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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

By

BHUDEB MOOKERJEE, M. A. (triple)

Sankhya-Vedantatirtha, Rasacharya

(Ayurvedic Physician)

Formerly Lecturer, Post Graduate classes, Calcutta University

With English Translation

by the Author

Introduction

Dr. SIDDHINANDAN MISHRA, Ph. D.

Head, Rasashastra Department

Govt. Ayurvedic College

S. S. University, VARANASI

Sad Vi.
V. 2

SRIGOKUL MUDRANALAYA

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॥ श्रीः ॥

श्रीगोकुल मुद्रणालय आयुर्वेद ग्रन्थमाला

१

भूमिका

रसजलनिधि:

चतुर्थखण्डम्

वैद्यकुलपति-

ओम्भूदेव देवशार्मणा मुखोपाध्यायोपाधिकेन
एम्-ए,, (द्रिप्ल) सांख्यवेदान्ततीर्थेत्युपनामधारिणा
रसाचार्येण विरचितः

भूमिका

डॉ० सिद्धिनन्दन मिश्र, पीएच. डी.

विभागाध्यक्ष

रसशास्त्र एवं भैषज्यकल्पना
राजकीय आयुर्वेद महाविद्यालय
वाराणसी



श्रीगोकुल मुद्रणालय

केंद्र ३७/१२०, गोपाल मन्दिर लेन
वाराणसी-२२१००१

प्रकाशक तथा मुद्रक
श्रीगोकुल सुदृष्टालय
के० ३७/१२०, गोपाल मन्दिर लेन
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नवीन प्रकाशन

बैद्यक शब्दसिन्धुः । आयुर्वेदीय-शब्दोवधि-नामनिर्णयिको वृहद्-
कोश ग्रन्थः । (लैटिन-संस्कृत-हिन्दी-तैलञ्ज-तामिल-उत्कल-
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Preface.

Vol. 111 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-chikitsa'-vidya' being almost forgotten under circumstances referred to in the preface of vol. 1. 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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रसजलनिधि: ।

(चतुर्थखण्डम्)

वैद्यकुलपति—

श्रीभूदेव देवशर्मणा मुखापाध्यायोपाधिकेन
एम्-ए, (द्विप्.ल्) सांख्यवेदान्ततीर्थेत्युप-
नामधारिणा रसाचार्येण
विरचितः ।

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रसजलनिधिः ।

7170.



चतुर्थखण्डम् ।

मङ्गलाचरणम् ।

लीलायोगाद् विचलितमतिप्रायवालस्वभावः ।
 कारं कारं निखिलभूवनं संहरन् मायया वै ॥
 नित्यं यो नो हृदयकमले राजते चन्द्रमौलिः ।
 सोऽयं देवो जयतु नितरामर्द्दनारी-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 ।
द्वृष्टदेवरमरणम् ।

अश्रीयाद् रसभैषज्यं सदाचारौ जितेन्द्रियः । भ्यात्वा नित्यं निजेष्पितं देवरमशेषरूपिणम् ॥ अशेषनामसंज्ञितं निखिलभुवनेश्वरम् । साकारः स निराकारः सगुणो निर्गुणस्तथा ॥ एकश्च वहवशापि भक्तमत्यनुसारतः । ज्ञेयः स्वरूपतः सोऽयं योगिभिः केवलैर्मतः ॥ तथापि राजनि नित्यं भक्तानां हृदये विमुः । भक्तप्रकल्पितैरुपैर्भक्तो प्लाकल्प्य पादपः ॥ भजेन् नित्यं निजेष्पितं 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 पथग्रम् ।

शालिषष्ठिकयोरव्वं वर्षकालपुराणयोः । मण्डं च पोलिकां मुह्न
यूषच्च रोटकं तथा ॥ सद्योविरचिता लाजास्तच्चुण्डं लाजमण्डकम् ।
सितासैन्धवसंयुतं भक्षयेद् रससेवकः ॥ पटोलं पापिताङ्गावु
चिचिण्डश्च कोशातकी । उदुम्बरं च मूलकं स्वर्णालु वनमालिनी ॥
महाकोशातकी चैव शूरणं गोपकर्कटी । मानं पञ्चमुखी चैतत्
भक्षयेद् रसभक्षकः ॥ शाकं पौनर्नवं वास्तु मेघनादश्च ब्राह्मणी ॥
धन्याकं मागधी ब्राह्मी गुडुची सुनिषद्वकः । छृतसैन्धवधन्याक-
जीरकाद्र्ककसंस्तानम् । भक्षयेत् सर्वमेतत्त्वं रसभुक् स्वल्पमालया ।
रोगदं पवशाकं तदधातुधीस्त्रितनाशकम् ॥ भोक्तव्यं नाधिकं
तत् तु गुणदमपि धीमता ॥ गोदुग्धं गुणदं तत् तु हितं रोगेषु
केषुचित् । वातोदरजनकं तु न हितमनलक्ष्ये ॥ वातोदरे न
तद्वितं शूले गुल्मि नवज्वरे । वहमूत्रे प्रमेहे च अहरणां वातवैक्षते ॥
वातोदरजरोगेषु विशेषादपकारकम् । औदरिकः ज्ञयः सबो-
वातोदरसमुद्भवः ॥ तस्मादेतद् न पातव्यं गदे चोक्ते च धीमता ।
सुधातुल्यं भवेत् तत् तु पर्पटीसेवनक्षणे ॥ अन्यत्रापि पिवेददुग्धं
भैषज्यस्य विधानतः । सन्दो मणिपुरे ज्ञेयो वातोदरस्य सूचकः ॥
निन्दनीयमजादुग्धं न हुक्तेषु गदेषु तु । प्रयोज्यं भिषजा तत् तु
वज्ञिवलविचारतः ॥ तदुग्धं हि सदा पेयं यत्ततः शृतशीतलम् ॥

आज्यमायुर्वलप्रदं मेधालावण्यवृद्धिकृत् । चक्षुषमग्निकृद् बृष्टं
वातपित्तकफापहम् । सर्वकफोद्भवे रोगे केवलपित्तजे तथा ।
शीतकाले निशाभागे निदावे दिवसे तथा ॥ वाले बृजे प्रभेहि च
सोमे यक्षत् द्वौहोदरे । रोगे सामे विसूच्यां च विवन्धे च मदात्यये ॥
ज्वरे च दहने मन्दे न सपिवैहुमन्यते । पातव्यं तु यथेष्वङ्गं तत्
पाचकभेषजान्वितम् । लावकस्तित्तिरि गर्द्धा मयूरः शशकादयः ।
बटकः कलविंकश्च वर्त्तिश्च हरितालकः । इयेनकश्च बृहस्पावो वन-
विस्किरकादयः । मृगादिजांगलश्चैव मांसमेषां शुभं मतम् । मद-
गुरो रोहितश्चैव शकुलश्च विशेषतः । मत्स्यराजा इसे प्रोक्ताः
हिता मत्स्याश्च ये नवाः ॥ अश्वीयात् सर्वमेतत् 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', raetalu (red sweet potato), ba'r'ahi-kanda, maha'-kosha' taki, (luffa pentandra), shurana, gopa'la-karkati, ma'na (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'stu, meghana'da, sprikka' (trigonella

corniculata), dhanya', jeeraka, bra'hmi, guduchi, and sunisanua (marsilea quadrifolia). Leves 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 diarrhoea, 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

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 अपथयम् ।

रससेवी सदा यत्राज् जह्नाद् विषमभोजनम् । अध्यशनं च संधृतिं विरुद्धाशनमेव च । विदाहि गुरु विष्टम्भि फाणितं पणिकौदनम् । वातपित्तकृतः सर्वान् कटुम्लतिक्तातुवरान् । तत्कृष्ण-नाशहेतुं च मैथुनकोपसंश्वमान् । मारकं रसलोहानां सर्वथा हि परित्यजेत् ॥ अतिवाचं च धान्याम्लमासवारिष्टमेव च । आतपाब्नि-निषेवनं वातस्य परिसेवनम् ॥ दिवाख्यापं दिवातन्द्रां नक्तं जागरणं तथा । अपथं यद् इसे लोहे तत्सर्वं यत्रतस्यगजेत् ॥ ताम्बकूटमहेः फेनं चासंज्ञककषायकम् । गोधुमात् फाणिताज् जातं विस्तुं पादरोटकम् ॥ तैलभृष्टं तथा द्रव्यं दुष्टघृतसमन्वितम् । लङ्घाहं रक्तमरिच्चं भृष्टं तण्णुलमेव च । सर्वमेतत् परित्याज्यमायुरारोग्य-मिच्छता ॥ ताम्बकूटस्य धुमं हि विषमिव परित्यजेत् । भोजनं तस्य नस्यं च शनैश्च प्राणघातकम् ॥ कुष्माण्डः कर्कटीच्छैव कालिङ्गं

कारवेस्त्रकम् । कुसुभिकां कलस्वीं च कदलीं कन्दुकं तथा ॥
 कण्ठारौं काञ्जिकं चैव कमठं च कटिल्लकम् । कुकुटं कपोतं
 चैव कर्कोटिकां कपित्यकम् । कलायं चैव कर्कारुं कुलत्यं कंगु
 कोलकम् । कशेरुं केवुकं चैव मांसमानूपजं तथा । वेतायं
 विल्ववार्त्ताकं छत्राकं वदरं दधि ॥ मुहूर्षमृते सर्वं माषादि
 द्विदलं तथा ॥ अतसीं सर्षपं तिलं कपूरं कटुतैलकम् ॥ अभ्यङ्गं
 कटुतैलेन कुङ्कुमालेपनं सुरा । सर्वमेतत् परित्याज्यं यत्तो 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,

* खादेषु यद् विदाहि तद् दाहत्तणाम्लदायकम् ।

वायुपित्रे प्रकृष्टतो युगपद् यस्य भोजनात् ।

विदाहि तदपि ज्ञेयं त्याज्यं तद् रोगिभिः सदा ॥

दग्धद्रवगमृते मत्स्यं तीक्ष्णमरिचकं तथा ।

भृष्टपृथुकतण्डूलकलायचणकादीनि ॥

सर्षपवहुलं खाद्यमत्यम्लरसयुक् तथा ।

निखिलं संहितं द्रवं विदाहि चापि कथ्यते ॥

Those articles of food stuff which give rise to inflammation, thirst, and acidity as well as those which increase va'yū 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 cookd by one's own people (i e, food cookd by keepers of hotels, etc.), food which gives rise to va'yu 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'sayas 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, kapiththa, kala'ya, karka'ru, kulattha, kangu rice, kola (*sour plum*), kaseru, (*scirpus kysoor*), kebuka (*cosius speciosus*), and meat of animals living near water ; leaves and sprouts of betasa, (*calamus rotundus*), 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.

चतुर्थखण्डम् ।

८

विरुद्धभोजनम् ।

भोज्यं योगविरुद्धं हि रोगदं वौर्यनाशकात् । आयुःक्षयकारं
चैव तस्मादेतत् परित्यजेत् ॥ मत्स्यो मांसं तथाम्लकं विरुद्धं
दुध्ययोगतः । द्वृतं दुधं तथा मांसं मिष्ठानं भस्मोजने ॥ तैलं
दुधं तथा मीनं विरुद्धं पलभोजिनः । मत्स्यस्तैलं विरुद्धं च छृतेन
सहितं यदि ॥ कांस्यपात्रे पिवेत् नाज्यं नारिकेलजलं न च ॥
छतान्नं च कषायं च पुनरुष्णीकृतं त्यजेत् ॥ एकत्र वह्मांसानि
विरुद्धान्ते परस्परम् । मधुसर्पिर्वसा तैलं दुधं च सलिलं तथा ॥
एतेषामपि नानात्वं प्रतिक्रस्य 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.

जघापानविधिः ।

कासश्वासातिसार-ज्वरपिटक-जराकुषमेदोविकाराः मूत्राधातो-
दराश्चः श्वयथू गलश्चिरः कर्णशूलाक्षिरोगान् । ये चान्ये वातपित्त-
कफजा क्षयकृता व्याधयः सन्ति जन्तो स्तांस्तानभ्यासयोगादपनभति
पयः पीतमन्ते निशायाः ॥ पर्थ्युसिताभ्यसः प्रस्थं रवावनुदिते पिवेत् ।
वातपित्तकफान् जिल्वा जीवेद् वर्षशतं सुखी ॥ विगतघनरजनयां
प्रातरुत्थाय नित्यं पिवति खलु नरो यो नासरभ्येण वारि । स भवति
मतिपूर्णश्वकृष्णा तार्क्ष्यतुल्यो वलिपलीतविहीनः सर्वरोगैर्विमुक्तः ।
पातव्यं नासया नीरं प्रसृतिवयमादया । नस्य निशाक्षयेऽम्बुनः
चक्षुष्टं च रसायनम् ॥ स्वेहे पीते कृते शुद्धावाधाने स्तिमितोदरे ।
हिक्काया कफवातोद्ये व्याधी तद्वारि वारयेत् ॥ प्रातः पानीयपाने
मुनिभिरभिहितं सर्वमेतच्च जद्यात् । मांसं क्षीरञ्च शाकं सकल-
विद्लकं पिष्ठकं चिङ्गटं च ॥ विल्वं वेत्राग्रं निम्वं वहृपवनकरं
नित्यजातं विद्यहि । उष्णान्नं तैलभृष्टं अमकुपितवपुः स्वेदनं
लहृनञ्च ॥ त्यजेदभ्यङ्गमुष्णं वहृपवनकरं नित्यमादितपतापम् ।
अग्नेः सेवा विशेषात् सुरभिजलयुतं लंघनं श्रीघ्रयानम् ॥ भक्तं
वारियुतं सुपथ्याविहितं तक्रं प्रशस्तं सदा । स्नानञ्चापि निरन्तरं
च शुभदं निद्राऽप्रशस्ता दिवा ॥ कुर्याद् यानि रसायने च सततं
पिवेन नारिकेलोदकम् । दग्धं मीनमदेच्च पानकरणे भोलं च

मत्स्यस्य च ॥ भोजयं साजग्निरामिषं च मुनिगणविहितं भक्षयेत्
सात्त्विकाशी ॥

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 tolals (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 abcess, 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, bida'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 रौक्षं वर्णहानिश्च नेत्रहक् । स्वेदो घूच्छा॒
दृष्टा दाहः आन्तिश्च रक्तवैकृतम् ॥ हिमबति प्रदेशे तु रौद्राग्निण॑
विदूष्यते । पृष्ठतः सेवयेदर्कं शिशिरे शीतकातरः । किञ्चिदग्निं
निषेवेत वसन्ते कफशान्तये ॥ रौद्राग्निं सेवयेद्वैव भोजनस्थ परं च
ग्राक् । दण्डदयं विशेषेण यतोऽयं त्रिदोषप्रदः ॥ रोगिभाचो
विशेषतो रौद्रानलं विवर्ज्ययेत् ॥ पञ्चविष्ठातपवृष्टिपरिहाराय सर्वदा ।
क्षत्रेण सहितो ब्रजेदआन्तो धौरवेगतः ॥ ऊषापायी 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 spermatorea 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 मीनशेषार्जाद् राशीनां सप्तके रवेः । स्थितिकाले
नरैर्यत्र शैत्यं हि नानुभूयते । तदेशवासिनः सर्वे तत्काले विभूयुर्न्
हि । अवरीयोन्तरीयाभ्यां बिना वस्त्रान्तरं ननु ॥ तदेशे शिशिरे-
ऽपि च वस्त्रमौर्णं परित्यजेत् । वस्त्रं च सर्वदा जह्नाद् कर्त्तितं
क्षतसीवनम् । श्रीतातपविचारिण सदा वासो विनिर्दिशेत् ।
वस्त्राधिक्यं विशेषेण भारते रोगवृद्धये । क्षयाय चायुषस्तद्वा वातपित्त-
विवृद्धये । अनुकृतिर्विदेशिनामत्र खास्यम् विनाशयेत् ॥ अनावृत-
शरीरः स्यात् त्रिसन्ध्या खानमाचरेत् । इत्येतत् कथितं पुरा सर्व-
शास्त्रे षु 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 । निर्बातमायुषे सेवामारोग्याय च सर्वदा ॥

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 ।

दिवास्खापं न कुर्वति यतोऽसौ विदोषप्रदः । ग्रीष्मवर्जिर्षु
कालेषु नितरा च निषिध्वते ॥ आयुक्त्यं करोत्य्य जनयति गदान्
वङ्ग् । विशेषेण हलीमकं शिरःशूलं भयावहम् । गुरुतां
सर्वदेहस्थ विदनमनलक्ष्मिम् । उरसि कफसंचयं शोथं रुचिक्षयं

तथा ॥ अर्जीवभेदकं चैव हृलासमपि पीनसम् । करणुस्फोट-
ब्रणादिं च जाड्रं कासं गलयहम् । इन्द्रियानां वलद्वयं ज्वरांश्च
विविधानपि ॥ वग्यामप्रमदाध्ववाहनरतान् क्लान्तानतिसारिणः ।
शूलश्लासवतस्तुषापरिगतान् हिक्कामरुतपीडितान् ॥ शीर्णान् चौण-
कफान् शिशून् मदहतान् वृद्धानथाजीर्णिनो । रात्रौ जागरितान्
नरान् निरशनान् कामं दिवा स्वापयेत् । रक्तपित्ती तथा च्यौ
चोषापानाभ्यांसी तथा । विषार्त्तच्चैव न स्वप्नेद 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 hemoptosis, and consumption, those who drink water at dawn, and those who have been infected with a poison.

अभ्यङ्गविधि ।

ज्वोमकूपशिराजालधमनीभिः कलेवरम् । तर्पयेद् वलमाधत्ते
स्त्रेहयुक्तावगाहनम् ॥ अङ्गिः संसिक्तमूलाना॑ तरुणा॑ पल्लवादयः ।
वर्धन्ते हि तथा त्रुणा॑ स्त्रेहसंसिक्तधातवः ॥ नवज्वरी ह्यजीर्णी च
नाभ्यात्कवं रक्थं चन । तथा विरिक्तो वान्तश्च निरुद्धो यथ मानवः ॥
पूर्व्योः क्षच्छ्रुता वाध्वरसाध्यत्वमयापि वा । शेषाणा॑ च लिह
प्रीक्ता 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 वृष्टमायुर्ण स्नानमोजोवलग्रदम् । कण्ठ मलश्वस्त्रेद-
तन्द्राद्वड़दाहतापनुत् ॥ स्नानं ज्वरेऽतिसारे च नेत्रकर्णमुखात्तिष्ठु ।
आधानपीनसादिंतभुक्तावत् सु च गह्नितम् ॥ स्नानं कोण्ञजले हितं
हेमन्ते शिशिरे मधौ । अन्यतुषु सदा स्नानं शीतलाम्बी प्रशस्यते ॥
मूर्क्ष्यपित्तोण्डाहेषु विषे रक्ते मदात्यये । भ्रमश्वमपरीतेषु तमके
ख्यातौ तथा ॥ धूमोदुगरे विदग्धेऽन्ने शोषे च मुखकण्ठयोः ।
रक्तपित्ते च शीतले जंत्वे 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 hemoptosis*.

भोजने नियमः ।

यथोक्तगुणसम्बन्धं नरः सेवेत भोजनम् । विचार्य दोषकालादीन् कालयोरुभयोरपि ॥ सायं प्रातर्मनुष्ठाणामश्नन् श्रुतिवेधितम् । नान्तरा भोजनं कुर्यात् चुंतपीडाकातरो न चेत् । याममध्ये न भोक्तवं यामयुग्मं न लङ्घयेत् । याममध्ये रसोत् पञ्चिर्यामयुग्माद् वलच्छयः । चुत् सम्भवति पक्षेषु रसदोषमलेषु च । काले वा यदि वाऽकाले सोऽन्नकाल उदाहृतः । विषमभोजनं जह्नादध्यश्नन् तथैव च । यथाकालेऽतिमात्रं यत् तद् भवेद् विषमाशनम् । वहस्तोक मकाले वा ज्ञेयं तद् विषमाशनम् । अप्रापकाले भुज्जानो द्वासमर्थतनुर्नरः प्राप्नोति विविधान् वाधीन् मरणं चाधिगच्छति ॥ कालेऽतीतेऽन्नतो जन्तोर्वायुनोपहतेऽनले । कृच्छ्राद् विपच्यते भुक्तं न स्याद् भोक्तुं पुनः सहा । अजीर्णे भुज्यते यत् तु तदध्यश्नन् मुच्यते । अत्यन्नुपानान् न विपच्यते ऽन्नमनन्नुपानांच्च स एव दोषः ॥ तस्मान् नरो वह्नि विवर्जनाय मुहुर्मुहर्वारि पिवेन् न भूरि ॥ भुक्तस्यादौ जलं पीतं कार्श्यमन्दाग्निदोषकृत् । मध्ये ऽग्निदीपनं श्रेष्ठमन्ते स्थौर्यकफप्रदम् ॥ दृष्टिस्तु न चाश्मीयात् चुधितो न पिवेजलम् । दृष्टिस्तु भवेदगुल्मी चुधितस्तु जलोदरी ॥ अत्यन्नुपानांद् विषमाशनाच्च संधारणात् स्वप्रविपर्ययाच्च । काले इपि साम्ब्रं लघु चापि भुक्तमन्नं न पाकं भजते नरस्य ॥ जलसिक्तपदो नित्यं नरः सेवेत भोजनम् । जलाक्तमस्तको नूनं नाद्यात् किञ्चित् क्रदाचन ॥ शयनं चासनं चाति न भजेन् न द्रवाधिकम् । नाम्न्यातपौ न प्लवनं न यानं नापि वाहनम् ॥ वायामच्च वर्गवायं च धावनं यानमेव च । युज्ञं गीतं च पाठं च मुहूर्तं भुक्तवांस्तग्नेत् ॥

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 shoud 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 propely 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 । पूर्णखदिर-
चूर्णकधन्यामधुरिकायुतम् ॥ सर्वमेतत् चिदोषघ्रं सौमनस्यकरं
तथा । मुखवैशद्यसौगन्धकान्तिसौषठवकारकम् । रत्ती सुसोलिते
स्नाते भक्ते वान्ते च संगरे । सभायां विदूषां राज्ञां कुर्यात् ताम्बूल-
चर्वनम् ॥ पर्णमूलं रुजाप्रदं पर्णग्रं च तथैव च । मधुपर्णं
हरत्यायुः शिरा वुडिविनाशिनी ॥ तस्मादग्रं तथा मूलं मधुं शिराश्च
वर्जयेत् । ताम्बूलाद्यरसो विषः छितीयो भेदी दुर्जरः । लृतीयादिसु
पातवरः सुधातुल्यः रसायनः ॥ ताम्बूलं नाति सेवेत न विरक्तो
वुभुच्चितः ॥ देहटक्केशदन्ताग्निशोचवर्णवलक्ष्यः । शोषः पित्ता-
निलासः स्यादतिताम्बूलचर्वनात् ॥ ताम्बूलं न हितं दन्तदुर्बले-
क्षणरोगिनाम् । विषमूर्च्छामिदार्त्तनां क्षयिनां रक्तपित्तिनाम् ॥

Chewing of betel leaves.

A betel leaf is to be chewn 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 chewn 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 chewn 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 pittam, va'yu, and blood tending to racta-pittam 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 ।

रससेवी त्वं जेद् यत्ताद् व्यायामः धावनं तथा । अन्यैश्च व्यायामः
कायोऽवलानुसारतः सदा ॥ दोषक्षयोऽम्बिनिभृद्विश्च व्यायामादुप-
जायते । न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किञ्चित् स्थौत्यापकर्षकम् ॥ स सदा
गुरुमाधत्ते वलिनां द्विग्धभोजिनाम् । वसन्ते शिशिरे चैव मुतरां
स हितो मतः ॥ ऋत्यन्तरेऽपि व्यायामः चरेद् धीमान् वलाद्वतः ॥
इदयस्मीयदा वायुर्वक्त्रं शीघ्रं प्रपद्यते । मुखं च शोषं लभते तद-

वलाईस्य लक्षणम् ॥ अथवा कन्धयोगाच्चसन्धिषु नासिकोपरि ।
ललाटे च यदा स्वेदो वलाईं हि तदा दिशेत् ॥ भुक्तवान् क्रत-
संभोगः कासी खासी कृशः क्षयी । रक्तपित्ती क्षती शोषी चोषापायी
चिकित्सितः ॥ पित्तरोगी ज्वरी दृढो वायुरोगी च वालकः । एते
सम्बे न कुर्वन्ति व्यायामं हि कदाचन । सोमरोगे प्रमेहे च नित्यं
स तु प्रशस्यन्ते ॥ अतिव्यायामतः कासो ज्वरचूर्दिः अमः क्लमः
हृषणा क्षयः प्रतमको रक्तपित्तं च जायते ॥ व्यायामो धावनाभक
शातिसन्तरणाभकः । रौद्रमधिग विशेषेण देशे तिग्मार्कतापिते ॥
निषिधते यतः सोऽयमाथुःक्षयकरः परः । स्मर्त्तवर्गं हि सदा यत्नान्
मृतुग्राह्वति 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 pittam 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 hemoptosis.

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.

सम्यायां निषिद्धानि कर्माणि ।

आहारं मैथुनं निद्रां सम्पाठं गतिमध्वनि ! एतानि पञ्च कर्माणि सम्यायां वर्जयेद् वुधः ॥ भोजनाज् जायते व्याधि मैथुनादगम्बवैकृतम् । निद्राया जड़ता पाठादायुर्हीनिगतिर्दयम् ॥

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 । भुक्ता शतपदं
गच्छे चूनै स्तेन तु जायते ॥ अङ्गसंघातशैथिल्यं ग्रीवाजानुकटी
सुखम् । ततः शयीत भुक्तवान् शयायां स्वस्थचेतसा ॥ खासानष्टौ
समुक्तानस्तान् ह्विः पाञ्चेऽतु दक्षिणे । शयीत वामपाञ्चेऽतु ततो
निद्रासुखाय च ॥ भुक्तोपविशतसुन्दरं शयानस्य तु पुष्टता ।
आयुश्चं क्रममानस्य मृतुर्धावति धावतः । जन्तनां वामपाञ्चेऽहि
नाभेरुद्धर्जेऽतु तिष्ठति । उदरानलसंज्ञोऽयं भुक्तद्रवग्रस्य पाचकः ।
तस्मात् तु वामपाञ्चेऽहि शयीत भुक्तवान् सदा ॥ तैलसिक्तपदो
नित्यं नक्तं सुप्यात् नरो यतः । पादाभ्यङ्गः सुषुप्तेऽत्र जनको दृष्टि-
वज्ञकः ॥ तैलसिक्तशिरा नरो नैव सुप्यात् कदाचन । जलसिक्तेन
मूर्ढणा स्वपनं न दोषावहम् ॥ आशाग्रामुक्तरायां यः सुसिकाले
शिरो न्यसेत् । लभेत विविधान् रोगान् चौणायुश्च भवेत् स हि ॥
पश्चिमायां दिशि चैव शिरोरक्षा विदूषते । निद्रानाशकरी सा हि
वायुवृद्धिकराऽपि च ॥ न भिन्ने शयने सुप्यात् नानेकविवरेऽपि
च । नैव देवालये नैव रात्रौ तरुतलेऽपि च ॥ उद्यानभवने नैव
सुप्याद् रात्रौ कदाचन । विषाक्तमनिलं रात्रौ बृक्षपत्रात् विनिःसरित् ॥
रात्रेऽत्र पश्चिमे भागे मुहूर्तीं ब्राह्म उच्यते । प्रबुधेऽत तदा स्वस्थो
रक्षार्थमायुषः 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 waist. 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, immediately 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 diseases 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'yū*. 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.

१८समैषज्ये अनुपानम् ।

यथा तैलं जले क्षिप्तं क्षणेनैव विसर्पति । अनुपानवलादङ्गे
तथा सर्पति मेषजम् ॥ अनुपानै रसा योज्या देशकालानुसारिभिः ।
दोषघ्नैर्भूना वापि केवलेन जलेन वा ॥ सामान्यादनुपानानि
निर्दिश्यन्ते इति कानिचित् । अन्यानि विविधानि च कल्पन्ते हि
भिषण्गवैः ॥ यत्वौषधेऽनुपानस्य निदेशनं यथास्थले । आङ्ग्लं तत्र
तदेव हि अन्यद् वाऽपि विकल्पयेत् ॥ वातोदरे तथा वायोराधिक्ये
मधुना सह । दौयते घृतभर्जितं रामठं रक्तिमानतः । द्विगुच्छ-
मितजीरया सलिलपिण्ठया सह । आधानमुद्गारञ्चैव जठरवेदनं तथा ॥
स्फन्दं मणिपुरे वाऽपि किञ्चवन्धमथापि वा । जानीहि कुशलो वैद्य
वातोदरस्य लक्षणम् ॥ रामठं तु न दातवं कदापि राजयच्छणि ॥
घृतभर्जितमङ्गाया मासाहंप्रमितं खलु । वब्बुलकषयो वाऽपि
धन्याया कषायस्तथा ॥ शुण्ठीचूर्णयुतं दद्यात् समधु चातिसारके ।
तद्रोगनाशकौषधं दौयते वा यथाविधि ॥ अतिसारे सशोनिते

कुकुरद्वारस्तथा । किंकिरातदलानां वा दूर्वायाः स्वरसोऽपि च ।
 कण्ठकितवनस्वनमूलरसो सहोषणः ॥ एषामन्यतमो देयो स्वविवेकानु-
 सारतः । आमे प्रसारिनीरसः शोषे पौनर्नवस्तथा । अहिवल्लीरसो
 देयो किञ्चवन्धे कफेऽपि च ॥ वासरसो कफाधिकं पित्ते धन्त्या-
 मधुरिके । मूत्रकच्छु शिलामेदस्वरसः परिकल्प्यते । सर्वमेतत्
 प्रदातवंगं सद्योमधुसमन्वितम् । योगवाहि यतो मधु युक्तस्य कार्य-
 वर्जकम् ॥ भेषजमतुपानं च मधुना सह मर्दयेत् । त्रुट्राकारे
 शिलाखल्वे दण्डाद्वं^{*} नूनतो खलु । सेवनीयं ततः सर्वमधोरस्मरणात्
 परम् ।* अथवा स्वेष्टदेवस्य स्मरणादेव धीमता ॥

Accompaniments of such medicines.

A medicine rapidly spreads all over the body, if mixed with an anupanam 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 द्रष्टव्यम् ।

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, efficacious 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.

रसभैषजसेवने मात्रा ।

सामान्यतो सर्वरोगे पुरुषे यौवनान्विते । पूर्णमात्रा प्रदातव्या
पूर्णं वटीचतुष्टयम् । प्रतिदिनं यथाविधि यावदारोग्यदर्शनम् ।
ततः परं कियत्कालमर्जमात्रा ततोऽर्जकम् ॥ पूर्णं स्वास्थ्ये
समालब्धे भेषजाद् विरमेत् सुधीः ॥ सकृदेव प्रदातव्यः क्षणसर्प-
विषान्वितः । रसो विसूचिकायां च धोरे तिदोषजे ज्वरे ॥ वारैकं
दीयते नित्यं पर्पटीनामको रसः । प्रभाते भक्षयेदेत् प्राग् रक्ति-
हयसम्मितम् ॥ रक्तिकैकाक्रमाद् बुद्धिर्भव्यो नैव दशोपरि ।
आरोग्यदर्शनं यावत् तावत् ज्ञासस्ततः परम् ॥ रक्तिकामानतो
नित्यं सम्यग् विरमणं ततः ॥ वारैकं दीयते नित्यं पित्तयुक्तो
रसोऽपि च ॥ विचारो नैव कर्त्तव्यो यत्र मात्रानिदेशनम् ॥ अन्यत
रसविद् नित्यं स्वबुद्धिचालितो भवेत् । गुच्छामिता वटी कार्या
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 रसभैषजप्रनिर्मणे
साधारणो विधिः ।

रसभैषजप्रनिर्मणे गन्धोङ्गेखं विना यथा । उल्लिख्यते रसस्तत्र
रसभस्म प्रदीयते ॥ उङ्गेखो गन्धकस्य हि रसस्य सहितो यथा ।
श्रोधितो रसराजो हि तद्भेषजे प्रयुज्यते ॥ रत्नोपरत्रिधातूनां शंखक-
नाभिशंखयोः । भस्म एव प्रयुज्यते सर्वत्रापवाहं विना । भस्म एव
प्रगृह्यते अभ्यस्य तुत्यकस्य च ॥ गृह्यते तालभस्म तु यत्र तत्
स्पष्टमुच्यते । अन्यथा श्रोधिताः आह्वाः गन्धतालाद्यपरसाः ॥
श्रोधितानि विषाण्यपि गृह्यन्ते तेषु रम्यकम् । किञ्चिदाजीगेन
संयुक्तं भसितं हि विशुध्यति ॥ गुग्गुलु टंकनं चैव यथाविधि
विश्रोधयेत् । छृतेन वक्षियोगेन स्फुटितं हिंगु 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'bhishankha, 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 शम्भूना । जलसेकावगाहा-
दैर्घ्यलिनस्ते तु नान्यथा ॥ रसजनितविदाहे श्रीततोयाभिषेको
मलयजघनसाराले पन्न मन्दवातः । तरुणदधि सिताळ्य नारिकेली-
फलान्मो मधुरशिशिरपान् श्रीतमन्यच्च शस्तम् ॥

* The processes of purification and incinreation 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 ।

वीर्यधिकं भवति भेषजमन्नहीनं हन्त्यात् तदामयमसंशयमाशु
चैव ॥ तदवालबृद्धयुवतीम् दुभिश्च पीतं ग्वानिं परां नयति चाशु
वलक्ष्यच्च ॥ शीघ्रं विपाकमुपयाति वलं न हिंस्यात् । अन्नाबृतं
न च मुहर्वदनान्निरिति । प्राग्भुक्तसेवितमथोषधमेतदेव । दद्याच्च
बृद्धशिशुभीरुवराङ्गनाभ्यः ॥

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.

चौषधसेवनानर्हाः ।

पीताम्बुद्धं घितचीणो सद्योभुक्तः पिपासितः । न सेवेतौषधं
जन्मुः यदि कलशाणमिच्छति ॥

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 अवगुणाः ।

क्षमो दाहोऽनिस्तदनं भ्रमो मूच्छा शिरोरुजा । अरतिर्वल-
हानिव सावशेषैषधक्षतिः । औषधशेषे भुक्तं पीतं च तथौषधं
सशेषेऽव्वे । न करोति गदोपशमं प्रकोपयत्यन्यरोगांस्त्र ॥

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.

चतुर्थखण्डम् ।

२५

विषयुक्तमेषजसेवने निषेधः ।

अशीतिर्यस्य वर्षाणि वसुवर्षाणि यस्य वा । विषं तर्ही न
दातवंगं 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.

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द्वितीयोऽधिकारः ।

—:०:—

अथ जूराधिकारः ।

तस्य लक्षणम् ।

खेदावरोधः सम्प्राप्तः सर्वाङ्गव्यापकस्तथा । युगपद यत्र रीगे च
स ज्वरो वरपदिशते ॥

CHAPTER II.

Fever.

Symptoms of fever.

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

तस्य भेदाः ।

नवविषमशोषजा ज्वरास्तु विविधा मताः । दोषाधिक्यात् पदिन्ने या तेषां भेदा हि धीमता ॥ वातजः पित्तजो वाऽपि कफजो वा इषोषजः । विदोषजनितो वाऽपि निर्णीयते 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 excessss 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 सुख इयाज् ज्वरम् । संज्ञायते ज्वर स्तस्य वैद्यैर्नवज्वराह्वकः ॥

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 । मिथ्याहारविहाराभगां स्वयं कृतो विजानीयात् ॥ हेतुनाऽगन्तुना केनचिदागन्तुः प्रवर्त्तते । दोषाणां लक्षणैः स्तन्तु 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.

स्वयंकातो नवज्वरः ।

सिथ्याहारविहाराभगां दोषा ह्यामाशयाश्ययाः । वहिनीरस्य
कोष्ठाभिन्नं ज्वरदाः सूर रसानुगाः ॥ वहिभूतः क्षशानुसु वगप्रोति
निखिलं देहम् । संतापो जायते तस्मात् सर्वगात्रे षु वै ज्वरे ॥ सर्वविधि
ज्वरेऽपि च कोष्ठाभिन्नु वहिर्भवेत् ॥ पुनः संस्थापनं तस्य खस्ताने
ज्वरमुक्तायै ॥

Primary fever, caused by ones own-self.

Unhealthy food, drinks, habits, and actions gradually give rise to an abnormal excess of va'yū 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 ।

अभिधाताभिषङ्गाभगामभिचाराभिश्वापतः । आगन्तुर्जायते दोषै-
र्यथा स्वं तं विभावयेत् ॥ वातपित्तौ प्रवर्हते शस्त्रदण्डादिभिर्हते ।

न्यावास्थता विषक्तते तथातीसार एव च ॥ भक्तारुचि पिंपासा च
तोदश सह मूर्ख्या । ओषधिगम्भजे मूर्ख्या शिरोरुग् वमथु स्तथा ॥
कामजे चित्तविभ्रंशस्तम्भालस्यमभोजनम् । हृदये वेदना चास्य गात्रं
च परिशुष्पति ॥ भयात् प्रलापः शोकाच्च भवेत् कोपाच्च वेपथुः ।
कामशोकभयाद् वायुः क्रोधात् पित्तं विवर्जते । भूताभिषङ्गादुडे गो
हास्यरोदनकम्पनम् ॥ दोषतयविहृदिश्च जानीयात् कुशलो भिषक् ॥
अभिचाराभिशापाभग्नां मोहस्तु 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 ज्वरोत्स्त्रम् स्व हि युनः । धातुमन्यतम् प्रायं करोति विषमज्वरम् ॥ पञ्चविधः स विज्ञेयः प्रहृत्तिकालं भेदतः । सम्ततसततान्ये दुग्रस्त्रूतीयकचतुर्थकाः ॥ आद्यौ ही रसरक्तस्यौ सोऽन्ये दुग्धः पिशितात्रितः । मेदोगत स्त्रूतीयको मल्लास्थिगचतुर्थकाः ॥ शेषोक्तो रोगसंकरो भौषणोऽस्त्रकसञ्जिमः । सप्ताहं वा दशाहं वा द्वादशाहमथापि वा । सम्तत्वा योऽविसर्गी स्यात् सम्ततः स निगद्यते ॥ अहोरात्रे सततको ही कालावनुवर्तते । स एव ह्याहिकस्तथा हैकालिकोऽपि कथ्यते ॥ अन्ये दुग्रस्त्रूतहोरात्र एकाहिकः प्रवर्तते । ऐकाहिकः स एव स्यात् प्रत्यहं तत्रिवर्तनम् ॥ द्वृतीयक स्त्रूतीयेऽहित चतुर्थेऽहित चतुर्थकाः । च्याहिकोऽपि द्वृतीयकः कथ्यते भिषजां वरैः ॥ कफपित्तात् त्रिक-आही षट्ठाद् वातकफालकाः । वातपित्ताद् शिरोशाही चिविधः स्यात् द्वृतीयकः ॥ चतुर्थको दर्शयति प्रभावं द्विविधं ज्वरः । जङ्घाभ्यां श्वैर्धिकाः पूर्व्यं शिरसोऽनिलसञ्चयः ॥ विषमज्वर एवान्य चतुर्थकविपर्ययः । मध्याङ्गोस्त्रूतवरयत्वादावन्ते च सुच्छति ॥

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, anyedu, tritiaka, and chaturthaka. Santata and satata affect the chyle and blood; anyedu 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 (dyā'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'yū, and (3) that due to an excess of va'yū 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'yū (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'nṣa (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 राजयक्षमाणि । स एव तिविधो ज्वरो
ज्वरो वातवलासकः । विलेपश्च प्रलेपश्च सर्वे क्षयस्य सूचकाः ॥ नित्यं
मन्दज्वरोरुद्धः शूनकस्तेन सीदति । स्त्राव्याङ्गः श्वेषभूयिष्ठो नरो
वातवलासकी ॥ प्रलिम्बक्षिव गात्राणि घर्मेण गौरवेण च । मन्द-
ज्वरो विलेपः स्थात् 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 कण्ठौष्ठपरिशोषणम् । निद्रानाशः चवस्तुभ्यो

गात्राणां रोक्षमेव च ॥ शिरोङ्गदुग्धात्रहणवक्तुं वैरस्य गाढ़विट्कता ।
शूलाध्याने जूङ्घणं 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 ।

तीव्रवेगोऽतिसारच्च निद्रालप्त्वं स्वेदो वमिः । कण्ठौष्ठमुखनासानां दीर्घन्यं च भ्रम खथा ॥ प्रलापो मुखतिक्ताता मूर्छादाहो मदस्तुषा । पौत्रिण्यमूत्रनेत्रत्वं जायन्ते पैस्तिके 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 ।

स्तैभित्यं स्थिमितो वेग आलसंगं मधुरास्थता । श्वलमूत्रपुरीष्वलं स्तम्भ स्त्रूपित्वं भुक्तवत् ॥ नातुरश्चागात्रता चक्षुर्दिरक्षुसादोऽ-

विपाकिता । गौरवं शैतमुत्कृदो रोमहर्षोऽतिनिद्रिता ॥ प्रति-
श्यायोऽहंचिः कासः खासश्च नेवशक्तात् । प्रस्तेदः खखदाहश्च कफज-
च्चरलक्षणम् ॥

*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.

हन्त्रज-त्रिदोषज-उच्चरौ ।

लक्षणाणां चयोर्यत मित्रणं हन्त्रजसु सः । त्रयाणां लक्षणैर्युक्तः
उच्चर एव त्रिदोषजः ॥ दोषव्यसनिपातात् कथते सान्निपातिकः ॥

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

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

सान्त्रिपातिकज्वरलक्षणम् ।

क्षणे दाहः क्षणे शीतमस्थिसभिशिरोरुजा । सास्त्रावे कलुषे रक्ते
निर्भुवने चापिलोचने ॥ सखनौ सहजौ कणौ^१ कणः शूकैरिवावृतः ।
तन्द्रा मोहः प्रलापश्च कासः खासोऽरुचिभ्वं मः ॥ परिदग्धा खर-
स्यर्णा जिह्वा स्नस्ताङ्गता परा । छौवनं रक्तपित्तस्य कफेनोम्भित्तितस्य
च ॥ शिरसो लोठनं दृष्णा निद्रानाशो छूदि व्यथा । खेदमूल-
पुरीषाणां चिराद् दशनमत्यशः ॥ क्षशत्वं नाति गात्राणां प्रततं
कण्ठकूजनम् । कोठानां श्यावरक्तानां मण्डलानां च दशनम् ॥ मूकत्वं
स्नोतसां पाको गुहत्वमुदरस्य च । चिरात् पाकश दोषाणां सन्त्रिपात-
ज्वराकृतिः ॥

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 ।

निर्वाते वासः ।

सामान्यतो ज्वरी नित्यं निर्वाते निलये वसेत् । निर्वातमायूषो
हृदिमारोग्यं कुरुते यतः ॥ नवज्वरौ भवेद् यत्राद् गुरुणवसनाष्टः ।
यथोक्तपक्षपानीयं पिवेत् दृष्णाप्रशान्तये ॥

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.

भैषज्यसिवनम् ।

अश्रीयाद् रस भैषज्यं सद्य एव नवज्वरौ । कालक्षयो नात्र
कार्यो दोषमलादिचिन्तया ॥ ज्वरागमक्षणारम्भं नवज्वरौ यथाविधि
सेवेत् रसभैषज्यं सम्यक् शक्तिसमन्वितम् ॥ 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 dirts 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 ह्विद्यात्र पूर्वाङ्गे नाभिथन्दि कदाचन । न जलं न गुरुपाकं
भुज्जीत तरणज्वरी ॥ परिषेकान् प्रदेहांश्च स्वेहान् संशोधननानि च ।
दिवास्वप्नं व्यवायं च व्यायामं शिशिरं जलम् । हिदलभामिषं
दुधं ताक्रमन्नं* दृतं अमम् । रौद्रं हुताशनं क्रीडं पठनमति
भाषणम् ॥ अङ्गतिक्षकषायांश्च प्रवातञ्च विवर्जयेत् । पपव्वादिश्वहे
किञ्चु 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

* ताक्रमिति तक्रयुतम् ।

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 लहूनम् ।

लहूनं लहूनीयसु कुर्यात् दोषागुरुपतः । विरावमेकरात्
वाऽहोरात्रमय वा ज्वरे ॥ ज्वरत्यागी हितं पथं ग्राह्यं सुधागुसारतः ।
वलाधिरेधिना रुग्नं लहूनीयोपपादयेत् । वलाधिष्ठानमारोग्यं
स्मर्त्तवंशं भिषजा सदा । ज्वरितं ज्वरमुक्तं वा दिनान्ते भक्षयेल्लभु ।
स्नो अक्षयविट्ठिष्ठा वलवाननलस्तदा ॥

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.

लङ्घनानहर्तः ।

तदि मारुतवृष्णाच्चुन्मुखशोषभ्रमान्विताः । न कुर्याद् गुर्विनी-
वालबृद्धुर्ब्लभीरवः । न क्षयाद्व्यमक्रोधकासश्वासनिपीडितः ।
चिरज्वरी वातज्वरी न कुर्यात् तत् कदाचन । अवश्यमेव कुर्वीत
ज्वरी सामे समीरणे ॥ तदेव नैव कर्त्तव्यं प्रातःपानीयपायिभिः ।
लङ्घनं आमपाकार्थं न तदूर्ध्वं यथा कफे ॥ कफपित्ते द्रवे धातु
सहते लङ्घनं वह । आमक्षयादूर्ध्वमपि वायुर्न सहते क्षणम् ॥
आहारस्य रसः सारो यो न पक्वोऽग्निलाघवात् । आमसंज्ञां लभेत स
वहुव्याधिसमाश्रयः ॥

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 forbidden 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 pittam, 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 pittam (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 पिवेत् ।

दृषितो मोहमायाति मोहात् प्राणान् विमुच्यति । अतः सर्वा-
खवस्थासु न क्वचिद् वारि वर्जयेत् ॥ पर्यादिनिषेवने किंतु नैव
जलं पिवेत् । अति योगेन सलिलं दृश्यतोऽपि प्रयोजितम् ॥ प्रयाति
श्चेष्ठपित्तलं ज्वरितस्य विशेषतः । अतः ज्वरी दृषाकाले मन्दं मन्दं
जलं पिवेत् ॥ मन्दाभिन्नं पिवेदस्व श्चाधिक्येन 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 pittam

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.

खल्पपानीयस्य विषयः ।

ज्वरे नेत्रामये कुष्ठे मन्देऽग्नावुदरे तथा । अरोचके प्रतिश्याये प्रसेके खयथौ त्वये ॥ ब्रणे च मधुमेहे च पानीयं मन्दमाचरेत् । घृत-पायी तथैव च नाधिकं पानीयं पिवेत् ॥

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 श्रीतलजलपाननिधिः ।

नवज्वरे प्रतिश्याये पार्श्वशूले गलयहे । सद्यःशुद्धौ तथाभाने व्याधी वातकफोडवे ॥ अरुचियहणीगुल्मखासकासिषु विद्रधौ । हिक्कायां स्नेहपाने च शीतं वारि विवर्जयेत् ॥ शृतमपि पिवेत् नौरमन्तर्वाष्ट-सुश्रीतलम् ॥ प्रातःपायी न गङ्गायादुष्टं भोज्यं पेयं क्वचित् ॥

Drinking of cold water is forbidden in nava-jwara, etc. :—

One should not drink cold water in the following cases :—nava-jwara, 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 ।

दाहातिसारपित्तास्वभूक्ष्मामद्विषार्त्तिषु । मूवक्षक्षु पाण्डु-
रोगे दृष्टाच्छर्दिश्चमेषु च ॥ मद्यपानसुङ्गते रोगे पित्तोत्पत्तिं तथा ॥
सन्धिपातसमुत्येषु शृतशीतं प्रशस्यते ॥ शृताम्बुतत् विदोषज्ञयदन्त-
र्वाष्ठशीतलम् । अरहत्तमनभिथन्दि क्षमिलड्ज्वरहृष्णेषु ॥ धारा-
पातेन विषभिं दुर्जरं पवनाहृतम् ॥ दिवाशृतं पयो रात्रौ गुरुतामधि-
गच्छति । रात्रौ शृतं दिवा पीतं तथैव हि विजानीयात् ॥ तत्तु
पर्युसितं वह्निगुणोत्सृष्टं विदोषकत् । गुर्वज्ञपाकं विषभिं सर्व-
रोगेषु निन्दितम् ॥ शृतशीतं पुनस्तापां तोयं विषसमं भवेत् । कषायो-
ऽपि तथा शीतः पुनस्तापी विषोपमः ॥

Properties of water cooled after boiling.

Water cooled after boiling is beneficial in the following cases:—burning sensation, diarrhoea, excess of pittam, 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 pittam 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.

अपक्षीतलजलपानस्य विषयः ।

मूर्च्छापित्तोषदहेषु विषे रक्ते मदाल्ये । भ्रमश्वभरौतेषु
तमके श्वयथी तथा ॥ धूमोद्धारे विदग्धेऽन्वे शोषे च मुखकण्ठयोः ।
जर्जरे रक्तपित्ते च शीतलाम्बु प्रशस्यते ॥ अथवा सितया युतं
धन्यामधुरिकाप्तुम् । यामतयं तदूर्ज्ज्वरं 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 pittam, 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 haematemesis.

नवज्वरे पथ्यम् ।

(क) ज्वरकाले तथा स्वल्पविरामे ।

मांसयूषो हितो ज्वरे अमोपवासवायुजे । मुहूर्षस्तथा देयो
ज्वरे कफसमुद्भवे ॥ स एव सितया युतः शीतः पित्तज्वरे हितः ।
सद्यो निर्मितलाजानां चूर्णं सिताविमिश्रितम् । लाजमण्डमथापि वा
प्रदेयं पैच्छिके ज्वरे ॥ पित्तकफोद्भवे चैव हयमेतद् विधीयते । सिता
सिम्बूत्यसंयुक्तं शुण्ठीचूर्णसमन्वितम् । मदालये मदनित्ये शीज्ञे च
रक्तपित्तजे ॥ शठिमूलोद्भवो यूषः कफवाताके हितः । इत्या-
मलकसुद्गानां यूषः सितासमन्वितः ॥ वातपित्ताके हितो भेदी च
कफवायुनुत् । टृडदाहशमनः शीतः अममूर्च्छामदापहः ॥ महा-
दाहे प्रदातव्यो यूषशण्णकसम्भवः । सातिसारे ज्वरे तथा जठराधान-
संयुते ॥ चुत्टृष्णाशान्तये पथ्यमामिक्षावारि केवलम् । नारिकेलो-
दकं किंवा तौत्रृष्णाप्रधान्तये ॥ किञ्चिन् मात्रं प्रदातव्यं वारि वा
शृतशीतलम् ॥

Diet in nava-jwara.

(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 pittam. 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 pittam. The same diet is commended in diseases due to excessive drinking of wine, for habitual drunker, in

summer, and in haematemesis. 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 pittam.

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 (curecuma 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 pittam. 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) नवज्वरशास्त्रनस्तरम् ।

अचमणङ्गु पुरातनशालिसमुद्दवं शुभम् । रोटकं सूजिसंभवं गोधूम-
रोटकं तथा ॥ वर्षकालपुरातनशालिषष्ठिकसंभवम् । अन्नं वाऽपि
विच्छीयते विरते हि नवज्वर ॥ पटोलं पापितालावु चिचिण्डश्च
कोशातकी ॥ उदुम्बरं च मूलकं स्वर्णालु विदारी तथा ॥ महाकोशा-
तकी चैव शूरणं गोपकर्कटी । मानं पञ्चमुखी चैव भक्षयेद् विरते
ज्वर ॥

(b) After the remission of nava-jwara.

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 ।

विरेचनं कृदनमज्जनं च नस्यं च धूमोऽप्यनुवासनञ्च । सिराव्यधं
संशमनं प्रदेहोऽभ्यङ्गावगाहः शिशिरोपचारः ॥* एणः कुलिङ्गो
हरिणो मयुरोलावः शशस्तित्तिरिङ्गारितौ । क्रौञ्चः कुरङ्गः पृष्ठतश्चकोरः
कपिञ्जलो वर्त्तककालपुच्छौ । गवामजायाच्च पयो हृतं 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, dear, peacock, la'ba, rabbit, francoline partridge, green dove (a kind of dove), heron, deer of a faint copper colour, striped deer, the red legged bartarlle, kapinjala (lark), bartaka, and ka'lapuchha ; milk and ghee of cow and goat.

