow's urine mixed with any one of the following:- (a) honey and powdered pippali, (b) molasses and powdered harifaki, (c) molasses and powderdd black jeerā, the quantity of the powders in (a), (b), and (c) being six ractis each.

This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, swelling due to anemia, asthila', kamathi (enlargement of spleen covering the belly in the shape of a tortoise), pratyasthilā, kānsya crora (peritonitis), agramānsa (growth of a piece of flesh in the region lying between the spleen and the liver), colic, fistula, dullness of the digesting heat and cough.

अग्निकुमार लीङ्गम् ।

तुल्यरामठटङ्गानि सैन्धव धन्याजीरकम् । यमानी मरिचं शुण्ठी
लवङ्गैलाविडङ्गकम् ॥ प्रतीकं तोलकं चूर्णं लीङ्गचूर्णन्तु तत्समम् ।
रसस्य गन्धकस्यापि पलैकं कञ्जलीकृतम् ॥ घृतेन मधुना खाद्यं

लौहमग्निकुमारकम् । यक्तुप्रीहोदरं हन्ति गुल्मश्चापि हलीमकम् ॥
वलवर्णाग्निदं तच्च कान्तिपुष्टिवर्धनम् । श्रीमद्गहननाथेन निर्घृतं
विश्वसम्पदे ॥

Agni kum'ara lauham.

One tolá each, of copper sulphate, hingu, borax, rock-salt, dhanyá, jeerá, jan'ani, maricha, shunthi, lavanga, olá, and biranga ; twelve tolás of iron, and two tolás, each, of mercury and sulphur, rubbed together to form a black powder or kajali, are to be mixed together, and taken in suitable doses with honey and clarified butter. This medicine cures liver, spleen, gulma, and jaundice. It increases strength, beauty, digesting heat, and nutrition.

प्राणवल्लभ रसः ।

लौहं ताम्रं वराटञ्च तुष्यं हिंगु फलत्रिकम् । सुहीमूलं
यवहारं जैपालं टङ्गनं त्रिवृत् । प्रतीकञ्च पलं शङ्खं कागी-
दुग्धेन पोषितम् । चतुर्गुञ्जां वटीं खादेद् वारिणा मधुनापि वा ॥
दोषं रोगञ्च संवीक्ष्य युक्त्या वा त्रुटिवजनम् । प्राणवल्लभनामायं
गहनानन्दभाषितः ॥ निहन्ति कामलां पाण्डुमानाहं श्लेषदाब्धुदम् ॥
गलगण्डं गण्डमालां व्रणानि च हलीमकम् । अपचीं वातरक्तञ्च
काण्डू विष्कोटकुष्ठकम् । नातः परतरं श्रेष्ठं कामलाश्लि
भयेऽपि ॥

Pra'na ballabha rasa.

Four tolás, each, of iron, copper, incinerated cowri-shell, copper sulphate, hingu, triphalá, roots of snühi, javakshára.

croton-seeds, borax, and tribrit are to be rubbed together with goat's milk and made into pills, four ractis, in weight, each, to be taken with water or honey. Other accompaniments may be used having regard to the condition of the disease, the doses, and the short coming of the medicine in particular cases. This medicine cures jaundice, anemia, *ánáha*, *shleepada* (elephantiasis or filaria), tumour, *galaganda*, *gaudamálá* (scrofula), carbuncle, *apachi*, *bátaracta*, itches, boils, and other skin-diseases. It is a very good medicine for jaundice.

