

Main Ingredient	Label Name	Short Label Name	Latin Drug Name	English Drug Name	Uses	Notes	Source
WORMWOOD	C. ABSINTH	ABSINTH		Confection of Wormwood	anti spasmodic	Prepared by boiling the fresh tops of the plant with sugar and water	CJST
VINEGAR	S. ACETI	ACETI		Syrup of Vinegar	soothing and antiseptic	A simple acid syrup prepared by dissolving sugar in vinegar by heat	CJST
VERDIGRIS	V. AEGIPTIC	AEGIPTIC		Egyptian Ointment	detergent and escharotic	Had a universal reputation, from the XVth to the XVIIIth century, as an application to wounds, and was included in the London Pharmacopoeia until 1721. It was composed of prepared verdigris, vinegar and clarified honey. Verdigris Ointment is mentioned in the ancient Egyptian papyrus, Ebers, which dates from 2500 B.C.	CJST
BORAGE	A. D. BORAGINE	BORAGINE	Aqua di Boragine	Water of Common Borage	exhilarates the heart, epilepsy		TMM
COLOCYNTH	T. ALHANDAL	ALHANDAL		Alhandal Lozenges	purgative and laxative	Composed of colocynth in powder mixed with gums tragacanth and arabic, and sugar. These lozenges were formerly used as a purgative and laxative, but have been superseded by the aperient (a drug used to relieve constipation.) pill of more recent date.	CJST
GARLIC	S. EX. ALLIO	ALLIO		Syrup of Garlic	used for Ascarides (a parasitic nematode worm)	Made by boiling garlic, first with vinegar and then adding sufficient sugar to make a syrup.	CJST
MARSHMALLOW	S. DE. ALTHAE	ALTHEA		Syrup of Marshmallow	demulcent	Prepared by boiling the root of the plant with sugar and water. Was valued for its demulcent properties and is still largely employed in the form of pastilles in France.	CJST
ALMONDS	O. AMIGD. AM	AMYGDALAEA AMARAE		Oil of bitter almonds		The old name for oil of bitter almonds	CJST
Various	T. ANDR.	THERIACA OF ANDROMACHUS		Theriaca of Andromachus Venice Treacle		The Theriaca (from the Greek for wild beasts) of Andromachus was an ancient polypharmic preparation which was originated by Andromachus, physician to the emperor Nero, A.D. 37. Much has been written concerning this extraordinary preparation which was declared to be an antidote to all poisons. it was used in the seventeenth century as a preservative against plague. It originally contained 73 ingredients, the chief of which was flesh of vipers. In a modified form it found a place in the London Pharmacopoeia until the eighteenth century, and is still sold in the pharmacies of Italy. Constantinople and other cities in the Near East.	CJST
various	U. APOSTOL	APOSTOL		Ointment of the Twelve Apostles		Dating from the fifteenth century, it is so called from the number of ingredients employed in making it.	CJST
ORANGE	S. AURANT	AURANT		Syrup of Orange		Prepared from fresh orange peel, sugar and water; has been used in medicine for centuries and is still employed as a flavouring agent in pharmacy, and is included in the British Pharmacopoeia.	CJST
COUCH GRASS	A. D. GRAM	GRAM	Aqua di gramen	Water of Couch Grass	mild diuretic		TMM
MALLOW	A. D. MALVA	MALVA	Aqua di malva	Water of Common Mallow	helps ulcers in the bladder and bowel		TMM
Arsenic Trisulfide	V. AUREL	AUREL		Golden Ointment	Had formerly a great reputation as an application for the eyes.	Composed of arsenic sulphuret (arsenic trisulfide As ₂ S ₃ also known as orpiment) and lard.	CJST

Myroxylon balsamum	S. BALSAMI	BALSAMI		Syrup of Tolu	expectorant and demulcant	Prepared from tolu balsam boiled with sugar and water and has had a reputation as an expectorant and demulcant for centuries. Its properties are still highly valued and it is frequently employed in medical treatment today. Tolu balsam is a sap-like substance that comes from the Myroxylon balsamum tree.	CJST
Viper's Bugloss (Echium vulgare)	AG. D. BUGLOSSA	BUGLOSSA			Employed as an astringent.	A water distilled from the fresh flowering tops of Viper's Bugloss.	CJST
Calendula Pot Marigold Calendula officinalis	C. CALENDUL	CALENDUL		Confection of Marigold	Employed as s demulcent.	Prepared by boiling the petals and leaves of the plant with sugar and water.	CJST