* अवगाहः इति तैत्तावगाहः न तु स्मानं तन् निषिद्धते ।

ज्वरे अपथ्यम् ।

विमिवेगं दक्षकाष्ठमसाक्षमतिभोजनम् । विरुद्धान्यशनानि च
विदाहीनि गुरुणि च । नलदम्बु* च ताम्बूलं कालिंगं लकुचं
तथा ॥ आङ्गि मत्स्यं च पिण्डाकं छत्रकं पिष्टवैकृतम् । अभिष्ठन्दीनि
चैतानि ज्वरितः परिवर्जयेत् ॥ व्यायामं च व्यवायं च स्नानं
चंक्रमणानि च । ज्वरमुक्तो न सेवेत यावत् वलवान् 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 ।

शिवटुर्गारसः ।

विमहिताभ्यां रसगन्धकाभ्यां नैरेण कुर्यादिह गोलकं तम् ।
भाग्णे नवीने विनिवेशं पश्चात् तद्गोलकस्योपरि ताम्रपात्रम् ॥

* नलदम्बु—गन्धाम्बु निम्बु च ।

सार्वं सुङ्गतं विनिरुद्ध धीमान् उद्दीपयेद्दीपकशाश्वाना तत् ।
 अधस्ततः सिध्यति पर्पटीयं नवज्वरारथक्षाशानुमेघः ॥ विलिप्य
 पूर्वं रसनां च तालुदेशं च सिन्धुङ्गवजीरकाद्रेः । वलोभितां चार्द-
 कतोयमित्राभिनां नियोज्य खगयेत् पठेन ॥ घर्मीहिमो यावदतः परञ्च
 तक्रौदनं पथमिह प्रयोज्यम् । कुर्याहिनानां त्रितयं यदीत्यं ज्वरस्य
 शङ्काऽपि तदा भवेत् किम् ॥

*Iatro 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 necessary), 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 ।

सूतार्कं गन्धच पलाजयपालतिकापथ्याविहृष्टं विषतिन्दुकजान् समां-
शान् । संभाव्य वज्रिपयसा मधुना त्रिगुच्छमीशानसुन्दरसोऽभिनव-
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 ।

पादांश्कं साररविः समांशगन्धो विपक्षः खकषायपिष्टः । रसी
द्विगुच्छाप्रमितश्वलादिज्वरेषु नान्ना 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.

ज्वरगजहरिरसः ।

दरदजलदयुक्तं शुद्धसूतञ्च गन्धं प्रहरमय सुपिष्टं वस्त्रयुगमं च
दद्यात् । ज्वरगजहरिरसंशः शुद्धवेरोदकेन प्रथमजनिनदाहे च्छीर-
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 ।

सूततालशिखासुख्या मर्हयेत् कर्कटीरसे । ताम्रपात्रे विनिश्चिप्य
तत् कल्कं कज्जलीक्षतम् ॥ विपचेष्ठालुकायन्दे यथोक्तविधिना ततः ।
दद्याम्बरिचचूर्णेन माषमात्रं भिषम्बरः ॥ प्रपिवेदुष्णातोयस्य चुलुकं
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.

ब्रुद्धज्वराङ्क श रसः ।

रसहिङ्क लजैपालैर्वंडगा दक्षत्प्रम्भुमहिंतैः । दिनार्देन उचरं हन्त्याद्
गुञ्जैकं सितया सह ॥

Briddha-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.

मृतुपञ्चयरसः ।

तालं ताम्बरजो रसश्च गगनं गन्धश्च जैपालकं । तुख्यांशप्रमितं
तदर्द्दमुदितं टङ्कं शिला माण्डिकम् । तालस्य दिगुणं विषस्य
शिखिनः पिण्डा रसैः पाचितो । यश्चिन्तामणिवज्ज्वरौषविजयी नान्ना
तु मृतुपञ्चयः ॥

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.

ब्रुहञ्ज्वराङ्क शरसः ।

शुद्धं सूतं विषं गन्धं धूत्त्वीजं चिभिः समम् । चतुर्भिंश्च समं
बोषं चर्णीक्षत्वं निधापयेत् ॥ दक्षत्प्रम्भेऽथवा शाङ्के काष्ठे नैव

कदाचन । वातश्चेष्ट्यवरे देयं इन्द्रजि वा त्रिदोषजि ॥ रसेन
शृङ्गवेरस्य जम्बूरस्याथवा पुनः । गुञ्जाहयं च जीर्णेऽस्मिन् दधिभक्तं
प्रयोजयेत् । एकहितिदिनैर्हन्याज्ज्वरान् दोषक्रमेण तु । इहज-
ज्वराङ्कुशो नाम रसोऽयं शश्मुनोदितः ॥

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.

बटुकभैरव रसः ।

सूतं गन्धं विषं ताम्भं गृहीतं समभानतः । धूतूररसभावितं
शतधाऽतिप्रयत्नतः ॥ आद्र्दकस्वरसेनैतद् देयं गुञ्जाप्रमाणतः । बटुक-
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, navajwara, if taken in doses of one racti each, with honey and ginger juice.

नन्दिकेश्वर रसः ।

ताम्रस्य सरसं भस्म विषं च तुल्यमानतः । इयं विमर्दितं हेत्रः
शतधा भावितं रसैः ॥ गुच्छाहौं सत्रिपातादिनवज्वरहरं परम् ।
आद्रीम्बशक्वासिम्बुयुतमेतत् प्रदापयेत् ॥ इन्द्राद्राक्षासितायुक्तं दधि
पथ्यं रुचौ ददेत् । रसोऽयं नन्दिकेश्वरो नवज्वरनिसूदनः ॥

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 dhatura', 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 ।

हिंगुलोत्थं रसं ताम्रं लौहं च गन्धकं तथा । गग्नं वत्सनामं
च सुशोधितं सुचूणिं तम् ॥ शृङ्गवेररसैः सर्वं मर्दयेदति यद्रतः ।
हिंगुज्जं मधुना देयं निल्यं वारचतुष्टयम् ॥ भूदेवरञ्जणो रसो
भूदेवेन प्रकल्पितः । सर्वविधं नवज्वरं तूणं मसौ विनाशयेत् ॥
शफालीरसयोगेन निहन्ति विषमज्वरम् ॥

Bhudeva ranjana rasa.

An equal quantity of mercury, duly extracted from cinnabar, 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 चूर्णेष्टकौ विर्मद्येत् । शोधयित्वा ततः शोध्यं
तीक्ष्णपणे तथादैर्के ॥ खर्णधुस्तरसस्त्रे च लड्डारदले तथा ।
कन्धकानिजसत्त्वे च रसशोधनमुक्तमम् ॥ गन्धकं रसतुख्यन्तु
प्रक्षाल्य तरणुलाभ्युना । क्लत्वा तैलसमं दर्क्षग्रां निर्वाप्य चिचक-
द्रवे ॥ द्वाभ्यां कज्जलिकां क्लत्वा लौहचूर्णस्य माषकम् । सुवर्ण-
माच्चिकमपि तत्र लौहसमं ददेत् ॥ क्लत्वा कण्ठकवेधपन्तु ताम्भं कज्जल-
तेपितम् । सुहन्तं सम्पुटधातं द्रुतं चूर्णत्वमाप्नुयात् ॥ एकीक्षाल्य
तु तत् सर्वे ततः प्रस्तुरभाजने । मद्येत् ताम्भदण्डेन दक्षा चैषां
निजद्रवम् ॥ प्रथमे केशराजस्त्रे द्वितीये ग्रीष्मसुन्दरः । हृतीये
भृङ्गराजस्त्रे चतुर्थे भेकपर्णिका ॥ पञ्चमे च निसुन्दरः षष्ठे च रस-
पूर्त्तिका । सप्तमे पारिभद्रस्त्रे अष्टमे रक्तचित्रकः ॥ शक्राशनस्त्रे
नवमे दशमे काकमाचिका । एकादशे तथा नौला द्वादशे हस्ति-
शुरिङ्गिका ॥ अमीषामोषधीनान्तु प्रतेकन्तु पलद्रवम् । मद्येत्
तु प्रयत्नेन द्वादशाहेन साधकः । ततः पारदमानन्तु दक्षा तिकटु-
गुरुखकम् । वटिकां राजिकातुख्यां क्लायाश्कां समाचरेत् । ततः
शम्बुकजे पात्रे धर्त्तव्या वटिका लियम् । शरावे शङ्खपात्रे वा क्लत्वा
सलिलगोलितम् ॥ अत्यन्तादोषदुष्टाय ज्ञानशून्याय रोगिणे । ऊर्ध्व-
योनिं समभाच्चर्यं प्रदद्याद् वटिकाद्यम् । ढक्येत् तं ततः पश्चात्तरं
स्थूलपटादिभिः । मलमूत्रागमात् सद्यः स माघो भवति द्रुतम् ।

दध्यन्नन् ततो दद्यात् पिवेहारि यथेच्छया । दद्याद्वातहरं
तैलमभ्यङ्गाय सदैव हि ॥ चिरञ्जरे पिवेहारि पञ्चमूलौप्रसाधितम् ।
ग्रहणां रक्तपाते च तथा पिवेदतिविषां गदी ॥ पिवेत् पर्पटजं वारि
घोरे कम्पञ्जरे सदा । तथा ज्वरातिसारे च जौरकस्य जलं पिवेत् ॥
मन्दाग्नौ कामलायां च तथा संथहणीगदे । ज्वासे 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'kshikam*, 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*, *bhangā'*, *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 diarrhoea 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 diarrhoea. This medicine may also be used in indigestion, jaundice, asthma, and cough.

ज्वर-मृतुग्रस्तयरसः ।

रसग्न्यकपिपूलीविषमरिचटंकणान् । संमर्द्दय समभागेन
गुञ्जाइयमितं ददेत् ॥ मधुना लेहनं प्रोक्तं सर्वज्वरनिवृत्तये ।
दधुपदकानुपानेन वातज्वरनिवर्हनः ॥ आद्रकस्य रसैः पानं द्वारणे
साक्षिपातिके । जम्बीररसयोगेन अजीर्णज्वरनाशनः ॥ अजाजौ-
गुडसंयुक्तो विषमज्वरनाशनः । नवज्वरे महाघोरे यामैकाकाशयेज-
ज्वरम् ॥ मध्यज्वरं तथा जीर्णं तिराक्षाकाशयेद्भुवम् । अक्षीर्णं
च कफाभावे दाहे च वातपैत्तिके । सितां दद्यात् प्रयत्नेन

नारिकेलाम्बु निर्भयम् ॥ ज्वरमृतुञ्जयो नाम रसः सर्वज्वरापहः ।
अनुपानविशेषेन निहन्ति मक्कलान् गदान् ॥

Jirara-nurityunjaya 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 तु त्याभ्रकं कान्तकं । नागं स्थाच्च
समांश्वकं सुमृदितं मूलं च पीनर्नवम् । भृङ्गीकासहरीपुनर्नव
महामन्दारपत्रोऽवैः । कल्कं वालुकायन्त्रपाचितमिदं सर्वज्वर-
स्थान्तकत् ॥

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:—bhiringara'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 मर्हयेद् भृङ्गजद्रवैः । पर्पटीरसवत् पाच्यं
चूर्णितं योजयेत् ततः ॥ सूतताम्बाभहाटकम् प्रतिकं सूतमानतः ।
सूतार्द्धं मृतलौहकम् लौहार्द्धं दध्वहीरकम् ॥ शिशुवासकनिर्गुण्डाव-
चाम्बिभृङ्गमुण्डिकैः । कुद्रामृतजयन्तीभिर्मुखिनिव्रह्मीसुतित्तकैः ॥
कन्यायाश्च द्रवै भाव्यं प्रतिवारं त्रिधा त्रिधा । रुद्धा लघु पुटे पाच्यं
वालुकायन्त्रमध्यगम् । अग्निं निरुध्य यत्रेन स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्दरेत् ।
चूर्णं नवज्वरे देयं माषमात्रं रसस्य वै ॥ क्षणाधान्यसमायुक्तं मुङ्गत्ती-
ब्राशयेज्ज्वरम् । अयं रत्नगिरि नाम रसो योगस्य वाहकः ॥

Ratnagiri rasa.

An equal quantity of mercury and sulphur is to 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 vaicra'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 jogava'haka i,e one which much increases the merits or demerits of another thing with which it is mixed.

नवज्वरारि रसः ।

एकभागो रसो भागद्यज्व शुद्धगन्धकम् । गरलरः लयो भागात्पतु-
र्भागा हिमावती ॥ जैपालस्य शरांशाच्च निष्ठुद्विमिदिताः
क्रिमिद्वयतिभावव्यः कार्याः सर्वज्वरच्छदः ॥ आदृरसेन द्रातव्या
वटिकैका दिने दिने । जीर्णज्वरे तथा जीर्णे समे वा विषमेऽपि वा ॥
निहृतप्रसौ ज्वरं सर्वं दावो वनमिवानक्षः ॥

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 ।

शुद्धसूतज्व गन्धज्व विषज्व जयपालकम् । कटुत्रयज्व त्रिफला
ठङ्गनज्व समांशकम् ॥ विमद्य वारिणा सर्वं वस्त्रमितां वटीं ददेत् ।

चतुर्थखण्डम् ।

६८

सब्वे षु ज्वररोगेषु सामवाते विशेषतः ॥ नाशयेच्छु । सकासञ्च वस्त्रि-
मान्द्रं च सत्वरम् । ब्रह्मणा निर्भितः पूर्वं पार्वतीशंकरो रसः ॥

Pa'rbarati 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.

नवज्वराङ्कुश रसः ।

क्रमेण द्रुद्धान् रसगन्धहिङ्गुलान् नैकुम्भवीजानथ दम्तिवारिणा ।
पिष्ठास गुच्छाभिनवज्वरापहा जलेन सार्वं सितया प्रयोजिता ॥

Navaiwara'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. Accompaniment for this medicine—sugar, dissolved with water.

ज्वरभज्जीरसः ।

रसहिङ्गुलगन्धञ्च जैपालं सम्मितं विभिः । इत्तीक्षाधेन संभह्यै
रसो ज्वरहरः परः ॥ आद्र्दकस्वरसेनाथ दापयेद् रक्तिमानतः । नव-

ज्वरं महाघोरं नाशयेदेव सत्वरम् ॥ शकंरादधिभक्तञ्च पथ्यं देयं
प्रयत्नतः । श्रीततोयं पिवेच्चातु इच्छुमुहरसो हितः । ज्वरभज्जौरसो
नाभा सर्वज्वरकुलान्तकात् ॥

Jwara-bhanji rasa.

One part each of mercury, cinnabar, and sulphur, and three parts of croton seeds, are to 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.

खच्छन्दभैरव रसः ।

पिप्पलीं जातिकोशं च पारदं गम्भकं विषम् । वारिणा मर्दयेत्
खच्छे रक्तिदयं प्रयोजयेत् ॥ खच्छन्दभैरवो नाम भैरवेण विनिर्मितः ।
नवज्वरं महाघोरं नाशयेन्नात्र संशयः ॥

Swachanda-bhairava 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.

नवज्वरेभाङ्ग रसः ।

सगम्भट्टंकं रसतालकञ्च विमहीं संभावय मीनपित्तैः । दिनदयं

वज्रमित' प्रदद्याद् वृन्ताकतकौदनमेव पथ्यम् । नवज्वरेभाइश्च
नामधीयः क्षणिन घर्षोद्गममातनोति ॥

Nava-jwarebha'nkusha 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 ।

शुद्धस्तन्तथा गन्ध' लौहं ताम्रञ्ज सीसकम् । मरिचं पिप्पलीं
विश्वं समभागानि कारयेत् ॥ अर्ढभागं विषं दत्ता मर्दयेद्
वासरहयम् । शुद्धवेराम्बुपानेन दद्याद् गुज्जादयं भिषक् ॥ नव-
ज्वरे महाघोरे धातुस्थे ग्रहणीगदे । नवज्वरेभसिंहोद्यं सर्वज्वर-
कुलान्तकत् ॥

Nava-jwarebha-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 sorts of fever and chronic diarrhoea.

नवज्वरहर रसः ।

रसगन्धौ विषं शुद्धौ पिप्पली मरिचानि च । पथ्या विभौतक'

धात्री दन्तीबीजं च शोधितम् ॥ चूर्णमेषां समांशानां द्रोणपुष्पीरसैः
पुटेत् । वटीं माषनिभां कुर्याद 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 dronapuspi. 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 ।

अभ्रकं गन्धकं सूतं तोलाइकैकं पृथक् पृथक् । गृहीत्वा
विषतोलाईं तोलाईं तिन्तिरीफलम् ॥ एतत् सर्वं समं कल्वा मर्हयेत्
खल्वमध्यतः । स्फूर्त्यां याति तद् यावत्तावत् संमर्हयेच्छनैः ॥
विस्तारे परिणाहे च गत्तं कल्वा षड्ङुलम् । फणिवस्त्री-
दल्लान्धन्तर्गत्तायां प्रक्षिपेन्ननु । पर्णेषु सूतकल्कं तं गत्तायां स्थापयेद्-
दृढम् । कल्कादुपरि तत्पर्णेगत्ताविकृं प्रपुरयेत् ॥ गत्तायां तु
ततो देयं पुटमारण्यकोत्पलैः । स्वाङ्गशीतलतां ज्वात्वा समाकर्षेत्ततः
परम् ॥ सूतलिम्पदलैः साईं कल्कं खल्वे विमर्हयेत् । तोलाईम-
सूतं चिसू । तोलाईं तिन्तिरीफलम् ॥ स्थापयेत् खल्वितं कल्कं
योजयेत् गुञ्जमात्रया । शृङ्गवेराभसा युक्तं तौक्षण्चित्रकसैन्धवैः ॥
सविपाते तथा वाते वैदोषे विषमज्वरे । अग्निमान्द्रे ग्रहण्यां च
तथा देयोऽतिसारिणि ॥ भोजनं दधिभक्तं च रसेऽस्मिन् संप्रयोजयेत् ।
व्याधादिकं यदा कुर्यादुदकं ढालयेत्ततः ॥ एष योगवरः श्रीमान्

प्राणिना प्राणदायकः । चिन्तामणि रिति स्वातो रसः सर्वाङ्ग-
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 ।

तुष्टेन तु स्थः शिवजश्च गम्भी जग्मीरनीरेण विमह्नीयः । दिन-

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

त्रयं मेलय तेन तुल्यं व्योषं ततः सिध्यति चन्द्रसूर्यः । वस्त्रो विजेतुं
विषमावलम्बि दलेन देयो भुजगाख्यवस्त्राः । दुधं हितं स्यादिह
शृङ्गवेररसेन शैतेषु च सेवनीयम् ॥ तक्रं सगर्भाज्वरशूलयोक्तु
द्राक्षाम्बना पञ्चममन्तरोक्तम् । रोधं वरायाः सलिलेन शूलं जम्बौर-
नीरेण वराजलेन ॥ अपस्मृतावत नियोजनीयमभ्यज्ञनं निम्बपयोभ-
वाभ्याम् ॥ घृतौदनं स्यादिह भोजनाय जम्बौरनीरेण निहन्ति
गुल्मम् ॥ हिङ्गम्लिकानिम्बरसेन देयं प्लौहोदरे स्यादिह तक्रभक्तः ।
स्तम्भार्थमस्मिन ससितं पयः स्यात् गुड्डो नियोज्यो वमनप्रशान्तपै ॥

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, (asafœtida) 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 ।

रसगन्धकयोर्माष' प्रतीपक' कज्जलीक्षतम् । शक्रञ्च मुष्पली चैव
धुस्तूरकेशराजकम् ॥ देवदाली जयन्ती च तथा मण्डुकपर्णिका ।
एषां पत्ररसैः शारणैः शिलायां खलयेत् पुनः ॥ शोषयित्वा वटी कार्या
त्वनेका राजिकोपमा । तिदोषजं ज्वरं हन्ति तथा प्रवलकोष्ठकम् ॥
तसे तु नारिकेलस्य जलं देयं प्रयत्नतः । त्रैलोक्यमोहनो नाम
सन्निपातहरो रसः ॥

Trailokya-mohama rasa.

Six raectis 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', kesha-ra'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. Cocoanut water is to be drunk by the patient, if he feels a heating sensation after taking the medicine.

सौभाग्यादि रसः ।

सौमाग्यामृतजीरपञ्चलवणव्योषाभयान्त्रामलानिश्वन्द्रभ्रकशुद्धगन्ध-

करसनिकीक्षातान् भावयेत् । निरुखोयुगभृङ्गराजकहृष्णपापमार्ग-
पत्रोम्भस्त् प्रतीकस्वरसेन रक्तियुगलं हन्ति विदोषोदयम् ॥ येषां
शीतमतीव देहमधिलं खोदद्रवाद्विष्टवं निद्रा घोरतरा समस्तकरण
व्यामोहमुग्धं मनः शूलश्वासवलासकाससहितं मूर्खारुची छड्करं
तेषां वै परिहत्य मृत्युवदनात् प्रत्यानयेष्ठीवनम् ॥

Saubha'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 ।

जयाक्षस्वरसञ्चैव निरुखो वासकं तथा । वाव्यालकं करञ्जस्थ
सूर्योवर्त्तकचित्रकौ ॥ ब्राह्मी च वनकार्पासी तथैव भृङ्गराजकः ।
दृष्टी च विष्टता चैव तथारग्वधपत्रकम् ॥ सहदेवामरं भण्ठि तथा
त्रिपुरभण्ठिका । मण्डुकपर्णिपिप्पल्ली द्रोणपुष्पकवायसी ॥ गुज्जाकिनी
केशराज स्थाया योजनमस्तिका । असारणेति विख्यातो धुस्रूरः
कनकस्थाया ॥ त्रैलोक्यविजया चैव तथा श्वेतापराजिता । प्रलेपकं

कार्षिकस्त्रैव रसमालाय भाजने ॥ एकैकस्त्रै रसं दत्ता मर्हयेस्तोह-
दण्डतः । चण्डातपि च संशोष्य क्षीरं तत्र पुनः क्षिपेत् ॥ सूही-
क्षीरस्त्रांकदुग्धं वटदुग्धं तथैवच । प्रतिगकं कार्षिकं दत्ता मर्हयेच
पुनः पुनः ॥ सुमर्हितस्त्रै तं ज्ञाला यदा पिण्डल्लमागतम् । द्रव्याणिग-
तानि संचूर्ण्यै वस्त्रपूतानि कारयेत् ॥ दग्धहीरं चातिविषां
कुचिलामध्यकं तथा । पारदं शोधितस्त्रैव गम्भकं विषमाधुरम् ॥
हरितालं विषस्त्रैव मात्किकं च मनःशिला । प्रतिगकं च चतुर्थाष्टं
सर्वं चूर्णीकृतं च तत् ॥ प्रक्षिप्य मर्हयेत् सर्वं शोषयित्वा पुनः
पुनः । सुमर्हितं च तत् कुर्याच् चाङ्गेरीस्वरसेन च ॥ उत्थाप्य
भेषजं दृष्टा यदा पिण्डल्लमागतम् । तिलप्रमाणा गुडिकाः कारयेन्मति-
मान् भिषक् ॥ तिदोषपीडितो ज्वरी मुच्यते अनयां त्वरा । लङ्घनै-
र्वालुकाखेदैः प्रक्रान्ती दीनदर्शनः ॥ संपूज्य स्त्रेष्ठदेवतां शुल्वा
चाघोरमध्यकं । शरावे वारिणा दृष्टा विंशतिं वटिकाः पिवेत् ॥
पीततदभेषजं पश्चाद् वस्त्रैराच्छादयेन्नरम् । रसलग्नं वयुर्जला
दद्याद्वारि सुशीतलम् ॥ शरावप्रमितं वारि पातव्यस्त्रै पुनः पुनः ।
सलिप्यातज्वरं चैव दाहं चैव सुदारणम् ॥ कासं श्वासस्त्रै हिङ्कारास्त्रै
विड्युत्त्वाश्मरीं जयेत् । भूतस्त्रावविवस्त्रै तु दातव्यं क्षीरसंयुतम् ॥
पञ्चतण्णकतक्ताय दातव्यं च पुनः पुनः । रसोऽयं भुवनेश्वरो लोक-
नाथेन निर्मितः । लोकानामुपकाराय सर्वसिद्धिप्रदायकः ॥

Bhubaneshvara 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'varta, chitraka, bra'hmi, bana-ka'rpa'si,

bhringara'ja, danti, tribrit a'ragbadha, sahadabi, amara·kanda, bhanti, brihat bhanti, mandukaparni, pippali, dronapuspi, ka'kamachi, gunja', kesara'ja, jojonamallika', asa'rana', 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 (baniṇ). 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 chāngeri, 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 ।

सूतं गन्धकटङ्गनं शुभविषं धुस्तुरवौजं कटुम् नैत्वा
भागयथोत्तरद्विगुणितञ्चोन्मत्तमूलाम्बना कुर्यान्माषवटीं सुखाति-

सुखदां सर्वान् ज्वरान् नाशयेदेष्व श्रीशिवशासनात् प्रजनितः सूतेन्द्र-
संज्ञानितः । नारिकेलसितायुक्तं वातपित्तज्वरं जयेत् । मधुना
स्त्रे अपित्तोत्पत्ति ज्वरं संनाशयेद्ध्रुवम् ॥ सन्त्रिपातज्वरं घोरं नाशयेदा-
द्र्द्वनीरतः ॥

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'yū 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.

अचिन्त्यशक्तिरसः ।

रसगम्भकयो ग्रीष्मा' प्रतिपक्षं माषकद्वयम् । भृङ्गकेशाखणिगुरुर्गडी-
मण्डुकौपवमुन्दराः ॥ श्वेतापराजितामूलं शालिष्वं कण्ठमारिषम् ।
सूर्यावर्त्तः सितश्वैषां चतुर्माषकसम्भितैः ॥ प्रतिपक्षस्वरसैः खल्पे
मर्दयेदवधानतः । खर्णमात्किकमाषव्व दत्ता मरिचमाषकम् । नेपाल-
ताम्बदण्डेन दृष्टा तत् कञ्जलदुर्गति । वटी मुहोपमा कार्या च्छाया-
शुष्का तु रक्तिवा ॥ प्रथमे वटिकास्तिस्त्रः धृत्वा नवशरावके । शिवं
खसर्पनं चैव पूजयित्वा प्रणम्य च । वारिणा गोलयित्वा तु पातुं
देयं च रोगिणी । स्त्रे दोपवासरचिते क्लान्ते चात्यवले तथा ॥
द्वितीयेऽङ्गिर वटीयुग्मं वटीभिकां छत्रीयर्कं । यावन्तगो वटीका देया-

स्त्रावज् जलश्चरावकम् ॥ लृष्णायाच्च रसं दद्याज् जाङ्गलानां जलं तथा ॥
 सुखापदधिसंयुक्तं भक्तं भोज्यं यथेष्टितम् ॥ लावपच्चिरसो देयः
 संख्यतः सैन्धवादिभिः । पथ्यमन्तिवलं वीक्ष्य वारिभक्तरसं तथा ॥
 शिरश्चलनशूलादौ तैलं नारायणादि च ॥

Achinta shakti-rasa.

Take $\frac{1}{8}$ 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, nigrundi, mandu kaparni, grisma-sundara, roots of white apara'jita', 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.

चतुर्थखण्डम् ।

८१

ज्वरधमकेतु रसः ।

भवेत् समं सूतसमुद्रफेन-हिङ्गुलगन्धं परिमद्यै यत्तात् । नव-
ज्वरे वस्त्रमिति चिच्छमाद्वाग्न्यायं 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 तुल्यं मरिचञ्च त्रिभिः समम् । वीजं नैकुन्धकं
मद्यं दन्तोक्ताधिन यामकम् ॥ हिंगुज्जः शूलविष्टभानिलभामज्वरं
जयेत् । कथितं रामराजेन साकेतेशेन धीमता ॥

Sree-ra'ma rasa.

One part of mercury, one part of sulphur, one part of maricha 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.

प्रचण्डेश्वर रसः ।

अमृतं पारदं गन्धं मर्दयेत् प्रह्रदयम् । सिम्बुवाररसैः पश्चाद्
भावयेदेकविंशतिम् ॥ दातव्यं तिलमावया शृङ्गवेररसान्वितम् ।

उद्देगी मस्तके तैलं तक्रज्जापि प्रदापयेत् । प्रचण्डेश्वरसंज्ञोऽयं 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 nigrundi 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 nava-jwara.

चण्डेश्वर रसः ।

रसं गन्धं विषं ताम्रं मर्दयेदेकयामकम् । आर्द्रकस्वरसेनैव
मर्दयेत् सप्तवारकम् ॥ निर्गुण्डाः स्वरसैः पश्चान्मर्दयेत् सप्तवारकम् ।
गुच्छैकार्द्ररसेनैव दत्ता हन्ति ज्वरं क्षणात् ॥ सुशीतलजले स्नानं
टृष्णाथे क्षीरभोजनम् । आम्रज्जु पनसज्जैव चन्दनागुह्लेपनम् ॥
एतत् सभी रसो नास्ति वैद्यानां हृदयङ्गमः । एष चण्डेश्वरो नाम
सर्वज्वरकुलान्तकात् ॥

Chadesicara 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 nigrundi, and of ginger, and then made into pills one rati 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 ।

विषट्फलिङ्गे क्लदन्तीवौजं क्रमाहहु । दक्षान्वमहिंतं यामं
इसस्तिपुरभैरवः ॥ वज्रो व्योषेण चार्द्धस्य रसेन सितयाथवा ॥ दक्षो
नवज्वरं हन्ति मान्द्रामानिलशोथहत् ॥ हन्ति शूलं सविष्टमर्मर्णासि
क्रिमिज्ञानं गदान् । पथं तक्रेण भोक्तव्यं रसेऽन्निन् 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 ।

सूतोगन्धष्टुङ्गः सोषणः स्थादेतैसुख्या शर्करा मत्स्यपित्तः ।
भूयो भूयो भावयेष्व विरात् वल्लो देयः शुद्धवेरस्य वारा ॥ सम्यक्
तापि वारिभक्तं सतकं वृन्ताकाक्षं पथमत्र प्रदिष्टम् । अङ्गा तौत्रं
हन्ति सामं प्रभावात् पित्ताधिकेण मूर्ढणि 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.

त्रैलोक्यदुम्बुर रसः ।

सूताकर्गन्धचपलाजयपालतिक्ता पथ्या त्रिविच्च विषतिन्दुकजं
समांशम् । संमद्य वज्रपयसा मधुना हिगुञ्जस्त्रैलोक्यदुम्बुर-
रसोऽभिनवज्वरज्ञः ॥

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 ।

रसवलिश्चित्तलौहव्योषताम्बाणि तुल्यान्यथ सदरदनागं भागमेतत्
प्रदिष्टम् । भवति गदमुरारिश्चास्य गुञ्जाहयं वै चापयति 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 सूताङ्कविषसंयुतम् । समस्तं मर्दयेत् ताल-
भूलीनीरेस्त्रांहं वुधः । पूरयेत् कूपिकान्तश्च मुद्रयित्वा विशेषयेत् ।
सप्तमि भृत्तिकावस्त्रैर्वेष्टयित्वा तु शोषयेत् ॥ पुटेत् कुम्भीप्रमाणेण
स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्दरेत् । गृहीत्वा कूपिकामध्यादेभिः सह विमर्दयेत् ॥
अजाजी जीरकं हिङ्गु सर्विकाटङ्गण्येर्युतम् । गुग्गुलुः पञ्चलवणं
यवक्षारो यमानिका ॥ मरिचं पिप्पली चैव प्रतिकञ्च समांशतः ।
एषां पुनः कषायेन भावयेत् सप्तधातपे । नागवल्लीदलयुतं पञ्चगुञ्जं
रसेश्वरम् । दद्यान्ववज्जरे तौत्रे कोणा वारि पिवेदनु ॥ क्षेमेश्वरो
रसो नान्ना सन्निपातप्रकोपजित् । शीतज्वरे दाहपूव्वे गुल्मे शूले
त्रिदोषजे ॥ वान्धितं भोजनं दद्यात् कुर्याच्चन्दनलेपनम् ।
तापोद्रेकस्य शमनं वलाधिष्ठानकारकम् ॥

Kshemeshwara 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), sarji-ksha'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.

रसराजेन्द्रः ।

पलं शुद्धस्य सूतस्य पलं ताम्रमयोरजः । अभ्वं नागं पलं वज्रं
पलं गम्भं च तालकम् ॥ पलं शुद्धविषं चूर्णं सर्वमेकाद्र कारयेत् ।
महीयेत् काकमाच्चास्च आद्रकस्य रसेन च ॥ मातृस्यवाराहमायुर-
च्छागमाहिषपितकैः । महीयेत् भिज्ञभिज्ञं च विकटोरम्बभिस्तथा ।
सिंहोदयं रसराजेन्द्रः सञ्चिपातज्वरान्तकः ॥ गुज्जामात्रं रसं दद्यात्
सुरसारससंयुतम् । भेघधाराप्रवाहेण धारितं वारि मस्तके ॥
अनिवारो यदा दाहस्तदा देया च शर्करा । भोजनं दधिसंयुतं
बारमेकम्तु 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.

Sannipa'ta surya rasa: ।

हिङ्गुलं गन्धकं ताम्रं मरिचं पिप्पली विषम् । शुणठी कनक-
बीजं च स्नेहाचूर्णानि कारयेत् ॥ विजयापवसोयेन चिदिनं भावयेत्
ततः । दिग्गुच्छं पर्णाखण्डेन अर्कक्वायं पिवेदनु ॥ निहन्ति
सन्निपातोत्तान् गदान् घोरान् सुदारुणान् । वातिकं पैत्तिकस्वैव
झैषिकं च विशेषतः ॥

Sannipa'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.

विदोषनीहारसूर्यरसः ।

रसेन गन्धं द्विगुणं क्षशानुरसैविमद्दर्शिष्ट दिनानि घन्ते ।
स्फाष्टभागस्थ मृतं च दयाद् विमर्हयेद् वक्षिरसेन किञ्चित् ॥
पित्तेणु सम्भावित एव देयस्फिदोषनीहारविनाशसूर्यः ॥

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 लौहटङ्गनम् । खर्परं सर्जिका-
चारं माञ्जिष्ठं हिङ्गुलं समम् ॥ रसेन मर्हितं पिण्डं निर्गुण्डी-
हस्तिशुख्योः । अष्टयामं पचेत् कुप्यां निरधर्य सिंकताङ्ग्ये । ततः
सिद्धं समादाय रक्तिकामार्द्दकेण च । सत्रिपातविनाशाय प्रताप-
तपनो रसः । दधिभक्तं तथा दुधं छागमांसं 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 ।

ताम्रशुण्ठार्कमूलानि द्विनिष्काणि पृथक् पृथक् । एक्यतः पञ्च-
लवणात् पलः पिष्टौ पुटं ददेत् ॥ गन्धे शशङ्खभस्मानि वेदनिष्कमि-
तानि च । देवदालीरसैः पिष्टौ विदिनं केकिपित्ततः ॥ स्वेद-
शैत्यापनुच्यथं वज्रमात्रां प्रयोजयेत् । दधा समर्दयेत् पात्रे
जलयोगं समाचरेत् । पथं छृतं सिम्बु मुड्र इन्द्रु खर्जु रगोस्तनी ॥

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.

पञ्चवत् रसः ।

गन्धे शटक्रमरिचं विषं धुस्त रजैद्रवैः । दिनं विमर्हितं शुष्कं पञ्चवत्तो भवेद् रसः ॥ आर्द्धकस्य द्रवेगैष दातव्यो रक्तिकामितः । सच्चिपातज्जरे देयो घोरे 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 dhatura, 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.

बैद्यनाथ रसः ।

श्राणं गन्धमधेश्वरस्य च तथा क्लावा हयोः कज्जलीं । तिक्ताचूर्णं मथाक्लमैव सकलं रौद्रे त्रिधा भावयेत् । पश्चात् तत् सुष्वीरसेन नतुवा क्लाष्टमले त्रैफले संशोष्या गुडिका कलायसद्ग्री कार्या वृध्यैर्यत्ततः ॥ ज्ञात्वा दोषवलं रसेन सुष्वीपतस्य पर्णस्य वा एक-द्वितिचतुःक्रमेण वटिकां दद्यात् कदुषणाम्बना ॥ हन्ति शूलनिचयं नवज्जरं पाण्डुतामर्चिशोथसञ्चयम् । रेचने च दधिभक्तभोजनं बैद्यनाथरसनामकं 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.

प्रतापमार्त्तख रसः ।

विषहिङ्गलजैपालटङ्गणं क्रमवर्हितम् । रसः प्रतापमार्त्तखः
सद्यो ज्वरविनाशनः ॥

Prata'pa martanda rasa.

One part of aconite, two parts of cinnabar, 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.

अमृतमञ्चरी रसः ।

हिङ्गलं मरिचं टङ्गं पिप्पली विषमेव च । जातीकोषं समं सर्वं

जम्बौराङ्गि विमर्दितम् ॥ गुज्जाहयं त्रयं वापि प्रदेयं सान्निपातिके ।
कासश्वासौ जयत्याशु सर्वज्वरविनाशनः ॥

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.

मृतग्विधातन रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं खाले तत् कज्जलीक्षतम् । अभलौहकयोर्भस्म
ताम्बभस्म समं समम् ॥ विषतालवराटी च शिला हिङ्गलचित्रकम् ।
हस्तिशुश्रृणी चातिविषा त्रूपषणं हेममाल्किम् ॥ चूर्णं विमर्दयेद्
द्रविराद्र्दकस्य दिनत्रयम् । निर्गुण्डीविजयाद्रावैस्त्रिदिनं मर्दयेत्
पुनः ॥ काचकूप्यां निवेश्याथ वालुकायन्दके पचेत् । द्वियामान्ते
समुद्धृत्य मर्दयेदाद्र्दकद्रवैः ॥ मृतग्विधातनाख्योऽयं रसेन्द्रः
सन्निपातहृत् । मृतवत् सन्निपाताच्चो जीवतेऽव 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.

मृतोत्पापन रसः ।

शुद्धं सूतं तथा गन्धं शिला च विषहिङ्गलम् । मृतकान्ताभ्यताम्बायस्तालकं माल्किकं समम् ॥ अम्लवेत्सजम्बौरचाङ्गेरीणां रसेन च । निर्गुण्डीहस्तीशुग्खण्डोश द्रवैर्महार्यं दिनतयम् ॥ रुक्षा तु भूधरे पाच्यं दिनान्ते तत् समुद्धरेत् । चित्रकस्य कषायेन मर्दयेत् प्रहरद्वयम् ॥ माषमालं प्रदातव्यं हिङ्गव्योषार्द्दकद्रवैः सकर्पूरानुपानं स्थान्मृतस्योत्पापने रसे ॥ पौडितं सन्निपातेन गच्छन्वपि यमालयम् । तत्क्षणाज् जीवयतेरप्य पथ्यं क्वैरैः प्रयोजयेत् ॥

Mritol-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, jambiri (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, trik'tu, and ginger juice. It cures sa'mnipatika fever (i.e. fever due to an excess of the three doshas). Diet to be given with milk.

सन्निपातभैरव रसः ।

हिङ्गुलस्य विशुद्धस्य सार्वतोलचतुष्टयम् । गन्धकस्य विषस्यापि प्रतीकं तोलकहयम् ॥ समाषकहयञ्चैव कनकात् तोलकतयम् । माषैकाधिकतोलैकं टंकनस्य तथैव च ॥ संमईर जम्बोररसै वर्षटी श्लायाविशेषिताः । गुञ्जैकपरिमाणासु कारयेत् कुशलो भिषक् ॥ एकांतु भक्षयेत् तासां गोलयित्वाद्वृकद्रवैः । धोरे 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 dhatura 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 मालिकञ्च समांशिकम् ॥ दन्तीकायेन संभाव्य गुञ्जामात्रा तु चक्रिका । विश्ववन्द्यरसो नाम्ना हन्ति त्रिदोषजं ज्वरम् ॥

Biswa-vandyā rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, dhatura seeds, maricha, orpiment, and copper pyrites are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana' 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 ।

शभ्दोः कण्ठविभूषणं च मरिचं तालं तथा पारदं गन्धं चाति-
शुभं सुशोधितमितं जैपालवीजोच्चमम् । दन्तीभूलयुतं च मागध-
फलं सर्वं समांशं नयेत् तत् सर्वं परिमहीरं चाइँकरसैर्गुच्छाप्रभाणं
रसम् ॥ दद्याद् घोरतरे तयोदशविधे ज्वरे च वैदोषके तन्द्रादाह-
समन्विते च दृष्टया 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 सृतशुल्खकम् । धुसुरस्य च वौजानि
हिङ्गुलं नवमं सूतम् ॥ एतानि समभागानि दिनैकं विजयारसैः ।
महीयेच्छणकाभं तु रसमानन्दसागरम् ॥ भक्षयित्वा पिवेच्छानु रवि-
भूलकषायकम् । सव्योषं हन्ति सत्वरं सन्निपातं सुदारुणाम् ॥

Ananda sagara rasa.

Equal quantities of aconite, shunthi, pippali, maricha, sulphur, borax, copper, seeds of dhatura, 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.

श्रीतारि रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं शुद्धं टङ्गणच्च समं समम् । पारदाद्विगुणं देयं
जैपालं तुषवर्जितम् ॥ सैन्धवं मरिचं चिन्हात्वग्भस्त्र शर्करापि च ।
प्रतीकं सूततुल्यं स्याज् जम्बौरैर्महीयेहिनम् ॥ द्विगुच्छस्त्रोयेन
वातश्वेषज्वरापहः रसः श्रीतारिनामायं श्रीतज्वरहरः 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. If cures fever due to va'yu and kapha, and that attended with a sensation of coldness.

नागादि रसः ।

सीसकं रससिन्दूरं हरितालं विषं समम् । एकत्र महीयेत्
सर्वं सर्वपाभां वटीं चरेत् ॥ ज्वरविच्छेदकाले च सितया सह
भोजयेत् । द्वित्रिवटीप्रयोगेन ज्वरशान्तिनं 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.

बेताल रसः ।

रसं गन्धं विषच्छैव मरिचालं समांशिकम् । मर्हयेच्छिलया
तावद् यावजजायेत् कज्जलम् ॥ गुञ्जामात्रप्रमाणेन हरेद्वादश-
संज्ञकम् । साध्यासाध्यं निहन्तप्राशु सन्निपातं सुदारणम् ॥ दस्त-
पञ्चत्रिंद्रीयस्य लोचने भ्रान्ततारके । चलिते चेन्द्रियामि वेतालं
विनियोजयेत् ॥ ज्ञानेषु लिपदेहेषु भोहग्रस्तेषु देहिषु । दातुमर्हति
वेतालं यमदूतनिवारकम् ॥

(चलिते इवि 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'muipa'tika fever, even of *virulent* types.

सन्निपात-स्फुरण्य रसः ।

विषं सूतकगन्धौ च पित्तं मत्स्यमधूरयोः । आजवाराहपित्ते
च माहिष्यं चापि योजयेत् । हरितालच्छ सव्योषं वानरीवीज-
संयुतम् । अपामार्गं चित्रमूलं जयपालच्छ करुक्येत् ॥ एतत्
सर्वं समांशेन अजामूलेण मर्दयेत् । माषेण सटशी कार्या वटिका
सङ्खिषणवरैः ॥ महाज्वरे महाशीते महाशीतज्वरैऽपि च । मज्जगति
सन्निपाते विसूच्यां विषभज्वरे ॥ असाध्ये मानवे युञ्जगादैकाह-

व्यरनाशिनी । जलोदरे शिथिलाङ्गे नासास्त्रावे च पीनसे ॥ अजीर्णे
मूच्छं नाभावे श्वेषभावेऽतिदुर्जये । शोथकामलपाण्डु दि-सर्वरोगापे-
हारकः ॥ सन्निपातमृतुपञ्चयो ज्ञानज्योतिः प्रकाशकः । भृङ्गराजर-
सेनायं रसराजः प्रदीयते ॥ निर्वातनिर्जनस्थाने वहुवस्त्रसमावृते ।
प्रस्तेदः चण्डमात्रेण जायते चिर्लमोटशम् ॥ मूच्छिं तः पतितो भूमी
दह्मानः पुनः पुनः । एवं चिर्लं समालोक्य वदेन्नैरुच्यमातुरं ॥
पथ्यं यद् याचते रोगी तहातव्यं प्रयत्नतः । दध्योदनं श्रीतजलं
दातव्यं तद्विचक्षणैः । एवं महारसः श्वेषः शिवेन प्रेरितो भुवि ।
क्षपया सर्वभूतानां 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'ruga, 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 फलद्रवयम् । जयपालं त्रिष्टूत्
खण्डं ताम्बसीसाम्बलीहकम् ॥ माद्यिकं च समं क्षत्वा सर्वमेवात्र
मेलयेत् । मिलितानां रसेनैषां त्रिंशद् वारं विमर्दयेत् ॥ अलम्बुषा
च श्वेतार्कः सूर्यावत्तर्त्त्वं कारवी । काकजड्हा शोणकस्य कुष्ठं
ब्योषविकङ्गतम् ॥ सूर्यगमणिश्वन्दकान्तो निर्गुण्डी च महाजटा ।
धृस्तरदन्तीपिप्पल्य श्वार्कच्छीरं च लाङ्गूली ॥ रसतुल्यं प्रदातव्यं
दत्त्वा तोयं चतुर्गुण्यम् । शिष्टैकगुणतोयेन भावनाविधि रिष्टते ॥
भावनायां भावनायां शोषणं मुहुरिष्टते । ततश्च वटिकां क्षत्वा
भैरवाय वलिं ददेत् ॥ श्रीसन्निपातभैरवो नादा रसेन्द्रकुञ्चरः ।
सर्वोपद्रवसंयुक्तं च्चरं हन्ति न संशयः ॥ सान्निपातच्चरं हन्ति
जीर्णच्च विषमं तथा । ऐकाहिकां इग्राहिकच्च चातुर्थकमपि ध्रवम् ॥
च्चरच्च जलदोषोत्थं सर्वदोषसमाकुलम् । भैरवस्य प्रसादेन जगदा-
नन्दकस्यली ॥

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, nigrundi, rudra-jata', dhutura', 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'nipa'tika fever.

कालान्नि भैरव रसः ॥

शुद्धसूतं हिधा गन्धं मर्दयेद् गोचुरद्रवैः । भावितञ्च विशेषाथ
 चूर्णयेदति चिकणम् ॥ चूर्णतुल्यं सृतं ताम्रं ताम्रादष्टांशिकं विषम् ।
 हिङ्गुलं रसभागञ्च हीं भागौ कनकस्य च ॥ वाणभागोऽत्र गोदन्तो
 वाणभागा मनः शिला । टङ्गनं नेत्रभागं च कृतुभागञ्च खर्परम् ॥
 ब्रह्मभागञ्च जैपालं नेत्रभागं शुभं विषम् । मान्त्रिकञ्चान्निभागञ्च
 लौहं वङ्गञ्च भागकम् ॥ सर्वान् खल्लोदरे निस् । चौरेणार्कस्य
 मर्दयेत् । दशमूलकषायेण मर्दयेत् याममावकम् ॥ पञ्चमूलकषायेण
 तथैव च विमर्दयेत् । चण्डालां वटीं क्लत्वा वलं ज्ञात्वा प्रयोजयेत् ॥
 मर्वं तिदोषजं हन्ति सन्निपातं सुदारुणम् । पूर्ववद् दापयेत् पथ्यं
 जलयोगञ्च कारयेत् ॥ पथ्यं शाल्योदनं देयं दधिभक्तासमन्वितम् ।
 कालान्निभैरवी नाम रसोऽयं भूरि पृजितः ॥

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), $\frac{1}{8}$ 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, successivly. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each. This medicine cures sa'nipātika 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.

विदोषवड्वानल रसः ।

रसाष्ट्रकोऽमृतं सप्त स्यात् पष्ठो गम्भतालयोः । दन्तोवीजानि
षड्भागः पञ्चभागं तु टंकणम् ॥ चत्वारि धूर्त्वीजस्य व्योषस्य
वितयो भवेत् । एतानि वह्निमूलस्य काशेन परिमद्येत् ॥ आद्रकस्य
रसेनाथ देयं गुज्जाह्रयं हितम् । विदोषवड्वानलः सत्रिपातहरः परः ॥

Tridosha barab'a'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 chirtraka, and made into pills, two ractis in weight, each. Accompaniment, juice of ginger and honey. It is a very good medicine for sa'nnipa tika fever.

बड़वानल रसः ।

काम्तं च सूतं हरितालगन्धं समुद्रफेन लवणानि पञ्च । नीलाञ्जनं
तुत्यकमेव रूप्यं भस्मप्रवालानि वराटकाश्च ॥ वैक्रान्तशम्बवकसमुद्र-
शुक्रि सर्वाणि चैतानि समानि कुर्यात् । मूत्रं भवेद् इदं शभागकच्च
खूब्ध्यर्कदुधेन विमर्हयेच्च ॥ दिनत्रयं वह्निरसैस्तत्त्वं निवेशयेत्
ताम्बजसम्पूर्णे तत् । मृदा च संलिप्य रसं पुटेत् तद् रसस्ततः
स्थाद् बड़वानलास्थः ॥ तत्पाद-भागेन विषं नियोज्य क्षशानुतोयेन
पचेत् क्षणं तत् । वातप्रधाने च कफप्रधाने नियोजयेत् वारूषणचित्र-
शुक्रम् ॥ दोषत्रयोत्येऽपि च सक्रिपाते देयो रसस्ताम्बवकचिन्तमेन ॥

Baraba'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 chirtraka, 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 labaka 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 ।

लौहपात्रगते गन्धे द्राविते तत्र निक्षिपेत् । शुद्धसूतं समच्छाम्भं
भार्गीद्वावं तयोः समम् ॥ निर्गुण्ड्युराः पश्चवोस्यं च तु स्यं सुखं
प्रदापयेत् ॥ पचेन शृङ्खिना तावत् यावच्छुष्कं द्रवं हयम् ॥
विषपादयुतः सोऽयं सिंहनाद रसोत्तमः । गुज्जामादः प्रदातव्यः
सखिपातञ्चरामतकः । पुष्करचूर्णसंयुक्तो व्याघ्रीकाशसमन्वितः ॥

Sinha-na'da 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 bha'rgi, 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'nnpátiка fever. Dose one racti, to be taken with decoction of kantaka ri, mixed with powdered kustham.

चिन्तामणि रसः ।

रसविषगन्धकटङ्गताम्बयवक्षारकं व्योषम् । तालकफलतयस्य
चौद्वं दत्त्वा अतं वारान् ॥ संमर्द्दय रक्तिकमिता वटिकाः कुर्याद्

भिषक् प्राच्छः । शुण्ठीपिण्डेन च समसेकां हे वाऽथवा तिरुः ॥
 संप्राश्य नारिकेलीजलमनुपेयं प्रयुज्जीत । मेदानन्तरमेव प्रक्षालित-
 भर्त्तुं तत्रामुपयोज्यम् ॥ शेषात् सैध्यवजैर्तत्रक्तं पथ्यञ्च प्रयोक्तव्यम् ।
 प्रश्नमयति सन्निपातच्चरं तथा जीर्णं विषमञ्च ॥ झीहानञ्चाधानं
 कासञ्चासवद्विमान्द्रम् । चिन्तामणीरसोऽयं किल नियतं भैरविण
 निर्हिष्टः ॥

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, cocoanut 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'nnipatika fever, jeerna fever, visama fever, enlarged spleen, flatulence, cough, asthma, and indigestion.

आरोग्य-चिन्तामणि रसः ।

सूतं गन्धकमभ्वकं सुविमलं सूतार्द्धभागं विषं तदर्द्धं जय-
 पालमस्तुदितं तदुगोलकं वेष्टितम् । पत्रैर्मञ्चुभुजङ्गवक्षिजनितै
 निर्विषिष्य खाते पुटं दस्ता कुक्कुटसंक्ककं सह दलैः संचूर्ष्य तद-
 चिपेत् ॥ भागार्द्धं जयपालवीजमन्त्रतं तसुखमेकीकृतम् गुञ्जा-

नागरसिम्बुचित्रकयुतं सर्वान् ज्वरान् नाशयेत् । शूलं संबहयीगदं
सजठरं दध्यक्षसंसेविनाम् तापे सेचनकारिणां गदवतामारोग्य
चिक्कामणिः । अयमेव रसो देयो ऋतकल्पे गदातुरे ॥ सन्निपाते
तथा वाते वैदोषे विषमज्वरे ॥ अग्निमान्द्रे अहस्याच्च शूले
चातिशृतौ तथा । शोथे दुर्नाश्चि चाभ्याने तथा सामे नवज्वरे ॥

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'nnipa'tika fever (both primary and chronic), attended with such symptoms as indigestion, chronic diarrhoea, colic, diarrhoea, piles, and dropsy.