ताम्रकल्पम् ।

अलपारदगन्धञ्च कर्षद्वयमितं पृथक् । सर्वैः समं भवेत्
ताम्रं जम्बीरान्धनेन मर्दयेत् ॥ सूर्यावर्त्तरसैः पश्चात् कणामोच-
रसेन च । योजयेत् तोत्रघन्मं तु यावत् सर्व्यन्तु जीर्यति ॥ जम्बी-
रस्य रसैर्भूयो रसं दण्डेन चालयेत् । दृढे शिलामये पात्रे
चूर्णयेदति शोभनम् ॥ रत्निद्वयक्रमेणैव योज्यं माषदयावधि ।
क्लासयेच्च क्रमेणैव यथा चैनं विवर्द्धयेत् ॥ जीर्णं भुञ्जीत शाख्यञ्च
क्षीरं घृतसमन्वितम् । हस्यन्तपित्तं विविधां ग्रहणीं विषमज्वरम् ॥
चिरज्वरं प्रीङ्गदं यक्रद्रोगं सुदुस्तरम् । अग्रमांसं तथा शोथं
कांस्त्रक्रोडं सुदुर्जयम् । कमठञ्च तथा शोथसुदरञ्च सुदारुणम् ॥
धातुद्विकरं वृष्यं बलवर्णकरं शुभम् । सद्यो वद्विकरञ्चैव
व्यव्वरोगहरं परम् ॥ मुखशुद्धिर्विधातव्या पर्णैश्चूर्णसमन्वितैः ।
ताम्रकल्पमिदं नाम्ना सर्वरोगप्रशान्तये ॥

Tamra Kalpam.

Two tolás, each, of sauvarchala salt, mercury, and sulphur, and six tolás of copper are to be rubbed with lime juice,

juice or decoction of suryāvarta and pippali, and exudation of sha'mali, and kept in the sun so long as the ingredients do not mix up together. The compound is then to be rubbed again with lime juice, dried, and finely powdered. Dose, two ractis on the first day, three ractis on the 3rd day, and so on up to 12 ractis a day (being increased by one racti every day), which is to continue until recovery. This dose of 12 ractis a day is then to be reduced by one racti a day till it reaches two ractis a day, after which the medicine is to be stopped altogether. Diet, boiled shāli rice, mixed with milk and clarified butter, to be taken after the medicine is digested. This medicine cures acidity and biliousness, all sorts of chronic diarrhoea, chronic fever, fever of long standing, enlargement of spleen and liver, agramānsa, swelling due to anemia, kānsya-kroran, kama-tham (tortoise-shaped spleen), and all sorts of udara-roga. It increases the dhatus, nutrition, strength, beauty, and power of digestion. The mouth is to be purified, after meal, with betel leaves prepared, as usual, with powdered lime, catechu, etc.

उदरामयकुम्भिकेशरी रसः ।

रसगन्धकभस्मशुक्लं कटुकक्षारयुगं सटङ्गणम् । कणमूलक-
चञ्चचिह्नकं लवणान्येव यसानिरामठम् ॥ समभागमिदं विभा-
वयेत् खरतापे त्वद्य जम्बुवारिणा । उदरामयकुम्भिकेशरिरस एष
प्रथितोऽस्त्र माषकः ॥ सुरवाय्येनु दापयेद्भिषकः प्रसभः हन्ति च
सत्रणं गदं यज्ञतं क्षिमिमयसांसकं कमठं श्लीहजलीदराह्वयम् ।
जठरानलसादगुल्मकं परमं साममद्यान्पित्तकम् ॥

Udaramaya-kumbhi-keshari rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, trikatu, java-kshāra, sarji kshara, borax, roots of pippali, chavya, roots

of chitraka, pancha-lavanam, jamāni, and hingu are to be rubbed with lime juice and dried by the intense heat of the sun. Dose, six ractis, to be taken with water named divya or divine (These are of four kinds, viz—rain water. (1) collected in the month when the sun is in the sign kanyā (virgo); (2) ice water, (3) water from hail stones, and (4) cold water derived from melted glacier. (See Bhāva prakāsha) This medicine cures boils, enlargement of liver and spleen, worms, agranañsa, tortoise shaped spleen, dropsy, loss of power of digestion, gulma, acidity with biliousness, and mucus.