Adiantum capillus- veneris	S. CAPILL. VENER	CAPILLUS VENERIS		Syrup of Maidenhair Fern	Much used in France and remained an official preparation in the French Codex until 1839.	It was composed of chopped Maidenhair Fern, boiled with water, the whites of two eggs and sugar. Orange Flower water was added to flavour. The Southern Maidenhair Fern is native to the southern half of the United States and other temperate climates from warm-temperate to tropical.	CJST
Geum urbanum	C. CARIOPH.	CARIOPH.			Used as an astringent and formerly valued for its properties as a nervine tonic.	Prepared from Wood Avena (the Herb Bennet).	CJST
Syzygium aromaticum	S. CARYOPH.	CARYOPH.		Syrup of Cloves	At one time largely employed as a carminative and stomachic.	Prepared by boiling cloves with sugar and water.	CJST
Citrus × sinensis	C. CORT. AUR.	AUR.		Confection of Orange	Prescribed for its mild tonic properties.	Made from orange peel, sugar and water. The 'main ingredient' column indicates a number of Sweet Orange species, hence the 'x' symbol. However, in earlier times the Bitter Orange may have been used. This is designated Citrus × aurantium.	CJST
Crocus sativus	S. CROCI.	CROCI.		Syrup of Saffron	Believed to act as an expectorant.	Made by boiling saffron with sugar. This would be the saffron or autumn crocus.	CJST
Cydonia oblonga	S. CYDONIOR.	CYDONIOR.		Syrup of Quinces	Was used for its astringent properties.	Prepared from the fresh juice of the fruit boiled with sugar and water. The quince is the sole member of the genus Cydonia in the family Rosaceae.	CJST
Daphne mezereum	U. DESICCAT. RUB.			The Ointment of Mezereum	It was employed as an application to sores and wounds.	Prepared by boiling the coarsely powdered mezereum bark with lard. The mediaeval name Mezereum is derived from the Persian Mazariyun, a name given to a species of Daphne. The barks of Daphne laureola, or Spurge Laurel, and D. Gnidium are also official in the British Pharmacopoeia and United States.	CJST
Cinnamomum verum Cinnamomum zeylanicum	P. DIAMBR. PULV. CINNAMON CO.	DIAROMATON CINNAMON		Powder of Diaromaton Powder of Cinnamon		It was composed of cinnamon, cardamom seeds, ginger and long pepper (a type of wild pepper). Without the latter ingredient, the formula is still included in the British Pharmacopoeia as PULV. CINNAMON CO. Cinnamomum zeylanicum is the old botanical name. Cinnamomum cassia is a more 'earthy' tasting cinnamon used in curries.	CJST
Papaver somniferum	S. DIAMOR.	DIAMORPHINE		Syrup of Poppies	It was used in the treatment of chest diseases and for persistent cough.	It was prepared from poppy heads freed from seeds, sugar and water. Its properties were due to the small amount of opium contained in the capsules.	CJST

Various	B. LOCATEL BALS. LOCATELL BALS. LUCAT BALS. LVCAT B. LUCATEIL	LUCATELLUS'S BALSAM	Balsamum Lucatelli	Lucatellus's Balsam	Used to treat internal bleeding, ulcerations in the lungs, external wounds and ulcers	Ingredients: Olive Oil Turpentine Yellow Wax Melt them together, and add Dragons-blood Mix into a red Balsam. Dragon's blood is a bright red resin which is obtained from different species of a number of distinct plant genera: Croton, Dracaena, Daemonorops, Calamus rotang and Pterocarpus. The red resin has been in continuous use since ancient times as varnish, medicine, incense, and dye.	CJST
Various	E. DIASAT.	DIASATYRION		Electuary Diasatyron	Had a great reputation in the XVIIth (seventeenth) century as an aphrodisiac.	It was composed of orchis root (from the ancient Greek meaning testicle), cinnamon, vanilla, horehound, eryngo root and elecampane. The ingredients were reduced to a powder and mixed with sugar and water to form an electuary.	CJST