कफाशनि रसः ।

दध्यशंखं विकटुकं टड्हनं रसगन्धकौ । विषच्च पञ्चभिलुक्यमाद्दं
तोयेन मर्दयेत् ॥ वारवयं रक्तिकाच्च वटीं कुर्याद् विचक्षणः ।

प्रातः सायं वटिकाद्यमार्द्धकवारिणा ॥ कफाशनि: कण्ठरोधः
शिरोरोगश्च नाशयेत् । पीनसं कफसंघातं सत्रिपातं सुदारणम् ॥

Kaphashani 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'gnipa'tika fever however malignant.

दीपिकारसः ।

सम्मसौसभागं च पारदं गन्धकं कण्ठाम् । समभागं पृथक्
तत्र मिलयेत् यथाविधि ॥ जम्बूरस्य रसे सर्वं मर्दयेत्
दिनवयम् । मिघनादकुमार्यग्रोत्स्व रसे चापि दिनवयम् ॥
दिनद्यमजामूले गवां भूत्रे दिनवयम् ॥ भावयेत् यथायोग्यं
तस्मिन्नेतानि दापसेत् । सैन्धवं चित्रकं भागं सौवर्च्छलवणं तथा ॥
तेन संमिलनं क्षत्रा भावयेत् पुनः क्रमात् । अनेन विधिना सम्यक्
सिद्धो भवति तद्रसः ॥ शर्कराद्यतसंयुक्तं दद्यादवस्त्रवयं रसम् ।
गोधुमशौदनं पथ्यं माषसूपं च वासुकम् ॥ धात्रीफलसमायुक्तं
सर्वज्वरविनाशनम् । दीपिकारस इतिप्रथ तत्त्वज्ञैः परिकीर्तिः ॥

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 परिमद्य पञ्चपटुभिः क्वारेस्त्रिभि स्ततः पिण्डं हिङ्ग-
महीषधासुरिमये संस्वेद्य धान्योदके । निर्गुण्डाम्बुहुताशमन्तिल-
पर्णुभृत्युष्टार्द्वककामातागिरिकर्णिकाप्लवदलापञ्चाङ्गुलीये जलैः ॥
सूतेन्द्रेण समै विमद्य सहजैः पित्तैस्ततो भावयेत् दंष्टि॒च्छागलुलाप-
मत्स्यशिखिनां तत् सविप्रातान् जयेत् । विश्वासो भुवि विश्व-
पालकरसो मारीचमाचो हितो विज्ञेयः सहितं दध्नीच्छुशकलं बीर्यं
भवेच्छीतलैः ॥

Bishwa-palaka 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 nigrundi, roots of chitra, bark of agnimantha, leaves of tilaparni, leaves of dhutura', bhringa-ra'ja, ginger roots, ka'ma'ta', apara'jita', kaivarta mustaka, betel leaves and roots of eranda, each equal in quantity to the mercury. This is again to be subjected to bha'vena' with the biles 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'nipa'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 ।

रसगम्भकताम्बाभ्रं लाङ्गलीवद्विरामठम् । वन्ध्यापटोलनिर्गुण्डी
सुगम्भानिम्बपहवाः ॥ पाठाक्षारदयं क्षेत्रलब्धधनुरतन्दुलैः । शृङ्गी-
मधुकसारञ्ज जम्बूराम्बेन मर्दयेत् ॥ कुर्याद्वि निष्कमानेन वटिका
सा नियच्छति । सखेददाहाभिन्यासं 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 nigrundi, sugandha' (tulasi leaves), leaves of nimba, 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'mnipatika fever, including menengites), attended with perspiration and heating sensation.

महामृतगङ्गय रसः ।

ताप्यतालकाजैपालवत्सनाभभनःशिलाः । ताम्बगन्धकसूतञ्च मुसली-
रसमदितः ॥ महामृतगङ्गयो नान्ना कुकुटीपुटपाचितः । वस्त्रहयं
प्रयुज्ञीत यथेष्ट दधिभोजनम् । नवज्वरं सन्निपातं हन्त्यादेष
महारसः ॥

Maha'mrityunjaya 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'mnipatika fever.

पञ्चवक्त्र रसः ।

शुक्रं सूतं विषं गन्धं मरिचं टङ्कनं कणाम् । मर्दयेद धूत्तं ज-
द्रावै दिनमिकं तु शोषयेत् ॥ पञ्चवक्त्रो रसो नाम द्विगुञ्जः सन्निपात-
जित् । अर्कमूलकषायञ्च सत्रूप्रषमनुपाययेत् ॥ दध्गोदनं हिं
तत जलयोगं च कारयेत् ॥

Panchabaktra 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'nnipa'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 नागध्वं सूतच्च नेपालं गन्धकं तथा । शुखं विषं समांशील
रसेनार्द्रस्य मर्दयेत् ॥ पुनर्मदेहं त निर्गुण्डाशाङ्केत्या रसमर्दितः ।
एकवासप्रयोगेन 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'nnipa'tika fever.

प्रतापलङ्घेश्वर रसः ।

प्रतीकं रसगन्धयोर्द्दिपलयोः कृत्वा मषीं शुद्धयोरस्यां
स्त्रे अलुलापलोचनमनोधात्री प्रकुञ्जवयम् । पथ्याया वदरचिकं
त्रिकटुषट् शाणं वचाधर्म्मणीविज्ञाश्चोधरपत्रकहिरदकिञ्चल्काश्व-
गन्धाश्वयम् ॥ पिण्डैतत् समधूकसारमखिलं कषोच्चित् नपस्य तत्
प्रोक्त्यर्थाद्विकरञ्जकामृतयुतं सागस्तिकन्त्रूपषणैः । भूधात्री विजया-
सरित्पतिफलै ज्वालामुखीमार्कवैः प्रतीकं विदधीत निश्चलमतिः सप्त
क्रमाद् भावनाः ॥ पिण्डैरत पञ्च विधाय पञ्चभिः करञ्जमात्रामृत-

धूपनं ततः । दस्त्राद्वकश्य स्वरसेन तम्भुलाकृतिं विद्धगाद गुटिकां
भिषज्वरः ॥ देह्यैका सञ्चिपाते प्रतिहतविषये मोहनेत्रप्रसुप्तयोः
स्तादगुल्मे साजमोदा पवनविकृतिषु द्रव्येण अहस्याम् । दातव्या
जीरकेन हिपतुरगन्त्रणां प्राणसंरक्षणाय कारणाभोधिरेतद् दशवदन-
वृपं 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', rensuka', biranga, musta', patrakam, gajapippali, na'gakesara, ashwagandha', and sugar-like essence of flowers or fruits of madhuka ; half a tola' each of káránja and aconite. All these are to be rubbed together and subjected to bhá'vána' 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 bhá'vana' with biles or boar, goat, buffallo, 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 wth 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 benifit of men, horses and elephants, alike.

प्राणेश्वर रसः ।

गन्धकाभ्वसमः सूतो वाराहीरसमर्दितः । पाचितो वालुकायन्ते
त्रिफलाव्योषचित्रकैः ॥ त्रिक्षारपञ्चलवणैः हिङ्गुग्गुलुदीप्यकैः ।
सजौरकैः सेन्द्रयवैः पुष्पग् रसममै युतः ॥ माषमातोऽनुपानेन
हिपलस्थोषणवारिणः । अभिन्यासानलभ्रशयहणीपाण्डुगुल्मिनाम् ॥
कुर्यात् प्राणपरित्राणमतः प्राणेश्वरः स्मृतः । व्याधिभूङ्गी प्रयोगोऽस्य
ही वारी वैद्यसम्भवः ॥

Pra'neshvara rasa.

One part each of sulphur, mica, and mercury is to be rubbed together with the juice of báráhi-kanda, and then subjected to heat by ba'luka' jantrm. 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 saub:khehala, combined), hingu, guggulu, ajamoda', 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'mipa'tika fever, chronic diarrhoea, loss of appetite, anemia, and gulama. In serious cases this medicine may be applied twice a day.

मृतसञ्ज्ञीवन रसः ।

रसायोव्योषकद्वुषग्निलातात्ताभ्वहिङ्गुलान् । कुम्भग्निभृङ्गमारी-
घतन्दुलीयकमाद्विकान् ॥ हस्तिशुण्डियुतांसुख्यां स्तदर्ढशिवगन्धकान् ।

व्रग्हमार्दम्बुना पिञ्चा कूपीस्य' वालुकाम्बिना ॥ जयाजम्बीरनिर्गुण्डी-
चाङ्गेरीवारिनिक्षेपात् ॥ पक्षा चतुर्दशाहानि पिष्टाद्वात्तं विशेषयेत् ॥
मृतसञ्जीवनाख्योऽयं रसो वल्लमितोऽशितः । द्राग् जयेदोषधं सन्नि-
पातादीन् सकलान् गदान् ॥

Mrita-sanjibana rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, iron, trikatu, 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 raectis, each.

चतुर्निसूदन रसः ।

विषतालककड्डशिलाहिङ्गललौहकम् । प्रतिकं रससंतुल्य'
गम्भको हिण्यो मतः । वल्लितिकटुभङ्गाहृहेममात्तिकमभ्रकम् ॥
हस्तिशुण्डी विष' कुम्भी तन्दुलीयकताम्ब्रकी ॥ एषां प्रतिक-
मेकैकं भागमादाय चूर्णयेत् ॥ आद्रकस्य द्रविणैव मर्हयेत्

दिनव्रयम् । जम्बोरस्य रसोग्राह्यः पलव्रयः परीक्षितः ।
त्रिफलायाम् निर्गुण्ड्याः प्रतिकञ्च पलव्रयम् ॥ रसस्य पलमावल्लु
चाङ्गेर्याः परिकौर्त्तिर्तम् । काच्छूप्यां विनिक्षिप्य यन्ते पचेत्
प्रयत्नवान् ॥ उड्डूलार्द्धकनिर्यासैर्महंदयित्वा विशेषयेत् । मृतुप-
निसूदनाख्योऽयं रसेन्द्रो विदितो भुरि ॥ गुञ्जाहयं ददीतास्य
सखिपातापनुत्तये ॥

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 nigrundi 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'mnipa'tika fever.

जलमञ्जरी रसः ।

ठङ्गः रसगम्यौ च मरिचानि समांशकम् । सर्वं जम्बोरनीरेण
दिनानि त्रीणि मर्हयेत् ॥ संशोष्य शर्करायुक्तं मत्स्थपित्तेन
भावयेत् । भावितं तद्रसं सिइमार्द्धकस्वरसैस्त्वरहम् ॥ वल्लं वार-
त्रयं देयं पानायं वारि श्रीतलम् । तक्रभक्तं भवेत् पथं वृक्षाक-
फलांसंयुतम् ॥ सर्वान् 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'vna' 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.

पर्पटिका रसः ।

गम्भकञ्च रसं शुद्धं प्रतीकं कर्षसम्मितम् । एकत्र कज्जलीं
खन्त । ततः कुर्वीत गोलकम् ॥ नवभास्त्रे विनिक्षिप्य ताम्रपात्रेण
गोपयेत् । दृढं निरधार तत्पात्रमग्नावारोपयेत् ततः ॥ ब्रौहिस्फूटन-
मात्रेण स्खाङ्गशीतं समुद्धरेत् । नवज्वरे प्रयुज्जीत रसं पर्पटिका-
रूपम् ॥ आर्द्धकस्य रसेनैव त्रिवल्लं त्रिदिनं भिषक् । ज्वरितं
कादयेहाहं यावत् स्वेदः समुद्दवेत् ॥ तक्रभक्तं भवेत् पथ्यं ज्वर-
सुक्तस्य देहिनः । वातज्वरे विशेषेण रसः साधारणोऽप्यर्थम् ॥

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 ।

कान्तलौहं रसो गन्धष्टकगो तुख्यमानतः । त्रिदिनं मर्वमेकव
मर्दयेन् निम्बुवारिणा ॥ रसतुलेपनं मत्स्यस्थ पित्ते न परिभावयेत् ।
सिङ्घः कान्तरसो ह्येष प्रयोज्योऽभिनवज्ज्वरे ॥ शृङ्खवेराऽनुपानेन मात्रया
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.

सुधांशुशीखर रसः ।

नागं वङ्गं रसं ताम्बं गन्धकं टुङ्गणं तथा । सूतं विषं च
नैपालं हरितालं ममं ममम् ॥ वटचीरिण संमर्द्द्य मर्वं कुर्यात्
तु गोलकम् । अन्धमूषानिरुद्धं तत् गजपुटेन पाचयेत् ॥ स्वाङ्ग-

शीतं समुद्दत्य भृङ्गराजेन मर्हयैत् । आर्द्रकस्य रसेनापि मर्हयेत्
तत् पुनः पुनः ॥ दिग्ब्जँ मधुना सह रसेनार्द्रस्य दापयेत् ।
सुधांशुशेखरो नाम्ना जीर्णज्वरहरः परः ॥

Sudha'nshu-shekhab 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 bhringaraaja and ginger. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight each, to be taken with honey and ginger juice. It cures jwirna-jwara.

नवज्वर मुरारिः रसः ।

हरश्च गन्धकश्चैव कुनटी च समं समम् । मर्हरं कर्कोटिकायाश्च
रसेन विनियोजयेत् ॥ नवज्वरमुरारिः स्याहस्रं शर्करया सह ।
तन्दुलीयरसेनानुपानं शर्करयाऽपि वा ॥ गुञ्जादयप्रमाणेन ज्वरान्
हन्ति नवान् हठात् ।

Nava-jvara 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 । वल्कलैर्महीयिला
च रसं वस्त्रे गालयेत् ॥ तेन समीकृतं गन्धमभकं पारदं विषम् ।
टङ्गनं तालकं चैव महीयेद् दिनसप्तकम् ॥ त्रिदिनं मुषलीकन्द्रैर्भाव-
येद् घर्व्यरक्षितम् । गोस्तनाकारमूषायामन्धायां तन् निधापयेत् ॥
सप्तभिर्मृत्तिकावस्थैर्बेष्टयिला पुटेष्टघु । रसतुल्यं लौहभस्त्रं मृत-
बङ्गमहिस्था ॥ मधुकसारजलदं रेणुकं गुग्गुलुं शिलाम् ।
चाम्पेयञ्च समांशं स्थाद् भागार्जं शोधितं विषम् ॥ तत् सर्वं महीयेत्
खले भावयेद् विषनीरतः । आतपि सप्तधा तीव्रे महीयेद् घटिका-
द्यम् ॥ कटुवयकषायेण कनकस्य रसेन च । फलवयकषायेण
मुनिपुष्परसेन च । समुद्रफेननीरेण विजयापत्रवारिणा ॥ चित्रकस्य
कषायेण ज्वालामुख्या रसेन च । प्रतिरक्तं सप्तधा भाव्यं तद्वत् पित्तैश्च
पञ्चभिः ॥ सर्वस्य समभागेन विषेण परिखूपयेत् । विमर्द्य मन्त्रयिला
च रक्तयेद् कूपिकोदरे ॥ गुञ्जैकं वङ्गिनीरेण शुद्धवेररसेन वा ।
दद्याच्च रोगिणी तीव्रभौद्यविस्मृतिशान्तये । कुरुण तालुमाहत्य
घर्षयेदार्द्दनीरतः ॥ नोद्धटन्ते यदा दन्तास्तदा कुर्यादसुं विधिम् ।
सेचयेनान्तविदृ वैद्यो वारां कुम्भशर्तैर्नरम् ॥ भोजनेच्छा यदा तस्य
जायते रोगिणः परम् । दध्रोदनं सितायुक्तं दद्यात् तक्रं सजीरकम् ॥
पाने पानं सिताजातं यदिच्छे त ददौत तत् । एवं कृते न शान्तिः
स्यात् तापस्य च रुजस्य च ॥ सचन्द्रं चन्दनरसालेपनं कुरु शीतलम् ।
युथिकामस्त्रिकाजातीपुन्नागवकुलाष्टाम् ॥ विधाय शयां तत्रस्य
लेपनैश्चन्दनैर्मुहुः । रस्यवीणानिनादोक्तैर्गायनैः अवणामृतैः ॥ पुण्ड-
श्वीककथाद्यैश्च सन्तापहरणं कुरु । दद्याद् वातेषु सर्वेषु सिम्बुजैः

सह वल्लभिः ॥ दद्याद् कणामाचिकाभ्यां कामलाक्षयपाण्डुषु ।
तत्तद्रोगानुपानेन सर्वरोगेषु योजयेत् । प्रतापरावणो रसः सक्षि-
पातहरः परः ॥

Prata'pa rāvana rasa.

Equal quantities of roots of apa'marga 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 bile 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 मुरारि रसः ।

हिङ्गुलञ्च विषं व्योषं टङ्गनं नागराभया । शस्यं च जयपालस्य
प्रतिरक्तं सममानतः ॥ सर्वं विमर्द्येदद्विः दापयेद् रक्तिसानतः ।
ज्वरमुरारि संज्ञोयं सर्वज्वरविनाशनः ॥

Jicara murari rasa.

Equal quantities of cimabar, 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 माक्षिकम् । कटुत्रयं तथा पथ्या चारौ ही सैन्धवं तथा ॥ निम्बस्य विषमुष्टेश्च वीजं चित्रकमेव च । एषां माषसितो भागो आश्चः प्रतिसुसंस्कृतः ॥ द्विमाषं कानकफलं विषञ्चापि द्विमाषिकम् । निर्गुण्डीखरसेनापि शोषयेत् तत् प्रयत्नतः ॥ सार्वज्ञत्रिप्रभाणेन वटी कार्या सुशोभना । सर्वज्वरहरा चैषा भेदिनी दोषनाशिनी । आमाजौर्णप्रशमनी कामलापाण्ड रोगहा । वल्लदीपिकरी चैषा जठरामयनाशिनी ॥ उषोदकानुपानेन दातव्या हितकारिणी । भाषितो लोकनाथेन ज्वरमातङ्गकेशरी ॥

Jwara-matanga-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, anaemia, 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 । चतुर्सुख्या शिला योज्या मत्स्यपित्तेन भावयेत् ॥ विदिनं मर्दयेत् तेन रसोऽयं

चम्द्रशेखरः । द्विगुञ्जमार्द्दकद्रावै देयं शीतोदकं शून् ॥ तत्रभल्लच्छ
हन्ताकं पथ्यं तत्र प्रदापयेत् । त्रिदिनात् श्वेषपित्तोत्थमतुग्रथं
नाशयेत्त्वरम् ॥

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 raqtis 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 विषज्ञ दरदं पृथक् । कर्षप्रमाणं कर्षीद्वं
खवङ्गं मरिचं पलम् ॥ शुद्धं कनकबीजज्ञ पलङ्घयमितं तथा
त्रितृता कर्षमेकज्ञ भावयेददन्तिकाद्रवैः ॥ समधा च ततः कार्या
वटी गुञ्जामिता शुभा । ज्वरासुरारि नामायं रसो ज्वरकुलान्तकः ॥
अत्यन्ताजीण्ठपूर्णे च ज्वरे विषभसंयुते । सर्वाङ्गाहणीगुल्मे
चामवातेऽज्ञपित्तके । कासे श्वासे च्यरोगेऽपुगदरे सर्वसञ्चवे ॥
गृह्णस्यां सन्धिमज्जथे वाते शीघ्रे च दुस्तरे ॥ यक्षति श्वीहरोगे च
वातरोगे चिरोत्थिते । देयज्ञ 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 derangement of *va'yu*, swelling due to anaemia, and leprosy.

ज्वरभैरव रसः ।

त्रिकतु त्रिफलाटङ्गविषं गन्धकपारदम् । जैपालञ्च समं मर्दं
द्रोणपुष्पीरसैर्दिनम् ॥ ताम्बूलेन समं प्रातः खादेदु गुञ्जामितां
वटीम् । पथ्यं शिखरिणी देयं मुड्युषं प्रयत्नतः ॥ नवज्वरं
त्रिदोषोत्त्यं जीर्णञ्च विषमज्वरम् । दिनैकेन निहत्तगाषु 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 dronapuspi, and made into pills one racti in weight, each. Accompaniment, 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 ।

समभागांश संघट्य पारदामृतगन्धकान् । जातीफलस्य भागार्दं

दस्तु । कुर्याच्च कज्जलीम् ॥ सर्वार्द्धं पिप्पलीचूर्णं खलयित्वा
निधापयेत् । गुञ्जैकं वा दिगुञ्जं वा नागवल्लीदलैः सह ॥ आर्द्धकस्य
रसेनापि द्रोणपुष्पीरसेन वा । श्रीतज्वरे सन्निपाते विसूच्यां विषम-
ज्वरे ॥ पीनसे च प्रतिश्थाये ज्वरेऽजीर्णे तथैव च । मन्देऽग्नौ
वसने चैव शिरोरोगे च दाहणे ॥ 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 dronapuspi. This medicine cures fever accompanied with a sensation of coldness, sa'unipa'tika fever, cholera, visama-jwara, pinasa, fever attended with catarrh, indigestion, loss of appetite, vomiting, and head diseases.

ज्वरकेशरी रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं विषं व्योषं गन्धं त्रिफलमिवत् । जयपालं समं क्षत्वा
भृङ्गतोयेन मर्हयेत् ॥ गुञ्जामादा वटी कार्यर्थं वालानां सर्वपाक्षितिः ।
नारिकेलाम्बुना चापि सर्वज्वरविनाशिनी ॥ नारिकेलजलं शस्तं
कर्षवयं पिवेदत् । सितया च समं पीता पित्तज्वरविनाशिनी ॥
मरिचेन प्रयुक्ता सा सन्निपातज्वरापहा । पिप्पलीजौरकाभ्याञ्च दाह-
ज्वरविनाशिनी । ज्वरकेशरीनामायं रसो ज्वरविनाशनः ॥

Jwara-keshari rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, trikatu, sulphur,

triphala', and croton-seeds are to be rubbed together with the juice of bhringa-ra'ja. and made into pills one racti. in weight, each, for adults, and one mustard seed, each, for children up to the age of 15. This medicine may be applied in all sorts of fevers, with the accompaniment of three tola's in weight of cocoanut water, in fever due to an excess of pittam it may be given with sugar, in fever due to the three doshas with honey and powdered maricha, and in fever accompanied with heating sensation with honey, pippali, and jeera'.

विद्याधर रसः ।

रसोगन्धस्ताम्ब' त्रिकटु कटुकाटड्जणवरा त्रिष्ठृहन्ती हेमदुयमणि
विषमितत् सममिदम् ॥ समस्तैसुख्यं स्याद् विमलजयपालोङ्गवरज
स्ततःस्त्रुक् चौरिण प्रगुणमृदित' दन्तिसलिलैः ॥ द्विगुञ्जाऽस्य प्रीढः
जयति वटिका साममतुल्यम् ज्वरं पार्श्वुः गुल्मं ग्रहणिगुदकीलोङ्ग-
वरजः ॥ मरुच्छुलाजीर्ण' प्रवलमपि सामं क्रिमिगदं विवन्धं
प्लोहानं यक्तमपि विद्याधररसः ॥

Vidya'dhara rasa.

An equal quantity of mercury, sulphur, copper, trikatu, katuki, borax, triphala', tribrit roots, roots of danti, seeds of dhutura', roots of arka, and aconite are to be mixed with croton seeds, equal in quantity to all the ingredients, mentioned above. The substance is then to be subjected to bha'vana' with the milk of shnuhi and decoction of danti, then rubbed very well, and made into pills two ractis in weight each. It cures rheumatic fever, anaemia', gulma, chronic diarrhoea', pain

in the reetum 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.

अर्द्धनारीश्वर रसः ।

रमगन्धामृतञ्चैव समं शुद्धच्च टङ्गणम् । मर्हयेत् खलमधीर तु
यावत् स्यात् कज्जलप्रभम् ॥ नकुलारिमुखे न्निष्ठा मृदा संवेष्टये-
ह्विः । स्थापयेत् अथ पात्रे उर्द्धधी लवणं न्निषेत् ॥ भारङ्गवक्त्रं
निरुद्धाथ चतुर्यामं हठाग्निना । स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धृत्य खल्पे क्षत्वा
तु कज्जलीम् ॥ गुज्जामात्रं प्रदातव्यं नस्यकर्मणि योजयेत् । वास
भागे ज्वरं हन्ति तत्क्षणास्त्रोक्तौतुकम् ॥ कुयगाहक्षिणभागेन चारोग्यं
निश्चितं भवेत् । गोपाद् गोपतमं प्रोक्तं गोपनीयं प्रयत्नतः ।
अर्द्धनारीश्वरो नाम रसोऽयं कथितो भुवि ॥

*Ardha na'rishiwara 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), wheih 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 from 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.

अर्कमूर्ती रसः ।

लौहाष्टकं मारितमर्कमागं सूतं ह्रिमागं हिगुणच्च गम्भम् ।
विमहयेद् वह्नि रसेन तापे दिनतयज्ञात्र विषं कलांशम् प्र विक्षिप्य
पित्तैः परिभावितोऽयं रसोऽर्क-मूर्तिं र्भवति त्रिदोषे ॥ ताम्बस्य
पात्रे तु दिनैकमात्रं निम्बुरसेनापि च पित्तवर्णैः । लुद्रादकायेन
रसेन सूतस्त्रिदोषदावानन्त एष सिद्धः ॥ गुज्जाहयं त्रूप्रषगायुक्तमस्य
ददीत चित्राद्रसेन वापि । नासापुटे चापि नियोजनीया गुज्जास्य
शुरण्डीमरिचेन 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, buffal^o, 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 trikatu, 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-कालभेद रसः ।

तालेन वक्तं शिलया च नागं रसैः सुवण्णं रवितारपत्रम् । गम्भन

लीहं दरदेन सर्वं पुटे मृतं योजय तुख्यभागम् ॥ तत्तुख्यसूतं
द्विगुणञ्च गन्धं तुख्यञ्च गन्धेन समानभागम् ॥ निम्बूथ तोयेन
विमर्द्दीं सर्वं गोलं प्रक्षत्याऽथ मृदा विलिप्य ॥ पुटञ्च दत्तुऽथ
विमर्द्दीयैनं गन्धेन तुलेण क्षानुनीरैः । विषं च दत्तुऽथ कला-
प्रमाणमीषत् क्षानूल्यरसैः पचेत् तत् ॥ पित्तैस्तथा भावित एष
सूतस्त्रिदोषदावानलकालमीषः । वल्लं ददीतास्थं च पूर्वयुक्त्या
दाहोक्तरे तं मधुपिपलीभिः ॥ मुहाश्च शाल्यन्नमिह प्रशस्तं पथ्यं
भवेत् कोण्ठ मिदं दिनान्ते ॥

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 bha'vana' 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 ।

टङ्गनं माधवी शङ्खं वत्सनाभं समं समम् । आर्द्धकस्वरसेनाथ
दापयेत् भावनात्ययम् ॥ गुज्जामालं प्रदातव्य मार्द्धकस्वरसैर्युतम् ।
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 bha'vana' 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 ।

हिङ्गलच्च विषं टङ्गं जातीकोधफलं तथा । मरिचं पिप्पली चैव
कस्तूरी च समांशिका ॥ रक्तिहयं ततः खादेत् यथायोग्यानुपानतः ।
कस्तूरीविजयाख्योयं इसेन्द्रः 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'mipa'tika fever.

कस्त्रीभैरव रसः ।

मृगमदरससूर्या* धातकी शूकशिस्ती रजतकनकमुक्ता विद्वम्
लौहपाठाः । क्रिमिरिपुघनविश्वा वारितालाभधात्री रविदलरस-
पिण्डः कस्त्रीभैरवोऽयम् ॥ स्थ्यातोऽयं रसराजेन्द्रः सर्वज्वरविनाशनः ।
आद्रकस्य रसैः सह विषमज्वरनाशनः ॥ इन्द्रजान् भौतिकान्
वापि ज्वरान् कामादिसम्भवान् । अभिचारकृतांश्वैव तथा गतु-
कृतान् पुनः ॥ निहन्याद भक्षणादेव डाकिन्यादियुतां स्तथा ।
विल्वचूर्णजीरकाभ्यां मधुना सह पानतः ॥ आमातिसारः ग्रहणी-
ज्वरातिसारमेव च । अग्निदीसिकरः शान्तः कासरोगनिकृत्तनः ॥
चपयेद् भक्षणादेव मेहरोगं हलीमकम् । जीर्णज्वरः नृतनः वा
हिकालीनञ्च सन्ततम् ॥ प्रचिसः भौतिकः वापि हन्ति सर्वान्
विशेषतः । ऐकाहिकः द्विग्राहिकः वा त्रिग्राहिकः चातुराहिकम् ॥
पाञ्चाहिकः पष्ठसंस्थः पाच्चिकः मासिकः तथा । सर्वान् ज्वरान्
निहन्त्याशु भक्षणादाद्रकद्रवैः ॥

Kasturi-bhairava-rasa

Equal quantities of musk, incinerated mercury, copper,

* मृगमद रस सूर्या इतिगतत् स्थले मृगमटगिसूर्यर्गा इतिगतदपि
पाठान्तरं दृश्यते । अत्रापि शाश्वीति शब्देन पाठमम्ब एव वोऽव्य-
यतोऽसौ शब्दः पारदरौपावङ्गकपूर्वचन्द्रादीनां वह्न्यानां 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, spermatorrhœa, and jaundice.

श्लेषकालानल रसः ।

हिङ्गुतसभवं सूतं गन्धकं मृतताम्ब्रकम् । तुल्यं मनोद्वा
तालञ्च कटफलं धूत्त्वीजकम् ॥ हिङ्गु च मात्किकं कुठं त्रिवृद्द
दन्ती कटुत्रिकम् । व्याधिघ्रातफलं वङ्गं टड्डनं समभागिकम् ॥
स्नूही-च्छीरण वटिकाः कारयेत् कुशलो भिषक् । विज्ञाय कोष्ठं
कालञ्च योजयेद् रक्तिकां क्रमात् ॥ वातश्लेषणि मन्देऽग्नौ पित्त
श्लेषाधिकृपि च । जीर्णज्वरे च श्वयथौ सविपाते कफोत्खने ॥
वलामप्रवन्तं त्यक्ता धातुं वातालकं जयेत् । सेवनात् सर्वरोगज्ञः
श्लेषकालानलो रसः ॥

Shleshma ka'lā'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'nnipa'tika fever, icerna-jwara, and dropsy. It also pacifies an excess of va'yū (but can not arrest waste) in that kind of cosumption called va'ta bala'saka (see page 41).

सन्निपातमार्त्तण्ड रसः ।

रसञ्च गन्धं द्विगुणं घट्हीत्वा तत्पादभागं रवितारहेम । भस्मी
क्षतं योजय मर्द्याथ दिनत्रयं वह्निरसेन घम्मे ॥ विषञ्च दत्ताव
कलाप्रमाणमजादिपित्तैः परिभावयेच । वज्रद्यज्ञास्य ददीत वह्नि-
कटुतयाद्र्द्वरसप्रयुक्तम् ॥ तैलेन चाभ्यक्तवपुश्च कुर्यात् स्नानं
जलेनैव सुशीतलेन । यावद्वेद दुःसहस्रस्य शीतं मूलं पूरीषञ्च
शरीरकम्मः ॥ पथ्ये यदीच्छा परिजायतेऽस्य मरीचखण्डं दधिभक्ताकञ्च ।
अल्पं ददीताद्र्द्वक्युक्तशाकं दिनाष्टकं स्नानमिदञ्च पथ्यम् ॥

Sannipata martanda rasu.

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.

सूचिकाञ्जेपण रसः ।

अमृतं गरलं दारु सर्वतुल्यं हिङ्गलम् । पञ्चपित्ते न संमईं
सर्षपाभां वटीं चरेत् ॥ सूचिकाञ्जेपणो रसो ज्ञातः शूलिप्रसादतः ।
सन्निपाति महाघोरे विसूच्यां च निदारुणे । दातव्या केवला वटीं
पयःपेटीजलेन वै ॥ अथवा सूचिकाञ्जिके रक्ताक्ते ब्रह्मदारके ।
सहस्रकलशैः स्नानसभ्यङ्गं तैलचन्दनैः । पयःपेटीशतं पानं भोजनं
दधिभक्तकम् । इत्यादि शीतलं कार्यं कुर्याद् रुजाप्रशान्तये ॥

Suchika'-ksepana rasa,

One part each of aconite, poison of black cobra, and red gouripa'sa'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'nnipatika 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 स्थावरजङ्गमम् ॥* मात्रस्यमाहिषमायुर-
च्छागपित्ते विभावयेत् ॥ सूचिकाभरणो नाम भैरवेन प्रकीर्तिः ।
दातव्यः सूचिकाश्चेण पथःपेटीजलेन च ॥ त्रयोदशसन्दिपाते विसूच्या-
मतिसारके । विदोषजे तथा कासे दापयेत् कुशलो भिषक् ॥
पथःपेटीश्वत् दद्याद् भोजनं इधिभक्षकम् । तथा सुभर्जितं मांसं
लेपनं तिलचन्दनैः । रोगिणो यत् प्रियं द्रव्यं तस्मै तत्त्वं 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'vana' 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'nupati'ka fever, cough, cholera, and diarrhea. 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

घोरनृसिंहरसः ।

भागैकं मृतताम्रस्य विभागं मृतलौहकम् । विभागं मृतवङ्गम्च

* रसगन्धकनागाभ्रमितेतत्स्थले रसगन्धकनागञ्च इतेतत्
पाठान्तरमपि दृश्यते ।

चतुर्भागं मृताभ्वकम् ॥ माचिकं रसगन्धी च तथा शुद्धा मनःशिला ।
चत्वार्येतानि ताम्रस्य प्रतीपकं तुल्यमेव च ॥ गरलज्ज्वाभतुल्यं स्थात्
विकटुश्वाभ्वतुल्यकः । एतत् सर्वसमं देयं विषमुष्टि च चूर्णितम् ॥
एतेषां हिगुणं देयं वत्सनाभं सुगोधितम् । मात्स्यमाहिषमायुर-घृष्टि-
पित्तैर्विभावयेत् ॥ चिकटकस्य द्रवेनैव प्रतीपकं याममावकम् । सर्व-
पाभा वयी कार्या ग्रोषये दातपे ततः ॥ दापयेद् वटिकामेकां
पयःपेटीरसेन च । वयोदगसन्निपाते विसूच्यामतिसारके ॥ विदोषजे
तथा कासे दापयेत् कुशलो भिषक् । पयःपेटीशत् इद्याद् भोजनं
दधिभक्तकम् । ओरन्तसिंहनामायं 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 sulphur, 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 bile 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 cocoanut water. It cures all sorts of sa'mnipa'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 विभिः समम् । गरलं दाक-
मूषज्ज्व सर्वसमं च हिङ्गलम् ॥ वटिकां मुहूरुल्यां च कारयेत्

कुशलो भिषक् । सन्निपाते वटीमेकामार्द्द्रवैः प्रदापयेत् ॥
सेवनात्ते यथाकाले भोजनं दधिभक्तकम् । प्रसुरवारिणा स्नानं
तैलाभ्यङ्गादि कारयेत् ॥ इसो महाप्रभावोऽयं सन्निपातस्य सूदनः ॥

Sannipa'ta-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 ghorā-nrisingha rasa. This medicine cures all sorts of sa'nipa'tika fever.

शिवाप्रसादनरसः ।

सूतकं गन्धकच्चैव हरितालं मनःशिला । अभ्यकं वत्सनाभच्छ
दारु जड्हन्मजं विषम् ॥ सर्वं तुल्यमितं आङ्गूं जैपालस्थार्द्धभागकम् ।
गृहीत्वा सर्वमेतत् तु खले ततो विमर्हयेत् ॥ मातृस्यमाहिषमायुर-
च्छागपित्तैश्च भावयेत् ॥ वटिकां श्रीततोयेन कुर्याद्गुञ्जाप्रमाणतः ।
शिवाप्रसादनाख्योऽयं नारिकेलजलेन वै । भक्षयेत् सन्निपातार्ती
मृतुप्रस्त्रस्यामुखी भवेत् ॥ सेवनात्ते पिवेत् तत्रां स्नायात्
सुश्रीतलाभ्यसा । 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, cocoanut water. This medicine cures a man in a dying state, suffering from a sa'mnipa'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.

तैलोक्यचिन्तामणि: रसः ।

रसभस्य वयो भागा हिभागच्च भुजङ्गमम् । वत्सनाभं च पड़-
भागं भागैकं तालकं तथा ॥ गोदन्तं गगनं तु स्यं शिलागच्छक-
ठङ्गणम् । जयपालोन्मत्तदन्ती करवौरच्च लाङ्गूली ॥ पलाशमूल-
जैर्नीरैः सप्तधा भवित दृढम् । चित्रमूलकषयेन चार्द्दकस्थ च
वारिणा ॥ मातृस्यमाहिषमायुरच्छागवाराहडीगडुभम् । प्रतिकं दशधा
मर्द्दरं शिलाखल्पे च संचयात् ॥ धानाद्यां वटीं कुर्याच्छु ज्वरस्तेन
धारयेत् । टातव्यच्छानुपानेन नारिकेलोदकेन च ॥ ताम्बूलच्च ततो
दद्याद् भक्ष्यं श्रीतोपचारकम् । तैलाभ्यङ्गं सदा स्नानं दृतमत्स्यादि-
भोजनम् । श्रीताम्बं दधिसंयुक्तं पुराणान्नच्च भक्षयेत् ॥

Trailocya 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, eroton 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 sa'nnipa'tika fever.

कालानल रसः ।

रसं गम्भे' मृताभ्रं च टङ्गनञ्च मनः शिला । हिङ्गुलं गरुलं दारुविषं
ताम्बञ्च तत्समम् ॥ विडालपदमावन्तु सर्वं शुद्धं विचूर्णयेत् ।
भावनाय च दातव्यं लाङ्गूलौमूलकं तथा ॥ घोषामूलं तथा दियं
मूलं लोहितचित्रकम् । अपुष्पफलभूधारी मूलं भमररुद्रकम् ॥
वराहमहिषौ च्छागो मयूरो मत्स्य एव च । एतेषाञ्च ददेत् पित्त-
मार्दकस्य रसेन च । प्रतिकं महितं शुक्रं कणामावप्रमाणतः ॥
दातव्या केवला वटी पयःपेटीजलेन वै । अथवा सूचिकाच्छिके
रक्ताक्ते ब्रह्मदारके ॥ प्रत्युरैः सत्त्विलैः स्नानं भोजनं तत्रभक्तकम् ।
शैत्यकार्थं यथावुद्धि कारयेत् कुशलो भिषक् ॥

Ka'lānala rasa

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

of a mustard seed :— roots of jaṅgali, 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 sañnipa'tika fever. Such cooling actions as referred to in the case of sannipa'ta sudana rasa are to be resorted to.

सूचीमुखरसः ।

सूतं गन्धकतालुकं मणिशिलां ताप्यं लवं तुथ्यकं जैपालं
विषटझनं मधुफलं क्वत्वा समांशं दृढम् । क्वत्वा कज्ज्वलिकां
विषेल्वणफणे: पित्तैश्च मंभावयेत् न्निम् । मीसककूपिकं रसवरं
सूचीमुखं नामतः ॥ ब्रह्महारि विकीर्णलोहितलवे गुञ्जैकमात्रं
ददेत् दत्त्वा मंपुटवज्जतन्द्रिकधनुर्व्याते सशाखाहिमि । कासं श्वासम-
रोचकं प्रलपनं कम्पं च हिङ्कातुरः भूकत्वं वधिरत्वं सुअदमपस्मारं
जयेत्तत्त्वशणात् ॥

Suchi mukha rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, orpiment, realgar, copper pyrites, ja tiphalā, copper sulphate, eroton 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'nnipa'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, insanity, and apoplexy.

मृतसंज्जीवनसूचिकाभरण रसः ।

वज्रवैक्रान्तयोर्भस्म प्रतिश्वेत् निष्कसम्मितम् । शृङ्गीविषं द्विनिष्कं
च त्रिनिष्कं चुलिकापटु ॥ पञ्च निष्कोऽग्निजारश्च सर्वमेकत्र
मिलयेत् । तावद् भस्मरसं यावद्दृयेहि॒वस्त्रयम् ॥ शांङ्ग॑ष्टादिकृ
वर्गस्थ चारनीरण भावयेत् । त्रयोविंशति वाराणि विमद्दृच
विशेष्य च ॥ ततो विमद्दृग् दिवसं क्षिपेहृत्करणडके । मृतसञ्ज्जी-
वनाख्योऽयं सूचिकाभरणो रसः ॥

Mrita-sanjibana-suchikabharana-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'ringasta-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.

सन्निपातिन तौब्रेण मुमुर्षो भूगतस्य च । तालुनि प्रच्छयित्वाथ
रसमेन विनिक्षिपेत् ॥ सूच्यातिसूच्या तोयभिन्नयाऽति प्रयत्नतः ।

ततस्तैलेन त' लिप्तु । निवाते संनिवेशयेत् ॥ ततोऽर्जप्रहरादूर्ज' त्यक्त-
मूत्रपुरीषकम् । लब्धसंज्ञ' प्रतापाच्य' दोलयन्त' शिरो मुहुः ॥
आयुषन्त' विजानीयादन्यथा चान्यथा खलु ॥

This medicine is to be applied to a patient in a moribund 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 कटाहि तं निवेशयेत् । तत्र चोत्कथितं
तीयमपनीयापर' क्षिपेत् ॥ याचमानमसु' पश्चात् पाययेत् ससितं
पयः ॥ दधि वा सितयोपेत् नारिकेलजलं तथा । रम्भाफलानि
दद्वाच्च मियर्तं मोऽन्यथा खलु ॥ लवधसंज्ञ' प्रभाषन्त' याचमानं
फलादिकम् । तस्मादाकृष्ट तैलाक्तं तैलं पिष्टापनीय च ॥ लेपयेद्-
गन्धकपूर्वै रापादतलमस्तकम् । इत्यादि शिशिरैर्द्वैरः सप्तरात्
मुपाचरेत् ॥

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.

कर्णाक्षिनासिकावत्ते च्छिपेत् पोताश्रयं सुहः । अष्टमेऽहनि
मंप्रासे दर्दौरीमूलजं रसम् ॥ ससितं पारयेद्देगमवतारयितुं भृशम् ।
विर्गद्वतारितं पश्चाद् यथेष्टं भोजनं दधि ॥ खासोच्छासयुतं चान्ये
र्मुक्तं जीवनलक्षणैः । कटाहं जलसंपूर्णं निक्षिपेद्दोधलव्यधे ॥ लयधं
वोधं तमाकृष्टं पूर्व्ववत् मसुपाचरेत् । 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.

मन्त्रिपातं महावीरं मज्जन्तं मृतुगमागरं । उद्धरेत्तस्य धर्मस्य
ब्रह्माप्यन्तं न विन्दति ॥ मन्त्रिपातमहामृतुगमयनिर्मुक्तमानवः ।

अपि सर्वस्वदानेन प्राणाचार्यं प्रपूजयेत् ॥ अन्यथा नरके 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.

शाङ्खाष्टा च तथा व्याघ्री करीरस्तिलपर्णिका । इन्द्रवारुणिका मुस्ता हरिद्राङ्गलमूलः । अपामार्गः कणा स्वर्णः कटुतुम्बी च तिळिङ्गी । शाङ्खाष्टादिकवर्गोऽयं मन्त्रिपातहरः परः ॥

The following are the sa'rgna'staka varga :—sha'ringasta (ka'kajangha'),⁵ kantakari, sprouts of bamboo, tilaparni, indraba'runi, musta', haridra, roots of a'nkola, apa'ma'rga, pippali black dhustura, bitter ala'bhu, 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 ।

युद्धसूतं विषं गन्धं धुर्त्तवीजं त्रिभिः समम् । चतूर्णा द्विगुणं व्योषचूर्णं गुञ्जाहयं हितम् ॥ जम्बूरस्य च मज्जाभिराद्रकस्य रसैर्युतम् । महाज्वराङ्गुशो नाम ज्वराष्टकनिसूदनः ॥

Maha-jvara'ṅkusha rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and aconite, three parts of seeds of dhutura', four parts, each, of shunthi, pippali, and maricha are to be rubbed together, and made into pills, two raectis 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
मात्रिकञ्च खर्परञ्च मनश्चिला ॥ स्वर्णमन्त्रं गैरिकञ्च टंकणं
रुप्यमेव च । सर्वान्येतानि तुल्यानि चूर्णयित्वा विभावयेत् ॥
जन्मोरतुलसीचित्रविजयातिन्तिडीरसैः । एभिदीनत्रयं रौद्रे
निर्जले खलगङ्गरे ॥ चण्मावां वटीं कल्वा च्छायाशुकान्तु
कारयेत् ॥ महाग्निजननी चैषा सर्वज्वरविनाशिनी । एकजं
इन्हजञ्चैव चिरकालमसुद्धवम् । एकाहिकं द्वाहिकञ्च विदोष-
प्रभवं ज्वरम् ॥ चातुर्थकं तथातुग्रयं जलदोषसमुद्धवम् । सर्वान्
ज्वरान् निहन्तग्राशु भास्करस्तिमिरं यथा । महाज्वरान्तको नाम
रसोऽयं मुनिभाषितः ॥

Maha'-jvara'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 *bha'vana'*, for three days, with the juices or decoctions of lime fruit, leaves of tulasi, roots of chitraka, leaves of *bhangā*, and leaves of tamarind. Pills are then to be made, two raectis 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 *sāmipi'tika*. It also increases power of digestion.

ज्वरान्तक रसः ।

रसस्य दिगुणं गन्धं गन्धतुल्यञ्च टङ्गणम् । रसतुल्यं विषं योज्यं
मरिचं पञ्चधा विषात् ॥ कटफलं दल्लीबीजञ्च प्रतीकं मरिचीन्मितम् ।

ज्वराभ्यको रसो नाम महीयेद् याममात्रकम् ॥ माषैकेन निहन्ताश्च
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 कनकसम्बवम् । महीषधं टङ्गनञ्च
हरितालं तथा विषम् ॥ भृङ्गराजास्वुना सर्वं महीयित्वा वटीं
चरित् । खादिद् गुच्छप्रमाणां तां यथादोषानुपानतः । रसोयं ज्वरसूदनो
विषमज्वरनाशनः । ज्वरातिसारमन्दाग्नीन् नाशयेटविकल्पतः ॥

Jwara sudana rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, seeds of dhatura, shunthi, borax, orpiment, and aconite are to be rubbed with the juice of bhringara'ja leaves, and made into pills, one racti 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 वुधः । महीषधं टङ्गनञ्च

हरितालं तथा विषम् ॥ रसार्दं मर्हयेत् खले भृङ्गराजरसेन तु ।
त्रिदिनं भावनां दस्त्वा चतुर्थे वटिकां ततः ॥ कुर्याच्चण्डकमात्राच्च
पिप्पलीमधुसंयुताम् । ज्वरनिसूदनो 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 प्रवालच्च खण्डं तारच्च वड्कम् । शुल्वं मुक्ता
तीक्ष्णमध्यं सर्वमङ्गिरिमर्दयेत् ॥ चूडामणिरसो हेष लवधः शिव-
प्रसादतः । वशमात्रप्रयोगेन नाशयेद् विविधं गदान् ॥ धातुस्थं
सक्रिपातीयं ज्वरं विषमसंभवम् । कामशोकसमुद्भूतं त्रिदोष-
जनितं तथा ॥ कासं श्वासच्च विविधं शूलं सर्वाङ्गसंभवम् ।
शिरोरोगं कण्ठशूलं दम्पशूलं गलग्रहम् ॥ वातपित्तसमुद्भूतां ग्रहणों
सर्वसंभवाम् । आमवातं कटीशूलमग्निमान्द्रं विसूचिकाम् ॥
अर्घांसि कामलां भेहं मूत्रकृच्छादिकञ्च यत् । तत् सर्वं नाशयत्याश्च
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'nnipa'tika fever, chronic fever, and fever due to an excess of sexual desire and grief, cough due to an excess of the three doshas, asthama all sorts of colic, head diseases, pain in the ears and teeth, galagraha, chronic diarrhea due to an excess of va'yu and pittam, rheumatism, lumbago, loss of power of digestion, cholera, piles, and spermatorrhœa.

ज्वरनृसिंह रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं तालं भल्लातकस्तथैव च । वज्रोद्दीरसभायुक्तं
मिकत्रं च विमर्शयेत् ॥ ऋत्तिकभाजने स्थाप्यं मुद्रितव्यं विचक्षणैः ।
अग्निं प्रज्वालयेत् तत्र प्रहरद्वयसंख्यया ॥ शीतलं खलयेत् तत्र
भावना च प्रदीयते । अङ्गराजरसैरत्र गण्डदूर्वाभवै रसैः ॥ चित्र-
कस्य रसेनापि भावना दीयते पुनः । पश्चात् तत्त्वं चेद् यल्लात्
कूपिकायाच्च धारयेत् ॥ ज्वर उत्पत्यते यस्य चतुर्थं चापरे पुनः ।
माषैकश्च रसो देयस्तत्त्वणान्वाशयेज्वरम् ॥ ज्वरे शान्ते परं पथं
देयं मुह्नौदनं पयः ।

Jvara 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'vena 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 मृगारणजम् । जातीफलं
जातीकोषं लवङ्गस्त्रं चिकगटकम् ॥ कर्पूरं गगनच्छ्वेव चोचं मूषल-
तालकम् । प्रतीकं कर्षमानकु तुरङ्गस्त्रं हिकाषिकम् ॥ विद्वमं
भस्मसूतस्त्रं मौक्तिकं माक्तिकं तथा । राजपट्टं शिथियौवं सर्वं
संचुर्ख्य यदतः ॥ खले तु चूर्णमादाय भावयेत् परिकीर्त्तिः ।
निर्गुण्डीफञ्जिकावासारविमूलतिकण्ठकैः ॥ 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 nирgundi, 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-
यमानिविश्वभेदजम् ॥ सैन्धवं मरिचं कुण्डं खदिरं द्विहरिद्रकम् ।

रसाञ्जनं मात्रिकञ्च समभागञ्च कारयेत् ॥ वारिणा वटिका कार्या
रक्तिदयप्रमाणतः । भक्षयेत् प्रातरुद्याय सर्वज्वरकुलान्तकृत् ॥

Subarna'di rasa.

Equal quantities of gold, rasa sinduram, coral, tin, iron, copper, tejapatram, jama'ni, - shunthi, rock salt, maricha, 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 शब्दो देवी विहङ्गतीक्षणकम् । शोणितं
गगनञ्चैव पुष्पकञ्च महेश्वरम् ॥ भूनिम्बादिगणैर्भाव्यं सधुना गुडिका
दढा । चातुर्थकं लृतीयञ्च ज्वरं सन्ततकं तथा ॥ आमज्वरं
भूतकृतं सर्वज्वरमपोहति । पूजितः सर्वलोकेषु रसोऽयं क्षेम-
सुन्दरः ॥

Ksemasundara rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, sulphur, mercury, sulphur, copper pyrites, iron, silver, mica puspa'njanam, and mercury are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vena 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 लौहं धूत्रं वीजन्तु तत् समम् । हौ भागौ
ताम्बवङ्गेश्व व्योषचूर्णं च तत् समम् ॥ जम्बौरस्य च मज्जाभि राद्र्दकस्य
रसैर्युतम् । द्विगुञ्जां वटिकां खादेज्ज्वरमाशु व्यपोहति ॥ वातिकं
पैत्तिकञ्चापि श्वैर्भिकं साक्षिपातिकम् । एकाहिकं द्वाहिकञ्च चातु-
र्थकविपर्ययम् ॥ असाध्यञ्चापि साध्यञ्च ज्वरस्त्रै वातिदुखरम् । अज्ञि-
मान्देऽप्यजीणे च आधानेऽनिलसम्भवे ॥ अतिसारेऽर्हिते चैव
अरोचकनिपीडिते । ज्वरान् सर्वान् निहन्तगाशु भास्त्रर 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.