वारिशोषण रसः ।

चतुर्विंशतिभागाः सुगर्भश्वाहङ्गं तदर्द्धकम् । वङ्गभागाद्भवेदर्द्धः
 पारदः कृष्णमन्त्रकम् ॥ चतुर्दशविभागं स्वान्मृतं तद्दीयते पुनः ।
 मृतलीहमष्टभागं मृतताम्रं नवात्र तत् ॥ मृतहृमहयं तेषां मृत-
 हृष्यञ्च सप्तकम् । अतिशुद्धमति स्थूलं मृतं हीरं त्रयोदशः ॥
 भागा याह्या माच्छिकस्य विशुद्धस्यात्र षोडश । अष्टादशमितं
 ग्राह्यं नवकाशीशकं पुनः ॥ तुत्यकञ्च षड्वात्र नवीनं ग्राह्यमेव च ।
 तालकञ्च चतुर्भागं शिला योज्यास्त्रयो बुधैः । शैलेयं पञ्च दातव्यं
 सर्वमेकत्र नूतनम् । मृतमीक्षिकभागैकं सौभाग्यं हयमेव च ॥
 कुट्टयित्वा विचूर्णय जम्बीरस्य रसेन वै । भावयेत् सप्तधा गाढं
 गुडिकां तस्य कारयेत् ॥ पानकद्वितये कृत्वा मुद्रयेत् पानकहयम् ।
 घटमध्ये निवेश्याथ दत्त्वा पूर्वञ्च वालुकाम् ॥ जडञ्च तां पुन-
 र्दत्त्वा वालुकां मुद्रयेन्मुखम् । अहीरात्तं दर्द्धदर्गो स्वाङ्गशीतं
 समुद्धरत् ॥ वकुलस्य च वीजिन कण्टकार्गोदयेन च । गुडुची-
 त्रिफलावारा भावयेत् सप्तसप्ततः ॥ हृद्ददाररसेनापि तथा देया रु

भावनाः । गिरिकर्णया रसेनापि रोहितमत्स्यपित्ततः । एवं सिद्धो भवेत्
सम्यक् रसोऽसौ वारिगोषणः ॥ देवान् गुरुन् समभ्यर्च्य यतीन् च ब्राह्म
णान् तथा । रक्तिकादितयं देयं सन्निपाते समुच्छ्रये । मरिचेन समं
देयं तेन जागर्त्ति मानवः ॥ श्लैष्मिके च गदे देयं ग्रहण्यामग्नि-
मान्द्यके । प्रीङ्गि पाण्डौ प्रयोक्तव्यं त्रिकट्विफलाश्रसा ॥ शूलरोगे
प्रयोक्तव्यमुदावर्त्तं विगेषतः । कुष्ठे सदुष्टे देयोऽयं काकोडम्ब-
रिकाश्रसा ॥ अतिवर्ज्जकरः शीटो वलवर्णाग्निवर्द्धनः । धन्वन्तरि
कृतः सद्यो रसः परमदुर्लभः । सर्वरोगे प्रयोक्तव्यो निःसन्देहं
भिषग्वरैः ॥

Ba'ri shosana rasa.

24 parts of sulphur, 12 parts of tin, 6 parts of mercury, 14 parts of mica, 8 parts of iron, 9 parts of copper, 2 parts of gold, 7 parts of silver, 13 parts of heavy diamond, 16 parts of copper pyrites, 18 parts of new iron-sulphate, six parts of new copper-sulphate, four parts of orpiment, 3 parts of realger, 5 parts of shilājata, one part of pearls, and two parts of borax are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bhāvanā, for 7 times, with lime juice, and made into a lump. This lump is to be put inside two earthen basins, the joint of which is to be cemented, as usual. The putam, thus prepared, is next to be put inside a vessel, the lower part of which is filled with sand. The remaining part of the vessel is now to be completely filled with sand, and the mouth closed by means of an earthen basin. Heat is then to be applied to the vessel for 24 hours. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out, powdered, and subjected to bhāvanā, for seven times each, in

succession, with the juice or decoction of the following :— seeds of bakula, brihati, kantaka'ri, gurnohi, triphalá, briddha-dáraka, and अपरा'jitá. In sannipa'tika fever, two ractis of this medicine, taken with a few drops of honey and a little of powdered maricha, brings back consciousness in the patient. It is similarly to be used in diseases due to an abnormal excess of kapha, in grahani, and in loss of power of digestion. It is to be given in enlargement of spleen, anemiá, colic, and udábartá with the decoction of trikatu and triphalá and in leprosy with the juice of ka'ka-udumbara. This medicine increases power of digestion, beauty, and strength. It may be used in all sorts of diseases without hesitation.