Various	E. DIASCORD	DIASCORDIUM		Electuary Diascordium	Used for the plague and later as an opiate and astringent.	The formula for which was originated by Frascatorius (Fracastorius) in the XVIth (sixteenth) century, was formerly regarded as a remedy of great importance, and was chiefly used for plague. The original formula, which was included in the London Pharmacopoeia of 1618, contained seventeen ingredients, the chief being cinnamon, cassia, galbanum and Lemnian earth, which were made into an electuary with Canary wine (a sweet white wine called Malmsey, mentioned in Twelfth Night). In the XVIIIth century it became largely used as a popular opiate and astringent. In modern medicine it has been superseded by the compound of catechu. Girolamo Fracastoro was an Italian physician, poet, and scholar in mathematics, geography and astronomy. Fracastoro subscribed to the philosophy of atomism, and rejected appeals to hidden causes in scientific investigation. He's the founder of epidemiology and studied the mode of transmission in syphilis. Lemnian earth was a clay used in Classical Antiquity. It was mined on the island of Lemnos (Limnos, Greece). Its use continued until the 19th century, as it was still listed in an important pharmacopoeia in 1848. Catechu is an extract of acacia trees used variously as a food additive, astringent, tannin, and dye. It is extracted from several species of Acacia, but especially Senegalia catechu (Acacia catechu), by boiling the wood in water and evaporating the resulting brew.	CJST
Myrica sp. Bay Berry	E. E. EBACC. LAVR.	EBACC BACA		Electuary of Bay-berries	Used as an astringent and carminative.	Made by boiling the juice of the berries with sugar and water and used as an astringent and carminative. Baca (BACC) is berry in Latin. Lava (LAVR) is wash in Latin.	CJST
Tussilago farfara	S. FARFARE.	FARFARE FARFARA		Syrup of Coltsfoot	Used as a demulcent.	Made by boiling the fresh tops of the herb with sugar and water. The name "tussilago" is derived from the Latin tussis, meaning cough, and ago, meaning to cast or to act on.	CJST

Inula helenium Wild sunflower	E. HELENII.	HELENII HELENIUM		Extract of Elecampane	According to Nicholas Culpeper, Elecampane was used it to warm a cold and windy stomach, to resist poison, to strengthen sight, and to clear internal blockages	Made by macerating the root in rectified spirit and water for a week, then evaporating it to the consistence of an extract. The herb is named for Helen of Troy.	CJST
Ajuga chamaepitys Ground pine Gout ivy	S. IVIVBIN.	IVIVBIN IUIUBIN		Syrup of Ground Pine	Used as a stimulant and stomachic. It formed an ingredient of the once famous gout remedy, Portland Powder.	Prepared from the tops of the herb boiled with sugar and water. Here we are assuming Ajuga, but in this case the drug referred to is not clear,a citation may be needed.	CJST
White Dead Nettle Lamium album	C. FL. LAMII.	LAMI LAMIUM		Confection of Nettle-flowers.	Used as an anti-scorbutic.	Was prepared by boiling the fresh flowers with sugar and water and evaporating the liquid to the consistence of a conserve.	CJST
various	LOH. SANV. & EX.	LOHOCH SANUM EXPERTUM		Lohoch Sanum et Expertum	Used as a demulcent and given to relieve cough.	A thick syrupy preparation prepared from pine-apple kernels (perhaps pine nuts), almonds, poppy heads, liquorice and orris root, together with starch, gum arabic and sugar.	CJST
Macrocnemum cinchonoides	P. MACRI.	MACROCNEUMUM		Powder of Macrocnemum	Used to reduce fever.	Probably powder of Macrocnemum, a bark introduced into this country from Peru about the same time as cinchona. It is a febrifuge with similar bitter properties and so closely resembles cinchona that it was doubtless supposed to be practically identical with it, though, in face, its alkaloid content is negligible. Nevertheless, it can fairly be claimed as the earliest known example of Peruvian Febrifugal Bark being inscribed on an English Drug Jar.	CJST