शर्वरीवज्ञभ रसः ।

रसं गन्धं मृतं ताम्बं मृतमन्धं फलत्रिकम् । त्र्युषणं दम्भीवीजञ्च
समं खले विमर्हयेत् ॥ द्रोणपुष्टौरसैर्भाव्यं त्वजीणे शस्यते सदां ।
जरमष्टविधं हन्ति सर्वशूलनिसूदनः ॥ गुञ्जैकं वा द्विगुञ्जं वा
देयमाद्र्दकवारिणा । शर्वरीवज्ञभो 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 dronapuspi. 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 कोशाजलेन हि । वमनेन ज्वरं हन्ति
विषमं सुचिरम्भनम् ॥

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 ।

सूततीच्छकगागन्धमेकांशं जयपालकम् । सर्वेस्त्रिगुणितं जन्म-
वारिणा च सुपेषितम् । नेवाञ्जनेन हन्तराश्च सर्वोपद्रवमुष्टतम् ॥

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 ।

मृतसूताभ्मसुखार्कतीच्छामाच्छिकतालकम् । गन्धकं मर्हयेत्
तुल्यं यष्टिद्राक्षमृतारसैः ॥ धात्रीशतावरीद्रावैर्द्रवैः चौरविदारिजै ।
दिनं दिनं विभाव्याथ सिताच्छौद्रयुता वटी ॥ माषमात्रं निहन्त्याशु
वातपित्तज्वरं च्ययम् । दाहं टृणां भ्रमं शोषं वातपित्तान्तको रसः ।
सिताच्छौरं पिवेचानु यष्टिकाथं सितायुतम् ॥

Vatapitta'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'bri 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.

च्चरकुञ्चरपारीन्द्र रसः ।

मूर्च्छिर्दृ रसकर्षेकं तदर्द्धं जारिताभ्मकम् । तारं ताप्यच
रसं रसकं ताम्बकं तथा ॥ मौक्तिकं विद्युमं लौहं गिरिजं

गैरिकं शिला । गन्धकं हेमसारज्जु पलाईज्जु पृथक् पृथक् ॥
 क्षीरावी सुरवल्ली च शोथन्नी गणिकारिका । भाटामला जोत्स्त्रिका
 च सतिक्ता तु सुदर्शना ॥ अग्निजिह्वा पुतितैला सूर्पपणीं प्रसारणे ।
 प्रत्येकस्वरसं दक्षा मर्हयेत् विदिनावधि ॥ भक्षयेत् पर्णखण्डे न
 चतुर्गञ्जाप्रमाणतः । भहानिकारको रोगसङ्करज्ञः प्रयोगराद् ।
 सन्ततं सततानेत्रदुरस्त्रौयकचतुर्थकान् । ज्वरान् सर्वान् निहस्तगाम्य
 भास्कर स्तिमिरं यथा ॥ कासं खासं प्रभेहज्ज्व सशोथां पाण्डु-
 कामलाम् । ग्रहणीं क्षयरोगज्ज्व सर्वीपद्रवसंयुतम् । ज्वरकुञ्जर-
 पारीन्दः प्रथितः पृथिवीतत्त्वे ॥

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 raectis each, to be taken with honey and juice of betel leaves. This medicine cures all sorts of fever, asthma, cough, spermatorrhœa, anaemia, dropsy, jaundice, chronic diarrhoea, and wasting diseases with symptoms.

वाहिकारी रसः ।

रसगन्धशिलातालं सर्वैरतिविषय समा । रसस्य हिंगुणं लौहं

रीयं लौहाद्वि सम्भितम् ॥ पिचुमर्दरसेनापि विष्णुकान्तरसेन च ।
सर्वं संमद्दर्ग वटिकाः कुर्याद् गुञ्जाद्रवयोन्मिताः ॥ हन्त्यादतिविषा-
काथसंयुतोऽयं रसोत्तमः । लग्नाहिकादीन् ज्वरान् सर्वान् रक्तांसौब
रभूदहः ॥

Trya'hika'ri rasa.

One part each of mercury, sulphur, realgar, and orpiment, four parts of ativila, 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 ativila. This medicine cures tritiyaka (see page. 40) and all other chronic fevers.

चतुर्थकारी रसः ।

रसगन्धकलौहभ्रहरितालं समांशिकम् । रसार्द्धप्रमितं हेम
सर्वं खलोदरे क्षिपेत् ॥ क्षणधुस्तूरपयसा मुनिपुष्परसेन च ।
भावयित्वा वटी कार्या हिगुञ्जफलमानतः ॥ चम्पकद्रावयोगेन
सेवितोऽयं रसेश्वरः । चतुर्थकादीन् निखिलान् निहन्त्यादिष्म
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 dhatura 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 महीयेद्दसे । अश्वत्यजे त्रयहं पश्चाद्दसे
कोलकम्बुलजे ॥ निदिष्ठिकारसे काकमाचिकाया रसे तथा ।
हिंगुच्छां वा चिंगुच्छां वा गोक्खीरेण प्रदापयेत् । रात्रिज्वरं निहत्तराश्च
नाम्ना विश्वेश्वरो रसः ॥

Bishweshwara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, and calamine are to be mixed together, and subjected to *bhāvana*, for three days each, with the juices of roots of ashwatha, roots of badari tree, leaves of kantaka'ri, and leaves of ka kama'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 गन्धकश्वैव विक्षारं लवणत्रयम् । गुग्गुरुवृत्सनाभं च
प्रतीपकान्तु द्विमधिकम् ॥ कण्ठोमस्तजटानीरैर्मावयेत् सप्तरारकम् ।
गोक्खुरेन्द्रकमारीषकरञ्जचित्रतेजिका ॥ भूकूरुवकवङ्गीभिस्त्रिफला-
वृहतीरसैः । महीता वटिका कार्या कण्ठलाफलसविभा ॥ ततो
वटीहयं दत्तु । यत्नैः शाव्यादिभि र्वतिः । रसः सर्वज्वरं हन्ति-
चण्डमात्रान् संशयः ॥ रसोऽयं चन्द्रनाथाख्यः चण्डादेव ज्वरं
जयेत् ।

Chandrana'tha rasa.

One eighth tola in weight each, of mercury, sulphur, the three alkalies (viz. swarjiksha'ra javaksha'ra, and borax, combined in equal quantities), three salts (viz. rock salt, bira salt, and sawvarchala salt, combined in equalquantities), 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, bhumijinti, 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.

पर्णखण्डेश्वर रसः ।

समांशं मर्दयेत् खण्डे रसं गन्धं शिलां विषम् । निर्गुण्डीस्वर-
सैर्भाव्यं चिवारञ्जार्दकद्रवैः ॥ गुञ्जैकं भक्षयेत् पर्णे ज्वरं हन्ति
महाङ्गुतम् ॥

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.

रसराज रसः ।

भागैकं रसराजस्य भागश्च हेममाल्किकात् । भागद्वयं शिलायास्य
गन्धकस्य त्रयो मताः ॥ तालकाहशभागाश्च शुल्वं स्याद् भागपञ्चकम् ।
भल्लातकात् त्रयो भागाः सर्वमेकत्र चूर्णयेत् ॥ वज्रीकीरप्लुतं
कल्वा दृढे मध्यमाजने । विधाय सुट्टां सुट्टां पचेदु यामचतुष्टयम् ॥
खाङ्गशीतं समुद्रत्य खल्येत् सुट्टां पुनः । गुञ्जाचतुष्टयस्य पर्ण-
खण्डे न दापयेत् ॥ रसराजः प्रसिद्धोऽयं ज्वरमष्टविं 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 smuhi. 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 madicine cures all sorts of fevers.

ज्वरादि रसः ।

दरदवलिरसानां शुल्वनागभ्रकाणाम् । सुभगविटशिलानां सर्व-
मेकत्र योज्यम् ॥ विपिननृपदलोत्थैर्भावितं शोषयेत् तत् । दिवस-
दशसमासौ रक्तकौकाञ्च कुर्यात् ॥ एकैकां भक्षयेदस्य चार्द्धकस्य

रसैर्युताम् । चणादेव 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 गम्भं सैन्धवज्व विषं ताम्बं समं भवेत् । सर्वं चूर्णसमं लौहं
तत्समं चूर्णमन्धकम् ॥ लौहे च लौहदण्डे न निर्गुण्डाः स्वरसेन च ।
मर्दयेद् यत्रतः पश्चान्मरिचं सूततुल्यकम् ॥ पर्णेन सह दातव्यो
रसो रक्तिकसम्मितिः । सर्वं ज्वरहरः शेषो ज्वरान् हन्ति सुदारुणान् ॥
कासं खासं महाघोरं विषमात्यं ज्वरं वमिम् । धातुस्थं प्रवलं
दाहं ज्वरं दोषदवयोङ्गवम् ॥

Jvara'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 मनः शिलारुच्करतालकञ्च । विमर्द्यं
वज्रीपयसा समांशं गजाहृयं तत्र पुटं विदध्यात् ॥ हिगुञ्जमस्त्वैव
मधुप्रयुक्तं ज्वरं निहन्तप्रष्टविवरं महोग्रम् । पुरा भवान्यै कथितो
भवेन वृणां 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 snuhi, 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 ।

रसगन्धकलौहानि ताम्रं तारं हिरण्यकम् । हरितालं खर्परञ्च
कांस्यं वड्ढञ्च विद्वमम् ॥ सुक्तामाच्चिककाशीशं शिला च टड्ढणं
समम् । कर्पूरञ्च समं दत्तू । भावनासप्तसप्तकम् ॥ भार्गी वासा च
निर्गुण्डी नागवस्त्री जयन्तिका । कारवीङ्गं पटोलञ्च शक्राशनं पुनर्नवा ॥
आर्द्रकञ्च ततो दद्यात् प्रतीकं वारसप्तकम् । पार्वतीकरुणा नाम

सर्वं ज्वरविनाशनः ॥ वातिकं पैत्तिकस्वैव शैशिकं साक्रियातिकम् ।
इम्हजं विषमाख्यच्च धातुख्यच्च ज्वरं जयेत् ॥ कासं इवासं तथा
शोथं पारुण्यरोगं हलीमकम् । श्रीहानमयमांसच्च यक्ततच्च विना-
शयेत् ॥

Parvati karuna' 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 bhavaṇā 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 ।

हुताशमुखसंशुष्ठं रसं ताम्रच्च गन्धकम् । लौहमध्यं विषं चैव
सर्वं कुर्यात् समांशकम् ॥ रसार्द्धं मृतरूप्यच्च शृङ्गविरास्तु महितम् ।
द्विगुच्छं मधुना देयं सितयार्द्ररसेन वा ॥ ज्वरमष्टविधं हत्ति वारि-
दोषभवं तथा । श्रीहानसुदरं शोथमतिमारं विनाशयेत् । रोगाने-
तान् निहन्त्याशु शङ्खरस्तिपुरं यथा ॥

Tripura'ri 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.

सर्वज्वराङ्गुश रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं मरिचं नागरं कणाम् । त्वचं जैपालकं
कुष्ठं भुनिम्बं मुस्तकं पृथक् ॥ चूर्णयित्वा समांशन्तु कज्जल्या सह
मेलयेत् । निर्गुण्ड्याः स्वरसे चापि आद्रकस्य रसे तथा ॥ भावनां
कारयित्वा तु वटिकां कारयेद् भिषक् । वटिकां भच्चयित्वा तु
वस्त्रवेष्टन्न कारयेत् ॥ एषा सर्वज्वराङ्गुशा ज्वराणां कुलनाशिनी ।
पृथग् दोषांश्च विविधान् समस्तान् विषमज्वरान् ॥ प्राकृतं वैकृतं
वापि वातस्तेष्मकृतं तथा । अन्तर्गतं वह्निःस्थन्न निरामं सामसेव वा ।
ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति वृक्षमिन्द्राशनिर्यथा ॥

Sarva jvara'ṅkusha 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'vana' 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 ।

अभ्रं ताम्रं रसं गन्धं विषञ्चैव समम् समम् । हिगुणं धुर्त्त-
वीजञ्च व्योषं पञ्चगुणं मतम् ॥ आद्रकस्य रसेनैव वटी कार्या-
हिगुञ्जिका । अनुपानं प्रयोक्तव्यं यथादोषानुसारतः ॥ पुरुषोत्त-
मनामायं रसः सर्वज्वरप्रणुत् । वातिकं पैत्तिकञ्चैव शैषिकं
सान्निपातिकम् ॥ विषमाखंडं ज्वरं हन्ति धातुस्थं विषमज्वरम् ।
झीङ्हानं यक्तां गुल्मयमांसं सशोथकम् ॥ हिङ्कां खासञ्च कासञ्च
मन्दानलमरोचकम् । नाशयेनात्र सन्दे हो वृक्षमिन्द्राशनि यथा ॥

Purusottama rasa.

One part each of mica, copper, mercury, sulphur, and aconite, two parts of seeds of dhatura', and five parts of trikatu are to be rubbed together with the juice of ginger, and made into pills, two ractis in weight each. Accompaniment 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.

ब्रह्मरसः ।

रसाभ्रं गन्धकं तालं हिङ्गुलं मरिचं तथा । टङ्गनं सैन्धवोपेतं
सर्वांश्ममृतं तथा ॥ सर्वपादसमोपेतमहिषीपित्तमहिँतम् । ब्रह्म-
रसे, प्रयोक्तव्यं सन्यासाज्ञानसङ्घमि ॥ सहस्रकलसैः स्नानं लिपनं
चन्दनादिभिः । इच्छुमुह्नरसं भोज्यं तक्रभक्तं यथेष्यितम् ॥

Brahma-randhra rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, mica, orpiment, cinnabar, maricha borax, and rock salt, and acenite 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'nnipa'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 ।

सूतगन्धकलौहानि रौप्यं चैभिर्विमर्हयेत् । सूर्यावर्त्तश्च
निर्गुरुरुद्धी तुलसी गिरिकण्ठिं का ॥ अचिनवल्लगार्द्रकं वल्लिर्विजया
जयया सह । काकमाचिरमस्त्वैवं पञ्चपिण्ठैश्च भावयेत् ॥ अभ्यं
मूषागतं पश्चाद् वालुकायन्वगं दिनम् । विपचेच्चूर्णितं खादेश्माष-
कञ्चार्द्रकद्रवैः ॥ निर्गुरुरुद्धीदशमूलानां कषायं सोषणं पिवेत् ।
अभिन्यासं निहत्ताश्च रसः स्वच्छन्दनायकः । मुहूर्षमजादुग्धं
पथ्यमत्र प्रयोजयेत् ॥

Svach-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 juice ; decoction of nigrundi 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.

श्वेषशैलेन्द्र रसः ।

गम्भकं पारदञ्चाभ्वं त्रृष्णणं जीरकद्यम् । शठी शुद्धी यमानी
च पुष्करं रामठं तथा ॥ सैन्धवं यावशूकञ्च टङ्गणं गजपिप्पली ।
जातीकोषाजमोदि च लौहं यासलवङ्गकम् ॥ धुस्तरवीजं जैपालं
कटफलं चितकं तथा । प्रतियकं कार्षिकञ्चैषां श्लक्ष्मूल्यं प्रकल्पयेत् ॥
पाषाणे विमले पात्रे छृष्टं पाषाणमुहूरैः । विलः मूलरसं दत्तु ।
चार्कचित्रकदन्तिकाः ॥ शिखरी काञ्जिका वासा निर्गुर्ण्डी गणि-
कारिका । धुस्तूरकृष्णजीरञ्च पारिभद्रकपिप्पली ॥ करण्काय्या-
द्रेयोद्वैव मूलानेतानि दापयेत् । एषां मूलरसं दत्तु । छृष्टमातप-
शोषितम् ॥ गुञ्जाप्रमाणं वटिकां कारयेत् कुशलो भिषक् । वटी-
चतुष्टयं खादेत् नित्यमार्दकवारिणा ॥ उष्णतोयानुपानेन श्वेषव्याधिं
व्यपोहति । विंशतिं श्वैर्षिकांश्चैव शिरोरोगांश्च दारणान् ॥ प्रसेहान्
विंशतिं चैव पञ्चगुल्मनिसूदनः । उदरात्यन्तबुद्धिच्छाप्यामवातविनाशनः ।
पञ्चपार्णवामयान् हन्ति क्रिमिस्थोल्यामयानपि । मोदावर्त्तं च्चरं

कुष्ठ गावकरण्डुमयोस्तथा ॥ यथा शुष्केभने वज्रस्तथा वज्र-
विवर्जनः ।

Shlesma-shailendra rasa.

One tola' each of sulphur, mercury, mica, trikatu, jeera, black jeera, shathi, karkatashringi jama'ni puskara-mulam (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'vena' with the juice or decoction of the roots of the following, in succession:—bilya, arka, chitraka, danti, apa'ma'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 spermatorrhœa, head diseases, gulma, udararoga, hernia, rheumatism, anaemia, worms, obesity, uda'varta, fever and skin diseases. It increases appetite.

पर्पटीरसः ।

शुष्कसूतं द्विधा गन्धं मर्ह्यं भृङ्गरसेन च । सूतं ताम्रं लौह-
भस्म पादांशेन तयोः च्छिपेत् ॥ लौहपात्रे च विपचेच्चालयेत् लौह
चाटुना । तत् च्छिपेत् कदलीपत्रे गोमयोपरि संस्थिते ॥ पशाच्च
चूर्णयेद् खले निर्गुण्डा भावयेद् दिनम् । जयन्तीलिफलाकन्धा-
वासाभार्गीकटुत्रिकैः ॥ भृङ्गाज्ञिमुलमुखौभिर्भावयेहिनसमकम् ।
अङ्गारैः स्वं दयेत् किञ्चित् पर्पट्याख्यो महारसः ॥ चतुर्गुञ्जामितो

भृत्यः सम्यक् श्वेषज्वरं जयेत् । पथ्याशुण्ठमृतकाथमनुपानं 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 cow dung. 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 nigrundi. 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 mundiri. 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 ।

चित्रकः त्रिफला व्योषं विढङ्गं मुस्तकं तथा । अद्यसी पिण्डी-
मुलमुशीरं देवदारु च ॥ किराततिक्तकं वालं कट्टुकी करट्टकारिका ।
शोभाञ्जनस्य वीजञ्च मधुकः वक्षकः समम् ॥ लौहं सर्वदाम-

आश्च लौहतुल्या च कज्जली । वारिणा मर्हनात् सर्वे माषमात्रां
वटीं चरेत् ॥ लौहसमस्तनामायं रसो ज्वरकुलान्तकः । प्लीहा-
नमयमांसञ्च यज्ञतच्च विनाशयेत् ॥

Lauha samasta rasa.

Equal quantities of roots of chitraka, triphala', trikatu., biranga, musta', gajapippali, roots of pippali, ushira, 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 क्षणाभ्रचूर्णस्य तदद्दैरसगम्यकौ । तदद्दैचन्द्रसंज्ञस्य जाती-
कोषफले तथा ॥ दुडदारकवीजञ्च वीजं धूस्तरकस्य च । लैलोक्य-
विजयावीजं विदारीमूलमेव च ॥ नारायणी तथा नागवला चाति-
वला तथा । वीजं गोक्तुरकस्यापि नैचुलं वीजमेव च ॥ एतेषां
कार्षिकं चूर्णं पर्णं पत्ररसैः पुनः । निश्चिष्ट वटिका कार्यां त्रिगुञ्जा-
फलमानतः ॥ निहन्ति सत्त्विपातोत्थान् गदान् धोरांश्चुर्विधान् ।
वातोत्थान् पैत्तिकांश्चैव नास्त्रयत नियसः क्वचित् ॥ कुष्ठमष्टा-
दशाख्याच्च प्रसिद्धान् विशेषतिं तथा । नाडीव्रणं ब्रणं धोरं गुदामयं
भगन्द्रम् ॥ झीपदं कफवातोत्थं रक्तमांसाश्रितञ्च यत् । मेटोगतं
धातुगतं चिरजं कुलसम्भवम् ॥ गलशोथमन्वत्विमतिसारं सुदारणम् ।

आमवातं सर्वरूपं जिह्वास्तम्भं गलयहम् ॥ उदरकर्णनासाक्षि-
मुखवैकृतमेव च । कासपीनसयच्छार्शः स्थौल्यदौर्गम्यनाशनः ॥
सर्वशूलशिरःशूलप्रमदागदसूदनः । वटिकां प्रातरेकैकां खादेनित्यं
यथावलम् ॥ अनुपानमिह प्रोक्तं मांसपिष्ठं पयोदधि । वारिभक्त-
सुरासीधु-सेवनात् कामरूपष्टक् ॥ बुद्धोऽपि तरुणस्यर्जी न च शुक्रस्य
संक्षयः । न च लिङ्गस्य शैथिल्यं न केशो यान्ति पक्षताम् ॥ नित्यं
खौशां शतं गच्छन् भक्षवारणविक्रमः । ताञ्चेन्द्रसंनिभा दृष्टि
र्जायते पौष्टिकः परः ॥

Laksmi-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 ।

रसगम्यकमभ्युप्रतिकं कर्षसम्मितम् । हुष्टारकवङ्गञ्च लौहं
कर्षाद्विकं चिपेत् ॥ स्वर्णं ताम्रं कर्पूरञ्च प्रतिकं कर्षपादिकम् ।
शक्राशनं वरी चैव खेतसञ्चलवङ्गकम् ॥ कोकिलाञ्चं विद्वारी च

सुषली शूकशिम्बिकम् । जातीफलं तथा कोषं वला नागवला तथा ॥
माघङ्गयमितं भागं तालमूल्या रसेन च । पिञ्चाच वटिका कार्या
चतुर्गुञ्जाप्रमाणतः ॥ मधुना भक्षयेत् प्रात विषमज्वरशान्तये ।
धातुस्थान्य ज्वरान् सर्वान् हन्त्यादेव न संशयः ॥ ब्रातिकं-
च्छैव शैषिकं सान्निपातिकम् । ज्वरं नानाविधं हन्ति कासं खासं
क्षयं तथा ॥ वलपुष्टिकरं नित्यं कामिनीं रमयेत् सदा । न च
शुक्रं क्षयं याति न वलं झासतां ब्रजित् ॥ उर्जगं शैषगं हन्ति
सन्निपादं सुदारणम् । कामलां पाण्डुरोगच्च प्रमेहं रक्तपित्तकम् ॥
महाराजरसः खण्डातो 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, anaemia, and hemoptosis.

सर्वज्वरहर लौहम् ।

हिपलं जारितं लौहं रसं गन्धं विसोलकम् । तीलकं त्रिफला
व्योषं विडङ्गं सुस्तकं तथा ॥ शेयसी पिण्डलीमूलं हरिद्रेष्वे च
वित्तकम् । आर्द्धकस्य रसेनैव वटिकां कारयेद् भिषक् ॥ गुज्जाहयां
वटीं कृत्वा भक्षयेदार्द्धकद्रवैः । सर्वज्वरहरं लौहं सर्वज्वर

विनाशनम् ॥ वातिकं पैत्तिकञ्चैव शैषिकं सान्त्रिपातिकम् ।
विषमज्वरभूतोत्यज्वरं श्लीहानमेव च ॥ मासजं पच्चजञ्चैव तथा
संवत्सरोत्थितम् । सर्वान् ज्वरान् निहन्तग्राण भास्करस्तिमिरं
यथा ॥

Sarva jiva:a 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 गन्धं विषं ताम्रं समभागं विचूर्णयेत् । भावयेत्
पञ्चभिः पितौः क्रमशः पञ्चवासरम् । निर्गुण्डीस्तरसेनैव मर्हयेत्
समवासरम् । आद्रकस्य रसेनैव भावयेच्च त्रिधा पुनः ॥
सर्वपाभा वटी कार्या क्वायया परिशोषिता । तदः सप्तवटी योज्या
यावत् त्रिगुणा भवेत् ॥ वयोऽनिदोषकं वुच्छु । प्रयोज्या भिषजां
वरैः । वायुर्ष्णमनुपानं च कज्जलीपिष्ठलीयुतम् ॥ पानशेषे तु प्रस्ताप्य
वस्त्रैराच्छादयेन्नरम् । घर्माभ्यागमनं यावत् ततो रोगात् प्रमुच्यते ॥
रोगिनं खापयित्वा तु भोजयेत् ससितं दधि । एष कल्पद्रुमो नाम
रसः परमदुर्जभः ॥ असाध्यं चिरकालोत्थं जीर्णञ्च विषमज्वरम् ।
इन्ति ज्वरातिसारौ च यहशीं पाण्डुकामलाम् । न देयः श्वासकासे
च शूलायुके 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 nigrundi, 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 शङ्खरशुक्रमचतुलितं मारारिनारीरज स्तुइत् तावदुमापति-
स्कुटगलालङ्घारवस्तु स्मृतम् । तावतेव मनःशिला च विमलस्तावत्
तथा टङ्गनम् शुरण्ठी द्वयन्मिता कणा च मरिचं दिक्पालसंख्याक्षकम् ॥
विषादिवस्तुनि शिलोपरिष्ठाद् विचूर्णदेहाससि शोधयेत् । ततस्तु
खल्ले रसगम्यकौ च चूर्णच्च तद्यामयुगं त्रिमहीम् ॥ कल्पतरुर्नाम-
धीयो यथार्थनामा रसः श्रेष्ठः । समीरस्त्वेषगदान् हरते मात्रास्य
स्मृता गुञ्जैका ॥ शार्द्धकेन सममिष भक्षितो हन्ति वातकफंसम्बन्धं

ज्वरम् । श्वासकासमुखसेकशीततावज्ज्ञमान्द्रविसूचीश्च नाशयेत् ॥
नस्ये नासाविव हरति शिरोऽत्तिं कफवातजाम् । मोहं महान्तमपि
च प्रलापं क्लवथुग्रहम् ॥

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'yū and phelgm. The snuff of this medicine cures diseases of the head, due to an excess of kapha and va'yū, loss of consciousness, delirium, and stop of sneezing.

विद्यावल्लभ रसः ।

रसम्लेक्ष्यशिलातालाश्वन्दद्वग्नरक्तभागिकाः । पिण्डा तान् सुघवीतो-
यैस्ताम्बपात्रोदरे क्षिपेत् ॥ न्यस्तं शरावे संरुध्य वालुकायन्त्रगं पचेत् ।
स्फुटन्ति ब्रीहयो यावत् तप्तिष्ठाःश्चाः शनैः शनैः ॥ संचर्ख्य शर्करा-
युक्तं द्विगुञ्जं भक्षयेत् ततः । विषमाख्यान् ज्वरान् हन्ति तैलाम्लादि
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 ।

हिङ्गलसम्बवं सूतं गन्धकं शुद्धटंकणम् । ताम्रं वड्हं मान्द्रिकच्च
सैन्धवं मरिचं तथा ॥ समं सर्वं समाहृत्य दिगुणं सर्णभस्यकम् ।
तदर्जं कान्तलौहच्च रूप्यभस्मापि तत्समम् ॥ एतत् सर्वं विचूर्णाय
भावयेत् क्रनकद्रवैः । श्रीफालिदलजैश्चापि दशमूलरसेन च ॥
किराततिक्तकायैस्त्वारं भावयेत् सुधौः । भावयित्वा ततः कार्या
गुच्छाद्यमिता वटी ॥ अनुपानं प्रयोक्तव्यं जीरकं मधुसंयुतम् ।
जीर्णज्वरं महाघोरं चिरकालसमुद्धवम् ॥ ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति
समस्तान् विषमज्वरान् । मेदोगतं मांसगतमस्थिमज्जगतं तथा ।
अन्तर्गतं महाघोरं वहिःस्थन्न विशेषतः ॥ नानादोषोद्धवद्यैव ज्वरं
शुक्रगतं तथा । निखिलं ज्वरनामानं हन्ति शोशिवशासनात् ॥
जयमङ्गलनामायं ज्ञातः शिवप्रसादतः । वलपुष्टिकरथैव सर्व-
रोगनिवर्हणः ॥

Jaya 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 shephali leaves, decoction of the dashamulam, and decoction of kira'tatikta. 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 ।

द्विहङ्ग्लसम्भवं सूतं गम्भेन कज्जलीकृतम् । पर्टीरसवत् पाच्यं
सूतांड्हुहेमभस्त्रकम् ॥ लौहं ताम्रभस्त्रकच्च रसस्य द्विगुणं तथा ।
वङ्ककं गैरिकच्चैव प्रवालच्च रसार्द्धकम् ॥ मुक्ताशङ्कं शुक्तिभस्त्र प्रदेयं
रसपादिकम् । मुक्ताश्टहे च संस्थाप्य लघुपुटेन पाचयेत् ॥ भक्षयेत्
प्रातरस्याय द्विगुञ्जाफलमानतः । अनुपानं प्रयोक्ताव्यं कणाहिङ्गं
ससैन्धवम् ॥ ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति वातपित्तकफोद्धवम् । द्वीहानं
यक्तं गुल्मं साध्यासाध्यमयापि वा ॥ सन्ततं सतताखण्ड्व विषम-
ज्वरनाशनम् । कामलां पाण्डुरोगच्च शोथं मेहमरोचकम् ॥ ग्रहणी-
मामदोषं च कासं खासच्च तव तत् । मूवकाच्छ्रुतिसारच्च नाशयेद-
विकल्पतः ॥ अग्निच्च कुरुते दीप्तं वलवर्णं प्रसादनः । 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, anaemia, jaundice, spleen, liver, dropsy, spermatorrhœa, aversion to food, and chronic diarrhoea.

षडानन रसः ।

आरं कांस्यं सृतं ताम्रं दरदं पिप्पलीं विषम् । तु ल्याशं
मर्हयेत् खज्जे यामच्च गुडुचीरसैः ॥ मधुना मर्हयित्वा तु गुञ्जामात्रं
लिहेत् सदा । ज्वरे मन्दानले चैव वातपित्तज्वरेषु च ॥ ज्वरे
वैषम्यतरुणे जीर्णज्वरे विशेषतः । मुङ्गाच्च मुट्टग्यूषं वा तक्रभक्ताच्च
किवलम् ॥ नारिकेलोदकं देयं मुहपथ्यं 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 ।

खण्डं सुक्ता दरदमरिचं भागटुड्या प्रदिष्टम् खर्पराष्ट्रै प्रथम-
मखिलं महीयेन् सूक्षणेन् । यावत् स्त्रेहो ब्रजति विलयं निष्ठु-
नीरेन तावहु गुच्छाहव्वं मधुचपलया मालतीप्राग्वसन्ता ॥ सेवितेयं
हरेत् तूर्णं जीर्णच्च विषमं ज्वरम् । व्याधीनन्यांश्च कामादीन् प्रदीप्तं
कुरुतेऽनलम् ॥

Busanta 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 raetis 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.

विषमज्वरहृद रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं तुल्यं सूतार्द्वं जीर्णतास्त्रकम् । तास्त्रतुल्यं
माच्चिकच्च लोहं सर्वसमं नयेत् ॥ जयन्तगः स्वरसेनैव कोकिलाच्च-
रसेन च । वासकार्द्धपर्णरसैः पञ्चधा च विमहीयेत् ॥ पृथक् कलाय-
मानां तु वटिकां कारयेद् तुधः । विषमज्वरहृदरसो विषमज्वर-

नाशनः ॥ वह्निदैसिकरो हृदयः प्रीहगुल्मविनाशनः । चक्रुचो
द्वंहणो वृष्टः श्रेष्ठः सर्वरुजापहः ॥

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.

पूर्णनन्द रसः ।

पारदं गम्बकं शुद्धं ताम्रमध्वं माल्हिकम् । हिरण्यं तारतालच्छ
कर्षमेकं पृथक् पृथक् ॥ भृतकाम्तं पलं देयं सर्वमेकीकृतं
शुभम् । वस्त्रमानीषधैर्भाव्यं प्रत्येकं दिनसप्तकम् ॥ कारवेङ्ग-
रसेनापि दशमूलरसेन च । पर्पटस्य कषायेण क्षायेन त्रैफलेन च ॥
गुडुच्याः स्वरसेनापि नागवज्ञीरसेन च । काकमाचौरसेनैव
निर्गुणण्डाः स्वरसेन च ॥ पुनर्नवार्द्धकाश्चोभिर्भावनां परिकल्पय च ।
रक्षिकाफिक्रमेनैव वटिकाः कारयेद्विषक् ॥ पिप्पलीगुड्संबुद्धा
वटिका ज्वरनाशिनी । ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति चिरकालसमुद्भवम् ॥
विविधं वारिदोषोद्यं नानादोषोद्यम् तथा । सततादिज्वरं हन्ति
साध्यासाध्यमर्थापि वा ॥ ऋयोद्यमवच्छ धातुरसं कामशोकभवं

तथा । भूतावेशज्वरस्त्रैव ऋक्षदोषभवं तथा । अभिघातज्वरं चैवमभिचारसमुद्भवम् ॥ अभिन्यासं महावीरं विषमञ्च त्रिदोषजम् ॥ श्रीतपूर्वं दाहपूर्वं विषमं श्रीतलं ज्वरम् । प्रलेपकज्वरं धोरमङ्गनारीज्वरं तथा ॥ द्वौहज्वरं तथा कासं चतुर्थकं विपर्ययम् । पाण्डुरोगगणान् सर्वाननिमान्द्रमहागदान् ॥ एतान् सर्वान् निहन्तग्राशु पक्षादेन न संशयः । शास्त्रं तक्रसहितं भोजयेद् हिजसंयुतम् ॥ ककारपूर्वकं सर्वं वज्र्जनीयं विशेषतः । मैथुनं वज्र्जयेत् तावद् यावन् न वलवान् भवेत् । पूर्णानन्दरसो नान्ना 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 bha'vana' with each of the following, in succession:—juice of leaves of ka'rabella, decoction of dashamulam, decoction of parpata, decoction of triphala, decoction of guruchi juice of betel leaves, juice of ka'ka'machi leaves, juice of leaves of nigrundi, 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, anaemia, spleen, and cough. Accompaniment, old molasses and powdered pippali. Diet boiled sha'li rice, butter-milk, and fish.

चिरसुन्दर रसः ।

भागतयं स्वर्णभस्त्र हिभागं तारमन्त्रकम् । लौहात् पञ्च प्रवालञ्च

मौक्षिकं त्रयसम्मितम् ॥ भस्मसूतं सप्तकञ्च सर्वं मर्हयं तु कन्यया ।
छायाशुष्का वटी कार्या छागोदग्धानुपानतः ॥ क्षयं हन्ति तथा
कासं गुल्मिद्वापि प्रमेहतुत । जीर्णज्वरहरश्वायसुव्वादस्य निष्क्रमनः ॥
सर्वं रोगहरश्वापि वारिदोषनिवारणः । एष वैद्ययशः प्रदः 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, spermatorrhœa, insanity, and jcerna jwara.

हिमांशुशेखर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं कारयेत् कज्जलीं शुभाम् । शृतसूतं
हेम तारं लौहमध्यं ताम्बकम् ॥ तालसच्चं वड्डभस्म मौक्षिकं च
प्रवालकम् । सुवर्णमाक्षिकद्वापि चूर्णयित्वा विभावयेत् ॥ निर्गुण्डी
नागवल्ली च काकमाची च पर्पटी । त्रिफला कारवेलच्च दशमूली
पुनर्नवा ॥ गुडुची वृषकद्वापि भृङ्गश्च केशराजकः । एतेषाच्च
रसेनैव भावयेत् त्रिदिनं पृथक् ॥ गुच्छामाना वटी कार्या हिमांशु
शेखरो रसः । पिप्पलीगुड्डसंयुक्तां लिहेच्च वटिकां शुभाम् ॥
ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति निरामं सामसेव च । सप्तधातुगतद्वापि नाना
दोषोद्भवं तथा ॥ सततादिज्वरं हन्ति साध्यासाध्यमध्यापि वा ।
अभिघाताभिचारोत्थं जीर्णज्वरं विशेषतः ॥

Hima'ngshu-shekhab 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 nigrundi betel leaves ka'kama'chi, parpata, triphala'. leaves of ka'rabbella, dashamulam, 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 ।

कुशारुद्धूर्णतिलजैः प्रविशुष्टतालं गाढं विमद्यं सुषब्दीसलिलेन
तुर्थम् । सूतेन हिङ्गलभुवा सिकताख्ययन्ते गोलं विधाय
परिहस्तकपालमध्ये ॥ पद्मेण तं दिनपतेरपिधाय रुद्धा सन्धि
तयोर्गुण्डसुधाखटिकाशिवाभिः । वस्त्रौ पचेन् मृदुनि चाव
शिरःखण्डालिवैवर्णग्रामाद्यमवधिं प्रविधाय धीमान् ॥ वस्त्रं ततः
सुरसमिश्रममुख दद्यात् सर्पिः सिताकणपयोमधु चानुपेयम् ॥
जेतुं ज्वरान् प्रविष्मानिह वान्तिशान्तरै मौली सुशीतलजलस्य
ददीत धाराम् ॥ अथामयान्तं रसराजमौलीभूषामणि तं
मृतजीवनाख्यम् । सुधारसेनेव रसेन येन संजीवनं स्थात
सहस्राणाम् ।

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 visama jwara. Cold water, in torrents, is to be poured upon the head of the patient, if he vomits after taking the medicine.

पञ्चानन रसः ।

शभुस्तदगलभूषणं समरिचं दैत्येन्द्रक्तं रविः पञ्चो
सागरलोचनं शशियुगं भागोऽकसंस्थान्वितः । खले तत् परिमहितं
रविजलै गुरुञ्जैकमात्रं ददेत् । सिंहोऽयं ज्वरदन्तिदप्दलनः
पञ्चाननाख्यो रसः ॥ पथ्यं च देयं दधिभक्तकञ्च सिंधूत्यपथ्या मधुना
समेतम् । गन्धानुलेपो हिमतीयपानं दुधस्त्र देयं शुभदाढ़िमञ्च ॥

Panchanana 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 तुत्यं टंगणगन्धकं । सर्वमेतत् समं
शुद्धं कारवेस्या रसैर्दिनम् ॥ मर्हयेत्तेन कल्केन ताम्रपात्रोदरं
लिपेत् । अंगुलार्द्धार्द्धमानेन तत् पचेत् सिकताष्टये ॥ यद्भवे यावत्
स्फुटन्तरे व ब्रौह्यस्तस्य पृष्ठतः । ताम्रपात्रं समुदृत्य चूर्णयेत्तरिचैः
समम् ॥ सदाशिवरसो नाम हिंगुज्जं वातिकञ्चरे । दातव्यं
पर्णखण्डेन मुहूर्तादाशयेत्तरम् ॥ त्रिदिनैर्विषमं तौब्रमेकहिति-
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 tolá'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 । तदर्द्धं
गन्धकं चैव तदर्द्धं तु मनःशिला ॥ कारवल्लीदलरसैर्भर्दयेद्
प्रहरत्वयम् । पाचितो वालुकायन्ते 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.

चतुर्थकगजाङ्गुष्ठः ।

स्थाद्रेसेन समायुक्तो गन्धकः सुमनोहरः । हिमावल्लीतिशुग्णितो

निर्गुंडीरसमहितः ॥ सप्त वारानि तद्योज्यमाह्र्वकस्वरसेन तु ।
समातादिष्वरं हन्ताचतुर्थकगजाङ्गुशः ॥

Chaturthaka gaja'ṅkusha 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 nigrundi. 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 ।

कण्ठकारी सिम्बुवारस्थाया पूतिकरञ्जकम् । एतेषां रसमादाय घृत्वा खर्परखण्डके ॥ प्रथेष्यं गम्भकं तत्र ज्वालं मृदग्निना ददेत् ॥ गम्भके क्षेत्रापव्ये तत्समं पारदं चिपेत् । मिश्रीक्षालय ततो द्वाभ्यां इति तमवतारयेत् । आमर्हयेत् तथा तत् तु यथा स्वात् कज्जलप्रभम् ॥ ततस्तु रक्तिकामस्य माषकं जौरकस्य च । माषकं लवणस्यापि पर्ये घृत्वा निषेवयेत् ॥ ऊरे विदोषजे घोरे जलमुखं पिवेदनु । क्षर्हां शर्करया दद्यात् सामि दद्यात् तथा गुडम् । क्षये च्छागभवं चौरं प्रदद्यादनुपानकम् । रक्तातीसारे कूटजमूलवस्त्रसज्जं रसम् । रक्तवान्ती तथा दद्यादुङ्गम्बरमध्यं जलम् । सर्वव्याधिहरं शैषं भूतभावननामकः । आयुर्वृद्धिकरत्ये व मृतस्यापि प्रवीधयेत् ॥

Bhuta Bha'bana rasa

Juices of kantaka'ri, nigrundi, 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 rock 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'nipa'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 urumbara 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.

श्रीतन्त्र रसः ।

कुपाख्यारचूर्णोदकतिलजपृथक्पाचित् शुष्टितालं तुल्यं सूतीन
पिष्ठा । विद्विसमसत्त्वात् कारवेन्नदवेण । लिमू तत् खर्परात्म दिन
पतिपिहितं रन्ध्रमप्यन्धयेत् तं नौरन्ध्रं चूर्णपथ्यागुडलवणखटी-
मृद्धिरप्यन्तरालम् ॥ तद् वालुकापूर्णघटे विद्ध्याक्ष्मनैः पचेत्
तावदुपर्यमुख । ब्रीहिर्विर्वर्णत्वमुपैति यावत ततस्त् श्रीतं विद्धीत
चूर्णम् ॥ सिङ्गं तत्त्वं समाददीत तुलसीतीयेन वल्लीन्मितं पश्चात्
क्षीद्रकणासिताज्यपयसा तत्त्वानुपानं गदी । भूज्ञीताथ पयोऽव्रमुह-
सहितं साज्यत्त्वं हन्त्याचूर्णं तापं कालवग्नेन सञ्चितमयं श्रीतन्त्रनामा
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 medicinc cures fever.

कृष्णवराम्भक लौहम् ।

रसं गम्यं तोलकञ्च जातीकोषफले तथा । हेमभस्म तु पादैकं
तोलार्द्धं रूप्यलौहकम् ॥ अभ्यं शिलाजतु चैव भृङ्गराजञ्च सुस्तकम् ॥
केशराजमपामार्गं लवङ्गञ्च फलतिकम् ॥ वराङ्गवल्कलञ्चैव पिप्पली-
मूलमेव च । सैन्धवञ्च विडञ्चैव गुडुचीचूर्णमेव च ॥ कण्ठकारी
रसोनञ्च घन्याकं जीरकइयम् । चन्दनं देवकाषञ्च दार्ढीन्द्रियव-
मेव च ॥ किराततिक्तकं वालं तोलकञ्च समाहरेत् । द्वितोलं

मरिचं देयं भावयेदार्दजै रसैः ॥ माषार्द्धं भक्षयेत् प्रातर्मधुना
मधुरौक्षतम् । ज्वरं नानाविधं हन्ति शुक्रस्यं चिरकालजभ् ॥
साधासाध्यविचारोऽत्र नैव कार्यी भिषग्वरैः । अन्तर्धातुगतज्ञापि
नाशयेनात्र संशयः ॥ भूतोत्यं अमजञ्चापि सद्विपातज्वरं तथा ।
असाध्यज्वरं हन्ति यथा सूर्योदयस्तमः ॥ गरुड़ज्व समालोक्य
यथा सर्पः पलायते । तथैवास्य प्रसादेन ज्वरः शीघ्रं पलायते ॥
बलदं पूष्टिदम्बैव कामलापाण्डुरोगनुत् ॥ वीर्यस्तनकरं चैव
मन्दाग्निनाशनं परम् । सदा तु रमते नारीं न वीर्यं ज्यवां
प्रजेत् । प्रमेहं विविधैव विविधां यहसीं तथा ॥ अगुपानविशेषण
सर्वव्याधिं 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'marga, 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'tatikta, 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 diarrhoea, etc. It is a good aphrodisiac.

विक्रमकेशरी रसः ।

शुल्खमेकं हिधा तारं मर्द्येद विधिवद् भिषक् ॥ पश्चाद् विषं

रसं गन्धं मेलयित्वा तु भावयेत् । एकविंशतिवारांश्च लिम्पाक
वस्त्रलद्वैः ॥ रसः सिङ्गः प्रदातव्यो गुञ्जामात्रो ज्वरान्तकत् ।
सर्वज्वरहरः स्थातो रसो विक्रमकेशरी ॥

Bikrama keshari 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 ताम्बमेभिसुख्यं गन्धकम् । काधीन
मेघनादस्य पिष्ट । दह्वा पुटे पचेत् ॥ षड्भिः पुटैर्भवेत् सिङ्गो मेघनादो
ज्वरापहः । भक्षयेत् पर्णं खण्डेन विषमज्वरनाशनः ॥ अस्य
मात्रा द्विगुञ्जा स्थात् पथ्यं दुग्धौदनं हितम् । नागरातिविषामुस्त-
भूनिम्बान्तवत्सकम् ॥ सर्वज्वरातिसारज्ञं काथमस्यानुपाययेत् ।
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 diarrhoea a decoction of the following is to be drunk after taking this medicine:—shunthi, ativila, 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 ।

रसगम्भकयोः कला कज्जलीं भारणमध्यगम् । तवाधीवदनां
ताम्बपत्रीं संरध्य शोषयेत् ॥ पादाङ्गुष्ठप्रमाणेन चुल्यां ज्वालेन
तां दहेत् । मासहयं तत्सतत्खां रसपात्रीं समाहरेत् ।
चूर्णयेद् रक्तिकाद्यं दृतयं वा विचक्षणः । ताम्बलीदलयोगेन दद्यात्
सर्वज्वरेष्वमुम् ॥ जीरसैन्धवसंलिपवक्त्राय ज्वरिणे हितम् ।
चतुर्थकादिकं ज्वरं विषमं च नवं तथा । साधारणं सन्निपातं
जयत्येष न संशयः ॥

Chaturthaka 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 जौरकञ्च विचूर्णितम् । ताम्रं कनकबीजं
च सर्वं वासारसेन च ॥ कण्ठकारीरसेनैव धात्रीमुखरसेन च ।
गुडुच्याः स्वरसेनैव भावयित्वा पृथक् पृथक् ॥ मर्दयित्वा वटी
कार्या गुच्छामात्रा प्रयोजिता । विषमाख्यान् ज्वरान् सर्वान्
प्लौहानं यक्तं वभिम् । रक्तपित्तं वातरक्तं ग्रहणीं इत्यासकासकौ ।
अरुचिं शूलहृष्टासावर्णसि च विनाशयेत् ॥ रसो दिगम्बराख्योऽयं
द्वय आतिवलप्रदः ॥ महेशप्रियपुत्रे ग भूदेविन विकल्पितः ॥

Digambara rasa.

Equal quantities of mica rasasindura, powdered jeera', copper, and seeds of dhutura are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vena 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 ।

मेघपारदवैग्नेयविषव्योषपटूनि च । जीरकहयमेतानि समभागानि
कारयेत् ॥ सिन्दुवाररसेनापि रसोनस्य रसेन च । अपामार्गरसेनापि
समवारं दिर्मद्येत् ॥ तत् पक्वं वालुकायन्वे गुञ्जामादं
प्रयोजयेत् । सनागवल्लीमरिचं ततः शीताम्बु पाययेत् ।
उमाप्रसादनो नाम रसः शीतच्चरापहः । चतुर्थकं त्र्याहिकं
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 nigrundi, garlic, and apa'marga. 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.

ज्वराङ्गुश रसः ।

टङ्गनं रसगन्धौ च समभागौ प्रकल्पयेत् । नेपालं हिगुणं

दत्ता मर्दयेत् खल्पमध्यतः ॥ सूक्ष्मातां याति तद् यावत् तावत्
तन् मर्दयेच् छनैः । सैन्धवं मरिचं शङ्क' चिञ्चाच्चारं च माच्चिकम् ॥
तुल्यमेतत् ल्रयं क्षत्वा निम्बुतोयेन मर्दयेत् । वटकान् चण्णतुल्यां
सु भक्षयेच्च दिनत्रयम् ॥ एकाहिकं चतुर्थकं द्वाहिकं त्राहिकं
तथा । सर्वज्वरं विनाशयेज् ज्वराङ्गशाह्वयो 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 ।

रसगाढी तथा वङ्गमध्यकं समभागतः । मिलयित्वाऽथ वङ्गेन
समं सूतं विमर्दयेत् ॥ तत्रैकीकृत्य गम्भास्ते पेष्य जम्बूरवारिणा ।
सामान्यं पुटमादद्यात् समधा साधितं रसम् । कुमार्या चित्रकेणापि
भावयित्वाऽथ समधा । गुडेण जीरकेनापि ज्वरे जीर्णे प्रयोजयेत् ॥
कासे श्वासे कुमार्या च त्रिफलाकाशयोगतः । उक्काद' च
धनुर्व्वातमसृताकाशयोगतः । इत्येवं रोगतापन्नो रसचन्द्रोदयाद्वयः ॥

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 ।

सर्वे खरवजूविजयरसरसेन्द्रजीवेन्द्रादिपर्पटीसंज्ञका रसभैषज्याः
सर्वज्वरेषु प्रयुज्यन्ते । तेषां निर्भागप्रणाली अये अहश्चीरोगाधि-
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.

द्वितीयोऽध्यायः ।
अथ ज्वरातिसाराधिकारः ।
 अथ ज्वरातिसार-निदानम् ।

—;o;—

CHAPTER III.

Jwaratisara' fever with diarrhoea.

Symptoms of the disease.

पित्तज्ञरे पित्तभवोऽतिमार स्तथातिसारे यदि वा ज्वरः स्यात् ।
 दोषस्य दूषस्य समानभावाज्वरातिसारः कथितो भिषग्भिः ॥

Sometimes, fever, due to an excess of pittam, 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'tisa'ra—"

ज्वरातीसारिणमादौ कुर्यास्त्रङ्गनपाचने । प्रायस्तावामसम्बन्धं
 विना न भवतो यतः ॥

One suffering from jwara'tisa'ra 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 वत्सनाभञ्च तयोसुखञ्च हिङ्गुलम् । सुखसञ्जीवनी
ख्याता जम्बूररसमहिंता ॥ मूलकवीजसंतुल्या वटिका सुखदायिनी ।
पानीया शीततोयेन ज्वरातीसारनाशिनी । विसूच्यां सञ्चिपाते 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 cinnamon 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.

सिङ्गप्राणेश्वर रसः ।

गन्धे शाख्नं पृथग् वेदभागमन्यञ्च भागिकम् । सर्विंठङ्गयवज्ञाराः
पञ्चैव लवणानि च ॥ वराव्योषिन्द्रवीजानि द्विजीराम्बियमानिकाः ।
सहिङ्गु वीजसारञ्च शतपुष्पा सुचूर्णिता ॥ सिङ्गप्राणेश्वरः सूतः
प्राणिनां प्राणदायकः । माषैकं भक्षयेदस्य नागवज्ञीदलैर्युतम् ॥
उष्णोदकानुपानञ्च दद्यात् तत्र पलातयम् । अतिसारे ज्वरान्विते
केवले वा ज्वरेऽपि च ॥ धोरे क्षिदोषजे रोगे ग्रहस्थामस्तुगामये ।
वातोदरोदभवे शूले शूले च परिणामजे ॥

Siddha praneshwara rasa.

Four parts, each, of sulphur mercury, and mica, and one part, each, of sarjiksa'ra, borax, jauaksa'ra, the five salts, triphala', trikatu, indrajaba' jeera', black jeera', roots of chitraka, jauna'ni, hingu, biranga, and shatapuspa' 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 diarrhoea, with or without fever, chronic diarrhoea, dysentery, and colic due to flatulence, and acidity.

कनकसुन्दर रसः ।

हिङ्गुलं मरिचं गन्धं पिप्पली टङ्गणं विषम् । कनकस्य च
बीजानि समांशं विजयाद्रवैः ॥ मर्हयेद् याममात्रन् चण्मात्रां
वटीं चरेत् । भक्षणाद् अहणीं हन्ति रसः कनकसुन्दरः ॥
अग्निमान्द्रं ज्वरं तौत्रमतिसारञ्च नाशयेत् । पथं दध्योदनं
दद्याद् यदा तक्रान्तमण्डकम् ॥

Kanaka sundara rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, maricha, sulphur, pippali, borax, aconite, and seeds of dhustura 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 diarrhoea. Diet, curd or butter-milk with paste prepared from boiled rice.

कनकप्रभा रसः ।

सुवर्णबीजं मरिचं मरालपादं कणाटझनसूतनीलम् । गन्धं
जयाङ्गिहि॒वसं विमर्दं गुञ्जाप्रमाणां वटिकां विदध्यात् ॥ एषाति
सारथहणीं ज्वराम्बिमान्द्रं निहन्यात् कनकप्रभेयम् । दध्योदनं
पथ्यमनुष्णवारि मांसं भजेत् तित्तिरिलावकानाम् ।

Kanaka prabha rasa.