सर्वतोभद्ररसः ।

मृतं गन्धं तपनगगनं कान्तलीहस्य चूर्णम् । क्वत्वीकत्व' दृशदि
पिपितं शृङ्गवेरस्य वारा ॥ युञ्ज्याद् रोगे यकृति गुटजे प्लीङ्गि सर्वै-
ज्वरेषु । शीथे पाण्डी क्रिमिकृतगदे सर्वैतः कामनायाम् ॥
कासे श्वासे जठरजगदे सर्वैदोषप्रभृते । व्याती योगः सुरमणिकृतः
सर्वतोभद्रनामा ॥

Sarbatobhadra rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, mica, and loadstone are to be rubbed in a stone mortar with ginger juice. This medicine cures enlargement of spleen and liver, fever, swelling due to anemia, jaundice, cough, and asthma.

पर्पटी प्रयोगः ।

रक्तिकामितरामठसहिता आर्द्रकरसमर्द्रिताः पर्पटीसंज्ञका रसी-
प्रधाः यक्षत्प्लीहोदरे अथैव शुभफलप्रदाः ।

Application of Parpatis

in enlargement of spleen and liver.

The best of the parpatis are found to be very efficacious in these diseases, if applied with one racti of hingu and a little of honey and ginger juice.

अथ पथ्यापथ्य विधिः ।

Diet in enlargement of spleen and liver.

It is the same as in udara-roga.

अथोदावर्त्तं निदानम् ।

रुचैः कोद्रवजीर्णमुद्गचणकैः क्रुद्धोऽनिलोऽधोवहन् । रुद्धा
वर्त्ममलं विशोथ्य कुरुते विण्मूत्रसङ्गं ततः ॥ हृत्पृष्ठोदरवस्तिमस्तक-
रुजः सश्वासकासं ज्वरं । गच्छन्नुर्ध्वमसौ हि नूनमनिशं कोपादुदा-
वर्त्तयेत् ॥

Udāvarta and A'na'ha.

Causes and symptoms of udāvarta.

Eating in excess of food, not containing fat, and of such articles of food-stuff as old mudga, chanaka, and other grams causes an irritation of vāyu moving in the abdomen. Thus irritated, the wind blocks the passages through which stool and

urine pass, and mixes with them, causing ailments in the heart, back, belly, abdomen, and head ; and fever with cough and breathing difficulty. This wind then forces its way constantly upwards and pushes up stool and urine. This is what is meant by udāvarta.

अथानाह निदानम् ।

आमं शकृद्वा निचितं क्रमेण भूयो विवहं विगुणानिलेन । प्रवर्त्तमानं न यथास्वमेनं विकारमानाहमुदाहरन्ति ॥

Causes and symptoms of Ana'ha.

That part of the chyle which is not converted into blood takes the form of mucus and is gradually accumulated in the intestines, if mixed with the wind. That is also the case with stools, held up by wind. These two things cannot find their way downwards, giving rise to intestinal obstruction, which is called *ánáha*,

अथ उदावर्त्तनाह चिकित्सा ।

हिंगुमाक्षिकसिन्धुसैः पिष्टैर्वर्त्तिं विनिर्भीताम् । हृताभ्यक्तां गुद्रे न्यस्ये दुदावर्त्तविनाशिनीम् ॥

Treatment of udāvarta and Ana'ha.

Udāvarta is cured by hingu, honey, and rock-salt, pestled together, saturated with clarified butter, and entered into the rectum.

वैद्यनाथभाषित रसः ।

पथ्या त्रिकटु सूतञ्च द्विगुणं कानकं तथा । भेकपर्णीरसैरम्बलीनि-
काया रसैः कृता ॥ गुड़िकोदरगुल्मादि पाण्डुमयविनाशिनी ।
क्रिमिकुष्ठगात्रकण्डुपिडकाश्च निहन्ति च ॥ रसः सिद्धफलश्चासौ
वैद्यनाथेन भाषितः ॥

Vaidyana'tha bha'sita rasa.