Various	U. MARTIAT.	MARTIATUM		Unguentum Martiatum	When applied to wounds, the ointment was believed to have antiseptic and healing properties.	Largely uses as an application for wounds in the XVIIth and XVIIIth (seventeenth to eighteenth) centuries. It was composed of the leaves of bay, rue, marjoram, rosemary, myrtle, elder, mint, and sweet basil. The leaves of these plants were heated in olive oil, together with butter, bear's grease, chicken fat and stag's marrow, to which wax, storax and gum olibanum were added.	CJST
	S. DE. MECON.	DEMETER MECON	Demeter Mecon	Syrup of Poppies		An old name for the syrup. From Demeter, a Greek goddess, and Mecon, the Greek for poppy.	CJST
Honey	MEL. ALB.	MEL		White honey.			CJST
Melissa officinalis Lemon Balm	C. MELISSAE.	MELISSAE MELISSA		Confection of Balm.	Used for its stimulating and anti-spasmodic properties.	Prepared by boiling the leaves of the herb, gathered fresh, with sugar and water.	CJST
Honey Rose Rosa damascena	MEL ROSA.			Honey of Roses.	It was esteemed for its demulcent properties.	Has been a popular remedy from the time of the ancient Greeks. It was prepared by gently heating rose petals in honey.	CJST

various	E. MITHRIDAT.	MITHRIDAT. MITHRIDATES		Electuary of Mithridates	In early times was regarded as a universal antidote to poisons.	The electuary takes its name from Mithridates VI, King of Pontus, who is said to have originated the formula between the years 120 and 63 BCE. It originally contained 54 ingredients, but later the formula went through many modifications. It was included in the London Pharmacopoeia until 1746. The Kingdom of Pontus was a Hellenistic-era kingdom, centered in the historical region of Pontus and ruled by the Mithridatic dynasty of Persian origin. The kingdom was proclaimed by Mithridates I in approximately 281 BCE and lasted until its conquest by the Roman Republic in 63 BCE. Situated in modern day Turkey, its northern border was the southern coast of the Black Sea, and it extended southwards into the region of Cappadocia.	CJST
Myrtle <i>Myrtus communis</i>	S. MYRTINUS.	MYRTINUS. MYRTUS		Syrup of Myrtle	Given in cases of an inflamed throat.	Made by boiling myrtle flowers with cane sugar and distilled water.	CJST
Honey <i>Drimia maritima</i> <i>Scilla maritima</i>	S. OXIMEL SCILLI.	OXIMEL OXYMELLUS OXYMELLIS OXYMEL SCILLI. SCILLA		Oxymel of Squills.	Used by Roman physicians in treating chest diseases.	Prepared from vinegar of squills and honey is an ancient remedy which has survived for centuries. A simple oxymel was known in the Greek period. Oxymel from the Latin 'acid and honey', a mixture of honey and vinegar. Squill is a common name for <i>Drimia maritima</i> , a medicinal plant native to the Mediterranean, formerly classified as <i>Scilla maritima</i> .	
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	S. PAPAVER. R. S. PAPAVER. ALB.	PAPAVER PAPAVER.		Syrup of Poppies Syrup of Red Poppies Syrup of White Poppies	Used as a remedy for coughs and colds.	Prepared from the crushed seeds boiled with sugar and water.	CJST
Various	U. PECTORALE.	PECTORALE		Pectoral Ointment	Formerly used as a popular remedy for children's coughs and difficult respiration. It was employed as an embrocation.	It was composed of oil of sweet almonds, chamomile and violet flowers, chicken's and duck's fats, orris root, saffron and white wax.	CJST
<i>Terminalia chebula</i> Myrabolan	PHYL. PERSICOR.	PERSICOR PHILONIUM PERSICUM	Philonium Persicum	Myrabolans	Used in medicine for its purgative properties.	The dried and powdered fruit has now been superseded by colocynth in this country, although myrabolans are still largely employed in India. This tree is native to India and South East Asia, and produces smallish, ribbed, nut-like fruits. There appears to be some confusion over the ingredients used in the drug. According to the book 'English Dispensary Drug Jars: The Collection of the Museum of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain', the name <i>Philonium Persicum</i> refers to the Persian medicine of Philon of Tarsus, and makes no mention of myrabolans.	CJST