Equal quantities of seeds of dhutura', maricha, hangsa'pi, pippali, borax mercury, aconite and sulphur are to be rubbed, for one day, with the water in which leaves of bhanga' 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 ।

टझनं दरदं गन्धमभ्वकच्च समं समम् । दुधिकाया रसेनैव
भावयेच दिनतयम् । हिगुञ्जं मधुना देयं वज्जेन श्वेतसर्जसः ॥
विविधं नाशयेद्रक्तं ज्वरातोसारमुख्यम् । पथ्यं तक्रं पयश्चाग-
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 *bhavana'*, 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 समी ग्राञ्छी सूतपादं विषं क्षिपेत् । सर्वतुल्यं
मृतञ्चाम्रं मर्द्यं धुमुरजैद्रवैः । सर्पास्याश्च द्रवैर्यामं कषायेनाथ
भावयेत् । धातव्यतिविषा मुस्तं शुण्डी जौरकवालकम् ॥ यमानी
धान्यकं विल्वपाठापथ्यकणान्वितम् । कूटजस्य लचं बीजं
कपिलं वालदाढ़िमम् । प्रत्येकं कर्षमात्रं स्यात् कुष्ठितं
काथयेज्जलैः । चतुर्गुणं जलं दस्ता यावत् पादावशेषितम् ॥
अनेन त्रिदिनं भाव्यः पूर्वोक्तो मर्दितो रसः । रुद्धा तद्
वालुकायन्ते क्षणं मृद्दमिना पचेत् ॥ प्रेतसञ्जीवनो नाम चास्य
गुञ्जचतुष्टयम् । दातव्यमनुपानेन चासाध्यमपि साधयेत् ॥ षट्
प्रकारमतीसारं साध्यासाध्यं जयेद् ध्रुवम् । नागरातिविषामुस्तं
देवदाह कणा वचा ॥ यमानी वालकं धन्या कूटजत्वक्त्वहरीतकी ।
धातकीन्द्रवयौ विल्वं पाठा मोचरसं समम् । चूर्णित मधुना
लेष्यमनुपानं सुखावहम् ॥

Preta sanijibana 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 dhutūra' 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, ativila', musta', shunthi, jeera', 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 medicine is taken. This medicine cures all sorts of diarrhoea.

ज्वरातिसारे पथ्यानि ।

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

Diet in fever with diarrhoea.

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

अथातिसाराधिकारः ।

अथातौसार-निदानम् ।

गुर्वतिस्त्रिघरक्षीष्ण-द्रवस्थूलातिशीतलैः । विरुद्धाधरशनाजीर्णे
विषमैश्चापि भोजनैः ॥ स्वेहाद्यैरतियुक्तैश्च मिथ्यायुक्तैर्विषैर्भयैः ।
शोकाद्दुष्टाम्बमद्यातिपानैः साक्षर्त्तपर्ययैः ॥ जलाभिरमणैर्वेग-
विधातैः क्रिमिदीषतः । नृणां भवत्यतीसारो लक्षणं तस्य वक्ष्यते ।
संशम्यापां धातुरग्निं प्रवृद्धः शक्तिनिश्चो वायुनाधः प्रणवः ।
सरत्यतीवातिसारं तमाहु व्याधिं धोरं षड्विधं तं वदन्ति ॥

Diarrhoea.

Its causes.

The following are the causes of diarrhoea:—taking of food-stuff which are heavy, too much fatty, too much coarse, much hot, mainly liquid, ill-chewed, or too much cold, incogenial 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 activites of worms in the intestines.

The disease is called *atisa'ra* (*diarrhoea*). 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 ।

दरदच्च विषं व्योषं जीरकं टङ्गनं समम् । गन्धकञ्चाभकञ्चैव
भागैकं शुद्धसूतकम् ॥ सर्वतुल्यमहेः फेनं मर्हयेन् निम्बुकद्रवैः ।
एकौकै भन्नयेचानु जीरकमधुना सह ॥ त्रिदोषोत्थमतीसारं
सज्जरं वाथ विज्वरम् । सर्वरूपमतीसारं संयहश्वणीं जयेत् ॥
रसोऽभयनृसिंहोऽथमतीसारे सुपूजितः ॥

Iatro chemical medicines in diarrhoea.

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 diarrhoea, due to an excess of the three doshas and chronic diarrhoea also.

प्राणेश्वर रसः ।

रसगन्धकमभवच्च टङ्गनं शतपुष्पकम् । यमानी जीरकाख्यञ्च
प्रत्येकं कर्षयुग्मकम् ॥ कर्षमेकं यवचारं हिंगु पटुकपञ्चकम् ।

विरङ्गेन्द्रयवं सर्जरसकं चानिसंचितम् । दृष्टु च वटिका कार्या
नाम्ना प्राणेश्वरो रसः ॥

Praneshvara rasa.

Two tola's, each, of mercury, sulphur, mica, borax, shatapuspa, jama'ni, and jeera'; and one tola' each of jabaksa'ra, hingu, the five salts, biranga, indrajava, 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 ।

हिंगुलोत्थो रसो लौहं गम्भकं टंकणं शठी । धान्यकं वालकं
मुखं पाठा जीरं बुणप्रिया ॥ प्रत्येकं तोलकं चृणं छागीचीरण
पेषितम् । माषैका वटिका कार्या रसोऽयममृतार्णवः ॥ वटिकां
भक्षयेत् प्रातर्गहनानन्दभाषिताम् । धन्याजीरकयूषेण विजया-
शणवीजतः ॥ मधुना च्छागदुधेन मण्डेन शीतवारिणा । कदलौ-
मोचकरसैः कञ्चटकद्रवेण वा । अतीसारं जयेदुयमेकजं हन्दजं
तथा । दोषवयसमुद्धुतमुपसर्गसमन्वितम् ॥ शूलघ्नो वह्निजननो
यहश्चर्षीविकारनुत् । अमृतपित्तप्रशमनः कासघ्नो गुलमनाशनः ॥

Amrita'rnavva 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.

ददूर रसः ।

सुश्वस्त्रीक्षाचूर्णं तु रसेन्द्रसमभागिकम् । काञ्चनाररसैष्टृष्टा
सर्वातीसारनाशनम् ॥ पिण्ठः समेन तीक्ष्णेन काञ्चनाराम्बुमर्हितः ।
पुटपाकोऽतिसारज्ञः सुतोऽयं ददूरराह्यः ॥

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 ractis, each, to be taken with honey only).

आनन्दभैरव रसः ।

हिङ्गुलं वत्सनाभं च मरिचं टंकणं कणा । मर्हयेत् समभागं
च रसो ह्यानन्दभैरवः ॥ गुञ्जैकां वार्षगुञ्जां वा वलं ज्ञात्वा
प्रदापयेत् । मधुना लेहयेत्वानु कूटजस्य फलं लचम् ॥ चूर्णितं
कर्षमात्रं तु विदोषोत्थातिसारजित् । दध्यन्ते दापयेत् पथं

गावाज्यं तक्रमेव वा ॥ पिपासायां जलं शीतं क्रिङ्गया 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 ।

पृथक् पलिकगन्धाश्मसूतसञ्जातकज्जलोम् । प्रद्राव्य निक्षिपेदृ व्योम
पलिकं गतचन्द्रिकम् ॥ काष्ठेनालोद्ध तत् सर्वं निषिपेत्
कूटजपत्रके । पुनः संचूर्ण्य यत्रेन भावयेत्तदनन्तरम् ॥ वालति-
न्दुफलद्रावैः क्षीरैरौदूष्वरैस्तथा । अरलुत्वग्रसैश्वापि दुष्खिनी-
खरसैस्तथा ॥ पुटपक्ष्य वालस्य दाढिमस्य रसैः शुभैः ।
क्षणकाम्बोजिकामूलरसैः कुटजवल्कलैः । तुल्यांशविश्वगान्धारीचूर्णं
द्विपलिकं निषिपेत् । मुस्तावत्सकदौष्याग्निमोचसारं सजौरकम् ॥
वत्सनामं च कर्वांशं प्रत्येकं तत्र निक्षिपेत् । विचूर्णं भावयेदृ
पुनः शुण्ठीकाथेन सप्तधा ॥ इत्यं सिङ्गो रसः पिष्टः करण्डे
विनिवेशयेत् । सुधासार इति ख्यातः सुधारससमो गुणैः ॥

दीपनः पाचनो आहो हृद्यो रुचिकरस्तथा । दोषतयातिसारं

च दुर्जयं भेषजान्तरैः ॥ आमं चैवामरकं च ज्वरातिसारभेव च ।
सातीसारां विसूचीं च प्रतिवधाति तत्क्षणात् ॥ मात्यमान-
व्यतिक्रान्तिरिव पुण्यफलोदयम् ॥ पिष्ठविश्वावृक्षकल्पेन विधाय
खलु चक्रिकाम् ॥ निक्षिपेत् खेदनीयन्त्रे पञ्चार्जवटिकावधि ।
आकृष्ट तज्जलैरेवं संप्रभद्यं हरेद्रसम् ॥ सुधासाररसं तत्र क्षिप्ता
धानकसम्मितम् । पूर्वीदितेषु रोगेषु प्रददीत भिषग्वरः ॥ गोतके
नाजदध्ना वा पथ्यं देयं हितं मितं । वालरभाफलं गुर्वीफलं
विलूफलं तथा ॥ मधुकमामपेशी च छुत्ताकं च प्रशस्यते ।
सर्वातिसारं ग्रहणीं च हिक्कां मन्दाग्निमानाहमरोचकं च ॥
निहन्ति सद्यो विहितमपाके वित्तिप्रयोगेण रसोत्तमोऽयम् ।
(षड्भिस्तु रक्तिकाभिः स्थानमाषको हेमधानकौ) ॥

Sudha'-sa'ra 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 dugdhini, 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 kantaka'ri ; and

one tola', each, of musta', indrajava, black jeera', roots of chitraka, exudation of the sha'liali 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 each, 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 ।

नागभस्मरसव्योमगन्धैरर्जपलोभितैः । कुर्वीत कज्जलौ' स्फूक्षणं प्रद्विपेत् तदनन्तरम् । द्विपलोभितरालायां इुतायां परिभिश्चिताम् ॥ मृष्टैर्यंकाक्षसिभूत्यवचाव्योषहिजीरकैः । सपथ्याविजयादीप्यसुख्यां-शैरवचूर्णितैः ॥ भेलघेत् प्राक्तनं कल्कं भावयेत्तदनन्तरम् । महानिम्बलवचासारैः काम्बोजीमूलजट्रवैः ॥ रसैर्नार्गवलायाश्च गुडुच्याश्च त्रिधा त्रिधा । ततश्च गुठिकाः कार्या वदरास्थिप्रमाणतः । हन्त्यादेव हि नागसुन्दरसो वस्त्रोभितः सेवितो । नानातोसरणामयं गुदपरिभ्रंशं सथा विभिश्चम् ॥

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.

सुधासिंधु रसः ।

द्वौ भागौ गन्धकस्याणौ शङ्खचूर्णस्य योजयेत् । एकमेव रसस्यांश्चर्मकंचीरणं भर्त्येत् । चित्रकस्य द्रवेणैव शोषयित्वा पुनः पुनः । एकीकृत्य रसेनाथं ज्वारं दत्त्वा तदर्दकम् ॥ अर्कचीरणं कुर्वीत गोलकानथं शोषयेत् । निरुध्य चूर्णलिप्ते इथं भाण्डे दद्यात् पुटं तथा । सुधासिंधुरसो ह्येष संग्रहणतिसारनुत् । गुञ्जाचतुष्टयं चास्य मरीचाज्यसमन्वितम् । इदीत दधिभक्तं च पथं विष्वनाथे 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'baksára, rubbed with the milk of arka, made into lumps, and dried. These lumps are then to be put into an earthen pot, the inner sufarce 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 । यामं च महीयेत्
खल्वे तेन पूर्या वराटिकाः । टङ्गनं तु गवां चौरैः पिण्डा तेन सुखं
लिपेत् । वराटानां प्रयत्नेन रुद्धा भार्हे पुटे पचेत् । स्वाङ्गशीतं
समुद्भृत्य ततशूर्णा वराटकाः । विश्वनाथरसो नान्ना चौद्वैरुच्छा-
चतुष्टयम् ॥ नागरातिविषामुस्तादेवदारुचान्वितम् । कषाय-
मनुपानं 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, ativila, musta', devada'ru and bacha', is to be drunk after taking this medicine which cures diarrhoea due to an excess of va'yu.

गिरिश सुन्दर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं समं गग्नं मरिचं टङ्गणं तथा । खण्डवीजं समं
मर्द्यं भार्गेद्रिवैर्दिनार्जकम् ॥ सूततुल्यं मृतं चाभ्यं रसः
गिरिशसुन्दरः । अस्य गुज्जाहयं हन्ति पित्तातिसारमुथकम् ॥

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 गग्नं च पलं पलम् । कापूरं पारदं
गम्बं प्रत्येकं वटकोन्मितम् ॥ जातिकोषमुरापतं शठीतालिश
केशरम् । व्योषं चोचं कणामूलं लवज्जं पिचुसम्मितम् ॥ भक्षयेत्
प्रातरुद्याय गुज्जाहयप्रमाणतः । नानारूपमतिसारः । यहसीं

सर्वेरुपिणीम् ॥ अम्लपित्तं तथा शूलं शूलञ्च परिणामजम् ।
रसायनवरश्वाय 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, ta'lishapatra, na'ga-keshara, 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 ।

भस्मसूतं द्विधा गम्भ्यं तथा चैव मृताभ्यकम् । दिनं सार्षपतैलेन
पिष्टा यामं विपाचयेत् । रसैर्मार्कवमूलोत्थैः पिष्टा यामं विपा-
चयेत् । विक्षारपञ्चलवणविषयोषाग्निजीरकैः । सविडङ्गैसुख्य-
भागैरयं कारुण्यसागरः । माषमात्रं ददीतास्य भिषक्
सर्वातिसारके ॥ सज्जरे विज्जरे वापि सशूले शोणितोङ्गवे ।
निरामि शोथयुक्ते वा यहस्यां सान्निपातिके ॥ अनुपानं विनाश्येष
कार्यसिद्धिं करिष्यति ॥

Karunya 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 three alkalies (viz ; jabakṣa'ra, swarjiksara), and borax, taken in equal quantities), the five salts, aconite, trikatu, roots of chitraka, jecra', 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 टङ्गममृतं मागधीसमम् । स्वच्छपिष्ठन्तु गुच्छैकं
रसमानन्दवैभवम् ॥ लेहयेनधुना चानु कूटजस्य फलत्वचोः ।
चूर्णितं कर्षमावन्तु विदेषोत्थातिसारजित् ॥ दध्यन्तं 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 ।

हिङ्गुलच्च विषं व्योषं टड्डणं गम्भकं समम् । जम्बोररससंयुक्तं
महं येद् यामकद्यम् ॥ कासश्वासातिसारेषु अहखां सान्निपातिके ।
अपस्थारेऽनिले महेश्यजीणे वज्ञमान्द्रके ॥ 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'yū, spermatorrhœa, indigestion, and loss of appetite.

महेशमङ्गल रसः ।

हिङ्गुलमहिफेनच्च मुस्तकेन्द्रयवं तथा । जातीफलच्च कर्पूरं
टड्डनच्च विमर्दयेत् ॥ जलेन वटिका कार्या हिगुञ्जापरिमाणतः ।
ब्बरातिसारिणे चैव तथातीसाररोगिणे ॥ अहखां च प्रददीत रसो
महेशमङ्गलः ॥

Mahesha mangala rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, opium, musta, indrajava, ja'tiphala, 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 ।

पारदाभ्वकसिन्दूरं गन्धं जातीफलं मम् । कूटजस्य फलं चौव
धुक्ष्मीजानि टङ्गुनम् ॥ व्योषं मुस्ताभया चैव चूतवीजं तथैव च ।
विल्वकं सर्ज्जीवीजञ्च दाढ़िमीफलवल्कलम् ॥ एतानि समभागानि
निक्षिपेत् खल्पमध्यतः । विजयाखरसेनैव मर्हयेत् शुक्लाचूणिं तम् ॥
गुज्जाफलप्रमाणान्तु वटिकां कारयेद्भिषक् । एकां कुटजमूललत्क-
कषायेण प्रयोजयेत् ॥ आमातिसारं हरति कुरुते वस्त्रदीपनम् ।
मधुना विलुशुण्ठेन रक्तश्वहणिकां जयेत् ॥ शुण्ठीधान्यकयोर्गेन
चातिसारं निहन्तप्रसौ । जातीफलरसो ह्योष ग्रहणीगदहारकः ।

Da'ksa'yani rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, mica, rasa-sinduram, sulphur, ja'tiphala 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'mā (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.

षड्निष्क तैलम् ।

षड्निष्कं तिलतैलस्य निष्कं जम्बूरजं रसम् । लवणं पञ्चगुञ्जं च अङ्गूख्या मर्हयेद् दृढम् ॥ आमवातातिसारप्तं लिहेत् पथ्यं च पूर्ववत् ॥

Sarniska tailam.

One and a half tola' of oil prepared from tila (sesamum), 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 । विसेपी लाजमण्डस्थ मस्तुतुवरीरसः ॥ शशैणलावहरिणकपिञ्जलभवा रसाः । सर्वे छुट्टुभक्षाः शृङ्खली खल्लिसो मधुराखिका ॥ तैलं छागघृतक्षीरे दधि तक्रं गवामपि । दधिजं वा पयोजं वा नवनीतं गवाजयोः ॥ नवं रथापुष्पफलं क्षीद्रं जम्बुफलानि च । भव्यं महाद्रेकं विश्वं शालुकञ्च विकङ्गतम् । कपिथं वकुलं विलूं तिन्दुकं दाढ़िमद्यम् । तालकं कञ्चुटदलं चाङ्गेरी विजयारुणा । जातीफलञ्च हीवरं जौरकं गिरिमङ्गिका । कुसुम्वरं महानिम्ब कषायाः सकलो रसः । अच्छपानानि सर्वानि 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, bahuba'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 अपथानि ।

स्वेदोऽच्छनं रुधिरमोक्षणमम्बुपानम् स्नानं व्यवायमपि
जागररधूमनस्यम् । अभ्यच्छनं सकलवेगविधारणम् रुक्षाणप्रसाक्षण-
मशनम् विहङ्गमन्मयम् ॥ गोधूममाषयवास्तुककाकमाचीनिस्यावकन्द-
मधु शिश्रूरसालपूरगम् । कुण्डाण्डतुम्बिवदरं गुरु चान्नपानं
ताम्बुलमिन्नुगुडमद्यमुपोदिका च ॥ द्राक्षाम्लवेतसफलं रसोनम्भ
धात्री दुष्टाम्बुमस्तु गृहवारिच नारिकेलम् । संस्त्रेहनं मृगमदोऽ-
खिलपत्रशाकं ज्ञारः सराणि सकलानि पुनर्नवा च ॥ एव्वारुकं
लवण्णमम्लमपि प्रकोपिवर्गीऽतिसारगदपीडितमानवेषु ॥

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 मन्दाने रहिताश्चिनः । भूयः संदूषितो
वह्नि ग्रहणीमभिदूषयेत् ॥ एकैकशः सर्वशश्च दोषैरत्यथैमूच्छ्वैः ।
सा दुष्टा वह्निं भुक्तमाममेव विमुच्चति । पक्षं वा सर्वजं पूति
मूहुर्वद्धं मूहुद्रवम् । ग्रहणीरोगमाहुस्तमायुब्देऽद्विदो जनाः ॥
अरुचिः 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 nā'ri (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.

ग्रहणीरोगि रसप्रयोगः ।

वज्रकपाट रसः ।

मृतसूताभ्रकं गन्धं यवक्षारं च टङ्गणम् । वचा जया समं सर्वं
जयन्तीभृङ्गजट्रवैः ॥ सजम्बौरै स्वप्रहं मर्द्यं शोषयेत् तं च गोलकम् ।
मन्दवङ्गौ शनैः स्वेद्यं यामार्द्यं लौहपात्रके ॥ रससाम्ये प्रतिविषा
देया मोचरस स्थाप्ता । भावयेहिजयाद्रावैः शोषं पेणं च समधा ॥
रसो वज्रकपाटोऽयं निष्कार्द्यं मधुना लिहेत् ॥

Iatro Chemical medicines applicable in grahani.

Bajra kapa'ta rasa.

Equal quantities of incinerated mercury, mica, sulphur, jabaksha'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 ।

दधां कपर्दिकां पिष्टा लूषणं टङ्गणं विषम् । गन्धकं
शुडसूतं च तुल्यं जम्बीरजै द्रवैः ॥ मर्हयेद् भज्येन्माषं मरिचाज्यं
लिहेदनु । निहन्ति यहणीरोगं 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.

सुवण्णसुन्दर रसः ।

हिङ्गुलं मरिचं गन्धं पिप्पलौ टङ्गणं विषम् । कनकस्य च
वीजानि समांशं विजयाद्रवैः ॥ मर्हयेद् याममावं तु चण्णमावं
वटीकातम् । भज्येद् यहणीं हन्ति रसः कनकसुन्दरः । अग्निमान्द्रः

ज्वरं तौत्रमतिसारं च नाशयेत् । दध्यन्नं दापयेत् पथ्यं गव्याजं
तक्रमेव वा ॥

Suvarna sundara rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, 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.

त्रिमूर्ति रसः ।

रसाभगन्धाः क्रमबृद्धभागा जयारसेन त्रिदिनं त्रिमर्हां ।
गद्याणकार्ब्बं मधुना समेतं 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.

पोटलीरसः ।

कपह्तुल्यं रसगन्धकलकं लौहं मृतं टङ्गणकं च तुल्यम् ।
जयारसेनैकदिनं विमर्द्य चूर्णं संपेत्य पुटेत भारणे । ददीत तां
पोटलिकां च दोषतयप्रधानयहृणीनिवृत्तैः ॥

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 ।

नष्टपिण्डं चतुर्मासमेकैकं रसगच्छयोः । अभ्रकं माषमानं च
मातुलुङ्गाख्लमहिं तम् ॥ शोषितं सप्तधा चैव दिमाषं लूप्रषणं
पूचक् । त्रिशूलीश्वरङ्गचाङ्गे रौसातलातीक्ष्णपर्णिं का । इवे तापराजिता
कन्धामत्स्थालीयोषसुन्दरा ॥ करिणीकर्णमोटीकरुदन्तीचित्रकार्द्व-
कात् । धुम्रूकाकमाचीभ्यां मुषख्लाश्च पृथग्यसैः ॥ मर्दितं
हिपलैः कुर्याहटिका माषसमिता । ग्रहण्यां पर्णखण्डे न व्योषयुक्ता
निषेविता ॥ अहंचिं राजयक्ष्माणं मन्दामिं सूतिकागदान् ।
शमयेहटिका नान्ना 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 matulunga 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', hilamocika', grisma-sundara', karini (hastihundi), karnamoti (babbuli), rudanti, roots of chitraka, ginger, dhutura', ka'kama'chi, and ta'lamluli. 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 ।

रसगन्धकताम्नाभ्यं क्षारां स्तीन् वर्षणा वृष्टम् । अपामार्गस्य च
क्षारं लवणं दिहिमाषकम् ॥ चाङ्गेर्या हस्तिशुण्ड्याश्च रसैः पिष्ठं
पचेत् पुटे । भक्षयित्वा ततो गुञ्जां ग्रहणां काञ्जिकं पिवेत् ॥
पक्षिशूले च कासे च मन्दाम्नावार्द्धकद्रवम् । अस्त्रपित्ते च धारोणा
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 apa ma'rga, and rock-salt are to be rubbed together with the juices of changeri and hasti shundi, and heated by putam. Dose, one racti, each. A little of ka'nji is to be drunk after taking this medicine, which may also be applied in parima'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 milching.

ग्रहणीकपाट रसः ।

रसेन्द्रगम्यातिविषाभयाभ्रं क्षारद्वयं मोचरसो वचा च । जया
च जम्बूररसेन पिष्टं पिण्डीकृतं स्थाद् ग्रहणीकपाटः ॥

तस्यार्द्धमाषान् मधुना प्रभाते शम्बुकभस्त्राज्यमधूनि लिङ्घात् ।
सक्तीरिणीजीरकमाणिमन्तोक्षणानि चादौ दधिभोजनं च ॥

Grahani kapa'ta rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, ativila' haritaki, mica sarjiksha'ra, exudation of sha'liali, bacha', 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 ।

हं सपादीरसैः पिष्टं रसगम्यकयोः पलम् । कोलं च विषचूर्णश्च
वालुकायन्त्रपाचितम् ॥ शाणं विषस्यार्द्धपलं मरिचस्य विमिश्रयेत् ।
दीपनोऽग्निविवर्द्धनो ग्रहणां च विशेषतः ॥ स वातश्लेष्मज्ञान् रोगान्
क्षणादेवापकर्षति । सन्त्रिपातञ्चरश्वासक्षयकासांश्च 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'y়ন and kapha, sa'nnapatika fever, asthma, consumption, and cough.

मार्कण्डे य रसः ।

शुद्धसूतज्व गग्धज्व हिङ्गुलं टङ्गणं तथा । व्योषं जातीफलज्वै व
लवड्णं तजपत्रकम् ॥ एलावीजं सुस्तकज्व चित्रकं करिपिप्पली ।
नालरं सजलज्वाभ्यं धातक्यतिविषा तथा ॥ शियूजं शाल्मली चैव
अहिफेनं पलाशकम् । एतानि समभागानि शूक्त्याचूर्णानि कारयेत् ॥
खदिदस्मात् प्रतिदिनं माषकं सितया सह । संयहयहणीं हन्ति
मन्दामिनज्व विशेषतः ॥ धातुबृद्धिवयोऽविलम्बुष्टग्निकारकम् ।
मार्कण्डे यरसो ज्ञातो महादेवप्रसादतः ॥

Markandeya rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, shulphur, cinnabar, borax, trikatu, ja'tiphala, cloves, tejapatra, cinnamon, musta', roots of chitraka, gajapippali, shunthi, ba'laka, mica, dha'taki-flower, ativisa', seeds of shobha'njana, sha'linali, 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.

ग्रहणीशाहू ल रसः ।

रसगधकलौहाभ्वं ह्येषु लवणपञ्चकम् । हरिद्रे पाकलञ्ज्वैव
बचा मुस्ता विड्जन्कम् ॥ त्रिकटु त्रिफला चित्रमजमोदा यमानिका ।
गजोपकुल्या च्चाराणि तथैव गृहधृमकम् ॥ एतेषां कार्षिकं चूर्णं
विजयाचूर्णकं समम् । माषद्वयमिदं चूर्णं शालितण्डुलवारिणा ॥
भक्षयेत् प्रातरुद्याय ग्रहणीगदनाशनम् । अग्निञ्च कुरुते दीपं
वड्वानलसन्निभम् ॥ सर्वातिसारशमनं दृशाज्वरविनाशनम् ।
पक्वापक्वमतीसारं नानावर्णं सवेदनम् ॥ आमातिसारमखिलं
विशेषाच्छयथुं जयेत् । असाध्यां ग्रहणीं हन्ति पाण्डुप्लौहचिरज्वरान् ।
ग्रहणीशाहू लो रसः सर्वरोगकुलान्तकः ॥

Grahani shardula rasa.

One tola' in weight, each, of mercury, shulphur, 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 जातीफललवज्ज्ञयोः । प्रत्येकं शाणमानञ्च
सूक्ष्माचूर्णीकृतं शुभम् ॥ सूर्यावर्त्तरसेनैव विलूपत्वरसेन च ।
शृङ्गाटकस्य पत्राणां रसैः प्रत्येकशः पलैः ॥ चण्डातपेन संशोष्य
बटिका कारयेद्भिषक् । विलूपत्वरसेनैव दापयेद्ब्रह्मिकादयम् ॥ 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 shringa'taka. Pills are then to be made, two ractis in weight, each, to be taken with the juice 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 । त्रिकटु विफला चैव
समसेकलं कारयेत् ॥ भज्ञाभृङ्गद्रवैश्चैतद् भावयेच्च पुनः पुनः ।

रक्तिवयं ततस्वास्थ मधुना सह भक्षयेत् ॥ असाध्यां ग्रहणीं हन्ति
रसः संग्रहणीहरः ॥

Samgrahanihara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, opium, exudation of sha'mali, trikatu, and triphala' are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vena, 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.

वड़वामुख रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं समं गन्धं सृतताम्बाभट्टङ्गनम् । सामुद्रज्ज्वरक्षारं
सर्जिसैववनागरम् ॥ अपामार्गस्य च क्षारं पलाशवरुणस्य च ।
प्रत्येकं सूततुल्यं स्यादम्लयोगेन मर्दयेत् ॥ हस्तिशुण्डौद्रवैश्वाम्बौ
मर्दयित्वा पुष्टेष्वृ । माषमाकः प्रदातक्यो रसोऽयं वड़वामुखः ।
ग्रहणीं विविधां हन्ति संग्रहणीं च्चरम् ॥

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 apa'marga, pala sha, and baruna are to be rubbed together with some sour vegetable juice and with the juice of hastishundi. The compound is then to be heated by laghuputam. Dose,

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

हंसपोटली रसः ।

दग्धकपर्दकान् पिष्टा त्रूपथण् टक्कल् विषम् ॥ गन्धकं
शुद्धसूतञ्च तुल्यं ज्वम्बीरजै द्रवैः ॥ मर्दयेद् भक्षयेमाषं मरिचाज्यं
लिहेदनु । निहन्ति अहणीरोगं पथ्यं तक्कोदनं हितम् ॥

Hansa pottali rasa .

Equal quantites 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.

अहणीवज्रकपाट रसः ।

सूतं गन्धं यवच्चारं जयन्तुर्ग्राम्बटङ्गनम् । जयन्तीभृङ्गजम्बीर
द्रवैः पिष्टा दिनवयम् ॥ यामार्द्धं गोलकं स्वेद्यं मन्देन पावकेन
च । श्रीते जयारससमैः शाल्मलीविजयाद्रवैः ॥ भावयेत् सप्तधा
वज्रकपाटः स्याद् रसोत्तमः । माषहयं त्रयं व्रास्य मधुना अहणीं
जयेत् ॥

Grahani bajra kapatā rasa.

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

rubbed, for one day each, with the juices of jayanti, bhringa rā'ja, 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, shalmali, and haritaki. Dose, 12 to 18 ractis, each to be taken with honey. This medicine cures grahani

त्रुपवस्त्रभ रसः ।

जातीफललवङ्गाद्वत्वगेलाटङ्गरामठम् । जौरकं तेजपत्रञ्च
यमानी विश्वसैन्धवम् ॥ लौहमध्यं च तास्त्रञ्च रसगन्धकमेव च ।
मरिचं तिवृतं रुथ्यं प्रत्येकं हिपलोच्चितम् ॥ धात्रीरसे वटीं
कुर्याद् दिगुज्जाफलमानतः । हन्ति शूलं तथा गुल्मामवातं
सुदारणम् ॥ हृच्छूलं पाष्वशूलञ्च चक्षुःशूलं हलीमकम् । शिरः
शूलं कटीशूलमानाहमष्ठशूलकम् ॥ क्रिमिकुष्ठानि दद्रनि वातरक्तं
भगन्दरम् । उपदंशमतिसारं ग्रहणर्थः प्रवाहिकाम् । रसोऽयं
त्रुपवस्त्रभो महेश्वकरणासमः ॥

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 grahanī.

नृपेन्द्रवल्लभ रसः ।

मात्रिकं लोहमध्यज्वलं वज्रं रजतहाटकम् । ग्रन्थियमानिका
चोचं ताम्रं नागरटङ्गणम् ॥ सैन्धवं वालकं मुस्तं धन्याकं
गम्बकं रसम् । शूद्रनी कर्पूरकच्चैव प्रत्येकं माषकोच्चितम् ॥ माषहयं
रामठं स्यामरिचानां चतुष्टयम् । जातीकोषं लवज्जन्म पतञ्जलि
तोलकोच्चितम् ॥ नाभिशङ्खं विड्जन्म शाणं माषहयं विषम् ।
कर्षषट्कं सत्रिमाषं सूक्ष्मैलानां ततः चिपेत् ॥ विडं कर्षहयं
सर्वं छागीक्षीरणं 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, borax, 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 grahanī attended with a'na'ha.

राजेन्द्रवस्त्रभ रसः ।

कर्षतयं मृतं कान्तं मृताभ्रं मृतसाम्बकम् । मृतं तारं
 माल्किकञ्च कर्षं कर्षं प्रदापयेत् ॥ मृतं स्वर्णं मृतं तारं टङ्गणं शृङ्गमेव
 च । वसिरं दन्तीमूलञ्च मरिचं तिजपत्रकम् ॥ यमानी वालकं मुखं
 शुण्ठी धन्या तथैव च । सिम्बूङ्गवं च कर्पूरं विडङ्गं चित्रकं विषम् ॥
 पारदं गन्धकञ्चैव तोलमानं प्रदापयेत् । तोलद्वयं त्रिवृत्तं
 खवङ्गं तत्सतुर्गुणम् ॥ जातीकोषफलञ्चैव वराङ्गकन्तु तत्समम् ।
 सर्वेषामर्दभागन्तु विडकं तद मिश्रयेत् ॥ सर्वमेकीकृतं यदु यद्
 द्वुष्टिचुण्डञ्च तत्समम् । भावना च प्रदातव्या क्षागीदुधेन सप्तधा ॥
 मातुलुङ्गरसैः पश्चाद् भावयेत् सप्तवारकम् । क्षायाशुष्कां वटीं
 छत्वा भक्षयेद् दशरक्तिकाम् ॥ राजेन्द्रवस्त्रभो रसः सर्वलोकसुखप्रदः ॥
 मन्दानलं संग्रहणी प्रवृद्धमासानुवन्धां क्रिमिपाण्डुरोगम् । क्षद्यन्त-
 पित्तं हृदयामयञ्च गुल्मोदरम्पीहभगन्दरञ्च ॥ अर्शांसि वै
 पित्तकृतानशेषान् सोमं सशूलाष्टकमेव हन्ति । साजीणं विष्टम्भ-
 विसर्पदाहं विलम्बिकामप्यलसं प्रभेहम् ॥ कुष्ठान्यशेषाणि च
 कासशोषं हन्यात् सशोथं ज्वरमूलकच्छुम् ॥

Rajendra ballabha rasa.

One tola¹, 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,
 two² 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 eli', half in quantity to all the abovo-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, grahani of long standing attended with mucus, 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 ।

हिङ्गुलस्थितमहेश्वरवीजं पातयन्त्रविधिना हरणीयम् । गम्भटङ्ग-
मृताभ्वकतुल्यं कोकिलाचमथ चायसखले ॥ मर्द्दनीयमभिधारणायुक्ते
धमहीनदहनोपरिसंस्थे । यावदेष जलशोषणादक्षो जीरकाद्रक-
युतेन स वसः ॥ संग्रहज्वरमतिसृतिगुल्मानर्शरुगं च
विनिहन्ति समूहम् । वासुदेवकथितो रसराजशरण्डसंग्रहगदैक
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 रसगच्छाभ्रदरदं च विशेषितम् । लौहखले विनिक्षिप्य
गवाज्येन समन्वितम् ॥ मर्दकेनापि लौहेन मर्दयेहिवसद्यम् ।
द्रोणीचूलगां व्यसेत् खलुं साङ्गारायां प्रयत्नतः ॥ इति सिद्धो रसेन्द्रोदयं
लघुसिद्धाभ्रको भतः । वलतुल्यो रसो जीरवारिणा सहितः पिवेत् ॥
सद्यो हरति वेगेन ग्रहणीमतिदुर्बराम् । अतिसारं महाघोरं
सातिसारं ज्वरं तथा ॥ पाचनो दीपनो हृदयो गात्रलाघवकारकः ।
नागार्जुनप्रचारितः सद्यः प्रत्ययकारकः ॥

Laghū siddha'bhraka 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.

सर्वारोग्य रसः ।

रस' पलभित' तुल्यशुद्धनागेन संयुतम् । द्रावयित्वायसे पात्रे
सतैले निक्षिपेत् क्षितौ । ततो द्रुते विनिक्षिप्य गम्भके तद्विलोच्चा
च । पुनरायसपात्रे तत् क्षिम् । प्रद्राक्ष निक्षिपेत् । तत्तुल्यं
शोधितं तालं पुनः संचूर्ख्य पूर्ववत् । तत्तुल्यां जारयेत् सम्यक्
कुनटीं परिशोधिताम् । तत्तुल्यं चूर्णितं तस्मिन् क्षिपेद्वागं
निरुल्यकम् । तावदेव मृतं ताप्य सर्वमन्यज्ञ तत्समम् । तौक्षायः
खर्परं व्योम हिङ्गुलं च शिलाजतु । पृथक् कर्षा शमानेन षट्कोलं
कट्फलं मिशी । दीप्यकं च चतुर्जातं रेणुकोशीरवल्लकम् ।
तुम्बहं भाङ्गिकां रासां कड्होलं चोरपुष्करम् । रिङ्गणीं चिरतिक्तं
च वीजानुगम्भत्तकस्य च । पलहयं च लाङ्गल्याः सर्वेषां
द्वादशांशकम् । वत्सनाभं सितं भुरि विनिक्षिप्य ततः परम् ।
त्रिफलानां दशाङ्गब्रीणां कषायेण ततः परम् ॥ जयन्तग्राद्वकवासानां
मार्कवस्य रसैस्तथा । भावयित्वा च कर्त्तव्या वटकाश्वणकोम्भिताः ।
एकैका वटिका सेव्या कुर्यात्तीव्रतरां चुधाम् । हिक्कायां च
विसूच्यां च सेव्यं स्वादु च शौतलम् । सामां च ग्रहणीं सदाङ्गतुदनं
शोषेत्वकटं पाण्डुतामार्त्तिं वातकफविदोषजनितां शूलं च
गुल्मामयम् । हिक्काधानविसूचिकां च कसनं श्वासार्शसी विद्रविं
सर्वारोग्यरसः क्षणादिजयते 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, renska', ushira', biranga, tumbaru, bhanga', ra'sna', kankola, chora-puspi, puskaramula, kaivarta 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 :—triphal'a', 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 क्षत्वा कज्जलीं तोलमानयोः । द्रावयिलायसे
पादे तस्मिन्नेव विनिक्षिपेत् ॥ चराचरभवं भस्म तथा माच्चिक

सम्भवम् । गन्धपाषाणसंयुक्तं प्रत्येकं सूततुल्यकम् ॥ तत्काष्ठेन
विलोचयाय निक्षिपेत् कदलीदले । तत आच्छाय सञ्चुरुण्यं
निधायायसभाजने ॥ अच्छमात्रं निक्षिपेदभस्म तत्र मात्रिकसंभवम् ।
मध्यङ्गं निश्चन्द्रतां नीतं व्योमभस्म पलोन्मितम् ॥ विषं विषां
च गाम्धारीं मोचसारं सजोरकम् । सर्वं समांशकं काला रसे
चार्द्वांशतः निक्षिपेत् । सर्वमेतत्कर्महर्यित्वा भावयेदतियत्रः ।
जयन्तपाश्च महाराष्ट्रा गज्जाकिन्याश्चगन्धया ॥ पञ्चकोलकषायैश्च
कुर्यांच्च चूर्णं ततः परम् । इति सिद्धो रसः सोऽयं ग्रहणीगजकेशरी ॥
नामतो नन्दिना प्रोक्तः कर्मतश्च सुधानिधिः । वज्रेन प्रमितश्चाय
रसः शुण्ठा घृताक्तया ॥ सेवितो ग्रहणीं हन्ति सत्सङ्गं इव विश्रहम् ।
पथ्यमत्र प्रदातत्वं खल्पाज्यं दंधितक्रयुक् ॥ हितं मितं च विशदं
लघु ग्राहि रुचिप्रदम् । पाचनो दीपनोऽत्यर्थमामज्ञो रुचिकारकः ॥
तत्तदोषधियोगेन सर्वातौसारनाशनः । वभ्रात्यपि मलं शौक्रं
नाधानं कुरुते दृणाम् ।

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'liali, 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.

श्रीब्रप्रभाव रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं व्योम तीक्ष्णं तालं मनःशिला । सौवौरमञ्जनं
शुद्धं विमलं च समांशकम् ॥ एभिः कज्ज्वलिकां क्लावा स्खल्यतैलेन
भर्जयेत् । अन्धिकं जीरकं चित्रं दीप्यकं मुखकं विषम् ।
वालाम्बं वालविलुं च मोचसारं समांशकम् । विचूण्गं पूर्ववत्
कल्कं तदद्देहेन विनिच्छिपेत् ॥ पुनर्विमर्दयेद् यत्रादेकरूपं भवेद्
यथा । भावयेत् सप्तवाराणि पञ्चकोलकषायतः ॥ अरलुत्वयसेनापि
दशवाराणि भावयेत् । अनेन क्रमयोगेन रसो निष्पद्यते श्वायम् ॥
जहौ विश्ववनाम्बुना स हि रसः श्रीब्रप्रभावाभिधो निष्कार्डप्रमितो
महाग्रहणिकारोगेऽतिसारामये । आधारं अहणीभवे रुचिहते वाते
च मन्दानले सुक्ते चापि भले पुनश्चलमलाशङ्कासु हिक्कासु च ॥

Shighra prabha'va rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, mica, steel, orpiment, realgar, sauvira'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 chirakā, jama'ni, musta', aconite, green mango fruits, green bilva fruits cut into pieces and dried, and exudations of sha'l'mali. 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 grahanī, diarrhoea, flatulence, aversion to food, rheumatism, weakness of the digesting heat, movement of the bowels, and hiccough.

नृपतिवल्लभ रसः ।

जातीफललवङ्गावृत्त्वर्गलाटङ्गरामठम् । जीरकं तेजपतञ्च यमानी
विश्वसैन्धवम् ॥ लौहमन्त्रं रसो गन्धस्ताम्बं प्रत्येकग्रः पलम् ।
मरिचं द्विपलं दत्तु । च्छागोच्चीरणं पे षयेत् । धात्रीरसेन वा पे अथं
वटिकाः कुरु यत्ततः । श्रीसङ्घननाधेन विचिन्त्य परिनिर्मितः ।
सूर्यवत् तेजसा चायं रसो नृपतिवल्लभः । अष्टादश वटीं खादेत्
पवित्रः सूर्यदर्शकः ॥ हन्ति मन्दानलं सर्वमामदोषं विसूचिकाम् ।
झीहगुल्मोदराष्ठीला-यक्तत् पाण्डुल्वकामलाम् ॥ हृच्छलं करणशूलञ्च
पाश्वशूलं तथैव च । कटिशूलं कुच्छिशूलमानाहमष्टशूलकम् ।
कासश्वासामवातांश्च श्वीपदं शोथमर्व्वुदम् ॥ गलगण्डगण्डमालामस्त्र

पित्तच्च गर्दभीम् । क्रिमि' कुष्ठाणि दद्वनि वातरक्तं भगव्यरम् ।
 उपदश्मतिसारं यहयश्चः प्रमेहकम् ॥ अश्मरी' मूलवक्कुच्च
 मूलवावातं सुदारुणम् । ज्वरं जीर्णं तथा पाण्डुतन्द्रालस्यं भमं
 क्लमम् । दाहच्च विद्रधिं हिकां जडगङ्गदमूकांताम् । मौद्यच्च
 स्वरभेदच्च ब्रध्वदिविसर्पकान् ॥ उरस्तम्भं रक्तपित्तं गुदम्भं शारुचिं
 दृष्टाम् । कर्णनासामुखोत्थांश्च दन्तरोगांश्च पीनसान् ॥ स्त्रीत्यच्च
 श्रीतपित्तच्च स्थावरादि विषाणि च । वातपित्तकफोत्थांश्च हृदजान्
 सान्निपातिकान् ॥ सर्वानेव गदान् हन्ति चण्डांशुरिव पापहा ।
 वलवर्णकरो हृद्य आयुष्ठो वीर्यवर्द्धनः । परो वाजीकरः श्रेष्ठः
 पाटवमन्वमिहिदः ॥ अरोगी दीर्घजीवी स्थाद् रोगी रोगात्
 प्रसुच्यते । रसस्यास्य प्रसादेन बुद्धिमान् जायते नरः ॥

Nripati ballabha rasa.

Four tola's, each, of ja'tiphala, lavanga, musta', guratwak, ela', borax, hjngu, 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 ।

रमगम्यकलौहाभ्यं नागं चित्रं त्रिवृत् समम् । टङ्गं जातीफलं
 हिङ्गत्वगिलावृत्तवङ्गकम् ॥ तेजपत्रमजाजी च यमानी विश्वसैन्धवम् ।

प्रत्येकं तीलकं चूर्णं तथा मरिचतारयोः ॥ निरुत्यकस्तुतं हेमं
तथा इादशरक्तिकम् । आद्रकस्य रसेनैव धात्रग्राश्च खरसैस्तथा ॥
भावयित्वा प्रदातव्यो माषदयप्रमाणतः । भक्षयेत् प्रातरुत्याय पथ्यं
भक्षेद् यथोचितम् ॥ अग्निमान्द्रग्रमजीर्णच्च दुर्णामग्रहणीं जयेत् ।
आमाजीर्णप्रशमनः सर्वरोगनिसृद्धनः । विधुमौलिरसो नामा
सर्वोदररुजप्रण्णुत् ॥

Bidhu-mauli 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 सुवण्णं रसगन्धटं कमध्वं कपहीऽमृततुल्यभागः । सर्वैः
समं शङ्खकचूर्णमत्र भाव्यच्च खल्वेऽतिविषाद्रवेण ॥ गोत्रच्च क्लत्वा
मृदुकर्पटस्यं संपाच्य भाग्ने दिवसार्षकच्च । सर्वाङ्गंशीतो रस
एष भाव्यो ध्रुत्यरचित्रामुषलीद्रवेण ॥ लौहस्य पात्रे परिभावितश्च
सिद्धोभवेत् संग्रहणीकपाटः । वातोन्तरायां मरिचाज्ययुक्तः पितोन्तरायां
मधुपिपलीभिः ॥ कफोन्तरायां विजयारसेन कदुत्वयेणाज्ययुक्तो

ग्रहणाम् । न्यून्यरे चाश्च सि षट्प्रकारे सामातिसारेऽरुचिपीनसि
च ॥ मेहि च कच्छे, गतधातुवर्जने गुज्जाहयञ्चास्य महामयप्लम् ॥

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 bha'vana' 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, spermatorrhœa, stricture, and decrease of the dhatus.

ग्रहणीगजिन्द्र रसः ।

रसगम्भकलौहानि शङ्खटं कण्ठामठम् । शठो तालीशमुखानि
धन्याजीरकसैधवम् ॥ धातक्यतिविषा शुरुठो रुद्धूमो हरीतकी ।
भक्षातकं तिजपत्रं जातिफलं लवङ्गकम् ॥ त्वगेला वालकं विल्वं
मेथी शक्राशनं समम् । छागीदुधेन वटिका रसवैद्येन कारिता ॥

गहनानन्दनाधीन भाषितेयं रसायने । वटी गजीन्द्रसंज्ञेयं श्रीमता
लोकरक्षणे ॥ ग्रहणीं विविधां हन्ति ज्वरातिसारनाशिनी ।
वलवर्णामिनजननी सेविता च चिरायुषे ॥ शूलगुल्माम्लपित्तांश्च
कामलाच्च हलीमकम् । कण्ठुं कुष्ठं विसर्पच्च गुदभंशं क्रिमिं
जयेत् ॥ माषद्वयीं वटीं खादिच्छागीदुधानुपानतः । वयोऽग्नि-
वलमावीच्य युक्तगा च लुटिवर्जनम् ॥

Grahani gajendra rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, iron, burnt conch-shells, borax, hingu, shathi, talishapatra, musta', dhanya', jeera', rock-salt, dhataki flower, ativilasa', 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 kustha, worms, erysipelas, and dislocation of the rectum.

Dardādi rasa:

दरदं गन्धपाषाणं तुगाच्छीर्थ्यहिफेनकम् । तथा बराटिकाभस्म
मर्वं चौरेण महैयेत् ॥ रक्तिकायुग्ममानेन च्छायाशुष्कां वर्ढा'
चरेत् । ग्रहणीं विविधां हन्ति रक्तातिसारमुख्याम् ।

Darda'di rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnamon, 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.

वह्लिदीपन रसः ।

तारमौक्तिकहेमानि सारश्वैकैक भागिकः । हिभागो गन्धकः
सूतस्त्रिभागो मर्हयेदिमान् ॥ कपित्यस्वरसैर्गाढः सूगशृङ्खे ततः
च्छिपेत् । पुटेक्ष्यपुटेनैव तत उज्जृत्य मर्हयेत् ॥ वलारसैः
सप्तधैवमपामार्गरसैस्तिथा । लोध्रप्रतिविषामुस्तधातकीन्द्रयवामृताः ॥
प्रत्येकमेषां स्वरसैर्भावना स्थात् विधा विधा । आषमात्रो रसो
देयो मधुना मरिचै स्थाया ॥ हन्ति सर्वाननीतागान् अहणीं
सर्वजामपि । शमनो अहणीरुजां रसोऽयं वह्लिदीपनः ॥

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 *bhāvana*, for seven times, with the juice of *bala* ; and for three times, each, with the juices of each of the following, in succession :—*apa'marga*, *lodhra*, *ativisa*, *musta*, *dha'taki* 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 ।

अभ्यस्य सूतस्य च गन्धकस्य प्रत्येकशो माषचतुष्टयन्तु । विधाय
शुद्धोपलपात्रमध्ये सुकज्जलौ वैद्यवरः प्रयत्नात् ॥ जातीफलं शाल्मलि
वेष्टमुस्तं सटझणं सातिविषं सजीरम् । प्रत्येकमेषां मरिचस्य
शाण-प्रमाणमिकं विषमाषकञ्च ॥ विचूर्णं सर्वान्यवलोच्य पश्चाद्
विभावयेत् पत्रभवैरभीषाम् । इन्द्राणिकेन्द्राशनकः सजम्बुः जयन्तिका
दाढ़िमकेशराजौ ॥ अविङ्कर्णपि च भृङ्गराजो विभावय सम्यग्वटिका
विधिया । कोलास्थिमाना च वहुप्रकारं सामं निहत्तात्र
यथानुपानम् ॥ कुर्याद् विशेषादनलावलम्बं कासञ्च पञ्चामकमस्त्रं
पित्तम् । इयं निहत्ति ग्रहणीं प्रवृद्धां मर्त्तस्य जीर्णग्रहणीमसाध्याम् ॥
चिरोऽवां संग्रहकोष्ठदुष्टिं शोथं समयं गुदजानसाध्यान् ।
आमानुवन्धन्वितिसारमुग्रं जयेद्भृशं योगशतैरसाध्यम् ॥ विवर्ज-
नौयास्त्विह भृष्टमत्स्या मत्स्यस्थाया पाण्डरवर्णं एव । रम्भाफलं
मूलमयौदनञ्च उष्टुर्विधीयं न कदाचिदत्र ॥ जातीफलाद्या वटिका
विधिया यशोऽर्थिनो वैद्यवरस्य हृद्या । अनेकसम्भावितमर्त्तप्रलोक
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, sh'al'mali bark, musta', borax, ativilsa', jeera', and maricha; and one sixteenth tola' of aconite. The compound is then to be rubbed and subjected to bha'vena' with the juices of

the leaves of each of the following, in succession :—nirgundi, bhango, 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 ।

**रसगन्धकर्योः कर्षं ग्राह्यमिकं सुशोधितम् । ततः कज्जलिका
खत्वा मृदुपाकेन साधयेत् ॥ जात्याः फलं तथा कीषं लवङ्गारिष्ट
पत्रके । सिम्भुवारदलं चैव एलावीजं तथैव च । एतेषां कर्षमालेण
तोयेन सह मर्हयेत् ॥ सुक्राश्टहे पुनः स्थाप्यं पुटपाकेन साधयेत् ।
धनपङ्के वहिर्लिस्त्रा पुटमध्ये निधापयेत् ॥ गुञ्जाषट्कप्रमाणेन
प्रत्यहं भक्षयेन्नरः । एतत् प्रोक्तं कुमाराणां रक्तणाय मर्हीषधम् ॥
ज्वरघ्नं दीपनञ्चैव वलवर्गप्रसादनम् । दुर्ब्बारं अहर्णीरीगं जयत्येव
प्रवाहिकाम् ॥ सूतिकाञ्च जयेदेतदपि वैद्यविवर्जिताम् । वालानां
गदयुक्तानां स्त्रीणाञ्चापि विशेषतः ॥ रसगन्धकमितज्जि सर्वव्याधि-
विनाशनम् ॥**

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 ela', 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 yutam. 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 ।

टङ्गणक्षारगन्धाश्मरसो जातीफलं तथा ॥ विल्वं खदिरसारश्च
जीरकं श्वेतधूनकम् । कपिहस्तकबीजञ्च तथैव वकपुष्पकम् । एषां
शाणं समादाय शूलचूर्णानि कारयेत् ॥ विल्वपत्रककार्पामफलं
शालिञ्चदुधिका । शालिञ्चमूलं कूटजत्वचं कञ्चटपत्रकम् ॥
सर्वेषां स्वरसेनैव वटिकां कारयेद् भिषक् । रक्तिकैकप्रमाणिन
खादयेद् दिवसवयम् ॥ दधिमस्तु ततः पियं पलमात्रप्रमाणतः ।
अपि योगशताक्रान्तां यहणीमुडतां जयेत् ॥ आमशूलं ज्वरं
कासं खासं शोथं प्रवाहिकाम् । रसोऽयं मधुमालती नान्ना
शुक्रप्रचारितः ॥ रक्तस्त्रावकरं द्रव्यं कार्यं नैवात्र युक्तिः ॥
क्षणवार्ताकुमत्स्यञ्च दधितक्रम्य 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'hari, 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'rpa'sa (cotton plant), sha'lincha, dugdhika', roots of sha'lincha, bark of kutaja, and leaves of kanchata. 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 tol'a's 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 haemorrhage (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 शाणं संगटह्य काञ्जिर्कन् तु शोधयेत् । चित्रकस्थ
रसेनापि लिफलायाश्च दुष्क्रिमान् ॥ रसार्द्धं गन्धकं शङ्खं भृङ्गराजरसेन
वा । द्वाभ्यां संमूच्छ्वन् कल्पा स्वरसैः शाणसंमितैः ॥ खलयेत्
तु शिलाखण्डे क्रमशो वस्त्रमाणजैः । निर्गुण्डीमण्डुकीखे ताकुचेला
योष्मसुन्दरैः ॥ भृङ्गाह्वकेशराजैश्च जयेन्द्राशनकेतकैः । सर्षपाभां
बटीं कला दद्यात् तां ग्रहणीगदे ॥ सामवातेऽग्निमान्द्रे च ज्वरे
झीहोदरेषु च । वातश्चेष्वविकारेषु तथा श्वेषगदेषु च ॥ दधिमस्तु
विनिन्द्रियं मर्द्यिला यथावलम् । दातव्या गुडिकाः सप्त दोगिणे
ग्रहणीगदे ॥ अम्बुतक्रादिसेवान्तु कुर्वीत स्वेच्छया वह् । श्रीमता
वैद्यनाथेन लोकानुग्रहकारिणा । स्वप्नान्ते ब्राह्मणस्येयं भाषिता
स्त्रियितापि च ॥

Dvija-supti rasa.