One part, each, of haritaki, trikatu, and rasa-sindura (see page 105, vol. 1), and two parts of croton seeds are to be rubbed together with the juices of manduka-parui and cháng-eri, and made into pills (one racti in weight, each). This medicine cures uda'varta, gulma, anemia, worms, leprosy, and itches.

विरेक रसः ।

सूतगन्धकतुल्यांशं मरिचं सूततुल्यकम् । टङ्गनं पिप्पली शृङ्गी
ह्री ह्री भागौ विभिन्नयेत् सर्व्वतुल्यानि वीजानि दम्तीनां निस्तुषानि
च । स्रुहीक्षीरेण संयुक्तं मर्द्दयेत् दिवसत्रयम् ॥ नारिकेलोदरे स्थाप्यं
महागाढाग्निना ततः । तत्कल्कं पाचयेत् क्षिप्रं खल्लयित्वा निधा-
पयेत् ॥ तन्मध्यनाभिलेपेन राजयोम्यं विरेचनम् । वटिकालेपमात्रेण
दशवारं विरेचयेत् । तद्गन्धघ्राणमात्रेण विरेको जायते भ्रुवम् ॥

Bireka rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and maricha ; two parts, each, of borax, pippali, and shunthi ; and nine parts of

croton-seeds are to be rubbed together, for three days, with the milk of suhi. The substance is then to be put inside a cocoanut shell (which is to be coated all over with mud and dried), and heated by a strong fire. When cooled by radiation of heat, the medicine is to be taken out and powdered. Bowels are moved by putting this medicine, saturated with water, in the navel. A mere inhaling of this medicine causes purgation, which pacifies udāvarta.

स्वेच्छाभेदक रसः ।

शङ्खं पारदटङ्गुणं समरिचं गन्धाश्मत्सुष्यं त्रिद्वद । विश्वा च
द्विगुणा ततो नवगुणं जैपालचूर्णं क्षिपेत् । स्वर्णे दण्डयुगं विमर्द्द
विधिना चार्कस्य पत्रे ततः ॥ स्वेदं गोमयवह्निना च शृदुना स्वेच्छा-
वशाद्भेदकः ॥ गुञ्जैकप्रमितो रसो हिमजलैः संश्लेषितो रचयेद् ।
यावन्नोष्णजलं पिवेदपि वरं पथ्यञ्च दध्योदनम् । आमं सर्व्वभवं
सुजीर्णमुदरं गुल्मं विशालं हरेद् । वद्धे दीप्तिकरो वलासहरणः
सर्वाभयध्वंसनः ॥

Svechh'a-bhedaka rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, borax, maricha, and sulphur ; two parts, each, of tribrit and shunthi, and nine parts of croton-seeds are to be rubbed together, for forty eight minutes, with the juice of arka leaves. The compound is then to be heated by laghu putam, and made into pills, one racti in weight, each, to be taken with cold water. Purgation will continue so long as hot water is not drunk. Diet, curd mixed with boiled rice. This medicine cures all sorts of mucus, udāvarta, gulma, weakness, and many other diseases.

उदावर्त्तं अन्यानि भैषज्यानि ।

त्रैलोक्यतिलकः रसः, वैद्यनाथादेश रसः, सद्योमृत्युञ्जयरसः, वारिशोषण रसः, प्लीहारि रसः इत्यादि ।

Other medicines for udāvarta and a'náha.

trailakya tilaka rasa, vaidya náthádesha rasa, sadyo-mrityunjaya rasa, bárishosana rasa, plihári rasa ; etc.