<i>Paeonia sp</i> Peony	S. POENIAE.	POENIAE		Syrup of Peony	Used as an anti-spasmodic.	Prepared from the root of the plant boiled with sugar and water.	CJST

Apple Malus domestica	S. DE POMIS.	POMIS	Syrupus de Pomis mag	Syrup of Apples	"Out of doubt this is a gallant Syrup to purge choler and melancholy, and to resist madness" Culpeper	Prepared by dissolving sugar in apple juice and adding sufficient water to from a syrup.	CJST
Marrubium vulgare White Horehound	S. DE PRASSIO.	PRASSIO.		Syrup of White Horehound	Still employed in country places as a domestic remedy for coughs and colds.	Made by boiling the flowering tops of the herb with sugar and water.	CJST
Prunus domestica Plum	C. PRUNELLO.	PRUNELLO.		Confection of Plum Bark	Used for its astringent properties.	Prepared by boiling the coarsely powdered bark of the tree with sugar and water.	CJST
Various	S.DE QUIN. RAD.	QUIN. RAD.		Syrup of Five Roots	"frequently prescribed amongst aperient pectorals" John Quincy	Take roots of smallage, asparagus, parsley, fennell and Dyer's Broom; of each 2 ounces; macerate in vinegar; add sugar and water and boil together.	CJST
Rhubarb Rheum rhabarbarum	S. DE RHABAR.	RHABAR.		Syrup of Rhubarb	Extensively used as an aperient for children.	Which was used in the XVIIth century, still remains a popular preparation. It was formerly made by simply dissolving sugar in an infusion of rhubarb root, but oil of coriander and spirit of cinnamon have been included in modern formulae.	CJST
Rose Rosa sp.	SYR. ROSAE.	ROSAE.		Syrup of Red Roses	It has long been a popular domestic remedy for coughs and infantile chest troubles.	Made by boiling the petals of the Red Rose with sugar and water.	CJST
Rose Rosa sp. Liver-wort Liverwort Marchantiophyta	S.ROSAR. CU.	ROSAR. CU.		Syrup of Red Roses with Liver-wort	Used as an astringent and tonic.	The syrup was prepared by boiling red rose leaves with liver-wort, sugar and water.	CJST
Rose Rosa sp.	C. ROSAR.R.	ROSAR. R.		Confection of Red Roses	Used as a mild demulcant and continues in use, but chiefly as an excipient in making pills.	Prepared by beating together eight parts of red rose petals to three parts of refined sugar until they are thoroughle incorporated.	CJST
Rose Rosa sp.	V. ROSATU	ROSATU		Ointment of Roses	Used like cold cream for excoriated skin.	Prepared by triturating lard and rose water.	CJST
Sage Salvia officinalis	C. SALVIAE	SALVIAE		Confection of Sage	Used as a cordial and stomachic.	Prepared by boiling fresh sage leaves with sugar and water.	CJST
Elderflower Sambucus nigra	V. SAMBUCI	SAMBUCI		Elder-flower Ointment	Still in use today as an astringent application.	Prepared by heating the fresh flowering tops of the shrub with lard.	CJST
Lead	U. SATURN	SATURN		Ointment of Lead	Employed as a sedative and soothing dressing.	Prepared by mixing a solution of the Subacetate with olive oil and lard.	CJST
Coltsfoot Tussilago farfara	E. SUCCO TUSSILAG. ELECT. FARFARE	TUSSILAG FARFARE		Electuary of Coltsfoot Juice	Given for catarrhal cough.	Prepared by boiling the juice of coltsfoot with sugar and water.	CJST
Comfrey Symphytum officinale	S. SYMPHITI.	SYMPHITI		Syrup of Comfrey	Used as an astringent.	Prepared by boiling the fresh leaves and tops of the herb in water and adding sugar.	CJST
Potassium sulfate	P. TARTAR. V. TARTAR VITRIOL	TARTAR		Sulfate of Potash Vitriolic Tartar Glaser's Salt	Used as a laxative.		CJST
Lime Flowers Tilia sp.	C. FL. TILAE.	TILAE		Confection of Lime Flowers	Still frequently used in France as a tisane for their antipyretic properties.	Prepared by boiling fresh lime flowers with sugar and water.	CJST

Zinc Oxide	V. TUTIAE	TUTIAE		Tutty Ointment	"Much employed against affections of the eyes"	Prepared by mixing Tutty powder (impure zinc oxide) with lard.	CJST