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

purified with kan'ji, 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 apara'jita', 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 grahani, 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 ।

पक्षेष्टकाहरिद्राभ्यामागारधूमकेन च । शोधितं पारदञ्चैव
कर्षाद्वं तुलया धृतम् ॥ भृङ्गराजरसैः शुद्धं गन्धकं रससम्मितम् ।
हाभ्यां कज्जलिकां क्लवा भाव्यमेभिश्च भेषजैः । निर्गुरुण्डीपत्रमण्डुकौ
केशराजस्त्वयैव च । निदाघसुन्दरश्वापराजिता सोमराजिका ॥
रत्तचित्रकपत्रं च भाव्यमेषां रसैः क्रमात् ॥ सर्पेषाभा वटी कार्या
क्षायायां तां विशीषयेत् । ततः सप्त वटी देवाद दधिमलु समाप्ताः ।
नित्यं दध्ना च भोक्तव्यं कोष्ठदुष्टिनिवृत्तये । यहणीमतिसारञ्च
ज्वरदोषज्व नाशयेत् । अग्निदात्यकरः श्रे ष 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 nigrundi, mandukaparni, keshara'ja, grisma-sundara, apara'jita', somara'ji, and red chiratka 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 ।

गिरिजाभवबीजकज्जलीं परिस्तीर्षदरसेन शोषिता । कूटजस्य
तु भस्मना पुनर्दिगुणेनाथ विमर्ह्य मिथिता ॥ मर्ह्यिल्वा प्रदातव्य
मस्य गुञ्जाचतुष्टयम् । अजाक्षीरण दातव्यं क्वाचेन कूटजस्य वा ।
पूषं देयं मस्तुरस्य वारिभक्तच्च श्रीतलम् । दध्ना सह पुनर्देयं
श्रासादौ रक्तिकाइयम् ॥ वर्जयेद्दशपर्यन्तं छासयेत् क्रमशस्तथा ।
निहन्ति यहणीं सर्वां विशेषात् कुचिमार्हवम् ॥ 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's 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 grahanī.

विजय रसः ।

हाटकं रजतं ताम्रं दक्षः शम्भुप्रसादके । विजयाख्यसु स
ज्ञेयः सर्वरोगनिसूदनः ॥

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.

अभ्यरसायनम् ।

अथ शुद्धस्य सूतस्य गन्धकस्याभकस्य च । प्रत्येकं कर्षमात्रल्लु
याह्वा रसगुणैविणा ॥ ततः कञ्जिकां कृत्वा व्योषचृणीं प्रदापयेत् ।
केशराजस्य भृङ्गस्य निर्गुण्डग्रन्थित्रिकस्य च ॥ श्रीमसुन्दरकस्याथ
जयन्त्राः स्वरसं तथा । मण्डुकपर्णीः स्वरसं तथा शक्राशनस्य
च ॥ श्वेतापराजितायाश्च स्वरसं पर्णसम्भवम् । दापयेत् तत्र

तुल्यच्च विधिज्ञः कुशलो भिषक् । रसतुल्यं प्रदातव्यं चूर्णं मरिच-
सम्बवम् । देयं रसार्जभागेन चूर्णं टङ्गण्सम्बवम् ॥ शुभे शिलामये
पात्रे घर्षनीयं प्रयत्नतः । शुष्कमातपसंयोगाद् वटिकां कारयेद्
भिषक् ॥ कलायपरिमाणान्तु खादित् तासु प्रयत्नतः । दृष्टा
वयश्चाग्निवलं यथाव्याध्यबुपानतः ॥ हन्ति कासं ज्ययं खासं वात
श्लेष्मभवं रजम् । परः वाजीकरः श्रेष्ठो वलवर्णग्निवर्जनः ॥
ज्वरे चैवातिसारे च सिङ्ग एष प्रयोगराट् । नातः काम्यतरः कश्चित्
विद्यतेऽभ्ररसायनात् ॥ भोजने श्रयने पाने नास्त्रात् नियमः क्वचित् ।
दधि चावश्यकं भक्ष्यं प्राह नागाज्जुनो भुनिः ॥

(अत रसतुल्यमित्यनेन यथोक्तभावनायुक्तसम्मिलितसर्वद्रव्य-
संतुल्यमित्येतद् वोद्धव्यम्) ।

Abhra rasa'yanam.

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 bha'vana' with four tola's, each, of the juices of keshara'ja, bhriogara'ja, nigrundi, roots of chiraka, grisma-sundara, jayanti manduka parni, bhanga', white apara'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.

पीयुषवल्ली रसः ।

सूतकं गन्धकञ्चाभ्रं तारं लौहं च टकणम् । रसाञ्जनं
माच्चिकञ्च शाणमिकं पृथक् पृथक् ॥ लवङ्गं चन्दनं सुखं पाठा
जीरकधान्यकम् । समझनतिविषालोध्रं कूटजेन्द्रयबं त्वचम् ॥
विश्वं जातीफलं विल्वं कनकं दाढ़िमच्छदम् । समझा धातकी
कुष्ठं प्रत्येकं रससम्मितम् । भावयेत् सर्वमेकत्र केशराजरसैः
पुनः ॥ चण्डकाभा वटी कार्या छागीदुग्धे न पेषिता । अनुपानं
प्रदातव्यं दग्धविलूसमं गुडम् । अतीसारं ज्वरं तीव्रं रक्तातीसार-
मूलगम् । ग्रहणीं चिरजां हन्ति शोथं दुर्नामकं तथा । आमशूल-
विदग्धघ्नं संयहग्रहणीहरम् । पिच्छामदोषकं चैव पिपासादाह-
रोगकम् । हृल्लासारीचकच्छर्द्दिं गुदभ्रं सं सुदारुणम् । पक्कापक्कमतीसारं
नानावर्णं सवेदनम् । कृष्णारुणञ्च पीतञ्च मांसधावनसन्निभम् ।
प्लीहागुल्मोदरानाहं सूतिकारोगसङ्करम् । अस्टगदरं निहन्तेऽव
वग्धानां गर्भदः परः ॥ कामलं पारणं रोगञ्च प्रमेहानपि विश्वितम् ।
एतान् सर्वान् निहन्तप्राणु मासार्द्दं नावं संशयः ॥ पीयुषवल्लिका
नाम्ना अश्विम्यां निर्मिता पुरा । परम्पराप्राप्त एष रसस्त्वैलोक्य
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', ativila, 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.

अगस्त्य रसः ।

रसवलिसमभागं तुल्यहिङ्कुलयुक्तं द्विगुणकनकवीजं नागफेनेन
तुल्यम् । सकलविहितचूर्णं भावयेद् भृङ्गनीरै ग्रहणिजलधिशोषे
सूतराजो द्वागस्त्यः ॥

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.

अग्निसुत रसः ।

भागो दग्धकपर्दकस्य च तथा शङ्खस्य भागद्वयं भागो गग्धक-
सूतयोर्मिलितयोः पिष्टा मरिचादपि । भागस्य वितयं नियोज्य

सकलं निष्वरसे चृणितं नास्ता वल्लभातो रसोऽयमचिरान् मान्द्रं
जयेद्वारुणम् ॥ घृतेन खण्डात् सह भक्षितेन क्षीणान् नरान्
हस्तिसमान् करोति । समागधीचूर्णघृतेन लौढ़ा नरः प्रमुच्चे दृ
ग्रहणीविकारान् । शोषज्वरारोचकशूलगुल्मान् पाण्डुदराशी
ग्रहणीविकारान् तक्रानुपानो जयति प्रमेहान् युक्ता प्रयुक्तोऽग्निसुतो
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 spermatorrhœa.

शिवसाधन रसः ।

रसं गन्धं विषं व्योषं टङ्गणं लौहभस्मकम् । अजमोदाहिकेन च
सर्वतुल्यं सृताभ्यकम् ॥ चित्रकस्य कषायेण मर्द्दयेद् याममावकम् ।
मरिचाभां वटीं खादेदजीर्णं ग्रहणीं तथा । नाशयेन् नाव
मन्दे हो 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.

हिरण्यगर्भपोट्ली रसः ।

एकांशी रसराजस्य आच्छौ द्वौ हाटकस्य च । मुक्ताफलस्य चवारो
भागः षड् दीर्घनिःखनात् ॥ त्रयंश्च वलेवराद्याश्च टंकणे
रसपादिकः । पक्कनिम्बकतोयेन सर्वमेकत्र मर्हयेत् । मूषामध्ये
न्यसित् कल्कं तस्य वक्त्रं निरीधयेत् । गत्तेऽरतिप्रमाणे तु पुटेत
विशद् वनोपलैः । स्वांगशीतलतां ज्ञात्वा रसं मूषोदरान् नयेत् ।
ततः खल्लोदरे सर्वं सुधारूपं समुद्दिनेत् ॥ एतस्यामृतरूपस्य
दद्याद् गुञ्जाचतुष्टयम् । दृतमाच्चिकसंयुक्तमेकोनत्रिशदूषरैः ॥
मन्दाग्नौ रोगसंवै च ग्रहणां विषमज्वरं । गुदाङ्गुरं महाशूले पीनसे
श्वासकामयोः ॥ अतिसारे ग्रहणाच्च श्वयथौ पाण्डुके गदे । सर्वे षु
कोष्ठरोगीषु यक्तत्रिप्तीहादिकेषु च ॥ वातपित्तकफीस्येयु इन्द्रेषु
वयजेषु च । दद्यात् सर्वे षु रोगीषु शेषमेतद्रसायनम् ॥

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 twenty-nine black peppers. This medicine cures weakness of digesting heat, chronic fever, diarrhoea, grahani, and swelling due to anaemia.

क्रितिपथा रसहीना योगाः ।

(१)

वह्निशुश्राठी विड़' विलू' लवणा' पेषयेत् समम् । पिवेदुष्णाम्भसा
चानु वातोत्थां अहर्णीं 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, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tola', each, to be taken with hot water. This medicine cures grahani due to excess of va yu.

(२)

दग्धश्शम्बूकसिम्भूत्यं तुल्यं चौद्रेण लेहयेत् । निष्कैकैकं
निहन्तप्राशु अहर्णीरोगसुत्कटम् ॥

(३)

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, $\frac{1}{4}$ tola).

सौवच्चलादि चृणम् ।

(३)

सौवच्चलं जीरकधान्य-युग्मं जया यवानीकणानागरं च ।
कपित्थसारिण समं प्रगृह्ण ददीत तक्रैः निशि तीव्रपित्ते ॥ गद्याण-
माद्रं मधुखण्डयुक्तं तक्रेण युक्तं लरुचिप्रशान्तैः । वातप्रधाने
च कफप्रधाने रात्रौ कषायं कूटजस्य दद्यात् ॥

Sauvarchala'di powder.

(३)

Equal quantities of sauvarchala salt, jeera', black jeera', dhanya', shatapuspi, bhanga', jama'ni, pippali, shunthi, and kernel of kapiththa 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)

छशान्वजाजीहयमाच्चिकिण कदुकयेनापि युतं त्वनुषाम् ।
चाह्नेरिकार्जीरकयुग्मधान्यं दुर्घेन्दु शाकाय ददीत दध्ना ॥

(4)

Equal quadtities of roots of chitraka, jeera and black-jeera' taken with honey, or powdered trikatu, 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').

(4)

सुखावतसकपाठामिव्योषप्रतिविषाविषम् ॥ धातकीमोचनिर्यास-
शूतास्थि ग्रहणीहरम् ॥

(5)

Equal quantities of musta, kutaja, pa'tha', roots of chitraka, trikatu, ativissa', aconite, dha'taki flower, exudation of sha'lmalī, and kernel of stones of mangoes, mixed together, cure grahanī (Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ tola of the compound, to be taken with honey or curd or butter-milk).

दुधबटी ।

अमृतं भानुभागज्ञं तत्सममहिफेनकम् । तदर्द्धं कान्तलौहज्ञं
सर्वाह्विगुणाहिङ्कुलम् ॥ दुधेन बटिकां कल्पा हिगुज्जं परिमाणतः ।
दुधेन च सदा भव्या प्रातःकाले विशेषतः ॥ लृणायां च चृधाकाले
गोदुध्यं शृतशीतलम् । निर्जलज्ञं पिवेत् सदा वारि च लवणं
त्यजेत् ॥ अहणीं चिरजां हन्ति सशोथं विषमज्वरम् । अग्निज्ञ
कुरुते दौसमस्त्रपित्तं निहत्तरलम् ॥

Dugdha-bati.

Twelve parts of aconite and opium, each, six parts

of load-stone, and sixty parts of cinnabar 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.

पीयूष बटी ।

रसं गम्यं विषं ताम्भं गगनं लौहतालकम् । हिङ्गुलं
शाल्मलीचारमहिफेनं समांशकम् ॥ यवाञ्चविटिका कार्या दुधेन
सह दापयेत् । गोदुध्यं हि सदा पथं वारि च लवणं त्वर्जत् ॥
हन्ति शोथं तथातुरयं यहणीज्ज्व सुदारणाम् । ज्वरमष्टविधं हन्ति
सद्य एव न संशयः ॥

Piyusa-bati.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, aconite, copper, mica', iron, orpiment, cinnabar, alka'li, prepared from bark of sha'lmalí, 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.

पर्पटीसेवने साधारणविधिः ।

आदौ शंकरमभ्यच्च स्वस्थचित्तेन्द्रियोऽपि सन् । प्रभाते
भक्षयेदेनां प्राग् रक्तिदयसम्मिताम् । रक्तिकादिक्रमाद् छृष्टिभूमा
नैव दशोपरि । आरोग्यदर्शनं यावत् तावद् हासस्तः परम् ।
तृष्णायां च कुधाकाले निर्जलं तु पिवेत् सदा । गोदुर्घं शृतशीतलं
नात् कालविचारणा ॥ शालिषष्ठिकयोरन्नं सदुर्घं सितया युतम् ।
गोधूमरोटकं चैव पोलिकां च तथैव च ॥ सदो विरचिता
लाजास्तच् चृणं लाजमखडकम् । अश्रीयात् सर्वमेतत् तु
कुधाकाङ्क्षानुसारतः ॥ फलेषु पापिताहृष्टौ केवलौ स्वस्थमानतः ।
भक्षणीयौ मले वहे नातिसारे कदाचन ॥ अन्यदपि न भोक्त्रव्यं
द्रव्यं किञ्चित् कदाचन । लवणं नैव भव्यं तु त्याज्यं वारि विशेषतः ।
नाजीर्णे भोजनं नैव पथ्यकालव्यतिक्रमः । स्नानाभ्यं गं दिवानिद्रां
व्यायाममतिभाषणम् । रात्रौ जागरणचैव रीढानलनिषेवणम् ।
कटुर्ज्ञतिकालवणसुष्णखाद्यं विशेषतः । तुहिनशीतलं चैव सर्वदा
यत्नतस्तप्तित् ॥ त्याज्यानि यानि यानि तु रसभस्मनिषेवणे । तानि
तु वर्जयेन् नित्यं पर्पटीसेवनेऽपि च ॥ तृष्णायां च कुधाकाले सत्वरं
पानभोजनम् । विहितं सर्वकालेषु निशीथेऽपि निशाच्छये ।
कुधाकाले व्यतिक्रान्ते यदि वायुः प्रकृप्यति । भिन्नभिस्तीति
शिरःशूले विरेके वमथौ तथा ॥ टृट्कोशे सहनातौते पित्ताधिक्ये
तथैव च ॥ नारिकेलपयः पेयं प्रयोजनानुसारतः । पातव्यं
नाधिकं तत् तु शिशिरे हि विशेषतः ॥ न पश्येन् न स्पृशेद्
गच्छेद् स्त्रियमपि कदाचन । निर्भयं तु पिवेद् दुर्घं कुत्तृष्णया
प्ररोचितः ॥ स्वप्ने शुक्रच्यूतौ सत्यां क्षीरं पिवेत् तु तत्कृष्णात् ॥
विद्यात् 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, sours, 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'yū, 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 ।

शुचं रसं तथा गन्धं समभागेन मर्दयेत् । अतः कञ्जलिका कार्या

श्रीभना कज्जलोपमा ॥ धापयेत् लौहदर्वगां तां वदराङ्गारवह्निना ।
 शुदुना धूमहीनेन मृतशरावस्थितेन च ॥ उपक्रमो यदा शङ्खांगो
 दर्वगां धुमोदगमस्य तु । अवतार्या तदा तूर्णं धूमौ दर्वी क्षणानुतः ॥
 दर्वगां विचालयेत् तां तु काष्ठिकया मूहुर्मूहुः । तैलोपमा यदा सा
 स्थात् तूर्णं तां ढालयेत् तदा ॥ गोमयोपरि संस्थिते घृताके
 कदलीदले । संपीड्यान्येन पत्रेण गोमयगर्भकेन हि । पीड़न-
 चिपिटीक्षता गव्याज्ञस्तोकभर्जिता । निहन्ति विविधान् रोगान्
 मलदोषसमुत्थितान् ॥ ख्यातैषा रसपर्पटी कल्पारच्छात् सुपूजिताः ।
 शश्मुः प्रणम्य भक्तया पूजां क्षत्वा च विष्णुचरणाङ्गे । रसगन्धक-
 पर्पटिका भस्त्रा तेनातिसिद्धिदा भवति ॥ अर्शोरोगं यहणीं सामां
 शूलातिसारौ च । कामल-पाण्डुव्याधिं श्वीहानञ्चातिदारुणम् ॥
 गुख्यजलोदरभस्त्रकरोगं हृत्यामवातांश्च अष्टादशैव कुष्ठान्यश्वेष
 शोथादिरोगांश्च ॥ इयमन्त्यपित्तप्रशमनी तिदोषदमनी कुधाति-
 कमनीया । अन्निं निमग्नसुदरे ज्वालाजटिलं करोत्याशु ॥
 रसगन्धकपर्पटिका त्वपवार्यं व्याधिसंघातम् । वलीपलितशूल्यं
 पुरुषं दीर्घायुषं कुरुते ॥ व्याधिप्रभावहरणापमृतुगतासनापकरणाश्च
 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 trans-formed 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'gni (abnormal hunger), ascites, leprosy, amlapitta, and many other diseases.

रसेन्द्रपर्पटी ।

रसस्तदुहिगुणो गन्धो यत्वेन कज्जलीकृतां । तयोः मह विर्द्दयेत्
सूततुल्यं च ताम्रकम् ॥ पर्पटी क्रियते सर्वं रसपर्पटिकाक्रमात् ।
रसेन्द्रपर्पटी हृषा 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 माणिक्य-

प्रवालश्च वराटिका ॥ भागैकं गृह्णते भस्म प्रत्येकस्य पथस्तरम् * ।
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, vaikra'nta (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.

लौह पर्पटी ।

रसं तद्विगुणं गन्धं कज्जलीक्षत्य यत्नतः । शुद्धलौहस्य चूर्णक्तु
रसतुल्यं प्रदापयेत् ॥ एकौक्षत्य ततो यत्नाल् लौहपात्रे
प्रमहितम् । दृष्टप्रलिप्तदर्वा तु स्वेदयेन् मृदुनामिना ॥ द्रवीभूतं
समाहृत्तर ढालयेत् कदलीदले । श्रीतपयोऽनुपानं वा क्षायं वा
धन्याजीरयोः । रक्तिहयात् समारभ्य वर्जयेद् दशरक्तिः ॥
सेवनीया यथाविधि यावदारोग्यदर्शनम् । सूतिकाञ्च ज्वरञ्चैव
यहशीमति दुस्तराम् ॥ आमशूलातिसारांश्च पाण्डुरोगं सकामलम् ।
झीहानमग्निमान्द्रञ्च भस्मकञ्च तथैव च ॥ आमवातसुदावर्त्तं
कुष्ठान्यष्टादशैव तु । एवमादौ स्थारोगान् गराणि विविधानि
च ॥ हन्तरेषा लौहपर्पटी योग्यकालनिषेवणात् ॥

* पयसि जले तरति हं सवदिति पथस्तरं 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', diarrhoea, anemia, jaundice, weakness of the digesting heat, and bhasmaka (abnormal hunger.)

स्वर्ण पर्पटी ।

रसोक्तम् पलं शुद्धं तोलकं स्वर्णभस्मकम् । पञ्चतोलमितं
गन्धं सर्वे पाषाणखल्वके । महीयेद्वडपाणिभ्यां यावत् कञ्जलता
ब्रजेत् ॥ ततः पाकविधानशः पर्पटीं कारयेत् सुधीः । रक्तिकादि-
अमेणैव योजयेद्वुपानतः ॥ ग्रहणीं विविधां हन्ति स्वल्पशोषं
विशेषतः । शूलमष्टविधं हन्ति वृष्टा सर्वरुजापहा ॥

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.

पञ्चासृत पर्पटी ।

अष्टौ गन्धकतोलका रसदलं लौहं तदर्द्धं शुभं लौहार्द्धं वराभकं

सुविमलं ताम्रं तथाभ्राद्धिकम् । पावे लौहमये च मर्हनविधौ
चूर्णीकृतचैकतो इव्यां वादरवह्निनातिशृदुना पाकं विदिला दले ।
श्वाया लघु ढालयेत् पटुरियं पञ्चामृता पर्पटी ख्याता क्षौद्रदृष्टतान्विता
प्रतिदिनं गुच्छादयं वृद्धितः । नानावर्णं ग्रहण्यामरुचिसमुदये
दुष्टदुर्णीमकादौ क्षद्यां दीर्घातिसारे ज्वरभवकसिते रक्तपित्ते
क्षयेऽपि । वृथाणां वृथराज्ञी वलीपलितहरा नेवरोगैकहन्त्री तुम्दं
दीपस्थिरामिनं पुनरपि नवकं रोगिदेहं करोति । (रसदलं रसस्य
दलं गन्धकार्जुमित्यर्थः । कसिते इति कासरोगे ।)

Panchamrita 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 ।

सूतताम्रसुवर्णाणां प्रत्येकं सममानतः । गृहीत्वा मेलयेत्
तत्र गन्धकं सर्वतुत्यकम् ॥ मर्वं विमहितं स्वल्पे निश्चम्दं
कञ्जलीकृतम् । पर्पटीं कारयेद् यतान् नाना महेशपर्पटी ॥
सर्वरोगविधातिका रसानां मौलिस्यिता । रसायनवरा सा हि
सिङ्गभूदेवपूजिता ॥

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 चट्टिं क्षत्वा भाव्यं भृङ्गरसेन तु । सप्तधा वा त्रिधा वापि पश्चाच्छक्षं विचूर्णयेत् ॥ चूर्णयित्वायसे पात्रे क्षत्वा वह्निगतं सुधौः । द्रुतं भृङ्गरसे चिसं तत ऊडत्य शोषयेत् ॥ तज्जगन्धं पलच्छैवं गन्धार्द्धं शुद्धपारदम् । सूतार्द्धं भस्मरौप्यच्च तदर्द्धं स्वर्णं भस्मकम् ॥ तदर्द्धं मृतवैक्रान्तं मौत्रिकच्च विनिक्षिपेत् । एकौक्षत्य ततः सर्वं कुर्यात् पर्पटिकां शुभाम् ॥ लौहपात्रे समरसं मर्हितं कजलीक्षतम् । वदराङ्गारवह्निये लौहपात्रे द्रवीक्षतम् ॥ मयूर-चट्टिकाकारं लिङ्गं वा यदि हृश्यते । आदयो हृश्यते सूतः खरपाके न दृश्यते ॥ मृदौ न सम्यग् भङ्गः स्थानध्ये भङ्गश्च रूप्यवत् । खरे लघुर्भवेद् भङ्गो रुक्षः सुख्मोऽरुणच्छविः ॥ मृदुमधौ तथा खाद्यौ खरस्त्राज्यो विषोपमः । ज्वराव्याधिशताकीर्णं विश्वं हृष्टा पुरा हरः ॥ विदधौ रसराजिन्द्रं नाम्ना विजयपर्पटी ॥ दुर्व्वारा ग्रहणीं हन्ति दुःसाधां वहुवार्षिकीम् ॥ आमशूलमतीसारं सामच्छैव सुदारुणम् । अतिसारं षड्ग्रांसि क्षयं च सपरिग्रहम् ॥ शोथश्च कामलां पाण्डुं द्वौहानश्च जलोदरम् । पत्रिशूलञ्चाक्षणित्सं वातरक्तं वस्त्रं क्रिमिम् ॥ अष्टादशविघ्नं कुष्ठं प्रमेहान् विषमज्वरान् । वातपित्तकफोत्थांश्च ज्वरान् हन्ति सुदारुणान् ॥ सेवकोऽस्या भवेदेव

वपुषा निर्वेलः सुधीः । जीवेद् वर्षशतं श्रीमान् वलीपलितवज्जितः ॥
प्रातः भुनक्ति सततं नियतं हिगुच्छां 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 हेमं रसस्तारं मौक्किकं ताम्रमध्वकम् । सर्वतुख्येन
गम्भेन क्रियते वज्रपर्पटी ॥ अमृतसंनिभा चैषा पर्पटीकुलभूषणा ।
सर्वरोगनिसूदनी जगामृत्युपवारिणी ॥

Bajra parpati.

Equal quantities of diamond, gold, mercury, silver, 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.

मन्दस्तीक्ष्णोऽय विषमः समश्वेति चतुर्विधः । कफपित्ता-
 निलाधिक्यात् तत्साम्याज्ञाठरोऽनलः ॥ विषमो वातजान् रोगान्
 तीक्ष्णः पित्तनिमित्तजान् । करोत्यग्निस्थाय मन्दो विकारान् कफ
 सम्भवान् ॥ समा समाने रशिता मात्रा सम्यग् विपच्यते । स्वल्पापि
 नैव मन्दान्वेर्विषमान्वेर्लु देहिनः । कदाचित् पच्यते सम्यक्
 कदाचिच्च न पच्यते ॥ मात्रातिमात्राप्यशिता सुखं यस्य विपच्यते ।
 तीक्ष्णाग्निरिति तं विद्यात् समाग्निः श्रेष्ठ उच्यते । तीक्ष्णाग्निः
 प्रवलो भृशं भस्मक 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 *vayu*, *pittam*, and *kapha*). In other words an abnormal excess of *kapha* (phlegm) gives rise to *munda'gai* or weakness of the digesting heat; an abnormal excess of *pittam* (animal heat) gives rise to *tiksu'gai* or

intensity of the digesting heat ; abnormal excess of *va'yu* (wind) gives rise to *bisama'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 *pittam*, and the third gives rise to diseases due to an abnormal excess of *va'yu*. Of all these four kinds of digesting heat, the *sama'gni* is the best. *Tiksha'gni*, in its excessiveness, is called *bhusmaki'gni*.

अजीर्ण निदानम् ।

अत्यध्वपानाद् विषमाशनाच् च । संधारणात् स्वप्रविपर्ययाच्च ॥
कालेऽपि साक्षरं लघु चापि भुक्तम् । अब्दं न पाकं भजते नरस्य ॥
आमाजीर्णं जरत् पित्तं विष्टव्याजीर्णमेव च । रसशेषकात् चैव
अजीर्णं स्थाच् 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'majirna* 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 ।

तद्रामे गुरुतोत्क्लेदः शोथो गरुडाच्चिकूटगः । उद्वारश्च यथा
भुज्ञमजीर्णस्य 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 भ्रमहण्मुर्छाः पित्ताच्च विविधा रुजः । उद्वारश्च
सधूमाद्धः 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.

विष्टभाजीर्ण लक्षणम् ।

विष्टभे शूलमाध्यानं विविधा वातवेदनाः । मनवाताप्रवृत्तिश्च
स्तम्भो मोहांगपीडनम् ॥

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.

रसशेषाजीण्णं लक्षणम् ।

रसशेषेऽविद्वेषो हृदयाशुद्धिगौरवे ।

Symptoms of rasa-seha'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-shesa". 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 ।

अजीण्णमाम् विष्टव्ध विदग्धच्च यदीरितम् । विसूच्यतसकौ तम्भाङ्गवेच्चापि विलम्बिका ॥ मूच्छीभिरिव गावाणि तु दन् मन्त्रिष्ठतेऽनिलः यस्याजीण्णन सा वैद्यर्विसूचीति निगद्यते ॥ न तां परिमिताहारा लभन्ते विदितागमाः । मूढास्तामजिताक्षानो लभन्ते इशनलोलुपाः ॥ मूर्क्खातिसारी वमथुः पिपासा शूलो भ्रमोद्देष्टन जुभदाहाः । वैवर्णकम्पौ हृदये रुजस्त भवन्ति तस्यां

शिरसश्च भेदः ॥ कुक्षिरानश्चतेऽत्यर्थं प्रतास्ये त् परिकूजति । निहतो
मारुतश्चैव कुक्षावुपरि धावति ॥ वालवचीनिरोधश्च यस्यात्यर्थं
भवेदपि । तस्यालसकमाचष्टे लृष्णोऽपारी च यस्य तु ॥ दुष्टश्च
भुक्तं कफमारुताभ्यां प्रवर्षते नोर्षमधश्च यस्य । विलम्बिका ता
भृशदुचिकित्स्यामाचक्षते शास्त्रविदः पुराणाः ॥

Symptoms of cholera, etc.

The three kinds of indigestion, referred to above, viz. a'ma, bistabdha, 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'yū*, 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 ।

नारोक्षीरेण संयुक्तां पिवेदौडुम्बरौ त्वचम् । आभ्यां वा पायसं
सिद्धं पिवेदत्यग्निशान्तये ॥ यत्किञ्चिद्गुरु मेधञ्च स्नेहकारि च
भेषजम् । तदत्यग्निहितं सर्वं भुक्ता प्रस्त्रपनं 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.

सुहुर्व्युहुरजीर्णेऽपि भोज्यमस्योपकल्पयेत् । निरिर्बन्धोऽन्तरं
लवज्जा 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.

तवामे वमनं कार्यं विदधे लङ्घनं हितम् । विष्टव्धे स्वेदनं
शस्त्रं रसशेषे श्रयीत च ॥

It is desirable to vomit in a'majirna, to fast in bidagdha'-jirna, to foment the abdomen in bistabdhajirna, and to fast and sleep in day time in rasashesa jirna.

अन्नं विदधं हि नरस्य शीघ्रं शीताम्बना वै परिपाकमेति ।
तत् तस्य शैत्ये न निहन्ति पित्तमाक्षे दिभावाच 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.)

विष्टव्धे स्वेदनं पथ्यं पेयञ्च लवणोदकम् । रसशेषे दिवाख्यां
लङ्घनं वातवज्जनम् ॥

In bistabdhajirna, 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.

अभिमान्द्यादौ रसप्रयोगः ।

आदित्यरसः ।

दरदञ्च विषं गम्धं त्रिकटु त्रिफला समम् । जातीफलं लवङ्गञ्च
लवणानि च पञ्च वै ॥ सर्वमेतत् कृतं चूर्णमन्नयोगेन सप्तधा ।
भावयित्वा वटी कार्या गुज्जाइप्रमिता दुधैः ॥ रसो ह्यादित्य-
संशोदयमजीर्णक्षयकारकः । भुक्तमात्रं पाचयति जठरानलदीपनः ॥

Intra medical treatment of indigestion, etc

A'ditya rasa.

Equal quantities of cinnabar, aconite, sulphur, trikatu, triphala', ja'tiphala, lavangā, 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.

वड़वानल रसः ।

शुद्धसूतस्य कर्षेकं गम्धकं तत्समं मतम् । पिप्पली पञ्चलवणं
मरिचञ्च फलत्रयम् ॥ चारत्रयं समं सर्वं चूर्णं कृत्वा प्रयत्नतः ॥
निर्गुण्ड्याश्च द्रविणैव भावयेहिनमेकातः ॥ वड़वानलनामायं
मन्दाभिन्दु विनाशयेत् ।

Baraba'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'vena' 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.

Huta'shan rasa: ।

गन्धे शटङ्गणी कैके' विषमत्र विभागिकम् । अष्टभागल्तु मरिचं
जआभोमर्हितं दिनम् ॥ तद्वटी' सुहमानेन कालाद्रेण प्रयोजयेत् ।
शूलारोचकगुल्मेषु विसूच्यामन्विमान्द्रके ॥ अजीर्णे सन्धिपातादी
शैत्ये जाडे 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.

अजीर्णे कशटक रसः: ।

शुद्धसूतं विषं गन्धं समं सर्वं विचूर्णयेत् । मरिचं सर्वतुत्त्वांशं

कण्ठकार्याः फलद्रवैः ॥ महीयेद् भावयेत् सर्वमेकविश्विवारकम् । विगुञ्जां वटिकां खादेद् सर्वाजीर्णप्रशान्तये । अजीर्णकण्ठकः सोइयं रसो हन्ति विसूचिकाम् ॥ वारिणा तिलपर्ण्यं मूलं पिष्टा पिवेदनु ॥

Ajirna-kantaka rsaa.

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.

रामवाण रसः ।

पारदामृतलवङ्गग्नधकां भागयुग्मभरिचेन मिथितम् । जातिकाफलमथार्द्धभागिकम् तिन्तिडीफलरसेन महीतम् ॥ मासमादमदुपानयोगतः सद्य एव जठराब्दिदीपनः । संयहग्निकुरुकर्णकं सामवातखुरदूषणं जयेत् ॥ वह्निमान्द्रदशवक्त्रं नाशनो रामवाण इव विशुद्धो रसः ।

Ra'maba'na rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, aconite, lavanga, and sulphur, two parts of maricha, and half a part of ja'tiphala 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 ।

रसेन्द्रगन्धी सह टङ्गणिन समं विषं योज्यमिह विभावम् ।
कपर्दशङ्काविह नेत्रभागौ मरिचमवाषगुणं प्रदेयम् ॥ शुपक
जम्बीशरसेन घृष्टः सिंहो भवेद्ग्निसहाय एषः । विसूचिकाजीर्णं
समीरणात्तं दद्याद्विवल्लं अहसीगदे च ॥

Agnisaha'ya rasa.

One part, each, of mercury, sulphur, and borax ; three parts, each, of aconite, cowrishiell, 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 हिधा गन्धं गन्धतुल्यस्त्र टङ्गणम् । फलत्रयं यवचारं
बीषं पञ्च पटूनि च ॥ हादशैतानि सर्वाणि रसतुल्यानि योजयेत् ।
संमईः सप्तधा सर्वं भावयेदार्द्धकद्रवैः ॥ संशोष्य चूर्णयित्वा तु
भक्षयेदार्द्धकाम्बुना । शाणमात्रं वयो वीच्य नानाजीर्णप्रशास्त्रे ॥
महाग्निकारको रसस्तेजसा कालभास्त्रकः ॥

अग्निमान्द्रगम्बान् रोगाच्छ्रोथं पाण्डुमयं जयेत् । दुर्बल-

शुण्डीसामरोगान् हन्ति न संशयः ॥ यथेष्टाहारचेष्टस्य नास्तग्रन्थ
नियमः क्वचित् ।

Maha'gnika'raka rasa.

One part of mercury, two parts of sulphur, two parts of borax, and one part, each, of triphala', javakshāra, trikatu, and the five salts are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vevana', 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 तौच्चभस्मकम् । त्रिभिः समं
विषं देयं चित्रककाथभावितम् ॥ धूत्त्वीजस्य भस्मापि द्वात्रिशङ्खाग-
संबुतम् । कट्टलयं त्रिभागं स्याल्लवड्ढिला च तत्समम् ॥ जातीफलं
तथा कोषमर्जुभागं नियोजयेत् । तथाऽपि लवणं पञ्च
खुद्धाकैरण्डितनिळी ॥ मधुराश्वत्यजच्चारं तत्र दद्याद् विचक्षणः ।
इहीतकीं यवच्चारं सर्जिकां हिङ्गजीरकम् ॥ टंकणं सूततुत्त्वच्च
अब्द्योगेन मर्हयेत् । भोजनान्ते प्रयोक्तव्यो गुञ्जाफलप्रसाणतः ॥
रसः पाशुपतो नाम सद्यः प्रत्ययकारकः । दीपनः पांचनो
हृदयः सद्यो हन्ति विसृचिकाम् ॥ तालमूलीरसेनैव उद्दरामयनाशनः ।
भोवरसेनातिसारं ग्रहणीं तक्रसैन्धवैः ॥ सौवर्ष्णलकणाशुण्डीयुतः
शूद्धं विनाशयेत् । अर्शी हन्ति च तक्रेण पिप्पल्या कफरोगकम् ॥
वातरोगं निहन्तगातु शुण्डीसौवर्ष्णलान्वितः । शर्कराधान्ययोगेन
पिंतरोगं निहन्तग्रन्थम् ॥

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'ma'rga, 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'lmalı 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 sauvarchala 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,

अनृतकल्प रसः ।

शुद्धौ पारदग्न्यौ च समानौ कञ्जलीकृतौ । तयोरर्द्वं विषं शुद्धं
तत्समं टङ्गणं भवेत् ॥ भङ्गराजद्रवै र्भाव्यं त्रिदिनं यत्रतः पुनः ।

मुहप्रमाणा वटिका कर्तव्या भिषजां वरैः ॥ वटीद्वयं हरेत्
शूलमग्निमान्द्रं सुदारुणम् । अजीर्णं च जयत्याशु धातुपुष्टिं
करोति च ॥ अन्तकल्पनामायं रसो नानारुजापहः । 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.

कुधासिन्धु रसः ।

त्रिकटु त्रिफला चैव विषं लवण्यपञ्चकम् । चारतयं रसो गन्धो
प्रत्येकं समभागिकम् ॥ सलिलेन वटी कार्या गुञ्जामात्रा
मनोषिभिः । भक्षयेद् वटिकामेकां लवण्डैः पञ्चभिः सह ॥ कुधासिन्धु
रसो नाम सूर्येण निर्मितः पुरा । आमवातं तथा गुल्मं अहृणी-
मन्त्रपित्तकम् ॥ मन्दाग्निं नाशयत्याशु हृचमिन्द्राशनिर्यथा ।

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 ।

मात्रिकं रसगन्धी च हरितालं मनःशिला । त्रिष्टुद् दक्षी
वारिवाहः चित्रकञ्च महीषधम् ॥ पिप्पली मरिचं पथ्या यमानी
क्षण्णजीरकम् । रामठं कटुका चैव सैन्धवं साजभोदकम् ॥
जातीफलं यवक्षारं समभागं विचूर्णयेत् । आद्रैकस्य रसेनैव
निर्गुरुण्ड्याः स्वरसेन च ॥ मूर्यावर्त्तरसेनैव तुलस्याः स्वरसेन च ।
आतपे भावयेहैद्यः खल्पात्रे च निर्मले । पेषयित्वा बटीं खादेद्
गुच्छाफलप्रमाणतः ॥ भक्तोत्तरीये वहुभोजनान्ते मूहुर्मूहु र्वाच्छृति
भोजनानि । आमानुवन्धे च चिरगिनिमान्धे विड्विग्रहे
पित्तकफाशुवन्धे ॥ शोथोदरे चार्शिगदेऽप्यजीर्णे शूले विदोषप्रभवे ज्वरे
च । अस्तो रसो भक्तविपाकसंज्ञः सुखं विपाक्याशु निरस्य कोष्ठम् ॥

Bhacka-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'vena', 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 गम्भमजमोदा फलत्रयम् । सर्जिक्षारं यवक्षारं
वह्निमैभ्यवजीरकम् ॥ सौवर्च्छलविडङ्गनि सामुद्रं लूपणं तथा ।
विषमुष्टि समं सर्वं जम्बूराङ्गेन महीयेत् ॥ मरिचाभां वटीं
खादेदग्निमान्द्रप्रशान्तये । (लूपणं तथा इत्यत्र टङ्गणं सममिति
वा पाठः) ।

Agni-tundi rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, sulphur, jama'ni, triphala', sarjiksa'ra, jabaksa'ra, roots of chiraka, rock-salt jeera', sauvarchala salt, biranga, sea-salt, and trikatu (bora'x, 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 ।

अभ्रकं पारदं तास्त्रं गम्भकं मरिचानि च । समभागमिदं चूर्णं
चाङ्गेरीरसमहीतम् ॥ महिते हि रसे भूयो जयन्तीसिन्धुवारयोः ।
भावनापि च कर्तव्या गुञ्जापरिमिता वटी ॥ तसोदकानुपानेन
चतुस्त्रस्तिस्त्र एव वा । वह्निमान्द्रे प्रदातव्यो रसः पञ्चामृताङ्गवः ॥

Panchamrita rasa

Equal quantities of mica', mercury, copper, sulphur, and maricha are to be rubbed together with the juice of cha'ngeri, and subjected to bha'vana' for once, each, with the juices of leaves of jayanti and nigrundi. 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 ।

ज्वारदय' शिव' गन्ध' पञ्चकोलसम' समम् । सर्वतुल्या जया
देया तदर्द' शिग्रू वरुक्कलम् ॥ एतत् सर्वे जयाशियू वश्चिमार्कवजै
रसैः । भावयेत् त्रिदिनं घम्भे ततो लघु पुटे पचेत् ॥ भावयेत्
समधा चार्द्रद्रवै ज्वालानली भवेत् । पाचनो दीपनो हृदयशोदरामय-
नाशनः ॥

Jwa'larnala 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 chiraka, and shunthi; four parts of leaves of bhanga'; and two parts of bark 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', bark of shigru, roots of chiraka, and leaves of bhringara'ja. The compound is next to be heated by laghuputain, and then

subjected to bha'vaa', 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.

वज्ञप्रदीपन रसः ।

सार्वकर्षं रसेन्द्रस्य गन्धकस्य तथैव च । विषं कर्षत्वयं दद्यात्
सर्वतुल्यं मरीचकम् ॥ दग्धशङ्खस्त तत्पुरुषं पञ्च कर्षणि नागरात् ।
सर्जिकारामठकणा-सिम्बूसौवर्च्छलं विडम् ॥ सामुद्रमौङ्गिदच्छैकं
भावयेन निष्वाकद्रवैः । क्षशानुसदनं शूलं ग्रहणीमन्त्रपित्तकम् ।
सत्वरं नाशयेदेव रसो वज्ञप्रदीपनः ॥

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.

लवझादि रसः ।

लवझातीफलधान्यकुष्ठं जीरदयं लूषणत्रैफलञ्च । एतात्वचं
टझवराटमुस्तं वचाजमोदा विडेन्धवञ्च ॥ तदझ्कं पारदग्धकाभं
लौहञ्च तुल्यं सुविचूर्णं सर्वम् । तद्वागवझीदलतोयपिष्टं

वस्त्रप्रमाणा' वटिकाष्ठ छत्वा ॥ प्रातर्विद्यादपि चोष्णतीयैरियं
निहन्याद् ग्रहणीविकारम् । आमानुवन्धं सरुजं प्रवाहं ज्वरं
तथा श्लेषभवं सश्लेषम् ॥ कुष्ठाक्षलपित्तं प्रवलं समीरं मस्तानलं
कोष्ठगतस्त्र वातम् । रसो लवङ्गाद्यो वसुप्रणीतस्त्रया सवातं विनि-
हन्ति शीघ्रम् ॥

Lavanga'di rasa.

Equal quantities of lavanga, ja'tiphala, dhanya', kustha, jeera', black jeera', trikatu, triphala', ela', guratwak, borax, burnt cowrishiell, 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 लवङ्गस्त्र पिप्पली मिस्तुकामृतम् । शुण्ठी धुस्तरवौजस्त्र
दरदं टंगणं तथा ॥ समं सर्वं समाहृत्य जन्माभ्यां विमर्झयेत् ।
वस्त्रमाना वटी कार्या चान्तिमान्द्रप्रग्राहन्तये ॥

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 चूणं हि तथा लवणपञ्चकम् । चिञ्चिकाद्वारकंचैव
कटुकत्रयमेव च ॥ तथैव हिंगुकं आद्यं विषगम्भकपारदम् ।
अधामार्गस्य वह्नेश्च कार्यैर्लिङ्गाकर्जेरसैः ॥ भावयेत् सर्वचूर्णं
तदस्त्रवर्गे विशेषतः । यावत् तदस्त्रातां याति गुडिकास्त्रतरुपिणी ।
सद्यो वह्निकरा चैव भस्मकञ्ज नियच्छति । भुक्ताकरणतन्तु तस्यान्ते
खादेश्च गुडिकामिमाम् ॥ तत्क्षणाज्ञारयत्याशु सर्वाजीर्णवि-
नाशिनी । ज्वरं गुल्मं पाण्डुरोगं कुष्ठं शूलं प्रमेहकम् ॥ वातरक्तं
महाशोथं वातपित्तकफानपि । निष्ठूलं दद्यते शीघ्रं तुलकं
वह्निना यथा ॥ दुर्नामारिरयच्छाशु रसो शंखेश्वरो स्फृतः ॥
लौहवङ्गयुतो सोइयं महाशङ्खेश्वरः स्फृतः । प्रभाते कोशातोयानु-
पानमेव प्रशस्यते ॥

Shankheshwara rasa and Maha-shankheshwara rasa.

Equal quantities of burnt couch shell, the five salts, alkali prepared from bark of tama'rind, 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'shankheswara 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.

महाशङ्ख रसः ।

पदुपञ्चकहि॑ गुशङ्क॒ चित्ताभ॒ सितव्योषवली॑ श्वरामृतानि । शिखि॑
शैखरिकामृतवर्गनिम्बश्वभाव्यानि यथामृतां ब्रजन्ति ॥ महाशङ्खरसः
ख्यातो भोजनान्ते निषेवयेत् । क्षणानुदीपनो हन्ति महाशीघ्रहणी॑-
मुखान् ॥

Maha'shankha rasa.

Pancha-lavanam, hingu, burnt conch-shell, ashes of the bark of tama'rind, trikatu, sulphur, mercury, and aconite, are to be mixed together and subjected to bha'vana with the decoction of roots of chitraka, juice of leaves of apa ma'rga, 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 ।

कणामूल॑ वह॑ निदन्ती पारद॑ गम्धक॑ कणा । तिक्तार॑ पञ्चलवण॑
मरिच॑ नागर॑ विषम् ॥ अजमोदामृता हि॑ गु चार॑ तिन्तिडिका-

भवम् । संचूर्ण्य समभागन्तु द्विगुणं शङ्खभस्मकम् ॥ अग्नद्रव्येन
संभाव्य वटो कोलास्थिसंमिता । अग्नदाढिभतोयेन लिम्पाकखरसेन
च ॥ भक्षयेत् प्रातहत्याय नान्ना सन्दीपनः शुभः । तक्रमसुसुरासीधु-
काञ्जिकोष्ठोदकेन वा ॥ शशैणादिरसेनैव रसेन विविधेन च ।
मन्दग्निं दीपयत्याशु वड्वाग्निसमप्रभः ॥ अर्शांसि यहणीरोगं
कुष्ठभेहभगन्दरम् । झीझानमझमरीं खासं कासं महोदरक्रिमीन् ॥
ज्वल्लोगं पाण्डुरोगं च विवक्षानुदरे स्थितं त् । तान् सर्वान् नाशयत्याशु
भास्त्ररस्तिमिरं यथा ॥

Sandipana rasa.

One part. each, of roots of pippali, roots of chitraka, roots of danti mercury, sulphur, pippali, the three alka'lis (java-ksa'ra, sarjiksa'ra, and bora'x, combined), pancha-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.

सर्वामयध्वं रसः ।

दन्तीवीजमकल्पः सदहनं शुगठीलवङ्गं समम् । गन्धं
पारदट्टङ्गनच्च मरिचं श्रीबुद्धदारो विषम् ॥ खज्जे यामयुगं विषम्यं

विधिना दन्तोद्रवैर्भावना । देयाः पञ्चदशानु निम्बुकजलैस्ते धा विधा
चिक्रकैः ॥ लेधा चार्द्दकजै रसैः शुभधिया सप्तैव चावेगिना ।
पश्चाच्छुष्कलायसंमितवटी कार्या भिषक्संसता ॥ चुद्वोधप्रकर
स्त्रिशूलशमनो जीर्णज्वरध्वंसनः । कासारोचकपाखुतोदरगदान्
पामामरुड्नाशनः ॥ वस्त्रगाटोपहलीमकामयहरो मन्दाग्निसन्दीपनः ।
सिङ्गोद्यं वै महेश्वरप्रकटितः सर्वामयज्ञो रसः ॥

Sarvāmayaghna rasa.

Equal quantities of croton seeds, roots of chitraka shunthi, lavanga, 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 पट्टव्रजपलं निम्बरसे कल्कितं तस्मिन् शंखपलं
प्रतसमसक्तं संस्थाप्य शीर्णवधि । हिङ्गव्योषपलं रसामृतवली
निक्षिप्य निष्कांशिकान् वदः शंखरसः ज्ययग्रहणीकारकप्रति-
शूलादिषु ॥

Shankha rasa.

Four tolas, each, of the ashes of the bark of ta'ma'rinī 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.

कम्बुरसः ।

हौ ज्ञारौ रसगध्कौ सलवणौ व्योषच्च तुल्यं विषं चिंचाश्ख-
चतुर्गुणं रसवरे लिम्पाकजाते कृतम् । वारं वारमिदं सुपाकचरितं
लौहं च्छिपेद्धिङ्कं भृष्टं वड्समं सुमहितमिदं गुज्जाप्रमाणो
भवेत् ॥ ख्यातः कम्बुरसो महाग्निजननः शूलान्तकृत् पाचनः
कासश्वासविनाशनः ज्ययहरो मन्दाग्निसन्दीपनः । वात
व्याधिमहोदरादिशमनस्तुष्णामयोच्छेदकः सर्वव्याधिविनाशनः
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.