उदावर्त्तं पथ्यानि ।

स्र्जस्त्रेदविरिकाश्च वस्तयः फलवर्त्तयः । अभ्यङ्गाश्च यवाः सर्व्वे
मृष्टविण्मूत्रमारुतम् ॥ ग्राम्यौदकानूपरसा रुबुतैलञ्च वारुणी । वाल-
मूलकशम्पाकत्रिबृत्तिलसुधादलम् ॥ मृङ्गवेरं मातुलुङ्गं यवञ्चारो
हरीतकी । लवङ्गं रामठं द्राक्षा गोमूत्रं लवणानि च ॥ पथ्य-
मेतदुदावर्त्तं तयानाहे विजानीयात् ।

Diet and-actions salutary in udāvarta and ánáha :—

Fomentation of the belly after rubbing it with oil, purgation, application of douche, phalabarti *saturated with oil and

* मदनं पिप्पली कुष्ठं वचा गौराश्च सर्षपाः ।

शुद्धक्षारसमायुक्ताः फलवर्त्तिरिहीष्यते ॥

Equal quantities of madana fruit, pippali, kustham, bachá, white mustard, molasses and java-kshára, rubbed together and entered into the rectum, pacifies udábarta. This paste is called phalabarti.

entered into the rectum ; rubbing of oil all over the body, everything tending to purge stool, urine, and wind, soup of meat of goat, ram, deer, game-fowl, and fish, castor oil, vāruṇi wine (see page 373, vol. III), green radish, leaves of āragbdha, trivrit, tila (sesamum), leaves of suhi, ginger, mātulungā, java-kshāra, haritaki, lavanga, hingū, grapes, cow's urine, and salts.

उदावर्त्त'पथ्यानि ।

वसनं वेगरोधञ्च शिम्बीधान्यानि कोद्रवम् । नालीतशाकं शालुकं
जाम्बवं कर्कटीफलम् ॥ पिण्याकमालुकं सर्व्वं करीरं पिष्टवैकृतम् ।
विष्टम्भीनि विरुद्धानि कषायाणि गुरुणि च । उदावर्त्ती तयानाहो
यत्नतः परिवर्जयेत् ॥

Diet and actions insalutary in uda'varta and a'n'aha:—

vomiting, suppression of calls of nature, pulses and beans, kodrava rice, na'lita leaves, tuber of water-lily, jambu fruits, karkati fruit, sesamum paste, all sorts of potatoes, karira (bamboo sprout), pistam (all sorts of food pestled and then roasted, baked, or boiled), food which causes flatulence, food incongenial by combination, astringents, and heavy food.

इति वैद्यकुलपति श्रीभूदेव देवशर्मणा मुखोपाध्यायीपाधिकेन

विरचिते रसजलनिधिनामकमहाग्रन्थे

चतुर्थस्वर्ण्ड' समाप्तम् ॥

ॐ नमः शिवाय ॥

Appendix

Diet and actions injurious in piles :—

(See page 335)

Meat of cow, buffalo, rhinoceros, hog, water-fowl of all sorts, crabs and shells, fish, paste of sesamum and mustard seeds, curd, puddings prepared by pestling of cereals and then boiling, baking, or roasting the same, ma'sa, bamboo sprouts, beans, vitta fruit, alábu, upodiká (a kind of pot herb), ripe mangoes, tuber of water lily, food causing heaviness of the stomach, heavy food, exposure to the sun, drinking of much water, vomiting, application of douche, diet incongenial by combination, air draft, suppression of calls of nature sexual intercourse, riding on horse-back, sitting in an inconvenient posture, and articles of food stuff increasing the dosas causing piles. In bleeding piles, the restrictions prescribed for racta pitta are also to be followed.

शुद्धिपत्रम् ।

अशुद्धपाठः	शुद्धपाठः	पंक्तिः	पृष्ठम्
रञ्जणः	रञ्जनः	१६, १८	६२
पक्षी	पक्षी*	२०	१८१

* पक्षी इत्यत्र मान्निर्जा ।

वह्निरसः	महावह्निरसः		३४७
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ERRATA.

Page	XXVI	line last but one, read	288 for 388
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"	"	9th "	" 140 for 143
"	"	17th "	" 96 for 26
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RASA-JALA-NIDHI

(1)

Edward Peters, Esq., 3280 Helen Avenue, Dear
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I consider you are performing one of the world's greatest good works to-day, in making available this marvellous ancient wisdom of India, which is the only source and store-house of real knowledge. I shall anxiously await the publication of the remaining volumes of your priceless work.