	T. DE VIPER	VIPER		Viper Lozenges	The Viper Lozenges of Venice were also renowned throughout Europe in the XVIIth century as a preventative of plague and as an antidote to poisons.	Prepared from dried viper flesh in powder, made into a mass with mucilage of tragacanth and white wine.	CJST
Fox Vulpes vulpes	O. VULPIN.	VULPIN		Oil of Fox	Chiefly employed as an embrocation in chest diseases.	Prepared by boiling fox flesh, freed from bones, in olive oil and flavouring the product with dill seeds and thyme.	CJST
Ruta graveolens Rue	A. D. RVTA	RVTA RUTA	Aqua di Rutae	Water of Rue	Expels poisons, not to be taken by pregnant women.		TMM
Peony Paeonia sp.	A. DE PEONIA	PEONIA	Aqua di Peonia	Peony Water	Aids poor memory and is used against convulsions.		TMM
Sage Salvia officinalis	A. SALVIE	SALVIE	Aqua Salviae	Sage Water	Detergent absorbent, cephalic.		TMM
Squill Drimia maritima Drimia indica	ACET. SCILL	SCILL SCILLAE	Acetum Scillae	Vinegar of Squills	Aids digestion, obstructions of the liver and spleen, disease and tumours of the joints.		TMM
Goat's Rue Galega officinalis	AD. RVTACAP.A	RVTA CAPRARIA RUTA CAPRARIA	Aqua di Ruta Capraria	Water of Goat's Rue	Used for measles and smallpox.	Ruta capraria is an old botanical name for Goat's Rue. G. officinalis is rich in galegine, a substance with blood glucose-lowering activity and the foundation for the discovery of metformin, a treatment for managing symptoms of diabetes mellitus.	TMM
Bear's Grease	ADIPIS URSI	ADIPIS URSI	Adipis Ursi	Bear's Grease	Hair pomade, no special medicinal value	Adipis Ursi, literally bear's grease in Latin.	TMM
Mercury Sulfur	AETHIOP. MIN	AETHIOPS MINERALIS	Aethiops Mineralis		Given to young children for worms and used externally for scurvy and other skin diseases.	Mercury and sulfur amalgum, bisulphide of mercury..	TMM
Salvia rosmarinus	ANTHOS.	ANTHOS	Conserva Anthos	Conserve of Rosemary Flowers	A help for most diseases of the head, headache, convulsion, epilepsy, cures stinking breath.		TMM
Southernwood Artemisia abrotanum	AQ. D. ABROTAVO	ABROTAVO	Aqua di Abrotavo	Water of Southernwood	Kills worms, cures jaundice.		TMM
Greater Celendine Chelidonium majus	AQ. D. CELIDONIA	CELIDONIA	Aqua di Celidnia	Water of Greater Celendine	Jaundice and eye diseases.		TMM
Chicory Cichorium intybus	AQ. D. CICORIA	CICORIA	Aqua di Cicoria	Water of Chicory	Liver and bowel complaints.		TMM
Common Bugloss Alkanet Anchusa officinalis	AQ. DI. BVGLOSSA	BVGLOSSA BUGLOSSA	Aqua do Buglossa	Water of Bugloss	Used against yellow jaundice.		TMM

Canarium luzonicum Various	BAUME D'ARC	BAUME D'ARCAEUS	Unguentum Elemi	Balsam of Arcaeus	A digestive ointment formerly of great repute, and still much employed on the continent.	Composed of mutton suet (4 parts), turpentine (3 parts), Elemi resin (3 parts), axunge (2 parts). Melt with a gentle heat, strain through cloth, and stir together until cold. Canarium luzonicum, commonly known as elemi, is a tree native to the Philippines. Axunge is pig or goose fat (literally axle grease).	TMM
Various	BAUME NERVAL		Balsamum Nervinum	Nerve Balsam Nervine Ointment	Comforts the nerves, cures palsies and convulsions.	ingredients: Expressed oil of mace, Beef marrow (Melt and add) Oil of rosemary, oil of cloves, Camphor, Balsam of Tolu, Rectified Spirit (Mix). Applied as a liniment in rheumatism.	TMM
Geum urbanum Common Avena	BENEDETTA NA			Common Avena	Internal wounds and ruptures, preservative against plague.	Called Erba Bendetta in Italian. Also known as Herb Bennet.	TMM
Cnicus benedictus Blessed thistle	BENEDICTA		Carbenia benedicta	Blessed laxative Blessed thistle	A good thing against the gout, sciatica, dropsy and other chronic diseases.		TMM
Borax Sodium tetraborate	BIBOR: NATRIC. PULV	BIBORATE NATRICO	Natrium biboracicum	Borax	Its main use is as a cleaning agent.	Powdered unrefined (native) borax. A salt of boric acid.	TMM
Boletus sp. Hartshorn	BOLET. CERVIN	BOLETUS CERVINI			Used as a styptic to stop bleeding.	There appears to be two drugs here: Boletus sp. a fungus used as a styptic, and Cervini, which is hartshorn burnt to a white powder.	TMM