अजीर्णरि रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं तथा गन्धं पलमानं पृथक् पृथक् । अभया हिपला
चैव नागरस्त्रिपलः स्मृतः ॥ कृष्णा च मरिचं तदत् सिन्धूस्यं
त्रिपलं पृथक् । चतुष्पला च विजया महायेन निम्बुकद्रवैः ॥
पुटानि सप्त देयानि घर्ष्ममध्ये पुनः पुनः । अजीर्णरिरियं प्रोक्ताः
सद्यो दीपनः पाचनः । भक्षयेद्विगुणं भक्ष्यं पाचयेद्वेचयेदपि ॥

Ajirnári 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.

भास्कार रसः ।

विषं सूतं फलं गम्भं त्रूप्यणं टङ्गजौरकम् । एकौकं द्विगुणं लौहं
शंखमध्नं वराटकम् ॥ सर्वतुल्यं लवङ्गज्ञीरे भावयेद् भिषक् ।
सप्तवासरपर्यन्तं ततः स्थाद् भास्करो रसः ॥ गुञ्जाद्यप्रमाणेन वटीं
कुर्याद् विचक्षणः । ताम्बूलोदलयोगीन वटीं संचर्यं भद्रयेत् ॥
शूल रोगेषु सर्वेषु विसूच्यामग्निमान्द्यके । सद्योवल्लिकरो ह्येष तन्त्र-
नाथेन 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 ।

रसनिष्ठं गम्भनिष्ठं निष्ठमात्रं प्रदीपनम् ॥ मानमर्द्दं प्रदातव्यं
शुल्लिकालबणं तथा ॥ मर्द्दयित्वा प्रदातव्यमयास्य माषमात्रकम् ॥
अजीर्णे चाग्निमान्द्ये च दातव्यो रसवल्लभः ॥ (प्रदीपनमिति
चित्रकसुलं न तु तदाख्यं विषं तत् तु भैषज्ये परित्याज्यम्) ॥

चतुर्थखण्डम् ।

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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 । क्षाणार्वयं विश्वषट्कं
गन्धं कपर्दकं द्विकम् ॥ देवपुष्पं वाणमितं सर्वं संमर्द्य यत्रातः ।
महोदधिरसो नान्ना नष्टमन्तिं 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 । क्षारत्रयं पलं देयं
लवङ्गं पलपञ्चकम् ॥ दशमूली जयाचूर्णं तदद्विन तु भावयेत् ।

चित्रकस्य रसेनाथ भृङ्गराजरसेन तु ॥ शिशु मूलद्रवैश्वापि ततो भारणे
निरुध्य च । याममात्रं पचेदग्नौ मर्हयेदाद्र्दकद्रवैः । ताम्बूलौ
पत्रसंयुक्तं खादेन्निष्क्रमितं 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.

बड़वाग्नि रसः ।

टङ्गणं मरिचं तुत्यं पुथक् कर्षत्यं भवेत् । सिन्दूरं हादशं
निष्कं लिंशन्निष्कमयोमलम् ॥ चर्णान्वेतानि संयोज्य स्थापयेच्छुङ्ग-
भाजने । शुद्धदेहो नरस्तस्य सेवेत माषमात्रकम् ॥ अद्यात् पथं
ततः स्त्रियं ततस्त्वाम्बलभागं भवेत् । उदराग्निरस्यास्य बड़वाग्निसमो
भवेत् । बहुनात्र किमुक्तेन रसायनमयं नृणाम् । काञ्छपद्मारसे
दृष्टं पुटपकं बरारसे । मार्कवस्त्ररसे दृष्टं सप्तक्षत्वस्तयोमलम् ॥

Baraba'gni rasa.

Three tola's, each, of bora x, maricha, copper-sulphate, and issa-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 bha'rgi and triphala ; then rubbed for seven times with the juice of bhringara'ja.

षटमांसाशि रसः ।

मृतं ताम्रं कणातुल्यं चूर्णं चौद्रविमिश्चितम् ॥ निष्कार्ब्दं
भन्नयेन्नित्यं नष्टवज्जिप्रदीपये । आर्दकस्य रसं चौद्रे पलमात्रं
पिवेदनु । यथेष्ट षटमांसाशी शक्तो भवति पावकः ।

Ghrita-ma'nsa'shi 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 वस्ते स्याच्छ्लायसी चार्दपलप्रमाणे । विचृण्य
सर्वं द्रुतमग्नियोगादेरण्डपत्रेऽथ निवेशनीयम् ॥ क्लत्वाऽथ तां

पर्पटिकां विदधात् लौहस्य पात्रे त्ववपूतमस्मिन् । जम्बोरजं पक्ष-
रसं पलानां शतं नियोज्याग्निमथाल्पमल्पम् ॥ जीणे रसे भावित-
मेतदेतैः सुपञ्चकोलोदभववारिपूरैः । सवेतसाम्लैः शतमल देयं समं
रजष्टङ्गणजं सृभृष्टम् ॥ बिड़' तदर्द्धं मरिचं समञ्च तत्सप्तवारं
चणकाम्लकेन । क्रव्यादनामा भवति प्रसिद्धो रससु मन्यानकमैरबोक्तः ॥
माषद्वयं सैध्यवतक्रपीतमेतत् सुधन्य खलु भोजनात् । गुरुणि
मांसानि पयांसि पिण्ठ दृतानि सेव्यानि फलानि चैव ॥ मात्राति-
रक्तान्यपि सेवितानि यामद्वयाज्ञारयति प्रसिद्धः ॥ काश्यस्यौत्थ-
निवर्हणो गरहरः सामार्च्छनिर्णाशनो गुलम्प्लोहजलोदरादिशमनः
शूलार्च्छमूलापहः । वातश्वेषनिवर्हणो ग्रहणिकातीसारविद्धं सनो
वातश्वेषमहोदरापहरणः 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 iron pot, heated by mild heat. When dried up, the compound is to be subjected to bha'vana' with two hundred tolas, each, of the decoctions of pancha-kola and amlabeta. 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 bha'vana', for seven times, with chanaka mla.* Pills are then to be made, twelve ractis in

* Chanaka'mla is a gruel prepared by boiled chanaka grams being immersed in water exactly in the same way as ka'nji (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.

बीरभद्राभ्रकम् ।

अभ्रकं पुटसहस्रमारितं कर्षयुग्ममति निर्मलीकृतम् । वासराणि
नवतिं विमर्हितं चित्रकखरससाधुसिक्तकम् ॥ शृङ्खवेररसमर्हिता
वटी कारिता सकलरोगनाशिनी । भक्षिता भुजगवज्जिपत्रकैः शृङ्खवे-
रशकलेन वा पुनः ॥ वक्षिमान्यमभिनाश्य सत्वरं कारयेत् प्रखर
पावकोत्करम् । खासकासवमिश्रोथकामल-झीङ्गगुल्मजठराहचि-
भ्रमान् ॥ रक्तपित्तयक्तदम्बुद्धिपित्तकं शूलकोषजगदान् विसूचिकाम् ।
आमवातवहुवातशीणितं दाहशीतवलह्रासकाश्यकम् ॥ विद्रधिं
ज्वरगरं शिरोगदं नेत्रोगमस्तिलं हलीमकम् । हत्ति वृष्टप्रतम-
मेतदभ्रकं बीरभद्रमतिवल्यमुत्तमम् । भक्षितं विविधभक्ष्यमागलं
काष्ठसंघमपि भस्मतां नयेत् ॥

Birabhadra'bhrakam.

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, inaeiation, va'ta-racta, tumour, enlargement of liver, hemeptosis, amla-pitta', rheumatism, eye diseases, colic, cholera, etc.

बैश्वानरपोट्ली रसः ।

शुद्धौ सूतवलीं चराचररजः कर्षांशतः कज्जलीं कृत्वा गोपयसा
विमर्ह्य दिवसं रुद्धा च मूषोदरे । सिङ्गः कुम्भिषुटे स्वतश्च शिशिरः
पिण्डः करण्डे स्थितः स्यादैश्वानरपोट्लीति कथितस्तीत्राग्नि-
दीपिप्रदः ॥

एकोनविंशति शूर्णे मरिचानां घृताच्चितैः । देयोऽयं वस्त्रमानेन
वयोबलमवेच्य च ॥ गिलेद् गलविशुद्धग्रथं दधिभक्तमनुत्तमम् । कवल-
तयमानेन दुर्गम्योद्धारशान्तये ॥ मध्यन्दिने ततो भोज्यं घृततक्रो-
पदंशयुक् । रात्रौ च पयसा सार्वं यद्वा रोगानुसारतः ॥ विदाहि
द्विदलं भूरिलवणं तैलपाचितम् । विलुं च कारवेलं च छन्ताकं
काञ्जिकं त्यजेत् ॥ इयं हि पोट्ली प्रोक्ता सिङ्गेन महीमृता ।
मन्दाग्निप्रभवाशेषरोगसंघातघातिनौ ॥ सिङ्गघणस्यापि निर्हिष्टा
मैरवानन्दयोगिना । लोकनाथोक्तपोट्ल्या उपचारा इह अृताः ॥
पोट्ल्यो दीपनाः स्त्रिया मन्दाग्नौ नितरां हिताः ॥

Baishava'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 putain. 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.

बड़वाननी रसः ।

शुलुयोधनभस्म वेलहलिनीओषाम्बु निर्बच्छदैः संयुक्तैश्च हरिद्रया
समलवैः सार्वे च शुभ्रामृतैः । भृङ्गाम्भोविषतिन्दुकार्द्धकरसैः संपिण्ठ
गुञ्जामिता संशुष्कावड़वामुखोति वटिका नान्नोदिता तारया ॥ चिप्रं
चूत्परिवोधिनी खलु मता सर्वामयधंसिनी श्लेष्मव्याधिधुननी
कसनहृक्षासापहा शूलनुत् । चुदैषम्यहरा च गुल्मशमनी मूलार्चि-
मूलझषा शोकव्याधिहरात् किं वहुगिरा सर्वामयोत्सादनी ।

Baraba'nani rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, iron, mica biranga, la'ngali, trikatu, ba'laka, ba'rк 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 ।

विमहृग गन्धोपलटङ्गनेन, संभाव्य वारानथ सप्त जात्याः । तीयैः
फलानामथ सिद्धसूतो विध्वंसनामा शमनो विसूच्याः ॥ असुष्टु गुञ्जा
नव दापनौया हन्तुं विसूचीं सितया समेताः । तक्रौदनं स्थादिह
भोजनाय पथ्यं च शाकं किल वासुकस्य ॥

Bidhwansa rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, and bora x 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.

द्वतीय क्रव्याद रसः ।

द्विपलं गन्धकं शुद्धं द्रावयित्वा विनिच्छिपेत् । पारदं पलमानेन
मृतशुख्यायसं पुनः ॥ तोलमानेन संक्षिप्य पञ्चाङ्गलदले न्निपेत् । ततो
विचूर्ण्य यत्नेन निच्छिप्यायसभाजने ॥ तुङ्गां निवेश्य यत्नेन ज्वालये-
न्मृदुवक्षिना । पात्रमात्रं हि जम्बूररसं सम्यग् विजारयेत् ॥ संचूर्ण्य
पञ्चकोलोयैः कषायैः सारङ्गवित्सैः । भावना खलु कर्त्तव्याः पञ्चाशत्
प्रमितास्ततः ॥ भृष्टपञ्चांशेन तुल्येन सह मेलयेत् । तदर्जं कण्ठ-
लवणं सर्वतुल्यं मरीचकम् ॥ सप्तधा भावयेत् पञ्चाच्चणकक्षार-
वारिणा । ततः संचूर्ण्यं संशुद्धं कूपिकाजठरे न्निपेत् ॥ अत्यर्थं
गुरुमांसानि गुरुभोज्यान्यनेकशः । भुक्ता च कण्ठपर्यन्तं चतुर्वल्लभितं
रसम् । पट्टम्लतक्रसहितं पिवेत् तदनुपानतः । न्निप्रं तज्जीव्यते

भुक्तं जायते दीपनं पुनः ॥ रसः क्रव्यादनामायं प्रोक्तो मन्थानमैरवे ।
सिङ्गनक्षीणिपालस्य भुरिमांसप्रियस्य च ॥ दिष्टो यामं समासाद्य
भैरवानन्दयोगिना । कुर्याद्दीपनमुडतं च पचनं दुष्टामसंशोषणं
तुन्दस्यौल्यनिवर्हणं गरहरं भूलार्त्तिशूलापहम् ॥ गुलमस्त्रीहविनाशनं
अहणिकाविध्यं सनं स्वं सनं वातयन्त्रिमहोदरापहरणं क्रव्यादनामा
रसः ।

Dwitiya-kravyada 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 amla-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 alchali 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 va'yu, and all sorts of udara-roga, however malignant.

राजशेखर रसः ।

भागो स्तरसस्यैको वत्सनाभांशकदयम् । रसतुल्यं शिवाचूर्णं
गन्धकं लूप्रषणं तथा ॥ विचृण्यातिप्रयत्नेन भावयेत् सप्तधा रसम् ।
ताम्बुलौपत्रतोयेन स्वर्णधत्तुरजट्रवैः । पिद्धा चण्मिताः कुर्याच्छाया-
शुष्कास्तु गोलिकाः ॥ उष्णाश्चीयुतराजशेखररसो मन्दाग्निनिर्नाशनः ।
नानाकारमहाज्वरात्तिशमनो निःशेषमूलापहः । पाण्डुव्याधिमहो-
दरात्तिशमनः शूलान्तकृत् पाचनः शोफघ्नः पवनात्तिनाशनपदुः
च्छ्वामयध्यसनः ॥

Raja-shekha 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 द्वित्तिरां पटुपञ्चकम् । दशकं तुल्यतुल्यांशं
भर्जिता विजया नवा । दशानां तुल्यभागा सा तस्यार्द्धं शियूमूलकम् ।
तत् सर्वं विजयाद्रावैः शियूचित्रकभृङ्गजैः ॥ द्रावै दिनक्रयं मर्द्दं
रुद्रा भारणे पचेलघु । दीपग्निना तु यामैकं शुष्कं यावत् समुद्दरेत् ॥

सप्तधा चार्दकद्रावै भावयेच्चूर्ण येन्निष्क्र। दीपकोऽग्निसुहृच् चैषो
निष्कैकं मधुना लिहेत् ॥ प्रतिकर्षं गुडं शुरण्डी 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 chirtraka, 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 softran, is to be taken. a little after taking this medicine.

अमृत रसः ।

कुषग्न्धविषब्योषतिफलापारदैः समैः । भङ्गाम्बमर्दितो मुदग-
मानोऽमृतरसः शुभः ॥ अजोर्णश्वेषवातन्नो दीपनो रुचिवर्द्धनः ।

Amrita rasa.

Equal quantities of kustha, sulphur, aconite, trikauu, 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'yu. It increases the digesting heat and removes aversion to food.

राक्षस रसः ।

ताम्रं पारदगन्धकौ त्रिकटुकं तौच्छा' च सौवर्चलं खले मर्ह्ये
दिनं निधाय सिकताकुम्भेऽष्टयामं ततः । तत्र स्वेद्यं च रक्षशाकिनि-
भवं चारं समं भेलयेत् सर्वं भावितमातुलुङ्गजरसै नाम्ना रसो
राक्षसः ॥ मन्दाग्नौ सततं ददीत मुनये प्रातः पुरा शङ्करः सौख्येऽस्मै
चवनाय मन्त्रहुतभुग्वीर्याय नष्टीजसे । तेनादाय समस्तलोकगुरुवे
सूर्याय तस्मै ददे मन्त्रानामपि चास्य दानसमये गुञ्जाष्टकं
वर्दयेत् ॥

Ra'ksasa rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, mercury, sulphur, trikatiu, 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 सिन्धुकणाटङ्गणमभयाग्निहिमावस्त्रीकातकफलम् । क्रमशो-
त्तरं च विचूर्णितया द्वहतीरससयुतभावनया ॥ आद्रकहिङ्गपुनर्नव-
पूतिच्छब्दरसैः क्रमशस्तु भावनया । तस्य कलांशविषं च विमिश्रं
तद्रसं माषसमानवटीया ॥ सर्वेभजीर्णं कफमारुतपाण्डुशीफहली-
मककामलशलम् । नाशयते हुग्दराग्निकरोऽयं दीपनश्च 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, punarnava, putikaranja, and guruchi. 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.

वड्वानिभ रसः ।

शुलुं तालकगन्धकौ जलनिधेः फेनाग्निगर्भाशयं कान्तायो लवणानि
हेमपवयो नीलाञ्जनं तुल्यकम् । भागो द्वादशको रसस्य तु दिनं
वज्राम्बुघृष्टं शनैः सिङ्गोऽयं वड्वानिभो गजपुटे रोगानशीषाम् 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 ।

कण्णनागरगम्बकपारदकं गरलं मरिचं समभागयुतम् । लकुचस्य
रसैश्वस्कप्रमिता वटिका जनयत्यचिरादनलम् ॥

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 गम्भमजमोदं फलतयम् । सर्जिक्षारं यवक्षारं बङ्गि-
सैन्धवजीरकम् ॥ सौवर्च्छ्लं बिढङ्गानि सामुद्रं तृष्णणं समम् । विष-
मुष्टिः सर्वतुल्या जम्बूरामलेन महितम् । मरिचाभां वटीं खादेहङ्गि-
मान्यप्रशान्तये । पथ्यागुणठौ गुडं चानु पलाशं भक्षयेत् सदा ॥
अग्निमान्ये रसः स्वातो सर्वरोगकुलान्तकः ॥

Sarva-roga'ntaka-rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, aconite, sulphur, ajamoda', triphala', sarjikṣāra, javakṣāra, 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 ।

त्रिफलामुस्तवेष्टीश्च सितया कणया समम् ।

खरमञ्जरीबीजैश्च 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.

बिश्वोद्दीपकाभ्वम् ।

अभ्वं निर्मलमारितं पलमितं चूर्णिक्षतं यत्ततश्वयं चितक-
मिन्दशूरकनकं मालूरपत्राद्र्दकम् । मूलं पिप्पलिसम्भवं मधुरिका
नीपोऽकं मूलं पृथक् चैषां सत्तु पलैविं महिं तमिदं कषं श्विपेट्-
टङ्गणम् ॥ गुज्जासम्मितमेतदेव बलितं तत् पारिभद्रद्वैर्मन्दाग्निं
चिरजातगुल्मनिचयं शूलाम्लपित्तं ज्वरम् । इदं दुष्टमसू-

रिकामलसकं श्वासञ्च कासं टृष्णाम् झीहानं यक्षतं च्छयं स्वर-
हितं कुष्ठं महारोचकम् ॥ दाहं मोहमशेषदोषजनितं क्षचछुच्छ
दुर्नामकमामं बातमिश्रितं नयनजं रोगं समुन्मूलयेत् । विश्वो-
हीपकनामं रोगहरणे प्रोक्तं पुरा शम्भुना सर्वेषां हितकारकं
गदवतां सर्वामयध्वं सनम् ॥ पाषाणो यदि भन्नितस्तदपि तं कुर्यात्
सुजीणं पुनर्वल्यं वृष्टतरं रसायनवरं मेधाकरं कान्तिदम् ॥

Biswoddipaka'abhram.

Four tola's, each, of ashes of mica, decoction of chavya, juice of leaves of chirakra, ditto of nigrundi, 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, biliaryness, 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 ।

अग्निभान्दग्रादौ पर्पटीप्रयोगः शुभफलप्रद एव ।

Application of Parpati.

It is desirable to apply parpati in slowness of digesting heat especially in chronic and serious cases.

अथ अग्निमान्द्यादौ पथ्यानि ।

श्वेषिके वमनं पूर्वं पैत्तिके मुदुरेचनम् । वातिके स्वेदनञ्चाथ यथावस्थं हितञ्च यत् ॥ नानाप्रकारो व्यायामो दीपनानि लघृनि च । बहुकालसमुत्पन्नाः सूक्ष्मा लोहितशालयः ॥ विलेपी लाजमरण्डय भग्णो मुदुग्रसः सुरा । एणो वर्ही शशी लावः चुद्रमत्स्याच्च सर्वशः ॥ शालिञ्चशाकं विवाग्रं वासुकं वालमूलकम् । रसोनं वज्रकुषारण्डं नवीनकदलीफलम् ॥ श्रोभाञ्जनं पटोलञ्च वार्त्ताकुं निम्बवारि च । कर्कीटकं कारवेलं वार्हतञ्च महार्दकम् ॥ प्रसारणी भेषशूलं चाङ्गेरी सुनिष्पत्त्यकम् । धात्रीफलं नागरञ्जं दाढ़िम्वं यावपर्पटाः ॥ अम्लवेतस-जम्बूर-मातुलुङ्गानि मात्तिकम् । नवनीतं घृतं तक्रं सौबीरकतु-षोदके ॥ धान्याम्लं कटुतैलञ्च रामठं लवणार्द्रकम् । यमानी मरिचं मेथी धन्याकां जीरकं दधि ॥ ताम्बूलं तपसलिलं कटुतिक्ती रसावपि । मन्दानलेऽप्यजीर्णोऽपि पथ्यमेतत् नृणां भवेत् ॥ रसभैषज्यसेवने त्याज्यानि तु प्ररित्यजेत् ॥

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 phlegm ; 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 three 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 3०, vol. 3), 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.

अग्निमास्यादावपथ्यानि ।

विरेचनानि विण्मूववायुवेगविधारणम् ॥ अध्यशनं समश्ननं
जागरं विषमाशनम् ॥ रक्तस्रुतिं शिख्वी धान्यं मत्स्यं मांसमुपो-
दिकाम् । जलपानं पिष्टकञ्च जम्बुकं सर्वमालुकम् ॥ कूच्चिकां
मोरटं छीरं किलाटञ्च प्रपाणकम् । तालास्थिशस्यं तडालं स्नेहनं
दुष्टवारि च ॥ विरुद्धासामग्रपानाम् विष्टभीणि गुरुणि च । अग्नि-
मास्ये इप्यजीर्णे च सर्वानि परिवर्ज्येत् ॥

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 vagetable 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 अशीर्वागाधिकारः ।

—:o:—

CHAPTER V.

Piles.

अशीर्वागस्य निदानम् ।

गुदस्य वह्निरन्तर्वा जायन्ते चर्मकोलकाः । सर्वरोगकराः पुंसा-
मर्शांसीति हि विश्रुताः ॥ रुधिरस्त्वाविण स्तेषां पित्तजा परिकीर्त्तिंताः ।
वातजा निःसहोत्थाना उदावत्तं प्रकुर्वते । खयथुं स्नैषजाः कुर्याः
सर्वं कुर्यां स्तिदोषजाः ॥

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 pittam. Those which grow isolated from one another, and give rise to *uda'varta*, are due to abnormal excess of *va'yū*. 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 ॥ मृतं ताम्रं मृतं
लौहम् प्रत्येकं तु पलत्रयम् । लूप्रषणं लाङ्गूली दन्ती पीलुकं चित्रकं
तथा ॥ प्रत्येकं द्विपलं योज्यं यवक्षारं च टङ्गणम् ॥ उभौ
पञ्चपलौ योज्यौ सैन्धवं पलपञ्चकम् ॥ इति शतपलगीमूलं स्नूही-
क्षीरं च तत्समम् । मृदग्निना पचेत् स्थाख्यां सर्वं यावत् सुपिण्डि-
तम् ॥ माषहयं सदा खादेद्दसो ह्यर्शःकुठारकः । तक्रेण दाढ़ि-
माभोभिः पक्कान्देन वाऽथ तत् ॥

Treatment of piles.

Arsha-kuthára 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 javakṣa'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 ।

मृतसूताभ्यहेमार्कतीच्छामुण्डं सगन्धकम् । मण्डुरं मान्त्रिकं

तुत्यं मद्दीं कन्याद्रवैर्दिनम् ॥ अभ्यमूषागतं पाष्ठं विदिनं तुषव-
ङ्किना । चूर्णितं सितया माषं 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 चेन्द्रयवं शुण्ठीभस्त्रातचित्रकम् । वित्यमज्जाविडङ्गानि
पथ्यातुत्यं विचूर्णयेत् ॥ सर्वतुत्यं गुडं योज्यं कर्षं भुक्तार्शसां
जयेत् । शेषार्शसः प्रशान्त्यर्थं देयं मूलारिसंज्ञकम् ॥ इतताम्बेण
संतुत्यं वस्त्रमात्रप्रमाणतः ।

Mulari 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 गन्धार्दं तालताप्यकम् ॥ असूतं रसकं
चैव तालकार्बिभागिकम् । एतेषां कज्जलौं कुर्याद् दृढं संमर्हय
वासरम् ॥ त्रिदिनं मर्हयेच्चाथ इत्था निम्बुजलं खलु । वटीकृत्य
विशेषाथ काचकूप्यां निधापयेत् ॥ निष्कतुत्याकृपते ण पिधायास्यं
प्रयत्नतः । सार्वज्ञुलमितोत्सेधं मृतस्त्रया तां विलेप्य च ॥ ततो
भारण्डवृत्तीयांशे सिकतापरिपूरिते । निधाय सिकता मूर्छिं सिकताभिः
प्रपूरयेत् ॥ रुडास्यं तदधो वक्षिं ज्वालयेत् सार्ववासरम् । खाङ्ग-
शीतलितं काचपुटादाकृथं तं रसम् ॥ पटचूर्णं विधायाथ ताम्रमध्यं
पलहयम् । पलार्द्धममृतं चैव मरिचं च चतुस्पलम् ॥ एकीकृत्य
क्षिपेत् सर्वं नारिकेलकरण्डके । साजग्रो गुञ्जादिमानो हरति
रसवरः सर्वलोकाश्रयोऽयं । वातश्चेष्टोत्यरोगान् गुदजनितगदं शेष
पाण्डुमयं च । यद्याणं वातशूलं ज्वरमपि निखिलं वक्षिमान्यं च
गुल्मः । तत्तद्रोगघ्नयोगैः सकलगदचयं दीपनं तत्त्वणेन ।

Sarva-lokāshraya rasa.

Four tola's, each, of mercury and sulphur ; two tola's, each, of orpiment and copper pyrites ; one tola' each, of aconite, and ca'la'mine—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 क्लवा चैकत्र पिष्ठिकाम् । तत्समं चाभ्वकं
तीक्ष्णं गन्धकं पञ्चमांशकम् ॥ विषं च षोडशांशेन हौ भागौ सूतकस्य
च । एकीकृत्य प्रयत्नेन जम्बौरद्रवमहिंतम् ॥ भाजने मृद्घये स्थाप्य
वराकाथेन भावयेत् । दशमूलशतावर्योः क्वाथे पाच्यं क्रमेण हि ॥
अथोक्तार्थं प्रयत्नेन वटिकां कारयेहुधः । गुञ्जातवयप्रमाणेन गुद-
व्याधिकशूलगुत् ॥

Mula-kuthara 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'bri, 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 व्योमसत्त्वं शुलुं च तौक्षण्यकम् । सर्वमेकत्र विद्राव्य क्षिप्तालं चात्यमत्यकम् ॥ चालयेदनिशं यावत्तालकं त्रिगुणं स्वलु । ततस्ते न विमर्द्दग्राथ पिष्टि' कुर्याद्वसेन हि । ततो भज्ञातकीकौक्षम्बूल-स्थाने स्वनेत्र तान् । मासादाकृष्ण तां पिष्टि' गव्यदुधे विनिक्षिप्त ॥ ततो भज्ञातकीतैलं हृतं पातालयन्ततः ॥ आयसे भाजने स्त्रिघर्षे पिष्टिकां विनिवेश्य च ॥ प्रस्थमात्रं हि तत्तैलं जारयेदतियत्वतः । तत्तैलभावितैर्गम्भैः पुष्टिला भस्त्रतां ब्रजेत् ॥ ततः कार्त्तिकमासो-त्यकौरण्डलजै रसैः । रसं संमर्द्दं संमर्द्दं घर्षे संस्थाप्य मारयेत् ॥ तद्भस्त्र मेलयेत् पूर्व्यभस्त्रना समभागिकम् । वनशूरणनिर्गुण्डी-महाराष्ट्रैभकर्णिका ॥ वज्रवज्ज्वौ शिखौ चैवां रसैः पिष्टु । विशोषयेत् । त्रिवारं माकं वद्रवैद्रवयित्वा च शोषयेत् । चूर्णक्षित्य प्रयत्ने न क्षिपेत् कापि करण्डके ॥ सोऽयं भूलकुठारको रसवरो दीप्याग्नि-वेज्ञोत्तमसंयुक्तः सघृतश्च वज्जतुलितः संसेवितो नाशयेत् । अर्शांस्यानननासिकाक्षिगुदजान्यत्युग्रपीडानि च प्लीहानं ग्रहणीं च गुलमय-कृतौ मान्यं च कुषामयान् ॥

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'rashtri 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 । सृतसूताभ्रताम्बायः कष्ठं
कष्ठं पृथक् पृथक् ॥ पलं हिङ्गुलचूर्णस्य माद्विकस्य पलत्रयम् ।
पलं कम्पिलकस्यापि विषस्याद्यपलं तथा ॥ सप्ताहं मर्दयेत् सर्वं
दत्त्वा चूर्णोदकं मुहुः । ततस्तद्गोलकं कृत्वा सप्ताहं चातपे क्षिपेत् ॥
गुडचूर्णं शिलाचूर्णं लिम्पे दङ्गलिकाघनम् । त्रिपलं गन्धकं दत्त्वा
क्रोच्चामथ च गोलकम् ॥ गोलकस्योपरिष्टाच्च क्षिपेत्तालपलत्रयम् ।
संरध्यातिप्रयत्ने न दद्यादगजपुठं खलु ॥ स्वाङ्गशीतलमाहृत्य गोलकं
लेपनैः सह । विचूर्णं सप्तवारं हि विषतिन्दुफलोङ्गवैः ॥ द्रवैरथातपे
शुष्कं क्षिपेद्रम्ये करण्डके । त्रिशंशदंशेन वैक्रान्तभस्म तस्मिन् विनि-
क्षिपेत् ॥ अयं हि नन्दीखरसंप्रदिष्टो रसो विशिष्टः खलु रोगहन्ता ।
निःशेषरोगिष्वहतप्रतापो महोदयप्रत्ययसारनामा ॥ हन्यात् सर्वंगुदा-
मयान् च्यगदं कुष्ठं च मन्दाग्नितां शूलाधानगदं कफं खसनतामुवद-
कापस्मृती । सर्वा वातरुजो महाज्वरगदान् नानाप्रकारां स्थाप-
तात्स्नेषभवं महामयचयं दुष्टयहस्यामयम् ॥

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 madicine cures all sorts of piles, phthisis, leprosy, indigestion, colic, flatulence, cough, asthma, insanity, apoplexy, all sorts of diseases due to an excess of va'yū, all sorts of malignant fever all sorts of diseases due to an excess of va'yū, and kapha, and chronic diarrhoea of long standing.

हिरण्यसुन्दर रसः ।

रसं च धौतमात्रीकं कान्ताभ्रं नागहाटकम् । षट्कूभटेन संतुल्यं
सर्वतुल्यं च गम्धकम् ॥ दत्ता विद्याधरे यन्वे पुटेदारण्यकोत्पलैः ।
खाङ्गशीतलमुष्ठुल्य लग्नुषण्डिन विमिशयेत् ॥ अर्णीव्याधौ कटीश्वले
चक्षुशूले च दाहणे । सन्निपाति चये ज्वासे कासे मन्दानले ज्वरे ॥
कर्णशूले शिरःशूले दन्तशूले प्रयोजयेत् । पीनसे झीक्कि हृच्छले

अन्धिवाति च दारणे ॥ ऐकाङ्गे वा धनुर्वाति कम्बवाति च मूर्च्छिते ।
ज्वरांश्च विषमान् सर्वान् हन्ति रोगाननेकधा ॥ सेवितः पथ्ययोगीन
रसः हिरण्यसुन्दरः । गुच्छामात्रं ददीतास्य यथायुक्तानुपानतः ॥
घृतेन संयुतो वाति मधुना पैत्तिके ज्वरे । पिण्डल्या श्वेषिके देयं
पित्तोद्भूते च चान्दनैः ॥ तक्रेण श्वेषवातोत्ये वातपित्ते घृतान्वितम् ।
श्वेषपित्ते चार्दकेण निर्गुण्ड्या सान्निपातिके ॥ फलत्रयेण शूलेषु
विषमेषु ज्वरेष्वय । आर्दकेनाथवा दद्याद्वज्ञिमान्द्ये विशेषतः ॥
अभिष्ठन्दे शिरःशूले गायत्रीबोलसंयुतम् ॥ पञ्चमांससमायुक्तं
कफवाति च मूर्च्छिते ॥ एकाङ्गे च धनुर्वाति चौरयुक्तं च पौनसे ।
पाण्डुरोगे ज्वये कासे मरिचाज्यैश्च कामले ॥ अजमोदाविडङ्गैश्च
नाभिशूलेऽग्निमान्द्यजित् । रुक्तज्वरेऽरुचौ देयः कदलीफलसंयुतः ॥
बोलेनाहूँकटीशूले भाषितं नागवोधिना ॥

Hiranya-sundara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, copper pyrites, loadstone, mica', lead, gold, and incinerated essence of bhuna'ga (see page 236. vol II) ; and sulphur, equal in quantity to all the fore-going 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 sandal 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 ya'yu ; with milk in partial paralysis, titanus, and pinasa (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 dry ; and with bola in sciatica affecting only one-half of the waist.

अर्केश रसः ।

नागं पारदग्भकं विलवणं वर्ण्यकंजं मेलंयेत् एकैकं च पलं पलं वयमतः पञ्च क्रमाभ्द्येत् । सर्वं तद्विवसवयं तदनु तदत्ता मुटं भावनाः कुर्यात् सविकलाभिवेतसरसैः पञ्चाभिका विश्वितिः ॥ पञ्चैतत् क्रमशस्ततो गुडभवैर्हत्तोऽस्य वज्रो जलैर्हन्तपर्शीं स्यखिलानि श्रूण्डघृतैस्तस्यान्मस्मिन् हितम् ॥ अर्केशे परिवर्ज्यतामिति मुनिः श्रीवासुदेवोऽवदत् कुम्भाण्डीफलमाषपायसमति व्यायाममन्कातपम् ॥

Arkesha rasa

Four tola's, each, of lead and mercury ; twelve tola's of

sulphur ; and twenty tola's of the three salts (saindhaba, 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 chiraxa, 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, m'a-sa-grams, rice prepared with milk, physical and mental exercise, in excess, and sun's rays.

तीक्ष्णमुख रसः ।

रसेन्द्रहेमाकं वरालबोलमुरायसं लौहमलाभगन्धाः । ताप्यं च
कन्यारसमहिं तोडयं पक्षः पुटे तीक्ष्णमुखोऽर्शसां स्यात् ॥

Tikshna-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,

अशीविनाश रसः ।

अष्टादश्यमियुग्मतिकटुकहलिनीपीतुकुम्भं विपक्षं प्रस्थे मूदस्य
सखुक्पयसि रसपलं हे पले गन्धकस्य । लौहस्य त्रीणि तामात्

कुड़वमथ रजः क्षारयोश्चापि पञ्च चित्रा स्थाल्यां पचेत् तु ज्वलति
दहनतश्च गर्मशीविनाशः ॥

Arsha-bindasha-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 sarjiksa'ra and javak-sa'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.

त्रैलौक्यतिलक रसः ।

शुद्धकृष्णाभ्यजं सप्त्वं शोधितं काचटझूणम् । रेतयित्वा रजः
क्षत्वा भर्जयित्वा घृतेन तत् ॥ अष्टांशसस्यकोपेत् पुटेद्वारवयं ततः ।
त्रिवारं नृपावत्तेन लुङ्घन्सरसयोगिना ॥ चतुर्वारं च वर्षाभुवासामत्-
स्याच्चिकारसैः । गुग्गुलुत्रिफलाकाथै स्त्रिंशहाराणि यद्रतः ॥ तुल्यां-
शरसगम्भोत्थकज्जल्याष्टांशभागया । पुटेत् पञ्चाशतं वारान् मर्हयेच्च
पुटे पुटे ॥ शोधितं रेतितं कान्तसप्त्वं च छृतमर्दितम् । पुटेद्वांश-
दरदैः संयुतं लकुचास्वना ॥ दशवारं तथा सम्यक् तारैः शुद्धे
मनोह्रया । तथा विंशति वाराणि वलिना मौनदृग्यसैः ॥ दशवाराणि

ताप्येन कृष्णामोदृतयोगिना । उभयं समभागं तत् पुटेन्निर्गुणिङ्ग-
कारसैः ॥ रसगम्बोत्थकज्जल्या दशवारं पुटेत् पुनः । तस्मिन्नाशंश
भागेन चिपे दैक्रान्तभस्त्रकम् ॥ राजावर्त्तं कलांशेन समभागेन पर्यटी ।
तत् सर्वं परिमर्याथ भावयित्वाद्रकाम्बना । गुडुच्याः स्वरसेनापि
भूकदम्बरसेन वा । भृङ्गराजरसेनापि चित्रमूलरसेन च ॥ व्योषगच्छा
किनीकन्दै भूयोऽप्याद्रवेण च । पटचूर्णं मतः कृत्वा चिपे चृड-
करण्डके ॥ तैलोक्यतिलकः सोऽयं स्वातः सर्वरसोत्तमः । सर्व-
व्याधिहरः श्रीमान् शम्भुना परिकीर्तिः ॥ उदावर्त्तं च विड्वन्वयं
व्यथां च जठरोद्भवाम् । लोहलमन्दुष्टिलं शूलिलमपि वस्थताम् ॥
सूतिरोगानशेषांश्च शूलं नानाविधं तथा । परिणामास्थशूलं च तथा
भिन्नात् समुत्कटम् ॥ रक्तगुल्मं च नारीणां रजःशूलं च दुःसहम् ।
अनुपानं च पथ्यं च तत्तद्रोगानुरूपतः ॥

Trailakya-tilaka-rasa.

Equal quantities of essence of mica,, purified glass, and bora'x, 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 rājā'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 hilamochika, 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 hilamochika'. 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 ra'ja'-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 ।

रससु पादिकसुख्या विडङ्गमरिचाभ्रकाः । गङ्गापालङ्गजरसे
खल्यित्वा पुनः पुनः ॥ रक्तिमात्रा गुदाश्वीन्नी वङ्गेरत्यर्थदीपनी ।
रसोयं करुणामयश्वाशं सां कुलनाशनः ॥

Karunāmaya 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 ।

मृतसूताक्षर्हेमाभ्रतीक्ष्णं मुण्डञ्च गन्धकम् । मण्डुरञ्च सम्

ताप्यं भर्त्यं कन्याद्रवै दिनम् । अन्धमूषागतं सर्वं ततः पाच्य
दृढ़ाग्निना ॥ चूर्णितं सितया माषं खादेत् तच्चार्शसां हितम् ।
रसस्तीक्ष्णादनोनाम चासाध्यमपि साधयेत् ॥

Tiksnàdana rasa.

Equal quantity of incinerated mercury, copper, gold, micá, 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 हिधागन्धं सृतलौहञ्च ताम्रकम् । प्रत्येकं हिपलं दन्ती
ब्रूप्रथणं धूरणं तथा ॥ शुभाटड्यवक्षारसैन्धवं पलपञ्चकम् । पलाष्टकं
च्छूहीक्षीरं दात्रिंशश्च गवां जलैः ॥ आपिण्डितं पचेदग्नौ खादेन्
माषइयं ततः । रसशार्शः कृपाणोऽयं सर्वरोगकुलान्तकः ॥

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 । सर्वतुल्ये न
गन्धे न दिनं भज्ञातकद्रवैः ॥ मर्हयेत् यत्रतः पश्चाद् वटीं कुर्याद्-
द्विगुच्छिकाम् । भक्षणात् गुदजान् हन्ति अर्शांसि सपरिग्रहान् ।
चक्रधररसो ह्ययं सर्वगुदामयप्रणत् ॥

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 decoction of bhalla'taka, and made into pills, two ractis, in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of piles.

चतुर्थकुठार रसः ।

रसगन्धकलौडानां प्रत्येकं भागयुग्मकम् । त्रिकटुदन्तिकुष्ठैकं
घड़भागं लाङ्गलस्य च ॥ चारसैन्धवटझानां प्रत्येकं भागपञ्चकम् ।
गोमूत्रस्य च द्वात्रिंशत् खुहीक्षीरं तथैव च ॥ यावच्च पिण्डितं सर्वं
तावच्छृङ्खिनिना पचेत् । माषहयं ततः खादेत् दिवाख्यप्रादि वर्ज्येत् ।
रसश्वच्छत्कुठारोऽयमर्शसां 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 javaksára, 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 पृथगभृङीरसाप्तुतम् । सप्ताहं भावयेत्
सपि मधुभ्याच्च विमर्द्येत् ॥ अर्शसञ्चानुलोभ्यार्थं हताग्निवलवर्जनम् ।
रक्तिकाहितयं खादेत् कुष्ठादिरहितो नरः ॥

Shilä-gandhaka bataka.

Powdered realgar and sulphur, are to be separately subjected to bhávaná, for seven times, with the juice of bhringarája. 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 ।

मृतसूताभ्रत्तौहानि मृतार्कगन्धकैः सह । सर्वानि समभागानि
भज्ञात् सर्वतुल्यकम् ॥ वन्यशूरणकन्दोत्तैर्द्वैर्येण्यप्रमाणतः । मर्दये-
हिनमेकञ्च माषमात्र पिवेदुत्तै ॥ भक्षणाद् हन्ति सर्वानि चार्शा॑सि
च न संशयः । रसः पञ्चमुखाङ्गयः कुष्ठाश॑सां 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 ।

सृतमूतार्कलौहाभ्रविष्यं गन्धं समं समम् । सर्वतुल्यांशं
भज्ञातफलमेकत्र चूर्णयेत् ॥ द्रवैः शूरणकन्दोद्यैर्भाव्यं खले दिनत्रयम्
माषमात्रं लिहेदाज्यै रसश्वार्णसि नाशयेत् । रसो नित्योदितो
नाम गुदोङ्गवकुलान्तकः ॥

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 ractis, each to be taken with a little of clarified butter. This medicine cures all sorts of piles.

अष्टाङ्गरसः ।

गन्धं रसेन्द्रं सृतलौहकिंद्रं फलत्रयं व्रुष्णवङ्गिभृङ्गम् । कल्वा

समं शाल्मलिकागुडूचौरसेन यामत्रितयं विमर्ह्य । निष्क-
प्रमाणं गदितानुपानैः सर्वाणि चार्शींसि हरेद्रसस्य ।

Astāṅga 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 tolā, in weight, each. This medicine cures all sorts of piles, if taken with suitable accompaniment.

अशीरोगे पर्पटी प्रयोगः
शुभफलद एव ।

Application of parpati in piles is found to be very efficacious.

अशीरोगे पथ्यानि ।

विरेचनं लेपनमस्तमोक्तः क्षाराग्निशस्त्वाचरितञ्च कर्म्म । पुरातना
लोहितशालयश्च सषष्ठिकाश्वापि यवाः कुलत्याः ॥ पटोलपत्र-
रसोनवङ्गि पुनर्नवाशूरणवास्तुकानि । जीवन्तिका दन्तशठा सुरा
च त्रिट्वयस्या नवनीतत्रक्रम् ॥ क्रक्कोल धांत्री रुचकं कपित्य-
मौष्ट्रानि सूत्राजग्रपयांसि चापि । भृष्टातकं सर्षपजञ्च तैलं गोमूत्र
सौबीरतुषोदकानि । वातापहं यच्च यदग्निकारि तदन्तपानं
हितमर्शं सेभ्यः ॥

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 alchális and heating, as prescribed in (Sushruta, etc.), surgical operation ; such food stuffs as rice obtained from sháli and sastika paddy of two or three years' standing, barley, kulaththa gram, patola, shálincha, garlic leaves of chitraka, punarnavá, 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.

अर्शीरोगिपथ्यानि ।

आनुपमामिषं मत्स्यं पित्त्याकं दधिपिण्ठकम् । माषान् करीरं
निष्वावं विल्वं तुम्बीमुपोदिकाम् । पक्काम्बं शालूकं सर्वं विष्ट-
म्भौणि गुरुणि च । आतपं जलपानानि वमनं वस्तिकर्म्मं च ।
विरुद्धानि च सर्वाणि मारुतं पूर्वदिग्भवम् । वेगरोधं स्त्रियं पृष्ठ-
यानसुत्कटकासनम् ॥ यथास्तं दोषलच्छान्नमर्शसः परिवर्जयेत् ।
यत् पथ्यं यदपथ्यज्ञं वक्ष्यते रक्तपित्तिनाम् । रक्तार्शीरोगिनां तत्तदपि
विद्याहिंशेषतः ॥

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ।

अथोदर निदानम् ।

रोगाः सर्वे इपि मन्देऽग्नौ सुतरामुदराणेण च । अजीर्णम्भलि-
नैश्वानैर्जयन्ते मलसञ्चयात् ॥ रुद्धा स्वेदाम्बवाहीनि दोषाः स्त्रोतांसि
सञ्चिताः प्राणाग्नपानान् संदूष्य जनयन्तुपदरं वृणाम् ॥ आधानं
गमनेऽशक्तिदौर्बल्यं दुर्वलाग्निता । शोथः सदनमङ्गाना सङ्गो
वातपुरोषयोः ॥ दाहस्तन्द्रा च सर्वेषु जठरेषु भवन्ति हि । पृथग्-
दोषैः समस्तैश्च प्लीहवज्ञतोदकैः ॥ संभवन्तुपदराखण्टी तेषां लिङ्गं
पृथक् शृणु । तत्र वातोदरे वायुर्जयते जठरे सदा । स्पन्दो मणि-
पुरस्याधः ज्ञायते करचापतः ॥ उड्डारो जठरे भारस्तथा च मलबद्धता ।
स्फीतिश्च जठरस्यापि वाताधिक्यात् कदापि वा ॥ दोषाधिक्यादपि
शोथः पाणिपान्नाभिकूच्छिषु ॥ कुच्छिपार्णीदूरकटीष्ठरक् पर्वभेदनम् ।
शुष्ककासोऽङ्गमर्द्देऽधोगुरुता मलसंग्रहः ॥ श्यावारुणत्वगादित्यम-
कस्याद् लुभिङ्गासवत् । सतोदभेदमुदरं तनुक्षणशिराततम् ॥
आधातदृतिवच्छव्दमाहतं प्रकरोति च । वायूश्वात्र सरुक्शब्देवि-
चरेत् सर्वतोगतिः ॥ वातोदरे चिरोत्पन्ने नोपशान्ते जायते वै ।
मणिपुरसमन्तात् तु प्रत्यष्टिलाथवाष्टिला ॥ तयेव क्षयसूचके चोरः
क्षतकरे तथा । कार्यं चिकित्सनं तयोर्यत्नतः क्षयरोगवत् ।
नाभेरधस्तात् संजातः संचारी यदि वाचलः । अष्टिलावद् घनो
ग्रन्थिरुद्दमायत उत्तरः ॥ वाताष्ठीलां विजानीयाद् वहिर्मा-
र्गावरोधिनीम् । एतामेव रुजोपीतां वातविण्मूत्ररोधिणीम् ।
प्रत्यष्टीलाभिति वदेज् जठरे तीर्यगुणिताम् ॥ पित्तोदरे

ज्वरो मूर्च्छा दाहस्तृट् कटुकास्यता । भ्रमोऽतिसारः पीतत्वं
त्वगादावुदरं हरित् ॥ पीताम्बशिरानद्वं सखेदं सोष्य दह्यते ॥
धूमायते भृदुस्यर्शं निप्रपाकं प्रदूयते ॥ अेष्ठोदरेऽङ्गसदनं स्वापश्वथ-
युगौरवम् ॥ निद्रेत्क्लेशोऽरुचिः खासः कासः शुक्लत्वगादिता ।
उदरं स्तिमितं स्त्रिघं शुक्लराजीततं महत् । चिराभिवृद्धिकठिनं
शीतस्यर्शं गुरु स्थिरम् ॥ स्त्रियोऽन्नपानं नखलोममूत्रविडात्तं वैयुक्तम-
साधुवृत्ताः । यस्मै प्रयच्छन्तप्ररयो गरांश दुष्टाम्ब दूषौविषसेवनाद-
वा ॥ तेनाश रक्तं कुपिताश दोषाः कुर्यात् सुधोरं जठरं विलिङ्गम् ।
तच्छीतवाति भृशदुहिंने च विशेषतः कुप्यति दह्यते च । स चातुरो
मुद्यति हि प्रसक्तं पाण्डुः कृशः शुष्यति तृष्णया च । दूष्योदरं कीर्त्तित
मेतदेव ॥ यस्यान्वमन्त्रैरुपलेपिभिर्वा वालाश्मभिर्वा पिहितं यथावत् ।
सञ्चीयते तस्य मलः सदोषः शनैः शनैः सङ्करवच्च नाड्याम् ॥ निरुद्धते
तस्य गुदे पुरीषं निरेति क्लच्छादपि चाल्यमल्पम् । हृद्राभिमध्ये परि-
हृदिमेति तस्योदरं वज्रगुदं वदन्ति ॥ शश्यं तथाओपहितं यदन्त्रं
भुक्तं भिनत्यागतमन्यथा वा । तस्मात् सूतोन्वात् सलिलप्रकाशः
स्नावः स्ववेद वै गुदतस्य भ्रयः ॥ नाभेरध्योदरमेतिवृहिं निसुद्यते
दाल्यति चातिमावम् । एतत् परिस्रावुगदरं प्रदिष्टं जलोदरं
कीर्त्तयतो निवोध ॥ यः स्वेहर्पातोऽप्यनुवासितो वा वान्तो विरिक्तो-
ऽप्यथवा निरुद्धः । पिवेज्जलं शीतलमाश तस्य सूतांसि दूषन्ति हि
तदह्यनि ॥ स्वेहोपलिसेष्वथवापि तेषु जलोदरं पूर्ववदभुपैति ।
स्त्रिघं महत् तत् परिवृक्तनाभि समातत पूर्णमिवाम्बुना च ॥
यथा दृतिः क्लुभ्यति कम्पते च शब्दायते चापि जलोदरं तत् ॥
वह्नदरामयानां हि यदेकव समन्वयः । महोदर स एव स्याद-
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 prāna vāyu, the apāna vāyu, 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 pittam), (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 disease 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 standing, 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 praty-asthila', 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 menses-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.

उदररोगी विरेचनम् ।

आदौ सर्वोदारानां च देयमुक्तं विरेचनम् । गोमूत्रैवाऽथ
गोक्खैरै योज्यमेरण्डतैलकम् ॥ कष्ठमात्रः प्रयत्नेन देयो 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.

जलोदरे जलस्रावः ।

नाभुपत्तरे जलस्रावमभि शम्याज् जलोदरम् ।
सर्वोदरहर्योज्यं गुड्णागरयोः 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.

लौक्यसुन्दर रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं दिधा गन्धं ताम्बाभ्रं सैन्धवं विषम् । क्षणजीरं विड्जङ्घच्च
गुडुचीसत्तृचित्रकम् ॥ उग्रगन्धा यवक्षारं प्रत्येकं कर्षमात्रकम् ।
निर्गुणिङ्काद्रवैरनिवीजपुरद्रवैर्दिनम् ॥ मर्दयेष्वोषयेत् सोऽयं
रसस्त्वैलोक्यसुन्दरः । गुज्जाह्वयं घृतै लेण्ड्यं वातोदरकुलान्तकम् ॥
वह्लिचूर्णं यवक्षारं प्रत्येकञ्च पलङ्घयम् । घृतप्रस्थं विपक्तव्यं गोमुत्रैश्च-
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 bha vana with the juices of nirgundi, roots of chitraka and bijapura, for one day each. Pjlls 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 tolás (to be sifted by means of a piece of cloth).

इच्छाभेदी रसः ।

शुण्ठीमरिचसंयुक्तं रसगन्धकटङ्ग्णम् । जैपाला द्विगुणाः प्रोक्ताः
सर्वमेकत्र पेषयेत् ॥ इच्छाभेदी द्विगुच्छः स्यात् सितया सह पाययेत् ।
पिवेत् तु चुप्तकान् यावत् तावद् वारान् विरेचयेत् ॥ तक्रौदनञ्च
दातव्यं भेदात् परं यथेच्छ्या ॥

Ichha'bhedi 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.