(2)

Albert G. Ingalls, Associate Editor, "*Scientific American*" :—

These books have been given a special place in the library of the journal, reserved for works which are eminently worthy of preservation for the edification of future editors.

(3)

Prof. M. Winterniz of the Prague University (Czecho
Slovakia) :—

It is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of Hindu Chemistry, alchemy, and medicine. I shall make a mention of your great work in the revised edition of Vol III of my History of Indian literature.

[2]

(4)

Chemical News of London, dated 13-1-28 :—

Dr. Bhudeb Mookerji has undertaken the heavy task of compiling, in about 10 volumes, a systematic and comprehensive treatise on the almost lost and little known Science of Hindu Chemistry. His first volume was well received and the second part has quickly followed it. Succeeding volumes will be awaited with impatience. Dr. Bhudeb Mookerji's second volume maintains the high standard of his first, and is a valuable contribution to alchemical literature.

(5)

Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry (London),
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“Bharatvarsha” the leading Bengali magazine of Calcutta :—

The work, when completed, will no doubt prove to be the greatest and the most comprehensive treatise on Hindu Chemistry and alchemy.....The author is an eminent and successful physician and most probably he has been able to earn a high reputation by prescribing the medicines described in the book under review. Physicians in general, we are sure, will be profited by a study of the book.

Journal of Ayurveda, Calcutta, March 1928 :—

The volumes are worth reading as the author introduces many a new information in them. He had to study many ancient and new works in a scholarly way before writing the volumes under review. As he did not begin as an amateur, his work is bound to be reliable and useful.

Besides compiling, the author had to write for himself portions of Sanskrit texts whenever he found something wanting or lost, and this reflects a great credit on the author's profound scholarship.

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(2) Dr. W. S. URQUHART, VICE-Chancellor, Calcutta University :—

I have read part of it with great pleasure and I am looking forward to study it more thoroughly.

(3) Mahamahopadhyaya DR. GANGANATH JHA.

Vice Chancellor, Allahabad University :—

I am sure it will be useful. It shows signs of much study, thought, and labour.

(4) Doctor Sudhindra Bose M.A. Ph. D. Professor of Political Science, state university, Iowa U. S. A. :—

You have made a very timely contribution to the problems of Indian civilization, which are pressing themselves upon the attention of the thoughtful scholars everywhere. You have shown the way the scientist should approach the study of Indian culture.

(5) The Tribune, October 7, 1928. Lahore :—

Mr. Mookerj's book seeks to establish by historical and philological research the antiquity of Indian civilisation at a much earlier period than is conceded by most of the western scholars. Mr. Mookherji himself is a great scholar ; his treatise on Hindu Chemistry (of which only three out of the ten volumes are yet out) created a great stir on the occasion of its publication.

The chapter on Phallism may very properly be sent to Miss Mayo as a reply to her ignorantly foolish remarks on the worship of the Shiv-ling in India. The most interesting chapters, and from the point of view of a student of philology, the most instructive, are those that deal with Gipsies and

the borrowings from Sanskrit into English. They are very carefully and convincingly written.

Mr. Mookherji's book should attract the attention of all those who are interested in making available to the public the past achievements of India in the fields of art and science.

(6) Indian Daily Mail, Bombay, September 30th 1928.

Great scholars, both Indian and Europeans have, often come to the conclusion that Indian civilization is a very ancient one, but no one up till now took up the subject exclusively for a thorough and scientific study. We congratulate Dr. Bhudeb Mookerji for having thrown a flood of light on the subject through his book "Indian Civilization and its Antiquity."

Although the book is not very voluminous, yet it contains in a nut-shell a good deal of new and useful information. The essays are very interesting and fully prove that Indian civilization is a very ancient one. They give a sufficient evidence of the research done by the author and a clear proof of his independence of thought. We heartily commend the volume to our readers.

(7) The Vaitarani Cuttack, October, 1928

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