श्रीतसेवनान्त रसः ।

शुद्धस्तस्य माषैकं गन्धकान्धाषकत्रयम् । विभौतकस्य माषैकं
धात्रग्रासैव तु माषकम् ॥ माषद्वयञ्च पिपल्याः शुण्ठीनां माषकत्रयम् ।

जैपालबीजमज्जाया गुड़क' विश्वति तथा ॥ अस्त्रलोनीरसैः सार्वं
तोयसुष्ण' पिवेदनु । तावद् विरिच्यते वेगाद् यावच्छीतं न सेव्यते ॥

Shita-sebanānta rasa.

one sixteenth tola of mercury, three sixteenth tola of sulphur, one sixteenth tola of bibhitaki, one sixteenth tola of ámalaki, 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 ámalaki, and made into pills two, ractis in weight, each, to be taken with a little of hot water and juice of ámalaki. Bowels are moved by this medicine so long as cold water is not drunk.

स्वेच्छाभेदी रसः ।

सूतं गन्धञ्च मरिचं टङ्गनं नागराभये । जैपालबीजसंयुक्तं
क्रमोत्तरगुणं भवेत् ॥ सर्वगुल्मोदरे देयः स्वेच्छाभेदी त्वयं रसः ।
हितिगुच्छां वटीं भुक्ता भक्ततोयं 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 ।

पिष्ठली मरिचं ताम्रं रजनीचूर्णं संयुतम् । स्वहीक्षीर्दिनं

मद्यं तुल्यं जैपालवीजकम् ॥ नित्यं गुञ्जाइयं खादेत् सद्यो हन्ति
जलोदरम् । जलोदरहरो नाम रसो जलोदरप्रणत् ॥ रेचनानाञ्च
सर्वेषां दध्यन्नं स्तम्भने हितम् । दिनान्ते च प्रदातव्यमन्नं वा
मुद्रयूषकम् ॥

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 snuhi, 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 छिगुणं शिला च निशा च वौजं जयपालकस्य ।
फलत्रयं त्रूपघणकञ्च चित्रं सर्वं विचूर्ण्यापि विभावयेच्च ॥
दन्तोद्धृत्तीम्बुद्धूरसे पृथक् च सम्भाव्य संशोष्य च सप्तवारान् । वयोवलं
वौच्य तथा ददीत जाते विरेके च ददीत पथ्यम् ॥ अत्रं सत्रकं
शिशिरानुशायि जाते वले तत् पुनरेव दद्यात् । तक्रेण रोगः समुपैति
शान्तिं सिञ्चो 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 subjectsd

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 टङ्गण्टुत्त्वांशं मरिचं सूततुल्यकम् । गग्धकं पिप्पली शुण्ठौ
द्वौ द्वौ भागौ विचूर्णयेत् ॥ सर्वतुल्यं लिपेद् दन्तीबीजं निस्तुष्टमेव
च । द्विगुञ्जो रेचनं सिञ्चं नाराचोद्यं महारसः । गुल्म प्लौहोदरं
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.

बह्निरसः ।

सूतस्य गग्धकस्याषट्टौ रजनी विफला शिलाः । प्रतीकञ्च
द्विभागं स्यात् त्रिष्टुप्तैपालचिवकम् ॥ प्रतीकं स्यात् विभागञ्च
व्योषं दन्तिकजीरकम् । प्रतीकं सप्तभागं स्यादेकीकृत्य विचूर्णयेत् ॥

जयन्तीसु कृपयोभृङ्-वह्नि-वातारितेलकैः । प्रत्येकेन क्रमाग्नाव्यं
सप्तवारं पृथक् पृथक् ॥ महावह्निरसी नाभ्ना निष्कमुण्डजलैः पिवेत् ।
विरेचकं भवेत् तेन तक्रमत्तं ससैन्धवम् ॥ दिनान्ते दापयेत्
पथं वर्जयेच्छीतलं जलम् । सर्वोदरहरः प्रोक्तः श्वैषवात्-
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 jeera 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 roek-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 ।

पिप्पलौमूलचित्राभ्न-तिकतयेन्दुसैन्धवम् ।
सर्वचूर्णसम लौहं हन्ति सर्वोदरामयम् ॥

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 शिखितुत्यच्च * जैपालं पिप्पलीसमम् । आरग्बध
फलान् मज्जा वज्रीक्षीरेण मर्हयेत् ॥ माषमात्रां बटीं खादेत्
ख्वीणां जलोदरं जयेत् । चिञ्चाफलरसं चानु पथ्यं दध्योदनं
हितम् । जलोदरहरच्छैव तीब्रेण रेचनेन च ॥ *शिखि इत्यत
शुक्ति 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.

श्रीबैद्यनाथार्देश रसः ।

त्रिकटुकपारदपथ्यासमभागं कानकफलं हिगुणम् । माषप्रमाणा
बटिका कार्या स्वरसेनाम्बलोनिकायाः ॥ प्रवलजलोदरशुल्मज्जर-
पाण्डुमयनाशिर्णी प्रोक्ता । सतिभिरपटलविद्धिप्रवलोदावत्त-

शूलहरी ॥ क्रिमिकोठकुष्ठकरुण्डपिङ्गकाश निहन्ति रोगचयम् ॥
सिद्धरसः प्रथितो भुवने श्रीवैद्यनाथपादाङ्गा ॥

Baidyana'thadesa 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, worms and leprosy. This medicine was communicated in a dream, to a certain devotee by Lord, Vaidyana'tha.

बौरज रसः ।

रसो गन्धो विषं तालं त्रिकटु त्रिफला तथा । टङ्गणं सम-
भागञ्च जयपालं चतुर्गुणम् ॥ अङ्गराजरसेनाथ केशराजरसेन वा ।
मधुना बटिका कार्या गुज्जाहयमिता शुभा ॥ बौरजाख्यो रसः
ख्यातः श्रीथोदरविनाशनः । कामलां पाण्डुरोगञ्च आमवातं
हलीमकाम् । हत्यात् भगन्दरं कुष्ठं झौहानं 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 ।

रसेन्द्रवलिटङ्गणैः सजयपालवीजैः समै रसः सुमृदितो भवेत् खलु
विनोदविद्याधरः । पयोगुड्यतो हरित् सकलरेचनीयामयान् ज्वरं
च जठरामयान् गुदगदं सशूलं नृणाम् ॥ समग्रग्वरेचनाभावे
मुक्त्वा अथ पिवेदनु । भेदाधिकेण पिवेत्तक्रं वर्वृराणां 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 निसुषदल्तिवीजमपि चेच्छण्गास्तयो गन्धकात् द्वौ च
द्वौ मरिचस्य टङ्गणरसं चैकैकभागं पृथक् । गुञ्जामावमिदं
सुरेचनकरं देयं च शीताम्बना शोधं गुलमजलोदरं प्रशमयेत्
प्लोहामयन्नं 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.

उदरग्न रसः ।

जीभूतलोहरसगम्भशिलालताम्बव्योषाग्निकुष्ठमुसलीविषदीप्यचूर्णम् । निम्बकनीरलुलितं गुटिकीकृतं तद भ्रात्रं निशासु मधुना सकालोदरग्नम् ॥

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.

मृतुग्निरोध रसः ।

द्विच्छारं त्रूपणं पञ्चलवणं शतपुष्पिकाम् । समभागमिद सर्वं पटचूर्णं समाचरेत् ॥ तत्समौ रसगम्भौ च कृत्वा कज्जलिकां शुभम् । सर्वमेकत्र संमेल्य मर्दयेहिवसत्रयम् ॥ अयं मृतुग-

निरोधाख्यो रस शोषफलप्रदः । कथितां मलयार्थेण सन्निपातहरः परम् ॥ सन्निपाते प्रयोक्तव्यो रक्तिकापञ्चमातिकः । चित्रकार्द्वक-सिभूत्यैकटुभिर्ब्वा समन्वितः ॥ पीततोयं त्रिदोषार्तं निर्व्वाते शाययेत तम् । पथं दध्योदनं देयं याचमानाय नान्यथा ॥ गुणो न जायर्त यस्य तस्य देयो रसः पुनः ॥ हन्त्याहातगदं तथा कफगदं मन्दानलत्वं ज्वरं । शूलं सर्वमहामयान् जठरजां पीडां यक्षत्पाण्डुताम् ॥ शोफं गुलमरुजं तथा अहणिकां प्लीहामयं विड-अहं । वान्ति गुलमक्तां सकासमभितः खासं च हिक्कामपि ॥

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) panchalavanam (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 vayu, kapha, slowness of the digesting heat, fever, colic, all sorts of udara-roga, diseases affecting the liver, anemia, swelling due to anemia gulma, chronic diarrhoea, enlargement of the spleen, constipation, vomiting due to gulma, cough asthma, and hiccough.

त्रैलोक्यरञ्जन रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं हिधा गन्धं ताम्बाभं मैम्बवं विषम् । क्षणाजीरं
विड्हङ्गं च गुडूचीमस्वचिद्रकम् ॥ एला चैव यवन्नारं प्रत्येकं
कर्पमावकम् । निर्गुणिङ्काद्रावैरग्निवीजपूररसेटिनम् ॥ महर्घे-
क्षोपयेत् सम्यग् रसलैलोक्यरञ्जनः । गुञ्जाइयं छृतै नेत्रां
वातोदरकुलान्तकः ॥ पलसिकं चित्रमूलं हिगोमूत्रैश्चतुर्जजैः । पाच्यं
यावद् भवेत् कल्कं छृतं कल्कं च योजयेत् । पलैकं च यवन्नारं
चिष्ठा पक्का च तारयेत् । तत्कर्षकं प्रवेञ्चान् स्त्रिघमुषा च
भोजयेत् ॥

Trailakya ranjana rasa,

One part, each, of mercurry, copper, mica', rock-salt, aconite, black jeera', biranga, essence of guruchi, roots of chitraka, ela', and java-ksha'ra, 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 artiicles with it), and then rubbed for one day with the juices or decoctions of nirgundi, roots of

chitraka, and bijapura, and perfectly dried. Dose, two ractis, a day, to be taken with a few drops of clarified butter. It cures va'todara radically. One tola' of the clarified butter, mentioned below, is to be drunk after taking the medicine, stated above :—

Four tola's of powdered roots of chitraka and eight tol'a's of cow's urine are to be boiled with 16 tola's of water and turned semi-solid. It is then to be mixed with 16 tola's of cow's butter, clarified, and boiled by a mild heat. When the liquid is freed from water (containing clarified butter only), have it filtered by means of a piece of cloth. The liquid, thus filtered, is to be mixed with four tola's of javakshara. Dose, one tola', a day.

महानल रसः ।

चतुः सूतस्य गन्धोऽष्टौ रजनी लिफला शिवा । प्रत्येकं च
द्विभागं स्यात् त्रयूषर्जीरकादन्तिकाः ॥ प्रत्येकमष्टभागं स्यादेकी-
क्षत्य विचृण्येत् । जयन्तीखूक्पयोभृङ्गवङ्गिवातारितेलकैः ॥ प्रतेर-
केन ऋमाङ्गाव्यं सप्तवारं पृथक्, पृथक् । महानलरसी नाम
निष्कमुषणजलैः पिवेत् ॥ विरेचनं भवेत्सेन तक्रभक्तं ससैन्धवम् ।
दिनान्ते भोजयेत् पथ्यं वर्जयेच्छीतलं जलम् ।

Maha'nala rasa.

Four parts of mercury, eight parts of sulphur, two parts each, of haridra', iriphala', and haritaki, and eight parts, each, of trikatu, jeera', and roots of danti, are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vena', for seven times each, in succession, with the following :—

Juice of leaves of jayanti, milk of snuhi, juice of bhringara'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 ।

रसगन्धकताम्राणि शिलाभित्कान्तलौहकम् । त्रिकटुशितकं
कुष्ठं निर्गुण्डी मूसली विषम् ॥ अजमोदा च तत् मर्वं सम-
भागेन कल्पयेत् । चूर्णक्तिय ततः मर्वं निम्बकाथेन भावयेत् ॥
एकविंशत् प्रकारेण भृङ्गराजेन सप्तधा । सधुना गुटिकां शुक्रां
रजन्यां तु प्रदापयेत् ॥ वैश्वानराभिष्ठो शोगो जनोदाविषोधणः ॥

Baisica nara rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, shila jaṇi, ka'nta-lauha, trikatu, roots of chitraka, kustham, nirgundi, musali, aconite, and ajamoda are to be mixed together, and subjected to bha'vana, 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.

उटर मार्त्तंगड रसः ।

पलोचितस्य शुलुस्य सूक्ष्मपत्राणि कारयेत् ततस्मै गन्धक
दस्ता खले मर्वं विनिच्छिपेत् ॥ जम्बूररमसंयुक्तं द्विन् वर्षे
निधापयेत् । ततः शुल्वे द्रवोभूते रसकष नियोजयेत् ॥ तत्

सिङ्गमुदरे योज्यं शोफे चैव भगन्दरे । नान्वा तूटरमात्तरण्डरस
एव प्रकीर्तिः ॥

Udara martanda 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 ।

क्रेवलं भसितं ताम्रं शृङ्गविरचनैः मह ।
दिग्बुज्जं भक्षयेत् प्रातः मर्वीदविनाशनम् ॥ .

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 ।

पर्पटीमंडकानां भैजज्यानां मध्ये यानि यानि उक्तमानि तानि
मर्वीनि सर्वेषु उदररोगेषु अतिमात्रं फलदानेऽवानुभ्युत्ते ।

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 रोगे पथ्यानि ।

विरंचनं लङ्घनमव्दसम्भवाः कुलत्यसुहारणशालयो यवाः ।
मृगद्विजा जाङ्गलसंज्ञयन्विताः पेयाः सुरामाच्छिकसोधुमाधवाः ॥
तक्रं रसोनोरुतैलमार्दकं शालिच्छशाकं कुलकं कठिल्लकम् ।
पुनर्नवा शिथुफलं हरीतकी ताम्बूलमेला यावशूकमायसम् ॥
अजागवोष्ट्री महिषीपयोजलं लघृनि तिक्तानि च दीपनान्वयपि ।
वस्त्रं ए संवेष्टनमग्निकर्म्मता विषप्रयोगोऽनुयुतो यथायथम् ॥ सर्मीर-
णोल्ये द्वृतपानमादितः साभ्यज्जनं वाय्यनुवासनं 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 douche of oil only.

उदरोगेऽपथानि ।

संस्कृत धूमपानं जलपानं शिराव्यधः । कर्हिर्यानं दिवा-
निद्रां व्यायामं पिष्टवैकृतम् ॥ औदकानृपमांमानि पत्रशकां
स्तिलानपि । उषाणि च विटाहीनि लवणात्यग्नानि च ॥ शिर्षी-
धान्यं विक्रान्तं दुष्टनीरं ग्रुणि च । महेन्द्रगिरिजातानां मरितां
मनिलानि च ॥ विषभीनि विशेषात् तु स्वेटं क्रिदमभृदभवे ।
वज्ज्येदुदरव्याधौ वैद्यो रक्तन् निजं यगः ॥

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 प्रीह्यकुदुरनिदानम् ।

विदाह्यभिष्वन्दितस्य जस्तोः प्रदुषमत्यर्थ मस्तक् कफश्च ।
प्रीहाभिष्वदि कुरुतः प्रबृह्मी प्रीहोत्यमेतज्जठरं वदन्ति ॥ तद्वाम-
पाश्वे परिवृद्धिमेति विशेषतः सौदति चातुरोऽत । मन्दज्वराम्बिः
कफपित्तलिङ्गरूपद्रुतः क्षीणवलोऽति पाण्डुः । सव्यान्यपाश्वेःयक्तिः
प्रवृच्छे इत्येयं यक्तहालुगदरं तदेव । उदावर्त्तरुजानाहैर्मोहत्वः
दहनज्वरैः । गौरवारुचिकाठिनैः विद्यात् 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-rôgës, 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 प्रीह्यकुच चिकित्सायां रसप्रयोगः ।

प्रीहान्तक रसः ।

हतशुलूच्च तारच्च गगनायसमुक्तिका । दद्दं पुष्पकं सूतं
गम्भकं नवमं तथा ॥ गुग्गुलु स्त्रिकटुरास्त्रा तथा जैपालवी-
जकम् । त्रिफला कटका दली देवदाली तु सैन्धवम् ॥ त्रिवृता

तु यबन्नारो वातारितैलमर्दितम् । अष्टोदराणि पाण्डत्वमानाहं
विषमज्वरम् । अजीर्णमामं सकफः क्षयञ्च सर्वशुलकम् ॥ कासं
खासञ्च शोथञ्च सर्वमाशु व्यपोहति । झीहान्तको इसो नाम
झीहोदरविनाशनः ।

Iatro-medical treatment for enlargement
of spleen and liver.

Pleehāntaka rasa.

Equal quantities of copper, silver, mica', iron, pearls, cinnabar, puspa'njana 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.

झीहार्णव इसः ।

हिङ्कुलं गन्धकं टङ्गमन्धकं विषमेव च । प्रत्येकं पलिकं
भागं चूर्णयेदतिचिकणम् ॥ पिप्पली मरिचञ्चैव प्रत्येकञ्च
पलार्दिकम् । मर्दियत्वा वटीं कुर्याद् वात्मावां प्रयत्नतः ॥ सेव्या
सेफालिदलजैर्वटी माञ्जिकसंयुता । झीहानं षट्प्रकारञ्च हन्ति
शीघ्रं न संशय ॥ ज्वरं मन्दानलञ्चैव कासं खासं वमि भविम् ।
झीहार्णव इति स्थातो गहनानन्दभाषितः ॥

Pleehärnava 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.

झीहशार्दूल रसः ।

सूतकं गन्धकं व्योषं समभागं पृथक् पृथक् । एभिः समं
ताम्बमस्त्रं योजयेद् वैद्यवुच्चिमान् ॥ मनःशिला वराटच्च तुत्यं
रामठलौहकम् । जयन्ती रोहितच्चैव च्छारटङ्गनसैन्धवम् ॥ विडं
चित्रं कानकच्च रसतुत्यं पृथक् पृथक् । भावयेत् त्रिदिनं
यावत् त्रिवृच्चिवकणार्द्दं कैः ॥ गुञ्जामात्रां वटीं स्वादेत् सथः
झीहविनाशिनीम् । मधुपिप्पलीसंयुक्तां द्विगुञ्जां वा प्रयोजयेत् ॥
झीहानमयमासच्च यक्षदगुलमं सुदुस्तरम् । आमाशयेषु सर्वेषु
चोदरे शोथविद्रधौ ॥ अग्निमान्द्ये ज्वरे चैव झीङ्गि सर्वज्वरेषु
च । श्रीमद् गहननाथेन भाषितः झीहशार्दूलः ॥

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.

प्रीहसूदन रसः ।

कर्षेकं तालचैर्णस्य तत्पादांशं सुवर्णकम् । पलाहृ^१ मृत-
ताम्बूच तत्समं शुद्धमभ्रकम् ॥ वृगाजिनस्य भस्मापि कर्षमव
प्रदापयेत् । लिस्याकाङ्ग्लिलचस्त्रहत् सर्वमेकत्र कारयेत् ॥ रस-
गुच्छप्रमाणेन वटिकां कारयेत् ततः । मधुना वज्रिचूर्णेन खादे-
त्रित्यं यथावलम् ॥ असाध्यमपि प्रीहान् हन्तप्रवश्यं न संशयः ।
यक्तं पाण्डुरोगाम्ब गुल्मादिकभग्न्दरान् ॥

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.

झीहारि रसः ।

पारद' गन्धकं टङ्गं विषं व्योषं फलतिकम् । तोलकस्य
समोपेतं जैपालञ्च तदर्द्धकम् ॥ किंशुकस्य रसेनैव याममादन्तु
मर्हयेत् । गुच्छामादां वटीं क्षत्वा च्छायायां शोषयेत् ततः ॥
वटिकैका प्रदातव्या शृङ्खवेरसेन च । गुदाङ्गरे गुलमशूले झीह-
शोष्ये कफाभके ॥ उदावर्त्ते वातशूले श्वासकासञ्चरेषु च । रसः
झीहारिनामायं कोष्ठामयविनाशनः । आमवातगदच्छेदी श्वेषा-
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 knpha.

वासुकिभूषण रसः ।

सूतेन वङ्गं तु समं नियोज्यं तत्तुल्यशूलेन च गन्धकेन ।
विमर्दयेदर्करसेन यामं ऋदा च संलिप्य पुटं ददीत ॥ वासार-
सैसं परिभावयेच रसो भवेहासुकिभूषणोऽयम् । झीङ्गस्य गुल्मस्य
च शान्तयेऽस्य वलञ्च दद्यात् वसुचूर्णयुक्तम् ।

Ba'suki-bhusana rosa.

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 bha vana with the juice of ba saka, 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 जारिताभ्वं समं तथा । गन्धस्य हिगुणं
लौहं सृतताम्बं चतुर्गुणम् ॥ दिक्षारं सैम्बवं विडं वराटीभस्म
शङ्खकम् । चित्रकं कुनटी तालं रामठं कटुका तथा ॥ रोहितं
तिवृता चित्त्वा विशाला धवलाङ्घठः । अपामार्गस्तालरण्डमस्तिका
च निशाहयम् ॥ प्रियङ्गिन्द्रयवं पथ्या अजमोद॑ यमानिका ।
तुत्यकं शरण्डुहा च यक्षामर्दीरसाञ्जनम् ॥ प्रतिपकं शाणमानेन
भावयेदार्द्रकद्रवैः । गुडुच्या स्वरसेनापि मध्नः कुडवार्जतः ॥
वटिकां कारयेदैद्यो गुञ्जाषट्प्रमितां पुनः । अनुपानं प्रदातव्यं
वुड्डा दोषानुसारतः ॥ भर्चयेत् प्रातरुत्याय सर्वरोगकुरान्तकम् ।
झीहानं ज्वरमुग्रञ्च कासञ्च विषमञ्चरम् ॥ आमवातं यक्षच्छूलं
खोसम्पर्शः शिरोकज्ज्ञः । गुल्मशोथोदरानाम्प्रग्रमांसं यक्षतच्यम् ।
मकामिलं यारण्डुरोगमुदरञ्च सुटारणम् । रोगानीकविनाशाय

* शरण्डुहा च इत्यत्र जयपालञ्च इतिप्रत् पाठान्तरम् ।

केशरौ करिणो यथा ॥ सद्योमृतुरञ्जयो रसः प्रीहगुल्मविनाशनः ।
प्राणिनान्तु हितार्थाय शम्भुना परिकौचित्तः ॥

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 apa marga (reduced to ashes), incinerated sprout growing at the top of a palm tree, mallika', haridra', da'rū-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 कुनटी मृतताम्बकम् । विषमुष्टि वराटञ्च
तुत्यं शंखोरसाञ्जनम् ॥ जातिफलञ्च कट्टकी हिन्दारं कानकं तथा ।
ब्योषं हिङ्गु सैधवञ्च प्रतीपकं सूततुल्यकम् ॥ शत्र्याचूर्णीकृतं सर्व-

भेकत्र भावयेत् ततः । सूर्यावर्त्तरसेनैव विल्पपत्तरसेन च ॥
सूर्यावर्त्तन मतिमान् वटिकां कारयेत् ततः । श्वीहानं यक्षात्
गुल्मष्मौलाञ्च विनाशयेत् ॥ अग्रमांसं तथा शोथं तथा सर्वी-
दराणि च । वातरक्तञ्च जाठरं चान्तर्विद्रधिसेव च ॥ वज्रपाणि-
रसो ह्यं रोगानां वज्रसंनिभः ।

Bajrapáni 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, agramansa, gulma, asthila', udara-roga, b'ata-racta (a kind of leprosy), and internal bidradhi (a kind of tumour).

लोकनाथ रसः ।

पारदं गन्धकं चैव समभागं विमर्हयेत् ॥ मृताभ्रं रसतुल्यञ्च
पुनस्तत्रैव मर्हयेत् ॥ रसाद् द्विगुणलौहञ्च लौहतुल्यञ्च ताम्बकम् ।
वराटिकाया भस्माथ ताम्बतस्त्रिगुणं कुरु ॥ नागवज्ञोरसेनैव मर्ह-
येद् यत्रतो भिषक् । पुटेद् गजपुटे विद्वान् खाङ्गशीतं समुदरेत् ॥
पिण्डलीमधुसंयुक्तां सगुडां वा हर्रीतकीम् । गोभूतञ्च पिवेचातु
गुडः वा जौरकान्वितम् ॥ यक्षदगुल्मोदरहरः श्वीहश्वयथुनाशनः ।

जौर्ण चरं तथा पार्णु कामलाच्च विनाशयेत् । अग्निमान्द्यच्च
शमयेस्त्रीकनाथो 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 ।

रसगम्भौ समौ क्लवा मर्हयेदर्द्धयामकम् । रसतुल्यं सृतञ्चाभ्रं
द्विगुणं लौहताम्बकम् ॥ ताम्बस्य द्विगुणं भस्म कपहंकसमुद्धवम् ।
नागवस्त्रीरसैर्याम् मर्हयेदतिनिर्जने ॥ ततो लघुपुटं दत्वा सुशोतं
आहयेत् तथा । द्विगुञ्चमार्द्धकद्रवैः खादिरत्वग्रसं पिवेत् ॥ यक्षत्-
प्लीहोदरं श्रीयमग्निमान्द्यादिकं जयेत् । लोकराजरसो नाम सर्व-
चरविनाशनः ॥

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 cowri 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 खज्जे कुर्याच्च कज्जलीम् । सूततुल्यं
मृतान्धकं मर्दयेत् कन्यकाम्बुना ॥ ततो द्विगुणितं दद्यात्
ताम्बलौहं प्रयत्नतः । सूतान्धवग्णं देयं वराटीसम्भवं रजः ॥
काकमाचौरसेनैव सर्वं तद् गोलकौकृतम् । ततो गजपुटे
पाच्यं स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्धरेत् ॥ शिवं संपूज्य यद्देन द्विजातीन्
परितोष च । भक्षयेदस्य चूर्णस्य द्विगुज्जं मधुना सह ॥
प्लीहानमयमांसञ्च यक्ततं सर्वरूपिणम् । जीर्णज्वरं तथा ग्लमं
कामलां च सुदारणाम् ॥ निहन्ति स्वल्पकालेन रसोऽयं लोकेशाख्यकः ॥

Lokesha 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.

ताम्रेश्वर वटी ।

हिङु त्रिकटुकर्षीव अपामार्गस्य पत्रकम् । अर्कपत्रं तथा स्नुही-
पत्रस्त्र समभागिकम् ॥ सैन्धवं तत्समं ग्राह्यं लौहं ताम्रच-
तत्समम् । झीहानं यक्तं गुल्ममामवातं सुदारणम् ॥ अश्वं सि-
धोरमौदरं मूर्च्छां पाण्डुं हलीमकम् । अहणीमतिसारज्ञ निहन्ति
शोथमेव च ॥

Ta'mreswara bati.

One part, each, of hingu, trikatu, leaves of apa'marga, 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 anemia.

चित्रकादिलौह ।

चित्रकं नागरं वासा गुड़ चौ शालपर्णिका । तालपुष्पम-
पामार्गी माणकं काष्ठिकतयम् ॥ लौहमन्त्रं कणा ताम्रं चारको

लवणानि च । पृथक् कर्षांशमेतिषां चूर्णमेकात्र चिकित्सम् ॥ चतुः-
प्रस्थे गवां मूत्रे पचेन्मन्देन वक्षिना । सिङ्गशीतं समूष्टैः
माच्चिकं द्विपलं द्विपेत् ॥ चित्रकादिरयं लौहो गलमझौहो-
दरामयम् । यज्ञतं अहणीं हन्ति शोथं मन्दानलं उचरम् ।
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'r'ga, 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 tol'as) 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.

गणधिप रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं पलं गन्धं द्विगुणन्तु मृताभ्वकम् । त्रिपलं सृत
ताभ्वच्च पलार्द्धं स्वर्णमाच्चिकम् ॥ जैपालं चित्रकं माणं
शूरणं घण्टकर्णकम् । अन्धिकं त्रिफला व्योषं त्रिवृता
खरमञ्जरी ॥ दण्डोत्पला लृशिकाली कुलिशं नागदन्तिका ।
सूर्यावर्त्तच्च संचूर्ण्यं कर्षमात्रं विमर्दयेत् ॥ आर्द्धकस्य रसेनैव
चूर्णयित्वा पुनः द्विपेत् । त्रिपलं लौहचूर्णस्य ततः स्वादेच्छमे-
इहनि ॥ संपूज्य भास्करं विष्णुं गणनाथं द्विजोत्तमम् । मधुना

माषमात्रञ्च शीतजलं पिवेदनु ॥ रसो गणाधिपो नाम सर्व-
रोगहरो भवेत् । कठोरप्लीहनाशनो गुल्मोदरहरस्तथा ॥ कामलां
पाण्डुमानाहं यक्षत्रिक्षिकातामयान् । विचर्ज्ञमन्त्रपित्तञ्च करण्डुं
कुष्ठं विनाशयेत् ॥ प्लीहानमन्त्रपित्तञ्चाप्यग्निमात्र्यं सुदुस्तरम् ।
श्रीकरः कान्तिजननः शक्रायुर्वलवर्द्धनः ॥

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'ma'rga, dandotpala, brischika'li, asthisan-ha'r'a', 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 सृतं ताम् मनःशिला । शुद्धसूतञ्च
तुख्यांशं मर्द्येद भावयेत् दिनम् ॥ पिप्पल्याञ्च कषायेण वज्र-
शीरण भावयेत् । वज्रञ्च भद्रयेत् चौद्रैर्गुलमप्लीहादिकं जयेत् ।
रसो विद्यामयो नाम गोदुन्धञ्च 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 सृतं ताम्रं शुष्ठगन्धकतुल्यकम् । इयोः पादं शुष्ठ-
रसं मर्हयेच्छरणद्रवैः ॥ पुटेद गजपुटे विहान् स्वाङ्गशीतं समु-
द्धरेत् । गुज्जाद्वयं लिहेत् क्षीद्रैः प्लौहग्लमविनाशनम् ॥ यक्ष-
च्छलं 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 increases beauty and nutrition.

रोहीतक लौहम् ।

रोहीतकसमायुक्तं विकलययुतस्त्रयः ।
प्लौहानमग्रमांसञ्च 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.

यक्षदरि लौहम् ।

हिकर्षं लौहचूर्णस्य गगनस्य पलार्दकं । कर्षं शुद्धं मृतं ताम्रं
लिम्बाकाहुत्वचं पलम् ॥ मृगाजिनभस्मपलं सर्वमेकत्र कारयेत् ।
नवगुच्छाप्रमानेन वटिकां कारयेद् भिषक् ॥ यक्षत्प्लोहोदरच्छैव
कामलाच्छ हलीमकम् । कासं श्वासं ज्वरं हन्ति वलवर्णाग्नि-
कारकम् । यक्षदरि त्विदं लौहं वातगुलमविनाशनम् ॥

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, udara-rogas, jaundice, cough, asthma, fever, and gulma due to an excess of va'yu.

यक्षत्प्लोहारि लौहम् ।

हिंगुलसभवं सूतं गन्धकं लौहमस्त्रकम् । तुल्यं हिंगुण-

ताम्बन्तु शिला च रजनौ तथा ॥ जयपालं टङ्गण्ड्व शिलाजतु
समं रसात् । एतत् सर्वं समाहृत्य चूर्णीकृत्य विमिश्येत् ।
दन्तौलिप्रचिकव्य निर्गुण्डी लग्नूषणं तथा । आर्द्धकं भृङ्गराजस्थ
रसैरेषां पृथक् पृथक् ॥ भावयित्वा वटीं कुर्याद् वदरास्थिमितां
भिषक् । प्लोहानं यक्ततञ्चैव चिरकालानुवन्धिनम् ॥ एकजं
हन्दजञ्चैव सर्वदोषभवं तथा । हन्यादश्तोदराणीह ज्वरं पाण्डुञ्च
कामलाम् ॥ शोथं हलौमकं हल्ति मन्दाग्नित्वमरोचकम् । यक्तत्
प्लोहारिनामिदं लौहं जगति दुर्ज्जभम् ॥

Jakrit plihari 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.

यक्तत्प्लोहोदरहर लौहम् ।

लौहार्द्वमध्वकं शुद्धं सूतमध्वार्द्वभागिकम् । विग्रामयसञ्चूर्णात्
त्रिफलां सार्वकाभ्वकात् ॥ हिरण्य वारिणी भागमष्टशेषन्तु कारयेत् ।
तिन चाष्टावशेषेण समेनाज्येन यन्तः । रसेन वह्नपुत्राया द्विगुण

क्षौरसम्मितम् । लौहमया पचेहर्वगा पात्रे चायसि मृद्दये ॥
 दिव्यौषधिहतं लौहं पुटितं पुटनौषधैः । पचेत् पाकविधिज्ञसु
 वक्ष्निना मृदुना शनैः ॥ अभ्वकं निहतं क्षणं सूतकं विधि-
 मूर्च्छितम् । अयसश्वार्दभागन्तु आदौ पाके विनिक्षिपेत् ॥ कन्द-
 कापालिकं चव्यं विडङ्गं सप्तहृलम् ॥ शरपुहा च पाठा च
 चित्रकञ्च महीषधम् ॥ लवणानि च सर्वाणि सक्षारो द्रुष्टदारकः ।
 दीप्यकञ्च तथा सिक्थं लौहाभ्वकसमं क्षिपेत् ॥ श्लोहोदरयक्षद-
 गुलमान् हन्ति क्षाराग्निभिर्विना । प्रयोगोऽयं महावीर्यो लौहो
 लौहविदां वरः ॥ श्लोहोदरविनाशय दद्याद् हे हे पुटे पृथक् ।
 माणेन घण्टकण्णेन 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. i, 44 parts), the same quantity (i. e, 44 parts) of juice of shata'bri, 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 comletion of the boiling process :—shuranam, ka'pálika, chabya, biranga, patwika' lodhra, shara-punksha', pa'tha', roots of chitraka, shunthi, pancha-lavanam, javanaughka'sha'ra, briddha-da'raka, jamáni, 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 :—mána tuber, ghantákarna leaves, and shurana tuber.

लोकाधीश रसः ।

शुद्धसूतं द्विधा गन्धं खन्ने क्षत्वा तु कज्जलम् । सूततुर्स्यं
मृताभ्वकं महीयेत् कन्धकाम्बुना ॥ ततो दिगुणितं दद्यात् ताम्बं
लौहं प्रयत्नतः । काकमाचीरसेनैव सर्वं तत् परिमहीयेत् ॥
तत् सर्वं गोलकीक्षत्वा यत्वत्स्तुद विशेषयेत् । सूताच्च दिगुणं
गन्धं वराटीसम्भवं रजः पिण्डा जम्बूरनीरेण मूषामिकां प्रकल्पयेत् ।
तम्बधे गोलकं त्रिष्ठा वधाद यत्वेन तन्मुखम् ॥ मूषां तां सम्पुटे
धृत्वा मृद्भस्मलवणाम्बुभिः । शरावसभ्यमालिष्य चातपे शोषयेत्
क्षणाम् ॥ ततो गजपुटं दस्त्वा स्वाङ्गशीतं समुद्दरेत् । पिण्डा तु सर्वं-
मिकल ख्यापयेद् भाजने शुभे ॥ खादेद्वलहयच्चास्य मूत्रवस्तानु पिवेत् ।
मधुना पिप्पलीचृणं मग्डां वा हृतकीम् । अजाजीं वा गुडे-
नैव भक्षयेत् तुल्ययोगतः ॥ यक्षत् प्रीहोदरोग्यच्च ग्रययुच्च विनाशयेत् ।
वाताष्टीलाञ्छ कमठीं प्रत्यष्टीलां तथैव च ॥ कांस्यक्रोडायमांसच्च
शूलञ्चैव भगव्यरम् । बङ्गिमाम्बुच्च कामच्च लोकनाथ उमोक्तमः ॥

Lokádhishá 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 kákama'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 prepared, 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 haritaki, (c) molasses and powdered black jeerá, 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), pratyasthilá, kánsya crora (peritonitis), agramánsa (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 लौहम् ।

तुथरामठटङ्गानि सैन्धव धन्याजीरकम् । यमानौ मरिचं शुणठौ
लवङ्गैलाविडङ्गकम् ॥ प्रतेकं तोलकं चूर्णं लौहचूर्णन्तु तत्समम् ।
रसस्य गम्यकस्यापि पलैकं कञ्जलीकृतम् ॥ द्वितीयं मधुना खाय-

लौहमनिकुमारकम् । यक्तप्रौहोदरं हन्ति गुल्मज्जापि हलीमकम् ॥
वलवर्णान्निदं तच्च कान्तिपुष्टिविवर्जनम् । श्रीमद्गहननाथेन निर्मितं
विख्यसम्पदे ॥

Agni kum'ara lauham.

One tolá each, of copper sulphate, hingu, borax, rock-salt, dhanyá, jeerá, jain'ani, maricha, shunthi, lavanga, elá, 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 वराटच्च तुल्यं हिंगु फलत्रिकम् । सुर्हीमूलं
यवक्षारं जैपालं टङ्गनं त्रिवृत् । प्रतीकञ्च पल आङ्गी-
दुख्खेन पोषितम् । चतुर्गुञ्जां वटीं खादिद वारिणा मधुनापि वा ॥
दोषं रोगञ्च स'वौक्षय युक्त्या वा त्रिवजनम् । प्राणवल्लभनामाय
गहनानन्दभाषितः ॥ निहन्ति कामलां पाण्डुमानाहं श्लीपदार्ढुदम् ॥
गलगण्डं गण्डमालां ब्रणानि च हलीमकम् । अपचौं वातरक्षच्च
कण्डुं विष्णोटकुण्डकम् । नातः परतरं श्रेष्ठं कामलास्ति
भयेस्वपि ॥

Pra'na ballabha rasa.

Four tolás, each, of iron, copper, incinerated cowri-shell, copper sulphate, hingu, triphalá, roots of snúhi, 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, anaemia, áñáha, shleepada (elephantiasis or filaria), tumour, galaganda, gandamálá (scrofula), carbuncle, apachi, bátaracta, itches, boils, and other skin-diseases. It is a very goad medicine for jaundice.

ताम्रकल्पम् ।

अक्षपारदग्न्यञ्च कर्षद्यमितं पृथक् । सर्वैः सम' भवेत्
ताम्रं जम्बोराङ्गेन महीयेत् ॥ सूर्यावत्तरसैः पश्चात् कणामोच-
रसेन च । योजयेत् तोन्नधर्मं तु यावत् सर्वेन्तु जीर्ण्यति ॥ जम्बो-
रस्य रसैर्भूयो रसं दण्डेन चालयेत् । इडे शिलामये पात्रे
चूर्णं येदति शोभनम् ॥ रत्तिद्यक्कमिणैव योन्यं माषद्यावधि ।
ङ्गासयेच क्रमेणैव यथा चैनं विवर्जयेत् ॥ जीर्णं भुज्ञीत शाल्यञ्च
क्षीरं दृतसमचितम् । हन्त्यज्ञपित्तं विविधां ग्रहणीं विषमज्वरम् ॥
चिरज्वरं प्लीहगदं यक्षद्रोगं सुदुखरम् । अग्रमांसं तथा शोथं
कांस्यक्रोडं सुदुर्जयम् । कमठञ्च तथा शोथमुदरञ्च सुदारुणम् ॥
धातुवृद्धिकरं द्रुष्टं वलवण्ठकरं शुभम् । सद्यो वक्षिकरञ्चैव
व्यर्वरोगहरं परम् ॥ सुखशुद्धिर्विधातव्या पर्णैश्चूर्णं समन्वितैः ।
ताम्रकल्पमिदं नान्ना सर्वरोगप्रशास्ये ॥

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 everyday), 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 sháli 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, agramánsa, swelling due to anemia, kánsya-kroram, 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.

उदरामयकुम्भिकशरी रसः ।

रसगन्धकभस्मशुलकं कटुकक्षारयुगं सटहणम् । कण्मूलक-
चव्यचिक्रिकं लवणान्येव यमानिरामठम् ॥ समभागमिदं विभा-
वयेत् खरतापे त्वथ जन्म्बारिणा । उदरामयकुम्भिकेशरिरस एष
प्रथितोऽस्य माषकः ॥ सुरवार्थ्यनु दापयेद्विषकं प्रसभं हन्ति च
सब्रणं गदं यक्षतं क्रिमिमयमांसकं कमठं प्लीहजलोदराह्यम् ।
जठरानलसादगुलमकं परमं साममथाह्लपित्तकम् ॥

Udaramaya-kumbhi-keshari rasa.

Equal quantities of mercury, sulphur, copper, trikatu, java-kshára, sarji kshara, borax, roots of pippali, chavya, roots

of chitraka, pancha-lavanam, jamáni, 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 kanyá (virgo); (2) ice water, (3) water from hail stones, and (4) cold water derived from molten glacier. (See Bháva prakásha) This medicine cures boils, enlargement of liver and spleen, worms, agrama'nsa, tortoise shaped spleen, dropsy, loss of power of digestion, gulma, acidity with biliousness, and mucus.

बारिशोषण रसः ।

चतुर्विंशतिभागः सुर्गम्भाद्वङ् तदर्जकम् । वङ्मागाङ्गवेदङ्गः
पारदः कृष्णमभ्रकम् ॥ चतुर्हिंशविभागं स्थानमृतं तदीयते पुनः ।
मृतलौहमष्टभागं मृतताम्बं नवात्र तत् ॥ मृतहेमद्वयं तेषां मृत-
रुप्यञ्च सप्तकम् । अतिशुद्धमति स्थूलं मृतं हीरं वयोदशः ॥
भागा ग्राह्णा माच्चिकस्य विशुद्धस्यात्र षोडश । अष्टादशमिति
ग्राह्णं नवकाशीशकं पुनः ॥ तुल्यकञ्च षड्वात्र नवीनं ग्राह्णमेव च ।
तालकञ्च चतुर्भागं शिला योज्यास्त्वयो वृधेः । शैलेयं पञ्च दातव्यं
सर्वमेकत्र नृतनम् । मृतमौक्तिकभागैकं सौभाग्यं हयमेव च ॥
कुष्ठयित्वा विचर्ष्याथ जम्बूरस्य रसेन वै । भावयेत् सप्तधा गाढः
गुडिकां तस्य कारयेत् ॥ पानकद्वितये क्लत्वा सुद्धयेत् पानकद्वयम् ।
घटमध्ये निवेश्याथ दक्ष्वा पूर्वच्च वालुकाम् ॥ ऊर्जञ्च तां पुन-
र्दक्ष्वा वालुकां सुद्धयेनमुख्यम् । अहोरात्रं दह्निदग्नौ स्वाङ्गशीतं
समुद्धरत् ॥ वकुलस्य च वीजिन कण्ठकारीदयेन च । गुडुची-
त्रिफलावारा भावयेत् सप्तसप्ततः ॥ वृद्धदाररसेनापि तथा देया सु-

भावनाः । गिरिकर्णगा रसेनपि रोहितमत्स्यपित्ततः । एवं सिष्ठो भवित
मम्यक् रसोऽसौ वारिगोषणः ॥ देवान् गुरुन् ममभ्यच्च यतीन्च ब्राह्म
णान् तथा । रक्तिकाद्वितयं देयं सन्निपाते समुच्छये । मरिचेन समं
देयं तेन जागत्त्वं मानवः ॥ शैशिके च गदे देयं ग्रहण्यामनि-
मान्द्यके । प्रीङ्गि पाण्डी प्रयोक्तव्यं तिकट्टविफलाभ्यसा ॥ शूलरोगे
प्रयोक्तव्यमुदावत्ते विशेषतः । कुष्ठे सदुष्टे देयोऽयं काकोड़म्ब-
रिकाभ्यसा ॥ अतिवङ्गिकरः श्रीदो वलवर्णामिनवर्जनः । धन्वन्तरि-
कृतः मद्यो रसः परमदुर्ज्जभः । सर्वरोगे प्रयोक्तव्यो निःसन्देहं
भिषज्वरैः ॥

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 dimond, 16 parts of copper pyrites, 18 parts of new iron-sulphate, six parts of new copper-sulphate, four parts of orpiment, 3 parts of realgor, 5 parts of shilajatu, one part of pearls, and two parts of borax are to be rubbed together, and subjected to bhavaná, 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 in side 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 bhavaná, for seven times each, in

succession, with the juice or decoction of the following :— seeds of bakula, brihati, kantaka'ri, guruchi, triphalá, briddha-dáraka, and apara'jítá. 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 udábarta 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 ।

मूर्तं गन्धं तपनगगनं कान्तलीहस्य चृणम् । क्षत्वैक्षत्वं दुश्चिदि
षिष्ठितं शुद्धवेरस्य वारा ॥ युच्छग्राद रोगे यक्ति गुटजे प्लीक्कि सर्व-
ज्वरेषु । शोथे पाण्डी क्रिमिकतगदे सर्वतः कामनायाम् ॥
कासे श्वासे जठरजगदे सर्वदीषप्रभृते । ख्यातो 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 आर्द्धकरसमद्विताः पर्पटीसंज्ञका रसौ-
षधाः यक्षतप्लीहीदरे अत्येव शुभफलप्रदाः ।

*Application of Parpati
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.

अथोदावत्तं निदानम् ।

रुक्षैः कोद्रवजीर्णमुद्गचणाकैः क्रुद्धोऽनिलोऽधीवहन् । रुक्षा-
वर्त्ममलं विशोथ्य कुरुते विण्मूत्रसङ्खं ततः ॥ हृतपृष्ठोदरवस्तिमस्तक-
रुजः सञ्चासकासं ज्वरं । गच्छन्ननूद्धमसौ हि नूनमनिशं कोपादुदा-
वर्त्येत् ॥

Uda'barta and A'na'ha.

Causes and symptoms of udavarta.

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 शक्तद्वा निचितं क्रमेण भूयो विवद्य विगुणानिलेन । प्रवत्त-
मानं न यथास्वसेन विकारमानाहमुदाहरन्ति ॥

Causes and symptoms of A'na'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 *ānāha*,

अथ उदावर्त्तीनाह चिकित्सा ।

हिंगुमाल्कसिम्बूत्यैः पिष्टैर्वैत्ति विनिर्भित्ताम् । इताभ्यक्तां
गुडे न्यस्येदुदावर्त्तविनाशितीम् ॥

*Treatment of *uda'varta* and *A'na'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 । भेंकपणीरसैरस्त्वलोनि-
काया रसैः छता ॥ गुडिकोदरगुलमादि पारगुलमयविनाशिनी ।
क्रिमिकुष्ठगात्रकरणुपिडकाश्च निहन्ति च ॥ रसः सिञ्चफलश्वासौ
वैद्यनाथेन भाषितः ॥

Vaidyana'tha bhasita 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-parni and chāng-eri, and made into pills (one racti in weight, each). This medicine cures udavarta, gulma, anemia, worms, leprosy, and itches.

विरेक रसः ।

सूतगन्धकतुल्यांशं मरिचं सूततुल्यकम् । टङ्गनं पिप्पली शुण्ठी
झौ झौ भागौ विमिश्रयेत् सर्वतुल्यानि वौजानि दन्तीनां निस्तुषानि
च । खुहीक्षीरेण संयुक्तं मर्दयेत् दिवसत्रयम् ॥ नारिकेलोदरे स्थाप्य
महागाढ़ाग्निना ततः । तत्कल्कं पाचयेत् क्षिप्रं खलयित्वा निधा-
पयेत् ॥ तन्मध्यनाभिलेपेन राजयोग्यं विरेचनम् । वटिकालेपमात्रेण
दशवारं विरेचयेत् । तद्यगन्धघ्राणमात्रेण विरेको जायते ध्रुवम् ॥

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 snuhi. 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 udávarta.

स्वेच्छाभेदक रसः ।

शुद्धं पारदटङ्गणं समरिचं गन्धाश्मतुल्यं त्रिवृद् । बिश्वा च
द्विगुणा ततो नवगुणं जैपालचूर्णं निपेत् । स्वस्त्रे दण्डयुगं विसर्वं
विधिना चार्कस्य पत्रे ततः ॥ स्वेदं गोमयवह्निना च मृदुना स्वेच्छा-
वशाङ्गेदकः ॥ गुञ्जैकप्रमितो रसा हिमजलैः संसेवितो रेचयेत् ।
यावद्वोष्णजलं पिवेदपि बरं पथ्यञ्च दध्योदनम् । आमं सर्वभवं
सुजीर्णमुदरं गुलमं विशालं हरेद् । वह्नेर्दीपिकरो वलासहरणः
सर्वामयध्वंसनः ॥

Swechh'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, udávarta, gulma, weakness, and many other diseases.

उदावर्ते अन्यानि भैषज्यानां ।

तैलोक्यतिलकः रसः, वैद्यनाथादेश रसः, सद्योमृत्युञ्जयरसः,
वारिशोषण रसः, प्लीहारि रसः इत्यादि ।

Other medicines for udávarta and a'na'ha.

trailakya tilaka rasa, vaidya náthádesha rasa, sadyo-mrityunjaya rasa, bárishosana rasa, plihári rasa ; etc.

उदावर्ते पथ्यानि ।

खेहस्त्रेदविरेकाश्च वस्त्रायः फलवर्त्तयः । अभ्यङ्गाश्च यवाः सब्दे
मृष्टविण्ठ मूत्रमारुतम् ॥ ग्राम्योदकानुपरसा रुवुतैलच्छ वारुणी । वाल-
मूलकशम्पाकतिष्ठृत्तिलसुधादलम् ॥ शृङ्खविरं मातुलुङ्कं यवक्त्रारो
च्छ्रीतकी । लवङ्कं रामठं द्राच्चा गोमूलं लवणानि च ॥ पथ्य-
मितदुदावर्ते तयानाहे विजानीयात् ।

Diet and actions salutary in udávarta 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 ।

गुड्ढारसमायुक्ताः फलवर्त्तिरिहोच्यते ॥

Equal quantities of madana fruit, pippali, kustham, bachá, white mustard, molasses and java-kshára, rubbed together and entered into the rectum, pacifies udávarta. 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, váruni wine (see page 373, vol. III), green radish, leaves of áragbdha, trivrit, tila (sesamum), leaves of suahi, ginger, mátulunga, java-kshára, haritaki, lavanga, hingu, grapes, cow's urine, and salts.

उदावत्ते प्रथानि ।

वमनं वेगरोधञ्च शिखीधान्यानि कोद्रवम् । नालीतशाकं शालुकं
जाम्बवं कर्कटीफलम् ॥ पिण्डाकमालुकं सर्वं करीरं पिष्टवैकृतम् ।
विषभीनि विरुद्धानि कषायाणि गुरुणि च । उदावत्ते तथानाही
यत्तः परिवर्जयेत् ॥

Diet and actions insalutary in uda'varla 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 देवर्शमणा मुखोपाध्यायोपाधिकेन

विरचिते रसजलनिधिनामकमहाग्रन्थे

चतुर्थस्त्रणं 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, villa 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 raeta pittam are also to be followed.

शुद्धिपत्रम् ।

अशुद्धपाठः	शुद्धपाठः	पंक्तिः	पृष्ठम्
रस्त्रणः	रस्त्रनः	१६, १८	६२
पच्छी	पच्छी*	२०	१८१
* पच्छी इल्लत मात्रिको ।			
वक्षिरसः	महावक्षिरसः		३४७
श्रीवैद्यनाथरसः	वैद्यनाथरसः		३४८

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ERRATA.

Page	XXVI	line last but one, read 288 for 388
"	XXVII	1st line , 267 for 967
"	"	9th " , 140 for 143
"	"	17th " , 96 for 26
"	XXVIII	8th " , 90 for 93
"	XXIX	9th " , 91 for 21
"	XXX	19th , 170 for 117

SELECT OPINIONS ON RASA-JALA-NIDHI

(1)

Edward Peters, Esq., 3280 Helen Avenue, Detr
Mich, U S A. :—

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 storehouse 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. Winternitz 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)

Chemieal 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),
May 18, 1928 :—

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Chemists will certainly get their money's worth if they buy this book.

E. J. Holmyard.

[3]

(6)

Sir C H Setalvad. Vice-chancellor. Bombay University :—

It is indeed very creditable to you to have carried on your researches in Indian Chemistry and publish the results in such comprehensive form,

(7)

“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.

(8)

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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Sankhya-Vedanta-tirtha, Rasacharya,

Ayureedic Physician 20, Grey Street, Calcutta.

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(1) Hon'ble Justice Sir Manmatha Nath Mookherji of the Calcutta High Court :—

I have gone through your "Indian Civilization and its Antiquity" with pleasure, and if I may be permitted to say, with immense profit to myself. The book embodies in a short compass much that is not known and much more that is often unnoticed. It is the product of your valuable and original research on a subject which is very close to the heart of every Indian and every lover of India, and to me it has been well worth a perusal.

(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 philosophy, 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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